United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 113th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 160 WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, MAY 20, 2014 No. 76

House of Representatives

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

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
May 20, 2014.

I hereby appoint the Honorable KERRY L. BENTIVOLIO 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 7, 2014, 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, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 11:50 a.m.

ESTABLISHING COHERENT FOREIGN POLICY

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

Mr. HOLDING. Mr. Speaker, suffice it to say, there is no shortage of challenges across the globe, all of which test our Nation's foreign policy and resolve and pose a threat to our national security.

Lately, the world's attention has been focused on a myriad of issues that rightly deserve our attention: Russia's blatant violation of Ukraine's sovereignty, their continued meddling in the internal politics of our Eastern European allies, China's continued rhetoric and aggression in the East and South China Seas, the struggle for democracy in Venezuela, and the tragic events that continue to unfold in Nigeria and Syria, among other things.

Establishing a coherent foreign policy and ensuring our national security require the United States to maintain a fixed leadership role in all of these challenges that we face.

Mr. Speaker, while these and a host of other pressing issues test the United States and our friends around the globe, I am concerned that we have let what I consider to be the greatest threat to our national security fall out of the center of the discussion. That, of course, Mr. Speaker, is the ongoing nuclear negotiations with Iran.

The success or failure of these talks will undoubtedly have a far-reaching impact on the safety and security of the Middle East and the international effort to prevent further nuclear proliferation. The ramifications can never be overstated.

Mr. Speaker, I am not suggesting that our efforts and those of our international partners—for example, to strengthen our alliances in the Baltics or to bring Boko Haram to justice—should cease. What I am suggesting is that we must always continue to stand strongly, shoulder to shoulder, with our allies to combat tyranny and terrorism. Those missions will never cease.

I firmly believe that Congress needs to, right now, continue the discussion and increase our oversight of the dealings with the regime in Tehran, especially as the July 20 deadline rapidly approaches.

I know that Chairman ROYCE of the House Foreign Affairs Committee has always made these negotiations and the precise details regarding inspection and verification a priority, and I certainly welcome his commitment to increasing the committee's efforts to hold the administration accountable as they try and reach a final deal.

What I fear is that the administration might accept and, worse, push for a final deal filled with concessions that endanger our national security just for the sake of getting a deal done.

What might even be worse, Mr. Speaker, would be an extension of the talks that fail to do anything of real consequence to stop Iran's march to a bomb. Time has shown us, again and again, Tehran's frequent use of manipulative negotiation tactics and their history of deceit when it comes to concealing their nuclear program.

Every day that passes during which concrete steps aren't put into place to prevent and to verify that Iran isn't maneuvering for the bomb is another day in which our security and the security of our allies is put in jeopardy.

Mr. Speaker, we all know that the world is a complex place. There will always be a new and emerging crisis right around the corner that threatens the delicate balance of global stability, but if we and our international partners fail at the weighty task before us of ensuring Iran never has the breakout capacity to get the bomb in these negotiations, those emerging crises will always take the backseat to a threat created by a nuclear-armed Iran.

CONGRATULATING WILLIAM EARL ''BILL'' MYERS

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

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize and honor William Earl ''Bill'' Myers who, today, will receive the 2014 Heritage Award from the North Carolina Arts Council. Bill Myers has dedicated his life to education and the arts.

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Bill Myers was born 81 years ago in Greenville, North Carolina. From a very early age, Bill showed great musical ability. This talent prompted Bill's grandmother to enroll him in piano to develop his skills.

Over the years, Bill continued his quest for musical excellence, joining the high school band, while also playing piano for church Sunday school.

Recognizing his gift, Bill's Sunday school teacher took him to New York City to attend a convention. During the trip, Bill visited Radio City Music Hall, saw the Rockettes perform, went to the Apollo Theater, and saw Willis ''Gator Tail'' Jackson perform his saxophone. That performance proved to be life-changing and served as Bill's inspiration to pursue the saxophone.

Not long after the New York trip, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Bob Lewis was hired as the school's new band director. Bill idolized Bob Lewis. Everything he did impressed Bill, from his style of dress to his shined shoes, and Bob played the saxophone.

It was the tremendous influence of Bob Lewis and his piano teacher, Ms. Albright—both graduates of Virginia State University—that prompted Bill to attend that institution.

Since Bill didn't have the resources to attend college, he began performing his musical talents. He joined bands in Greenville that played at the Tropicana Club, the Blue Moon Club, and the Red Rose Club. Eventually, Bill was able to save enough money to attend Virginia State University, where he majored in music and mastered the saxophone.

In 1955, Bill graduated from Virginia State University and joined the United States Army as a second lieutenant.

After his military service, Bill's father arranged an interview for him to teach at Frederick Douglass High School in Elm City, North Carolina. The school needed a new music teacher, and Bill was a perfect fit.

As a teacher, Bill was really disheartened by the students' lack of cultural exposure, so Bill made sure to expose them to the arts and other communities and to opportunities beyond their town.

Due to his work and commitment, Bill was eventually promoted to assistant principal before deciding to pursue a master's in education at East Carolina University.

After completing graduate school, Bill attended the Principal's Executive Program at the University of North Carolina, which led to him being named principal of the newly-integrated Elm City High School.

After the county's school systems merged, Bill became principal of Elm City Middle School and eventually became assistant superintendent of schools for personnel, becoming the first African American in the county to hold that position.

Throughout the course of his long life, Bill still manages to perform with his band of 60 years called The Monitors. The band often boasts that Roberta Flack was its first vocalist.

I would be remiss, Mr. Speaker, if I did not mention Bill's wife, the former Diana Davis—yes, my first cousin—the love of his life for 51 years. The two were married in 1963. I remember it so well. I was their wedding driver.

They have two wonderful children, Michael Earl and Michelle Earlisa; and they have, together, four grandchildren—William, Madison, Cameron, and Mikayla.

Bill is a devout member of the St. John AME Zion Church in Wilson, where he leads its powerful gospel choir.

Mr. Speaker, today, I ask my colleagues to join me in offering our heartfelt congratulations to a great North Carolinian, to a great American, Mr. William Earl ''Bill'' Myers.

THE MODDERN CURES ACT

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise as a proud cosponsor of H.R. 3116, the MODDERN Cures Act.

As most know, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, or ALS, also known as Lou Gehrig's disease, is a progressive, fatal neuromuscular disorder that causes the loss of voluntary muscle control, often resulting in paralysis.

As a former rehabilitation therapist and manager, I have witnessed firsthand the devastating impact that this disease takes of individual lives and family members.

The life expectancy after a diagnosis with ALS is an average of 2 to 5 years. Veterans are twice as likely to experience and to die from ALS as the general public. What is even worse, Mr. Speaker, is there remains no cure.

The MODDERN Cures Act would speed up the development of new and better treatments for patients with chronic diseases and disabilities, including ALS, by removing barriers to medical innovation.

The legislation encourages research on treatments which, quite frankly, have been set aside in the lab, but hold promise for treating ALS and other chronic diseases and disabilities.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage all my colleagues to support this important piece of legislation.

IMMIGRATION REFORM

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

Mr. GUTIÉRREZ. Mr. Speaker, last week, Tom Donahue, the president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce said that if House Republicans fail to pass an immigration bill this year, the Republican Party should ''not bother to run a candidate in 2016.''

Even with a majority of Republican voters supporting immigration reform—and yes, a majority of Tea Party voters in support—the positions Republican candidates feel they must take in order to win over their base make them unelectable when they face the American people in the general election.

Latino voters are repelled, and the loud but small contingent of immigration opponents have backed the Republican Party into a corner that they don't have the courage to break out of.

So, Mr. Speaker, I give you George W. Bush, the man who will go down history as the last Republican President in American history.

Tom Donahue is right. There is a demographic reality that will make Republicans a footnote in history, just like the Whigs and the Know-Nothings, unless they do something to get the immigration issue off the table.

Look, there are only 18 legislative days before the July 4 recess, before the campaign season takes over, but you still have time to change history.

If you do nothing on immigration, I guess you can take comfort in knowing that, from Abraham Lincoln to George W. Bush, you had a pretty good run. Freeing the slaves, winning the Civil War, interstate highway system, those all go in the highlight column; and there have been a few lowlights as well.

All our grandchildren will ever know of Republicans as a national party will be what they read in the history blogs, and they will look at 2014 as the year it all slipped away, unless you act soon.

With or without immigration reform, Latino voters are a force that is growing faster than Republicans can withstand and are tilting more towards the Democrats with each day Republicans stand in the way of stopping deportations that are breaking up immigrant families.

Today, Tuesday, 2,000 Latino citizens born and raised in the United States—right here in the United States of America—will turn 18 and become eligible to vote. That is 2,000 today and every day until Election Day 2016.

But wait a minute. That will continue for the next 30 years. That is 65,000 citizens a month, with or without immigration reform for the next 30 years.

□ 1015

Throw in women, younger voters, Asian voters, and others who are strongly in favor of immigration reform, and the Republican Party has dug quite a hole for themselves by standing with STEVE KING of Iowa.

Two million more Latinos voted in 2008 than in 2004 and tilted heavily to the Democrats after the Sensenbrenner bill, a Republican enforcement-only bill that criminalized immigrant families. Two million more Latinos voted in 2012 than in 2008 and tilted even farther to my side because of Romney's anti-immigrant message. And we aren't even registering the citizens in our community in the numbers we are capable of, but we are getting better at it with every passing year.

Right now, I think House Republicans are at a crossroads. Many, including the Speaker, I think, want to get the immigration issue resolved before the 2016 elections. They know that the next few weeks offer the only chance Republicans have to both solve a tough American issue and get some of the credit for doing so.

Others are already crouching in their anti-Obama bunkers and want to play it safe this year, regardless of the consequences for the future. Conservative columnist Juan Williams calls this the ''trap'' Obama is setting for the Republican Party. Williams knows, as I do, that President Obama can act with or without Congress, given the latitude he already has under existing immigration law. Williams wrote in Roll Call:

> The House's lack of action could open the door for Obama to take unilateral action on immigration reform.

And I will tell you, he will take unilateral action.

He goes on to state:

> The political result would be to make heroes of the President and his congressional allies while leaving Republicans to explain why the Tea Party element in the House refused to deal with the immigration crisis.

He further states:

> Such an outcome would cement political loyalty between the growing Latino vote and Democrats. It would also stir the Democrats' liberal debate for the 2014 midterms.

Williams is right. You have 18 legislative days to write the policy, whip the votes, and pass the bill. That is not a lot of time.

Let us work together to put my 200 Democrats together with 60, 70, or 80 Republicans that we can get on board to get a bill—or a series of bills—passed, and let's get it done for the American people.

Mr. Speaker, I suggest to the Republican majority that they do it for Abraham, they do it for George. Do it for any little boy or any little girl in America who wants to grow up to be a Republican President. But most of all, do it for our country.

BREAKFAST AT THE BELL

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Donna Lombardi, the director of nutrition for the Worcester Public Schools in my hometown of Worcester, Massachusetts, for receiving the Healthy Start Leadership Award. This award is being presented by the EOS Foundation, a Massachusetts-based foundation that is committed to expanding universal free breakfasts in the classroom across the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

I want to thank Donna for her tireless work at the Worcester Public Schools. She is a leader in our efforts to provide quality, nutritious meals to all kids in our school system. She recognizes the critical importance of not only providing nutritious meals to our kids, but also ensuring that every single child in our school system starts off the day with a healthy, nutritious meal.

The breakfast at the bell plan, where every child would receive a nutritious meal in the classroom after school starts, is an important part of the schoolday and should be implemented in every school across this country. There are two important reasons why universal free breakfasts, or breakfast at the bell, is the right policy for every school to implement.

First, we know that breakfast is the most important meal of the day. Kids physically and mentally develop better when they eat healthy meals. That is a simple fact. But we also know that kids learn better on a full stomach than they do on empty ones. Hungry kids do not learn. And that breakfast each morning is as essential to their ability to learn as a textbook.

Second, universal breakfast served at the beginning of school ensures that every kid gets to eat and not just the ones who get to school early. It removes a stigma that adults may not recognize but that children feel: it is that feeling that a child is different, that because they are poor, they need to come in early to get the food that they don't have at home.

Donna Lombardi is a leader in breakfast at the bell, and I am proud of the fact that she is leading Worcester Public Schools in this direction, and I am proud to call her my friend.

Now, unfortunately, not everyone is on the same page. Many school districts and employees are opposed to this idea. There are some who think that it is too onerous on schools, that it creates too much waste, and that it isn't a good use of time in the morning. I think those are shortsighted excuses, and I am dismayed that there are those who continue to cling to these notions that have been disproven time and time again. We know what works, and we know what doesn't work; and we know that breakfast at the bell is one of those policies and programs that works.

I want to congratulate the EOS Foundation for its hard work and dedication on this issue.

Most importantly, I want to say that Donna Lombardi is an incredible individual with the passion and talent for providing nutritionally balanced meals for the children of Worcester. Sadly, as in every community in our country, too many of our children go to bed hungry in Worcester. Donna has made it her mission to feed them, to reach them first thing in the morning with a nutritious school breakfast and throughout the day with school snacks, school lunch, after-school meal programs, and summer meals too—school by school, classroom by classroom, child by child. The magnitude of her impact on the lives of thousands of children inspires me and inspires all of us, and I am delighted to congratulate Donna on this much-deserved recognition.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I would say to my colleagues, let us learn from Donna's example and replicate what works all over this country, and let us be inspired by those who work to end hunger in our country and make that our mission as well. We can end hunger now.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

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

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, in New Town, North Dakota, right in the heart of the Bakken oil patch, an elderly woman once told an FBI agent that she knew human trafficking was taking place in her community because she saw young girls taking different men back and forth to various rooms. And when the agent asked the woman for her name so they could investigate, she was too afraid to report it.

The horrific nature of this crime can shock individuals and communities to such a degree that they are unable to conceive such heinous crimes are even possible, much less taking place right in their rural communities.

All around the country, law enforcement and public citizens are encountering difficulties in identifying human trafficking victims, and our justice system is too often ill-equipped to assign the appropriate penalties for a fast-growing international crime, such as human trafficking. And what is worse, too often, the victims are treated as criminals, dropped into a judicial system not equipped to provide the health and protective services that these women and young girls often need.

I held a roundtable with my friend and colleague, Representative ERIK PAULSEN from Minnesota, earlier this month in Williston, North Dakota. Along with being the fastest growing micropolitan in the Nation, Williston is newly dealing with an increase in human trafficking. It was encouraging to hear how local law enforcement and victims' advocates in Williston are working hard with Federal agents and officers to reverse the trend and to prevent trafficking while restoring the lives of victims, but they are very much in need of a series of Federal laws designed to aid the very important work that they are doing.

To show our commitment, Congress will enact legislation like the Stop Exploitation Through Trafficking Act, which ensures minors who are trafficked are treated as victims and not as defendants, and the SAVE Act of 2014, which helps address the root of the problem by making it a Federal crime to profit from knowingly advertising for the commercial exploitation of minors and trafficking victims.

Mr. Speaker, we know the most important work to stop human trafficking will be done on the ground by

our State and local law enforcement, Federal agents, community members, victims' advocates, the faith-based community, and others, but they need our help to make laws to better support their efforts. So I urge all of my colleagues to support the five bills that will be on the floor tonight to help get our criminal justice and victim support systems caught up with a rapidly evolving international crime.

THE INFANT AND TODDLER CARE IMPROVEMENT ACT

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

Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, today, as a country, we face many economic challenges: income disparity, stagnant wages, and an alarming rise of children living in poverty. Luckily, all available research points to a solution. High-quality early childhood education and care is as close to a silver bullet as we are going to find. It supports working families, creates economic opportunities for women, and provides a great start for our youngest learners.

But today, hardworking families spend an extraordinary percentage of their income on child care. Even then, they are not always sure it meets the needs of their kids. Mr. Speaker, that is why I am introducing a bill today to help ensure quality care for infants and toddlers. As a mother of three, I understand that parents want nothing more than to make sure their kids are healthy, safe, and thriving.

More than 6 million children under the age of 3 will spend time in child care this week. At this tender age, when brain development is at its peak, when neuropathways are being formed every second by the millions, that is when quality child care matters most.

Today I encourage my colleagues to help these children and their families succeed by supporting the Infant and Toddler Care Improvement Act.

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 10 o'clock and 26 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at noon.

PRAYER

Reverend Charlie Martin, Bethel Baptist Church, Vilas, North Carolina, offered the following prayer:

Dear Heavenly Father, today, Lord, we enter Your gates with thanksgiving and enter Your courts with praise. Thank You for Your blessings for America, our home. I call on You, O Lord, to bless our land again.

In the Bible, we read, ''If My people which are called by My name shall humble themselves and pray and seek My face and turn from their wicked ways, then will I hear from Heaven and will forgive their sin and will heal their land.''

Father, You know that I trust You and Your holy Word. I call on You this morning to place Your great hand upon this Congress and upon this people.

Please grant Your wisdom in their decisions and leadership on behalf of all Americans. For all of us who love this land and call America home, we call on You together today.

In Jesus' name, amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. 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. Will the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina 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 REVEREND CHARLIE MARTIN

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) is recognized for 1 minute.

There was no objection.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, Pastor Charlie Martin has preached the Gospel for 45 years.

Charlie Martin attended Trinity College of Florida and continues to serve as vice president of that institution. After college, he began working with youth at his home church in Arkansas.

In 1971, he was called to pastor First Baptist Church of Indian Rocks in Largo, Florida. The Lord blessed the 37 years he spent there, with the church growing from fewer than 100 to over 6,000 members under his care.

Largo is also where Pastor Martin met Stephanie, his wife of 38 years. Together, they have raised five children—Shannon, Christian, Somer, Samara, and Colt. All five children are grown and happily married, and the Martins delight in their 16 grandchildren.

For the past 7 years, Pastor Martin has led the good people of Bethel Baptist Church in Vilas, North Carolina. We are blessed to have this man of God living and working in our community in the mountains of North Carolina, and I want to thank him for opening the House with a prayer today.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

COMMEMORATING THE 239TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

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

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 239th anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

This date marks an important moment in our Nation's history, when brave North Carolinians, bound by their common pursuit of freedom, became the first Americans to declare independence from the tyrannical crown of Great Britain. This courageous act of defiance paved the way for our great experiment in democracy.

It is no wonder that, with these type of bold leaders, British commander General Cornwallis was unable to hold his occupation of the city of Charlotte and was, therefore, prompted to write that it was a ''hornet's nest of rebellion.''

Mr. Speaker, it is also worth noting that, on this very day today, the Charlotte Bobcats—excuse me, the Charlotte Hornets—finally and rightfully get their buzz back.

I am so proud of our heritage and for the leadership that the State of North Carolina continues to provide this great Nation.

Mr. Speaker, on this festive day, I want to congratulate the city of Charlotte and all North Carolinians, and I welcome each and every one of my colleagues to join me in celebrating this important moment in our history.

THE EPIDEMIC OF AUTISM

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

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to draw attention to an epidemic in our country. We have seen rates of autism rising rapidly in the past two decades. Today, 1 in 68 children is diagnosed with an autism spectrum disorder.

This weekend, I attended the Autism Speaks walk in Chicago. I was inspired by the stories of young men and women and the realization that there are opportunities for all those living with autism.

We, as a Congress, must come together and pass meaningful policy to understand this condition and find a cure. I remain committed to supporting Federal funding for autism research and helping families obtain appropriate therapies for children living with autism.

I know my colleagues share this passion with me.

THE OBAMA ADMINISTRATION CONTINUES CONCEALING OBAMACARE

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, according to a recent article in The Wall Street Journal:

> The Obama administration said Friday it would let States decide whether to implement a key part of the health care law's small business exchanges next year, extending an earlier delay.
>
> The Department of Health and Human Services said, in rules released Friday, that it will be up to State insurance commissioners to decide whether employers and employees at small businesses using health exchanges for workers in 2015, if they can show it would be in the best interest of the insurance market of the State.

The lengthy list of implemented ObamaCare delays confirms the President knows his signature health care law is unworkable and destroys jobs. Changing the law without congressional approval also shows the President wants to conceal the true consequences of this failed law until after the midterm elections in November.

We must put politics aside and do what is best for the American people and repeal ObamaCare to promote jobs.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September the 11th in the global war on terrorism.

RECOGNIZING NATIONAL TOURETTE SYNDROME AWARENESS MONTH

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

Mr. SIRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize National Tourette Syndrome Awareness Month. I commend advocates like the New Jersey Center for Tourette Syndrome and the National Tourette Syndrome Association for their untiring pursuit to improve the life of those individuals impacted by Tourette syndrome.

Tourette syndrome is an often misunderstood and stigmatized disorder that affects as many as 1 in 100 Americans.

While symptoms can be suppressed over time, too many individuals, particularly children, face the everyday challenge of trying to manage tics, whether at school or in various social settings. Once diagnosed, many families are at a loss for how to manage this disorder.

Organizations like the New Jersey Center and the National Association provide answers through referrals to an array of services and training for families and peers. Through extended research, we can learn more about the cause and treatment of the disorder.

I have introduced the CARE for Tourette Syndrome Act to assist individuals living with Tourette syndrome by expanding and coordinating efforts towards research for the disorder.

By collecting more data and increasing research efforts, we can better understand the cause of Tourette syndrome. It is my hope that, through a better understanding of Tourette syndrome, we can lift the veil of this disorder and enhance the lives of so many.

THE CLOCK IS TICKING FOR MERIAM IBRAHIM IN SUDAN

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

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, the clock is ticking for Meriam Ibrahim in Sudan.

It is 7 p.m. now in Khartoum, and a young, frightened Sudanese woman is shackled in a prison cell for refusing to renounce her Christian faith. Her husband, an American citizen, is seeking to draw attention to her plight and that of her 18-month-old son who languishes in jail with her.

Meriam Ibrahim is 8 months pregnant, and her draconian sentence of death by hanging is being delayed until she gives birth. The clock is ticking.

Congressman TRENT FRANKS has sought to shine a bright light on this injustice, and today, Senators BLUNT and AYOTTE of New Hampshire are urging the Secretary of State, John Kerry, to provide political asylum to Meriam.

The administration should urgently act to save this innocent woman's life. President Obama should immediately appeal for her release and offer her safe haven here in the United States.

MILITARY HAZING FOR FY 2015 NDAA

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

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, 3 years ago, my nephew, Lance Corporal Marine Harry Lew, was a victim of military hazing while stationed in Afghanistan. After 3½ hours of a brutal beating and torment by fellow soldiers, he took his own life. Since then, I have dedicated myself to ensuring that the Department of Defense addresses hazing within its ranks.

Because of my bill, the Harry Lew Military Hazing Accountability Act, the 2013 National Defense Authorization Act, or NDAA, required each military branch to submit a report to Congress on what they are doing to address hazing.

The reports were inconsistent. We learned that most branches don't track allegations and incidents of hazing and that substandard tracking results in unreliable data.

That is why I urge support for my amendment to this year's NDAA. It requires the Government Accountability Office to provide Congress with a much more thorough and, most importantly, independent report.

We must protect the young people that we send off to war from abuse by their own soldiers.

HONORING COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR WILLIAM E. HIGH, JR.

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

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Command Sergeant Major William E. High, Jr., of the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization, or JIEDDO, who will retire from the United States Army on May 22, 2014, after 32 years of distinguished service.

Today, one of the greatest threats faced by our servicemen and -women is the IED. While serving at JIEDDO, Command Sergeant Major High worked tirelessly to ensure our men and women serving in harm's way have the necessary capabilities and training to protect them from this lethal threat.

His contributions made a profound difference and enabled the organization to achieve tremendous success in countering the IED threat.

Command Sergeant Major High's numerous awards and decorations include the Legion of Merit, Bronze Star Medal, Defense Meritorious Service Medal, Meritorious Service Medal, Joint Service Commendation, and Army Commendation Medal, among others; and he also served as a drill sergeant during his 32-year career.

I am proud to share in the celebration of Command Sergeant Major High's military career. I would also like to congratulate his wife, Ingrid, and his children—Brant, Jared, Nathaniel, and Gabriel—whose love and support has aided and strengthened Command Sergeant Major High as he served our great Nation.

I wish him all the best in his retirement.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA WILDFIRES

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

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call attention to the wildfires that have ravaged southern California over the past week. Thanks to our brave first responders, these blazes are nearly contained, but not before destroying dozens of homes and forcing thousands to evacuate.

The sight of brush fires burning across the county has become all too

familiar in the San Diego region in recent years, but this won't be an ordinary year. So far, we have seen twice as many fires as usual, and the worst months are yet to come.

Many who have been forced to leave their homes speak of how, in those moments when they fear they might lose everything, they realize what is most important to them.

Now, it is time for Congress to remember what is important, the vital programs that Americans rely on in times of crisis.

With natural disasters worsening across the country, it is more important than ever to ensure that agencies like the Forest Service, the National Weather Service, and FEMA have the resources they need to keep Americans informed and safe.

This appropriations season, I urge my colleagues to come together, as I have watched San Diego County residents do, and prioritize these lifesaving services for all Americans.

□ 1215

THE $4 BILLION INTEGRATED ELECTRONIC HEALTH RECORD PROJECT—HALTED

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

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Mr. Speaker, it was April 2009 when President Obama said that he was going to form an integrated electronic health record project to take the records between the DOD and Veterans Administration and, together, he said that it ''would represent a huge step towards modernizing the way health care is delivered and benefits are administered for our Nation's veterans. It would cut through red tape and reduce the number of administrative mistakes.''

Fast forward to February of 2013. The Department of Defense and the Veterans Administration announced that they were going to halt this program. It was a $4 billion—not $4 million, not $40 million, not $400 million—a $4 billion project. Secretary Hagel, and I quote him: ''I didn't think we knew what the hell we were doing.''

So after all these years, $4 billion later, they totally halted and abandoned this project that was going to improve the quality of health care for our veterans. It wasn't for a lack of money, but there was a lack of leadership and management and dedication.

Mr. Speaker, this cannot stand. We do need to do better for our veterans. This has got to be a national priority.

PREPARE FOR EXTREME WEATHER

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

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, for the first time ever, the threats posed by extreme weather were added to the GAO's High Risk List, which lists the most pressing fiscal exposures our Federal Government faces. In the past 2 years alone, extreme weather events resulted in 109 Presidential major disaster declarations, 409 fatalities, and $130 billion in economic losses to our Nation.

As somebody who firmly believes we must better prepare for extreme weather, protect government and private sector resources, and create a more resilient society, I have drafted legislation that utilizes these recommendations of the GAO. The PREPARE Act requires agencies to implement government-wide resiliency, preparedness, and risk management priorities; improves regional coordination; and disseminates best practices and actionable data. And possibly even more important is the cost of this legislation: $0, while having the possibility of saving taxpayers billions.

BRAND USA

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

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support policies that will grow our economy.

The travel industry employs over 1 million Floridians. Recently, tourism to Florida has resulted in more than $70 billion of revenue, and it has generated nearly $900 billion nationally.

I recently introduced the Travel Promotion, Enhancement and Modernization Act, which would extend the activities of Brand USA, a public-private partnership that markets the U.S. as a tourism destination. This will continue to promote job growth in Florida.

Florida's trend, however, is not reflected nationwide, unfortunately. Sadly, over 800,000 Americans gave up looking for work in April alone. This should not be the new normal.

The House has passed over 40 jobs-related bills that will promote private sector growth. The Brand USA reauthorization is another jobs bill that will get America working again. I urge support to grow our economy.

EXTEND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak out against the refusal to extend a critical lifeline for the unemployed. On December 28, the Republicans' failure to extend Emergency Unemployment Compensation left 1.3 million jobless Americans out in the cold. Since then, more than 332,000 Californians have lost their benefits, including over 8,000 people in Alameda County, where my district is located.

And I would like to remind my colleagues across the aisle that the long-term unemployment rate is still at 35.3 percent, the highest it has been since World War II.

This Tea Party-controlled Congress has decided to turn their backs on these unemployed workers when their need is greatest. These workers paid into unemployment so that, in their time of need, it would be there.

This failure to act has already cost our economy nearly $5 billion. This failure to act is mean-spirited, it is economically foolish, and it is morally wrong. Republicans won't support investments in job creation, infrastructure, or workforce training. They gut the safety net in the Ryan budget and won't extend unemployment benefits. My goodness, what in the world are people going to do? This is not the American way.

I urge us to take up this unemployment compensation bill; and let's pass it, and pass it right away.

HONORING ILLINOIS' WINNERS OF THE EARLY CAREER RESEARCH PROGRAM FUNDING

(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 rise today to honor the recipients of the Early Career Research Program grants. Only the best and brightest in the country are chosen, and I am pleased to say that five out of the 35 winners are from Illinois. Two of the winners were Fermi scientists from the 14th District of Illinois, and another is a joint appointee with the lab and Northwestern University.

Under this program, scientists will receive at least $150,000 per year to aid them with their research efforts in the next 5 years. I am confident that the continued work of all of the talented winners will lead to breakthroughs we cannot even predict.

Innovative minds like those at Fermilab are essential for the continuing success of our country. We should continue supporting their essential work and help show the next generation that there is a future for them in science.

EXTEND EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE TODAY

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

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, it has now been more than 4 months since Congress let emergency unemployment insurance expire. In that time, more than 2.8 million job seekers, including 200,000 veterans, have lost the ability to provide for their families. Another 72,000 Americans are losing critical unemployment benefits every week.

Let's be clear: these are people actively looking for work who lost their jobs through no fault of their own. Both are requirements for receiving

unemployment insurance. But by failing to extend emergency insurance, we are creating a new disaster on top of the hardships already facing millions of American families, and we are damaging our economy.

During just the first week that emergency unemployment insurance expired, our economy took a $400 million hit. Failure to extend that insurance could cost us 240,000 jobs this year due to lost buying power, exacerbating the difficulty for current job seekers and adding more to their ranks.

Mr. Speaker, this is not smart policy. It is coldhearted and shortsighted, and I urge my colleagues to join me in demanding a vote to extend emergency unemployment insurance today.

PRESIDENT OBAMA APPROVES ''PRISON BREAK''

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

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, President Obama's lax immigration policies continue to put the lives of Americans at risk. Last year, administration officials released into our neighborhoods more than 36,000 criminal immigrants who had nearly 88,000 convictions. The crimes included hundreds of convictions for murder, rape, and kidnapping, and thousands of drug-related crimes. This would be considered the worst prison break in American history, except it was approved by the President and enabled by immigration officials.

The release of criminal and illegal immigrants into our communities already has killed or injured thousands of innocent Americans. The responsibility for this can only be laid at the doorstep of the White House.

If the President cannot be trusted to enforce current immigration laws, how can he be trusted to enforce future immigration laws?

OCEAN ACIDIFICATION

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

Mr. KILMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to discuss the threat of ocean acidification to my region and others. I live in the most glorious part of this world. As a dad, it is a joy to share the Pacific Northwest natural resources with my two little girls.

But those natural resources don't just contribute to our recreational experiences; they contribute to our economy, too. In Washington State alone, the shellfish industry contributes more than $250 million to our economy and supports more than 3,200 jobs. Our coast depends on a strong fishing industry.

All of that is threatened by ocean acidification. Last week, in Tacoma, I listened to businesses, fishermen, and researchers detail how we are beginning to see the effects of our changing ocean chemistry. It has impacted shellfish—we know that—but we have not yet begun to comprehend how ocean acidification disrupts our larger marine ecosystem.

That is why this week I am introducing the Ocean Acidification Innovation Act, which would encourage Federal agencies to better leverage existing Federal dollars by creating incentives for the private sector and researchers to strengthen our ability to research, monitor, and mitigate the impacts of ocean acidification.

Mr. Speaker, we need to act now. Our economy depends on it.

MEMORIAL DAY

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

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, Memorial Day is the day we set apart to honor those who have given the ''last full measure of devotion'' in service to our Nation. It is fitting that we quote Lincoln's Gettysburg Address to mark this day, because though Memorial Day was not federally recognized until 1967, its origins trace back to the Civil War, when observances of what was then called Decoration Day sprang up throughout the country.

This Nation has been blessed by periods when war is not a recent memory; and in those times, the significance of Memorial Day can get lost in the pleasures of early summer, travel, and family barbecues. But we should always set aside time to remember the sacrifices made to safeguard our Nation.

We are now well into our second decade of having troops continually in active theaters of combat, and many have experienced the loss of a loved one. Remember them in your thoughts and prayers, especially on Memorial Day.

THE VA HEALTH CARE SYSTEM

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

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, when our men and women in uniform take an oath to support and defend the Constitution, they enter into a contract with our government; and if they survive and return, they are veterans. Part of that contract entitles these veterans to quality health care through the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Recently, it seems as though we are failing to uphold our part of this agreement. More than 8 million veterans seek medical care through the VA each year. Yet each year, we hear the same complaints of long wait times, canceled appointments, and concerns about the quality of care being administered.

One of the largest VA facilities in District 30 of Texas, which is my district, has major problems that are not new and have been reported time and time again, year after year, with little change. This is simply unacceptable. We owe it to our veterans to provide timely and quality health care. Anything less should be met with great criticism and responded to with much-needed reform.

Mr. Speaker, our Nation will be judged by how we treat our veterans. Our veterans put their lives at risk every day while deployed. Their lives should not be at risk while seeking medical care here at home.

CONGRATULATING JESSE ZHANG

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

Mr. DAINES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate Jesse Zhang, an eighth grader from Missoula, Montana, on winning the Montana State Geography Bee last month. This week, Jesse was one of 54 students from across the Nation to travel to Washington, D.C., to participate in the National Geographic Bee.

Jesse is a true example of the Montana work ethic. He studies geography for several hours each week and has a passion and commitment for learning that will continue to take him far in life.

Jesse, congratulations on this incredible achievement, and best of luck as you continue to pursue your goals. We appreciate your hard work. You make Montana proud.

□ 1230

THROUGH NO FAULT OF THEIR OWN

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

Ms. HANABUSA. Mr. Speaker, I have stood here at this podium many times speaking on the extension of unemployment insurance benefits for what is now about 2.8 million people, and the need for immigration reform, about 11 million undocumented workers, yet you have not acted. Both have very strong bipartisan support, yet you have not acted.

How about looking at this in a way that makes our country proud? That is to look at the concept of ''through no fault of their own.'' We are a great country, and we are a compassionate nation. We understand ''through no fault of their own.''

Remember, Mr. Speaker, to qualify for unemployment benefits, you must be unemployed through no fault of your own. The DREAMers, those who were brought here to this country through no fault of their own, let's act for them, especially those with no benefits and no status through no fault of their own.

DEEPENING THE PORT OF SAVANNAH

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

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, today, when the House passes the Water Resources Reform and Development Act, included in it will be the largest infrastructure project in the history of Georgia. Deepening the Savannah River from 42 to 47 feet will open up our port to lots of different countries and lots of different kinds of vessels from all over the world. 352,000 jobs are related to the Port of Savannah. The cost-benefit ratio is a dollar spent, five-and-a-half dollar return.

It has been studied by four different Federal agencies and signed off by four Federal agencies. In fact, there were 64 individual studies on environmental impact, historic impact, traffic impact, and nearly just about everything else under the sun.

It is a project that Georgia companies will greatly benefit from, as will all the Southeast, because 62 percent of what the port does is export goods and services. So it opens up the door to all kinds of new markets.

I have to thank the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee on a bipartisan basis for all that they have done and thank Mr. SHUSTER for coming to Savannah three different times to look at this project personally.

We are very excited about this. Let's pass this bill today. Let's get the Senate to pass it. Let's get the House and the Senate moving, and let's get Georgians and the whole Southeast back to work.

PUNISHMENT FOR SEX TRAFFICKERS

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

Ms. TITUS. Mr. Speaker, sex trafficking is a growing problem. According to the Polaris Project, some 27 million people worldwide are victims of sex trafficking, of which 1 million are children. Just last year in Nevada, 107 children were recovered after being victimized by traffickers. And we don't even know how many others wait for our help.

That is why I am pleased to vote today on several bills intended to strengthen the punishments for perpetrators, increase protections for potential victims, and ensure that victims are given the support they need to recover and rebuild their lives.

I am also encouraged that we are coming together to condemn the horrendous kidnapping of the girls in Nigeria, whose only crime was to seek an education.

Sex trafficking is horrific. It must be stopped. It denies the fundamental rights and dignity of its victims. Today, we can take a step in that direction. We can take action to speak for those who have no voice. So I encourage my colleagues to join me with a resounding ''aye'' on this package of bills.

THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTABILITY ACT

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

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, next week, our Nation will celebrate Memorial Day to remember those who have made the ultimate sacrifice in service to our Nation. May is also National Military Appreciation Month. We are grateful to those in our military for their service, and we strive to make sure they receive the benefits and the services they were promised and that they have earned.

Unfortunately, the quality of services for veterans does not always match our gratitude. Veterans often face long wait times in scheduling appointments, and a record backlog of cases continues to go unaddressed. Serious allegations of mismanagement are raising many questions.

This is why I am a cosponsor of H.R. 4031, the Department of Veterans Affairs Management Accountability Act, which will be considered tomorrow by the House. This legislation would allow the Secretary of the VA more personnel flexibility, resulting in more accountability.

This Memorial Day and Military Appreciation Month, it is an honor to serve the men and women in uniform who have given us so much.

HARBOR MAINTENANCE

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

Ms. HAHN. Mr. Speaker, after a lot of hard work and collaborative effort, I am pleased that the Water Resources Reform and Development Act conference committee, which I was honored to serve on, was finally able to come to a fair, bipartisan agreement on the new water bill that will create jobs and keep our ports globally competitive.

As a representative of the Nation's busiest port complex in Los Angeles and Long Beach, and cofounder of our PORTS Caucus here in Congress, I have fought hard from my first day in Congress to increase funding for our Nation's ports by fully utilizing our Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund to ensure that money that is collected at our ports goes back to our ports.

They don't call me Ms. Harbor Maintenance Tax for nothing around here. It has been a long journey, but I am thrilled that after countless hearings and meetings with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle and with the leadership from Chairman SHUSTER and Ranking Member RAHALL that our proposals to fully utilize our Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund and to allow ports to use these funds for expanded uses is included in this final water bill.

When we pass this bipartisan measure, it is a victory not just for the ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles, but for all our ports—our ports in Savannah and all those in this Nation. When our ports are strong, Mr. Speaker, our Nation is strong.

SCANDAL AT THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

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

Mr. YODER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join the chorus drawing attention to the appalling situation with the Department of Veterans Affairs. We have learned of the death of 40 veterans due to drawn-out wait times for medical care at facilities in Arizona. Even more disturbing is the coverup to not allow scrutiny and awareness of these tragedies. This may just be the tip of the iceberg.

These men and women offered their lives defending the freedoms of our Nation, and yet our Nation can't afford them the decency of prompt medical care.

Even with these sad and tragic cases, there are still hundreds of thousands of veterans who are waiting in line for services, medical care, and compensation for disabilities they received while serving our great Nation.

It is time for Congress to take swift action to demand better results and greater accountability. It is time that Congress reform the veterans health care system to allow greater flexibility and more options so that veterans are not stuck waiting for care.

Mr. Speaker, these men and women have earned benefits through their service to our Nation. We must keep our promises, and we must honor these American heroes.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS' PLAN TO RESTORE AMERICAN PROSPERITY

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

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, Americans are concerned. They are concerned about their jobs. They are concerned about their health and the economy. Last week, 37 percent of Americans ranked these as the most important issues facing our country.

House Republicans have a plan to replace ObamaCare, to create jobs, to grow the economy, and to help hard-working Americans take home more of their paychecks.

While there are some difficult decisions ahead of us, there are some simple decisions that we can agree upon right now. Americans need the repeal

and replacement of ObamaCare so they really can keep their doctor and their hospital. Americans need a simplified Tax Code, one that is fair to everyone. And Americans need the government to remove unnecessary red tape that is preventing economic growth.

We have a plan that can turn their concern into an America that works, an America they need.

RECOGNIZING M.A.R. POR CUBA'S 20TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

(Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize a pro-democracy civil society organization called M.A.R. Por Cuba, Mothers and Women Against Repression—M.A.R.

For 20 years, this Miami-based group of women has been advocating for freedom in Cuba, and it continues to be a voice for those being repressed under the brutal Castro regime.

The mission of M.A.R. Por Cuba is to help and advance causes like justice, liberty, and fundamental freedoms for the people of Cuba. This civic organization has been vital in educating the public about the reality of the atrocities committed on the island and has given a voice to those who put their lives on the line for a free Cuba.

I thank the organization's president, Sylvia Iriondo, for her endless commitment and dedication to the causes of liberty and free elections in Cuba. I commend the important work of the women of M.A.R. Por Cuba, who remind us that we must not ignore the brutal repression that takes place only 90 miles from our shores.

RESIGNATIONS AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET AND COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignations as a member of the Committee on the Budget and the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, May 20, 2014.

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

MR. SPEAKER: I am writing to resign my membership on the House Committees on the Budget and Foreign Affairs as a result of my appointment to the Financial Services Committee.

I am honored to be chosen to serve on the Committee on Financial Services. I regret, however, that my membership on this Committee precludes me from serving on the Budget and Foreign Affairs Committees at this time. I have enjoyed serving on these committees and look forward to maintaining an active role on the issues under their jurisdiction.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

LUKE MESSER,
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignations are accepted.

There was no objection.

ELECTING A MEMBER TO A STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the House Republican Conference, I send to the desk a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 589

Resolved, That following named Member be, and is hereby, elected to the following standing committee of the House of Representatives:

COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES: Mr. Messer.

Ms. FOXX. (During the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be considered as read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WATER RESOURCES REFORM AND DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2014

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the conference report to the bill (H.R. 3080) to provide for improvements to the rivers and harbors of the United States, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the conference report.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of May 15, 2014, at page H4065.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER) and the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the conference report to accompany H.R. 3080.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, today we are on the floor passing the Water Resources Reform and Development Act's conference report. I am very proud it is a bipartisan bill. We have worked this out through the Senate, and I think what we have here is a jobs bill, a good jobs bill that is going to create not just construction jobs, but it is going to keep America competitive by investing in and upgrading our water infrastructure to keep us competitive in the world so that our companies and industries can go out into the world economies, gain market share, and then hire people on the factory floor in America. That is what this bill is all about.

I am proud that it is the most reform-driven water bill in the last 20 years—significant reforms. The name reflects that landmark legislation, Water Resources Reform and Development Act.

We should be proud that this is the most fiscally responsible WRRDA in history. We have deauthorized as much as we authorized in this bill, and there are no earmarks in this bill, Mr. Speaker.

Finally, it does not cede any of Congress' constitutional authority to the executive branch, which is one of the top priorities that I had in this bill, to make sure that Congress keeps its role front and center as we make sure that we are making those investments and upgrading the locks, the dams, the ports, the harbors, and the flood protection all across this country.

I would like to thank the original cosponsors of the bill, Ranking Member RAHALL for his efforts, Water Subcommittee Chairman GIBBS from Ohio, and the Water Subcommittee ranking member, Mr. BISHOP of New York. Thank you all for your hard work.

I would also like to thank my Senate counterparts, the chair of the conference for the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee, Senator BOXER, and Ranking Member DAVID VITTER.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the conference report. This legislation is a reminder, and unfortunately a stark reminder, that when given a chance to work together in a bipartisan fashion, we can produce results for the American people.

I salute the chairman of our T&I Committee, Mr. SHUSTER from Pennsylvania, for his tireless efforts in this regard, and as well our subcommittee chairman, Mr. GIBBS, and our ranking member on the full committee, Mr. TIM BISHOP.

One of the first acts of our Federal Government was to improve navigation. On August 7, 1789, the first Congress federalized the lighthouses built by the Colonies and appropriated funds for their operation and maintenance.

□ 1275

Today, in the 113th Congress, we keep faith with that fundamental premise of government by advancing legislation that authorizes the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to improve navigation on our inland waterways and our ports. This is an effort which has languished

these past 7 years, and the results of that inactivity are evident.

In 1989, a book by the author John McPhee described the corps as follows:

> In addition to all the things the corps actually does and does not do, there are infinite actions it is imagined not to do and infinite actions it is imaginable to be capable of doing because the corps has conceded the almighty role of God.

Indeed, the history of the Corps of Engineers is one of constructing incredible feats of engineering to assist navigation and to combat the ravages of flooding; yet, in recent times, we have fallen into deficit when it comes to this infrastructure.

Aging locks and dams hinder the efficient movement of waterborne commerce, and many of our coastal ports are ill-prepared to take advantage of the expansion of the Panama Canal because their harbors need to be dredged and, in some cases, deepened.

The pending legislation will revitalize our inland waterway system, so that bulk commodities such as coal can be transported more efficiently, and it provides a path forward to spending down the funds currently being held hostage in the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund.

Further, it wrests back control to the Congress, to elected officials, decision-making authority over future corps endeavors, rather than ceding this responsibility to the administration, as is currently the case.

One aspect of this legislation, which I am especially pleased to see, is the application of the Buy American provisions for steel and iron that exist in the Federal Surface Transportation Program to projects constructed by the Corps of Engineers.

That provision further defines this legislation, as my good chairman has said, as being about jobs—jobs to construct flood control projects, jobs to expand our harbors, jobs to make improvements to our waterways, and American jobs in the production of iron and steel, which goes into these works.

I, again, commend our full committee chairman, Mr. SHUSTER, for the manner in which he has conducted himself and all members of our committee, both sides of the aisle, as well as our staffs for the transparency and openness and cooperation that has brought this legislation to where it is today.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. GIBBS), the subcommittee chairman on Waters Resources.

Mr. GIBBS. Mr. Speaker, now is the time for Congress to reengage in the development of the Nation's water resources and play a bigger role in prioritizing projects and activities carried out by the Army Corps of Engineers.

Congress cannot continue to abdicate its constitutional responsibility in determining what projects should go forward and will reassert itself in the face of an administration that creates one-size-fits-all policy with little or no transparency.

The conference report of H.R. 3080, the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014, is one of the most policy and reform-focused pieces of legislation related to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

This is a bipartisan conference report that was developed by working across the aisle to achieve a common goal of investing in America's future.

This conference report contains no earmarks, cuts Federal red tape, streamlines the project delivery process, and strengthens our water transportation networks to promote competitiveness, prosperity, and economic growth in jobs now and well into the future.

This conference report is fiscally responsible by more than fully offsetting new project authorizations with deauthorizations of old, inactive projects. This conference report establishes a path forward for enacting a WRRDA bill every 2 years without conceding any congressional authority to the executive branch.

Just because a study is costly, complex, and long does not necessarily mean it will produce a better project. In fact, a large costly project with so many add-ons that it never gets funded is a benefit to no one.

In what used to take the corps 3 to 5 years to study, it has now become the norm for the corps to take 10, 12, or even 15 years to complete a study; and it is no wonder it is taking so much time, since the corps has to review in detail many different alternatives. Too often, we allow Federal agencies, including the Corps of Engineers, to literally study projects to death.

This conference report accelerates the Corps of Engineers study delivery process by limiting studies to 3 years and $3 million.

In addition, we accelerate the study delivery process by requiring concurrent reviews by the district, division, and headquarters level personnel. Ultimately, the Federal taxpayer is on the hook for these studies for the length of time it takes to carry them out.

The corps reviews far too many alternatives and then sends to Congress a project request that far exceeds in scope and cost what was initially intended.

Too often, non-Federal interests and their contributions are forced to sit on the sidelines while our international competitors race past us. This conference report empowers non-Federal interests and ensures projects will be completed faster and cheaper with local support.

Too often, resources from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund are diverted to activities unrelated to keeping U.S. ports competitive in a global marketplace. This conference report creates the incentive to spend the funds for their intended purpose.

One of the most important elements of this legislation is that it ensures the legislative branch engages in the Water Resources Development Act process at least once every Congress.

By working together, the conference committee has accomplished what many have said could not be done, produce an authorization bill for the Army Corps of Engineers without earmarks.

In order to get these needed reforms in place and to establish the new process for future authorizations, I urge all Members to support the conference report.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. BISHOP), our distinguished ranking member. Again, I thank him for his tremendous vision and superb knowledge which has brought this conference report to the floor today.

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, I thank my ranking member for his very kind words, and I rise today in strong support of the conference report for H.R. 3080, the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014.

Today is a monumental occasion for our Nation's economy, for the creation of good-paying jobs, and for the health of our natural environment.

Thanks to the leadership of Chairman SHUSTER and Ranking Member RAHALL, we present this Chamber with a thoughtful, reasonable bill that renews this Congress' commitment to our Nation's water-related infrastructure.

In that light, I would like to personally thank our chairman, our ranking member, and the chairman of the Subcommittee on Water Resources, Mr. GIBBS, for the open and inclusive process with which our committee conducted negotiations with the other body on WRRDA and for their leadership in returning our committee to its long-standing traditions of bipartisanship and collaboration.

Today is also a monumental day because, while this bill is about many things, most importantly, it is about job creation, not only those good construction jobs that will come with the authorization of 34 Chief's Reports contained in the bill, but also the jobs that rely on a robust network of large and small ports and inland waterways to move goods throughout the United States.

I am especially pleased that this conference report provides a reasonable path forward to the challenges facing the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund. This legislation provides that, within 10 years, 100 percent of the fund proceeds are used for their intended purposes—harbor maintenance—while ensuring that any increase in harbor maintenance does not come at the expense of other critical corps programs.

I am also thankful that this conference report recognizes the critical importance of our Nation's small ports to our regional and local economies in establishing future funding priorities.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, today is a monumental day because, at long last, this

WRRDA restores the Federal commitment to our other remaining water infrastructure challenges—our failing sewage and drinking water infrastructure.

This conference report includes legislation that has eluded this Congress for almost three decades, the reauthorization of the Clean Water State Revolving Fund. For decades, this critical and widely popular program has been the leading source of Federal funding to States and communities to address their ongoing water quality challenges.

I am pleased that much of this language is modeled after legislation that I have introduced over the last few Congresses, and I thank the chairman and the ranking member for their willingness to include this language in the conference report.

I am pleased at the process we have made together on improving water infrastructure in the United States. Again, I want to thank the leadership of our chairman and our ranking member for getting us to this point today, and I also want to thank the staff on both the majority and minority side who worked tirelessly and cooperatively to bring us to this point.

I urge support of the conference report.

Mr. SHUSTER. I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. HANNA), a member of the committee, a true expert on infrastructure, and a conferee.

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act conference report.

This fiscally responsible bill will create jobs by updating and reauthorizing water infrastructure projects across our Nation. It will make the American economy more globally competitive.

This bill is particularly good for the Great Lakes region, which I represent. For the first time, the Army Corps of Engineers will recognize and manage all Great Lakes ports, including the port of Oswego, as a single, comprehensive system.

This bill takes a long overdue step to ensure that the revenues in the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund are eventually fully spent on their intended purpose, upgrading our harbors.

By approving this conference report, we can facilitate trade, keep products moving across America, and create jobs in our communities.

I thank Chairman SHUSTER, Ranking Member RAHALL, and Mr. GIBBS for their hard work on this bill.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO), the ranking member of the House Natural Resources Committee.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Well, we are off to a good start. We are finally recognizing that the Federal Government has a critical interest in our harbors, our ports, our inland waterways, and we are actually going to begin to spend taxes collected to maintain those things on those things. That is tough in Washington, to tell the truth.

There is a great set-aside for small ports, who were zeroed out because of the Corps of Engineers' lack of funding. It doesn't deal meaningfully, unfortunately, with the Corps of Engineers' $60 billion backlog of critical projects, including dams and spillways.

It didn't increase the tax or user fee on inland waterway users, even though they wanted it—they were begging for it—and even though Grover Norquist gave it a green light because of intransigence on the Republican side. No new fees, no new taxes for anything, we are just going to start to spend existing tax collections on what they were originally intended for. That is good. That is progress around here.

What is going to happen in 2 months or a month and a half when the highway trust fund goes broke? It needs additional funds, and we are going to have to, at that point, suck it up and vote for a way to pay for our Nation's infrastructure, so we can continue to be a great Nation.

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BARLETTA), another member of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee.

Mr. BARLETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of WRRDA and thank Chairman SHUSTER and subcommittee Chairman GIBBS for their leadership.

Critically for my district, WRRDA helps with flood risk management. It increases the roles of the private sector and local communities, and it creates opportunities for public-private partnerships.

WRRDA accommodates the expansion of the Panama Canal so markets far from the coastline, such as Carlisle, Pennsylvania, or Hazleton, can develop the economic engines of inland ports to support increased freight.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. BROWN), a very valued member of our conference committee, and thank her for her help.

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the Water Resources Reform and Development Act conference report is a perfect example of how government is supposed to work. I want to thank Senators BOXER and VITTER and Congressmen SHUSTER, GIBBS, and particularly RAHALL and BISHOP for their commitment to produce a comprehensive and bipartisan bill supported by all of the stakeholders.

I also want to thank President Obama for his leadership improving and expediting the process for completing projects at the Corps of Engineers and encouraging Congress to complete the WRRDA conference. I hope this bipartisanship continues as we reauthorize surface transportation programs.

This legislation includes a lot of positive provisions that are going to help improve, expand, and accelerate Corps of Engineers projects.

These projects will improve the safety of the American public, generate billions of dollars in economic activity, create hundreds of thousands of good-paying jobs, and benefit the Nation's economy as a whole.

We have a group of transportation stakeholders from Florida in the audience today, along with the Jacksonville mayor, Alvin Brown; chamber president, Daniel Davis; port director, Brian Taylor; and Congressman ANDER CRENSHAW.

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

Mr. RAHALL. I yield 15 seconds to the gentlewoman.

Ms. BROWN of Florida. They, along with other leaders, worked as a team to make sure that Florida was not left behind.

In closing, I encourage all of my colleagues to vote for this bill. It is an example of one team, one fight, and what we can do when we work together.

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I want to make a point of clarification regarding section 1036 of the conference report.

Section 1036 states that, when the locally preferred plan is chosen, the cost to the Federal Government shall be no more than the Federal share of the national economic development plan.

I want to clarify the intent of this provision. When the Corps of Engineers carries out a locally preferred plan, the non-Federal sponsor is responsible for all costs above the cost of the national economic development plan.

I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. MULLIN), another member of the committee and another expert on infrastructure and a conferee.

□ 1300

Mr. MULLIN. Mr. Speaker, for Oklahoma our water navigational system is an essential part of our economy, allowing our local farmers and manufactures to ship goods all over the world.

This legislation with zero earmarks takes a historical step in supporting our Nation's waterway systems while making critical policy reforms. This bill does exactly what I came to Congress to do. It cuts red tape, reduces burdensome bureaucracy, increases transparency, and, most importantly, strengthens our economy.

Chairman SHUSTER and Ranking Member RAHALL have done an incredible job in helping shape this bipartisan legislation. I want to thank them and the rest of my colleagues on the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee for their hard work.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON), a very important member of our conference committee.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, let me thank the chairman

and ranking member for bringing forth this report.

Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. RAHALL, the subcommittee chair, and the subcommittee ranking member, this really is a very special time. Since last year, conferees and staff have diligently been working to resolve the differences between the House and Senate measures.

It has been 6 years since Congress last passed a water resources bill, and the state of our water infrastructure has continued to decline. I am pleased, however, with this final product, as it provides for maintenance of our ports and waterways as well as critical flood control projects around the country. The bill provides new ways to maintain and protect our water infrastructure, ultimately creating jobs and shoring up our economy.

We have also addressed many important policy reforms in this bill, including reforming the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund, encouraging the creation of jobs through targeted water resources infrastructure, and it goes on.

I am confident that the Senate will comply and pass it. Mr. Speaker, in closing, I urge my colleagues to join me in voting for it.

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 40 seconds to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. GINGREY) for a colloquy.

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this colloquy is to clarify the intent of section 1051 of the conference report, Interstate Water Agreements and Compacts.

First, can you please confirm that this section does not alter any existing rights or obligations under current law?

My understanding is that this section acknowledges the difficulty that interstate water disputes present. Unfortunately, we have a longstanding dispute in our region that is centered on the operation of two Federal reservoirs located in Georgia—Allatoona Lake and Lake Lanier. Alabama and Florida have claimed for years that the Army was not authorized to provide water to Georgia from those two reservoirs. Having won the court case, Georgia has asked the Army to make some decisions decades overdue.

I want to make it clear that the congressional intent of section 1051 will not be interpreted as sending a message to the Army or to any reviewing court about how they should respond to a request from the State of Georgia.

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to engage in a colloquy, but first I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. WESTMORELAND) for a colloquy.

Mr. WESTMORELAND. Mr. Chairman, the differing House and Senate language in section 1051 should not be interpreted by the Army or any court as indicating that Georgia's request should be denied or delayed until States reach an agreement.

While the conference report specifically references the ACF and the ACT basins, the House-passed language does not. Certainly other regions of the country with water concerns should pay close attention to what has happened with this section.

What is your position regarding working out these disputes in future WRRDA legislation?

Mr. SHUSTER. I yield 20 seconds to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. WOODALL) for a colloquy.

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the colloquy.

As I understand section 1051, the Secretary may continue to be responsive to emerging industrial and municipal water supply needs through reallocation of storage consistent with existing laws.

In that regard, an open and transparent rulemaking by the Army with substantive input from those affected seems to represent the best process to support that outcome.

Is that also the chairman's understanding?

Mr. SHUSTER. I will engage in a colloquy, but I first must yield 15 seconds to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. KINGSTON) for a colloquy.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to echo my colleague's comments regarding the ACT and the ACF river basin language. This language does not change current law or interpretation of current law and should not be reviewed by the courts or the corps as changing any current obligations.

We encourage the States to work amongst themselves to solve water use issues in this region. I would be remiss if I did not mention the Savannah River expansion project with its $174 million net economic impact to this Nation. I hope that the PPA is signed soon.

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank all of my colleagues, and at this point I will respond and yield myself such time as I may consume.

I thank the gentlemen from Georgia for raising these issues. The intent of this section is to encourage States to resolve interstate water disputes through interstate water compacts.

Section 1051 in no way alters any existing rights or obligations under law. Further, section 1051 places no limits on the Corps of Engineers' existing statutory authority to manage water projects under its control. This section is in no way intended to express a view on any pending request or to prohibit or interfere with the Corps of Engineers' ongoing efforts to update its water control plans and manuals for the ACF and the ACT basins.

Regarding future WRRDA legislation, interstate water disputes are most properly addressed through interstate water agreements or compacts that take into consideration the concerns of all affected States. I do not believe that WRRDA legislation is the appropriate vehicle for these issues to be adjudicated.

With that, I thank the gentlemen for engaging in the colloquy, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RAHALL. I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. NAPOLITANO) and thank her for her help on the conference committee as well.

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

Ms. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, I too rise in strong support of WRRDA and sincerely thank Chairmen SHUSTER and GIBBS and Ranking Members RAHALL and BISHOP and all the staff—let's not forget them—for the great bipartisan work.

We thank them for including quality provisions that are important to the Nation, especially to my district, home to Santa Fe Dam and adjacent to Whittier Narrows Dam, the two largest Corps reservoirs in L.A. county.

Generally, it also improves water supply and water capture at the dam. It changes levee vegetation policy not previously taken into account, local characteristics, habitats, or safety. It allows local funding of Corps projects to benefit the region. It improves invasive species management. It prioritizes Harbor Maintenance donor regions, allowing expanded use of funding, which is something I had fought for for many years.

I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in clarifying that section 3013 of WRRDA will require the corps to perform a new review and revision of levee vegetation policy engineering technical letters.

Thanks to Transportation and Infrastructure for their leadership, and please vote ''yes.''

Mr. Speaker, I rise to clarify the intent of Section 3013 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Conference Report regarding Vegetation Management policy. In 2009, the Army Corps of Engineers issued new levee vegetation policy through Engineering Technical Letter (ETL) 1110–2–571. Most states and local flood control districts, including the State of California Department of Water Resources and the Los Angeles County Flood Control District, strongly disagreed with this policy as not taking into account local characteristics and good science.

The 2009 ETL directed states and local agencies to remove all vegetation from their flood control levees. Our local engineers in California and Los Angeles believe this change could be damaging in the following ways:

1. It will lead to weaker levee systems since the roots of vegetation hold the levee material together.

2. It will displace the habitat for endangered and fragile species that use the vegetation.

3. It does not take into account the local geology and characteristics of our levees.

4. It will create massive costs on our flood control agencies that should be using those funds for urgent flood control projects.

Section 3013 of WRRDA will solve this problem by requiring the Secretary of the Army to reissue these regulations regarding vegetation on levees and incorporate regional characteristics, habitat for species of concern, and levee performance.

A minor issue has come to light in recent days since the Conference Report was filed

because Section 3013 requires the Corps to re-issue levee vegetation policy based off of the 2009 ETL 1110–2–571. That 2009 ETL 1110–2–571 was set to expire soon, so the Corps reissued a new Engineering Technical Letter ETL 1110–2–583 that addresses the same levee vegetation policy in the last few weeks. The new ETL is very similar to the 2009 ETL and does not make the changes required by Section 3013 of WRRDA.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to clarify for the record the intent of Congress that the Corps' new ETL 1110–2–583 does not satisfy the requirement of Section 3013. Section 3013 requires the Corps to revise its levee vegetation guidelines after performing a comprehensive review taking into account all regions of the United States and their unique habitats and levee structures.

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, at this time I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. FLEISCHMANN), the great advocate for the Chickamauga Lock in the Tennessee River.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Mr. Speaker, when I was elected by the great people of the 3rd District of Tennessee in 2010, I vowed to come to Washington, D.C., to fix broken systems. This bill today—and I thank Chairman SHUSTER—does that. The Inland Waterways Trust Fund is a flawed, broken system.

For those who might not know, all the funds have been going to one lock, starving out the other locks in the entire system. In my beloved city, my home city of Chattanooga, there sits a lock that has been mothballed because this system has been broken.

Finally, this great House has solved this problem. It is a huge step in the right direction, ladies and gentlemen, to make sure that we ultimately fund all of the locks in this system. The fixing of the Inland Waterways Trust Fund, which is so flawed and broken by this bill, ultimately will get the needed funds to Chickamauga Lock and other locks and infrastructure in this country.

I am proud to support this bill. I am so proud to be part of a body that after 4 years of tireless work has acknowledged this situation.

Thank you.

Mr. RAHALL. I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LIPINSKI), a member of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee.

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the ranking member for yielding.

As a cosponsor of WRRDA, I rise today in strong support of this conference report. I am pleased with the bipartisan cooperation in and between both the House and the Senate. I think this is a blueprint for how Congress can move forward together on the goals of protecting American jobs and investing in infrastructure.

I have been happy to work with Congressman WHITFIELD on the WAVE4 Act and appreciate that WRRDA includes provisions from that bill. These will allow the U.S. to make important additional investments in our Nation's aging inland waterways, including locks and dams such as the one in Lockport, Illinois.

The conference report also takes additional steps to control the threat of Asian carp to the Great Lakes. I am pleased that it includes language resolving concerns about a potential dredge spoils site, the Lucas-Berg CDF in Worth, Illinois.

Finally, I am very happy with the strong buy American provisions included in this bill that will help assure that we are creating American jobs.

By passing this conference report today, we will move forward a number of important national priorities: facilitating the movement of goods and freight, investing in infrastructure, creating jobs, and reducing red tape to get projects done. I commend Chairman SHUSTER, Ranking Member RAHALL, and the many others who worked very hard to get this bill done.

Mr. SHUSTER. I yield 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO), a member of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee and also a conferee on the water resources bill.

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the chairman and the ranking member for their hard work on this bill.

As a member of the conference committee, I am in strong support of this report.

Really, there are two numbers that come to mind for me in this report, and that is 9,900. That is 9,900 local jobs in West Virginia are supported by West Virginia waterways. The next number is $1.6 billion. That is how much the waterways industry contributes to our great State.

So this is important that we do this efficiently, well maintained, that we can move our goods and services, particularly our West Virginia coal, down the rivers to power America. I am in strong support of this bill, and I again congratulate the chairman and ranking member for moving this forward.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Maryland (Ms. EDWARDS), a very valued member of our conference committee.

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

Ms. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Chairman SHUSTER, Ranking Member RAHALL, and our subcommittee chairman, Mr. GIBBS, and ranking member, Mr. BISHOP, and congratulate them and all of our staff on the work on this conference report.

I rise in support of this bill. I just want to point out, however, that the environmental streamlining provisions in the House- and Senate-passed versions were based on an assumption that a significant number of project delays are due to environmental reviews. I could not disagree more.

I would prefer that the environmental provisions in the conference report were not included, but I believe we have improved them significantly. We have also ensured that the public will still be able to participate effectively as part of the NEPA process on water projects that have a profound effect on health, safety, and well-being.

I also would like to commend the conference committee on adopting provisions of the State revolving fund for the first time since 1987 that includes innovative financing of water infrastructure projects. As part of both programs, I am proud to say that we will, for the first time, consider an idea that I championed, the use of innovative, green, and low-impact technologies.

I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan bill.

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 90 seconds to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. TERRY), the champion of the Keystone pipeline.

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Chairman SHUSTER and his staff for their hard work and steadfast leadership that got something accomplished that took over 7 years to get to this point. Great job.

This is the way the Constitution was meant for Congress to work, by setting priorities in the light of day rather than an administration funding pet projects behind closed doors.

I am pleased the conferees included as a priority, based on the merits, the Western Sarpy-Clear Creek flood control project allowing it to be finished. With passage, the Western Sarpy-Clear Creek flood project will protect about 443 homes and buildings, 17,000 acres of agriculture and cropland, as well as the major drinking water pipelines and wells for Lincoln and Omaha and the Nebraska Army National Guard's training grounds and portions of Interstate 80 and Highway 6.

□ 1315

My constituents are all too familiar with the economic consequences that occur when flooding happens. But it is this kind of work the American people expect from this body and now is delivered. We need to take care of our infrastructure and look forward in planning for the future.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlelady from Florida (Ms. FRANKEL), a valued member of our WRRDA conference committee as well.

Ms. FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Speaker, like many Americans, I have been often disappointed with the lack of cooperation in Washington, D.C. So today, I am happy to offer congratulations to the United States House and Senate for this very important bipartisan conference report that when passed and implemented will promote millions of jobs and mean billions of dollars of economic impact for our Nation.

As a proud Member of Congress from south Florida, I am especially excited to see the advancement of the widely supported expansion of Port Everglades and the restoration of our most precious wetland known as the Everglades—the source of drinking water for 7 million people.

Although the bill is not perfect, we are today living up to the desire of the American people that we work together for the good of our country.

With that said, because of the apparent lack of community support for the expansion of the Port of Palm Beach, my vote should not be construed as support for that project. Moving forward, our first priority should be to first do no harm, without degradation of our environment or quality of life. It should be a local community decision as to what uses should dominate the intracoastal waterway in that area and I urge the Port of Palm Beach, Town of Palm Beach, County Commission and other interested stakeholders to come to a joint resolution.

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. SCALISE), the chairman of the Republican Study Committee.

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the chairman for yielding, but especially I want to thank Chairman SHUSTER for the hard work that he put in to putting together a bill that—and I will just read The Wall Street Journal today: ''A water bill shows what happens when Congress has to set priorities.'' They go on to say: ''This process puts House Members in control of spending decisions even as it requires them to choose on the basis of fact and analysis.''

Mr. Speaker, what this bill really does is ushers in some much-needed reforms, if you just look at the reforms to the Corps of Engineers process.

I want to also commend our Senator, DAVID VITTER, who was on that conference committee, for fighting for this, as Chairman SHUSTER did, to put those process reforms in place, because so often we hear that the corps studies issues to death. Frankly, if you look at some of the limitations, the environmental review process, that can bog projects down, this bill contains important reforms that streamline the environmental review process so that we can finally focus on more building and less studying.

Let's actually put our money into building infrastructure, not on studying things to death and ultimately never getting anything done. This bill really ushers in some important reforms on that front.

The critical reforms to the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund that the Speaker talked about are very important—long, long overdue—things that I think people all across the country will see great benefits from.

I know when we look at some of the things in Louisiana—just the ability to improve flood protection with the Morganza to the Gulf project that finally will be authorized, something that will protect not only homeowners all throughout south Louisiana, but the important energy infrastructure that provides over 20 percent of the Nation's oil and gas. That is going to be an important reform.

Then, of course, if you look at the dredging component—to authorize 50 feet of dredging in the Mississippi River, as you see the Panama Canal widening. We don't want the United States to be left out of the great economic opportunities that are going to be involved in moving more commerce through the United States and then exporting—exporting more American goods that are produced and made here in America throughout the world.

All of the reforms that I mentioned, and so many others, are critical steps forward in finally getting a WRRDA bill that answers the needs of our Nation.

Again, I thank the chairman for his hard work.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI), a real champion of Buy American provisions in everything we do in this Congress.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. RAHALL and I would like to also compliment the chair for the great work on getting this bill together—obviously, bipartisan.

For my district this is extremely important. First of all, one of the reforms that came out of this is a ''3x3,'' which is now going to move across the country so that projects get done—at least the early studies—$3 million, 3 years done, and question then before the House whether we are going to move forward with that project.

The Sutter project, providing critical protection for Yuba City and that area. Also Notomas—I notice my colleague from Sacramento is here—providing critical protection for part of Sacramento.

The harbors, being able to use the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund to deepen the harbors, all critically important.

This is an important bill. When we couple this with the Buy American/Make It In America, we have an opportunity to really move forward the American economy, not only with the infrastructure jobs, but also with the manufacturing that could follow along.

Congratulations to the chair and the ranking members and the subcommittee chair and ranking members.

Mr. SHUSTER. It is now my pleasure to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS), an important member of the committee and also a conferee.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Chairman SHUSTER for his leadership on this very important piece of legislation.

I think when you saw the committee pass this bill by a voice vote and the overwhelming margin with which it passed this House, that is a direct result of Chairman BILL SHUSTER's leadership. So, thank you, sir.

I obviously rise in support of this WRRDA conference report. As a member of both the farm bill and the WRRDA conference committees, it is really good to see Congress come together in a bipartisan way to pass very important pieces of legislation.

This agreement is going to create infrastructure jobs and provide opportunities that will make our country more competitive.

This WRRDA bill includes my public-private partnership language, which was introduced along with my colleague CHERI BUSTOS as an innovative way to fund water and navigation projects.

This agreement is also going to help us improve navigation along the Mississippi River in times of high and low water. I want to thank my colleague Mr. BILL ENYART for helping to propose that language with me too.

Finally, WRRDA includes policies that are going to help areas like the Metro East Region in southwest Illinois repair and recertify its levee system.

Vote ''yes'' on this conference report.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlelady from California (Ms. HAHN), another member of our conference committee, and thank her for her help on this bill.

Ms. HAHN. Mr. Speaker, I thank Ranking Member RAHALL. Thank you for your leadership. Thank you to Chairman SHUSTER for your leadership. What a joy and pleasure it was for me to serve on the conference committee as we worked together to bring forth this amazing water bill that will do so much in this country to create jobs.

I am most happy, of course, with the language in this bill that will finally allow us to fully utilize our Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund so that the ports across this country can be invested in with the taxes that we collect at the port, and that also, because of the leadership of Chairman SHUSTER and Ranking Member RAHALL, these ports will also be able to use this money for some expanded uses.

I believe with all my heart that when our ports are strong in this country, our country is strong. This bill does more to ensure the investment, the so important investment, in the critical infrastructure in our Nation's ports. My ports in Long Beach and Los Angeles are pleased with this, but really it is for all the ports in this country. Thank you for your leadership.

I think this is an excellent bill. I urge all my colleagues to vote ''yes.''

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to how much time both sides have remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has 4 minutes remaining. The gentleman from West Virginia has 5¼ minutes remaining.

Mr. SHUSTER. I am prepared to close. Could the gentleman from West Virginia let me know how many speakers you have.

Mr. RAHALL. I have three more.

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

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlelady from California (Ms. MATSUI).

Ms. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I thank Ranking Member RAHALL.

I rise in strong support of this bipartisan WRRDA bill. This is a really good day.

I want to commend Chairman SHUSTER and Ranking Member RAHALL for their very, very strong leadership.

Mr. Speaker, Sacramento is the most at-risk metropolitan area for major flooding, as it lies at the confluence of the Sacramento and the American Rivers.

Since the last WRRDA in 2007, a number of key flood protection investments have been carefully studied by the Army Corps of Engineers. One such project that is included in this conference report and holds a Chief's Report is the Notomas levee improvement project.

The area to be protected by the project is home to over 100,000 people, two interstate highways, an international airport, dozens of schools, and hundreds of small businesses. If a levee broke, the damage would be similar to that experienced in New Orleans. This project is critical for Sacramento, and my constituents have waited too long for this day to come.

The conference report also includes language to require the Corps to shift from its one-size-fits-all approach to now consider regional variances to the national levee vegetation policy.

The conference report also includes language that accelerates flood protection projects by allowing Federal crediting.

There is no question that this bipartisan congressional action puts our Nation's flood protection policy on the right path.

I urge my colleagues to support this conference report.

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

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH).

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I want to say thank you to Chairman SHUSTER and also Mr. RAHALL. You did a wonderful job on this piece of legislation. This is very important to the entire country. I hope the way that you have both worked together, along with subcommittee Chairman GIBBS and Ranking Member TIM BISHOP, is contagious because this would help this institution enormously. Thank you for bringing this bill to the floor.

I was an ironworker before I came to Congress, and I worked in the Port of Boston. So I know firsthand how important the ports and waterways are to our economy in this country.

I have the opportunity to jointly represent the Port of Boston with MIKE CAPUANO, my colleague. The Port of Boston generates $2.4 billion in economic benefits annually and 34,000 jobs are connected with port activities. With the expected 2015 completion of the Panama Canal expansion project, those numbers will only increase as larger container ships utilize our ports on both coasts.

Mr. Speaker, the Boston Harbor Navigation Improvement Project, recommended and approved by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and supported by this bill, is very important.

I want to thank my colleagues from Massachusetts for putting up $135 million to join with the Federal funding on this. It will help us keep pace with our global competitors.

Again, thank you, Mr. RAHALL, and thank you, Mr. SHUSTER, for your hard work.

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

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. ELLISON).

Mr. ELLISON. Mr. Speaker, I also want to thank the chairman and ranking member of the committee. It is an excellent example of how we can work together.

I want to rise in support of the conference report for WRRDA.

This report includes language to address the presence of invasive carp in the upper Mississippi River. It contains language to close the Upper Saint Anthony Falls lock and dam in Minneapolis—my hometown.

This would stop the spread of invasive carp which causes harm. Invasive carp decimates the fishing industry, invasive carp wipes out native fish species, and when a 60-pound silver carp jumps out of the water, needless to say, it limits recreational opportunities and causes injury to the people. This is a real picture—fish jumping all out. It is not a good thing.

The language provides for a proactive approach. It protects our vital fishing and recreational industry. It preserves tourism jobs in northern Minnesota. It prevents us from spending government dollars to manage carp if these fish invade northern Minnesota waters.

I want to thank the members of the Minnesota delegation who worked with me on a bipartisan basis to make sure the language was passed. I would also like to thank a staff member Anne Christianson—and you know who you are. You were tireless, you never gave up, and I am very grateful to you.

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

Mr. RAHALL. How much time do I have remaining, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from West Virginia has 1 minute remaining.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I assume the chairman has the right to close. Is that right?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. That is correct.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, this is a good bill. There are a number of highlights that have been mentioned during the course of this debate. The important ones, of course, are reforms of bureaucracy, it accelerates project delivery, and it streamlines environmental reviews. It is a fiscally responsible bill—as our chairman has shown—and it strengthens our oversight, transparency, and accountability.

Mr. Speaker, as I conclude, I want to commend not only the Members on both sides of the aisle, but the staff on both sides of the aisle: on our side of the aisle particularly, Mr. Jim Zoia, who is our chief of staff on our Transportation and Infrastructure Committee; on the minority side, Mr. Ryan Seiger, Mr. Dave Wegner, and Mr. Ward McCarragher for their tremendous work. This has just been an example of how this body ought to operate. We got along very well on both sides of the aisle at the Member level and the staff level. The chairman's transparency, openness, and cooperation were above question. I again want to thank Chairman SHUSTER for his tremendous work and commend him on this legislation. I hope we have the vote we had when we initially passed this bill out of the House, which was 417–3.

I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1330

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, how much time do I have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has 4 minutes remaining.

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

I want to, again, thank my colleagues, my partners across the aisle—Mr. RAHALL and Mr. BISHOP—for working so closely with us on this bill to make it a truly bipartisan bill.

I want to thank some of the key staff on the other side of the aisle who were really instrumental in moving this forward—Jim Zoia, Ward McCarragher, Ryan Seiger, Dave Wegner, and Eddie Shimkus.

Thank you, guys, for all of your efforts. I really appreciate what you put into it, and we really were a team when negotiating with the Senate. I can't thank you enough.

I also thank Mr. GIBBS, the subcommittee chairman, who worked so hard on this bill in working up to it, with the hearings he had not only this year, but last year. I thank him for his hard work.

I want to thank the staff on our side—Chris Bertram, Steve Martinko, Jennifer Hall, John Anderson, Geoff Bowman, Jon Pawlow, Tracy Zea, Clare Dohery, Beth Spivey, Denny Wirtz, Jim Billimoria, Justin Harclerode, Michael Marinaccio, and Joe Price, who worked with Mr. GIBBS.

All of them put in countless hours to make sure that this bill came together, and I can't thank them enough for all of their efforts.

To my colleagues, I thank you for the big vote that gave us the strength to go to conference with the Senate and to come back with a bill that is reform driven, that focuses on reform. There are no earmarks in it. It is fiscally responsible.

It does not yield Congress' constitutional authority to the executive branch, and it is going to strengthen our infrastructure, so that we can remain competitive. It is about economic growth. It is about jobs.

Congress has not enacted a WRRDA bill since 2007, but we can't afford to delay without improving our water system. It is becoming obsolete every day, and it becomes less competitive. That is what this bill, as I said, is all about.

It is about making America competitive so our businesses can be competitive, and it saves American taxpayers money when they are buying products in the stores in our communities.

Again, this is about economic growth, and this is about jobs. I encourage all Members to support the Water Resources Reform and Development Act.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Conference Report to H.R. 3080, the Water Resources Reform and Development Act. I support this conference report because it makes smart investments in water infrastructure that are critical to the nation's economic future and the economy of my home state of Texas.

I thank Chairman SHUSTER and Ranking Member RAHALL for their work in shepherding this legislation to this point, which is just one step away from presenting the bill to the President for signature.

Mr. Speaker, the last water resources bill signed into law was six years ago, making this one long overdue.

We need to keep America's economic recovery moving forward by ensuring that when American workers make products, we can efficiently move them through our ports to overseas markets.

American international trade accounts for more than one quarter of Gross Domestic Product. More than 99 percent of our overseas trade moves through America's seaports.

Cargo moving through our seaports is responsible for more than 13 million American jobs and generates in excess of $200 billion annually in federal, state, and local tax revenues.

Water infrastructure is critical to the Port of Houston, one of the major economic engines not only for my congressional district but also the nation.

The Port of Houston is home to more than 100 steamship lines offering services that link Houston with 1,053 ports in 203 countries. It is also home to a $15 billion petrochemical complex, the largest in the nation and second largest worldwide.

For America to remain on top the global economy, we need to be competitive internationally so that global consumers increasingly purchase American-made goods.

This bill takes an important first step in addressing an issue of key concern to not only the Port of Houston and Galveston in Texas, but to all of our nations' ports, the collection and use of the federal Harbor Maintenance Tax.

Specifically, the Conference Report provides for increased expenditures from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund (HMTF) for harbor maintenance activities each year.

Under the agreement, the target expenditure for Fiscal Year 2015 is 67 percent of the funds collected in 2014, with the rate rising to 100 percent of the funds collected in 2024.

The conference report also measure requires the Army Corps of Engineers to assess the operation and maintenance needs of U.S. harbors and, to the maximum extent practicable, to prioritize future trust fund spending on an equitable allocation among all harbor types.

The Conference Report also requires that any increase in annual Corps project operation and maintenance expenditures, which come from the HMTF, be accompanied by an equal increase in total appropriations provided for the corps' civil works program.

Mr. Speaker, I am particularly pleased that the Conference Report retains the provision inserted by an amendment I offered and which was accepted during the initial House consideration of this legislation.

That Jackson Lee amendment provides that in making recommendations pursuant to Section 118 of the Act, the Secretary shall consult with key stakeholders, including State, county, and city governments, and, where applicable, State and local water districts, and in the case of recommendations concerning projects that substantially affect underrepresented communities the Secretary shall also consult with historically Black colleges and universities, Tribal Colleges and Universities, and other minority-serving institutions.

I also am pleased that the Conference Report retains the provision permitting non-federal entities to invest in their harbor maintenance and step in when the Army Corps of Engineers cannot.

This legislative provision particularly benefits ports like the Port of Houston which have invested substantial amounts of their own funds to complete critical infrastructure in order to provide for safe navigation of larger vessels, and to assure its terminals remain competitive in the world market.

I believe the WRRDA bill would be even better if an amendment I offered directing the Secretary of the Army to encourage the participation of minority and women-owned businesses in Corps projects and for GAO to submit a report to Congress within 2 years on the participation of minority- and women-owned businesses in such projects.

Mr. Speaker, America's public ports and their private sector partners plan to invest more than $46 billion in seaport infrastructure in the next five years.

Maintaining America's link to the global marketplace by creating and maintaining modern and efficient seaport and waterway infrastructure will provide significant benefits to our nation's economic vitality, job growth, and international competitiveness, as well as create sizable tax revenues from cargo and trade activities.

For these reasons, I support the Conference Report and urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the conference report on H.R. 3080, the Water Resources Reform and Development Act. The provisions included in this conference report will enhance our water infrastructure and will help communities throughout our Nation.

When the House considered its version of this bill last year, it adopted my amendment to ensure that the Army Corps of Engineers could not carry out a new purpose under this bill without the consent of Congress. This amendment was offered in response to the Senate version's provision that allowed the Army Corps of Engineers to change dam operations irrespective of congressionally authorized purposes.

The conference report's Section 1046 before us today contains my provision to ensure that the Army Corps of Engineers cannot change dam operations without congressional consent. The provision simply authorizes a study to update and revise the 1992 report on Authorized and Operating Purposes of Corps of Engineers Reservoirs. Revisions to this report will correct erroneous entries, but it is important to acknowledge that a revision of a report does not amount to a de facto endorsement by Congress of a change to project operations. This is a fundamental requirement that must be honored for the entire federal power project and not just limited to the Army Corps of Engineers.

I would also note that Section 1046 requires the Government Accountability Office to conduct a review of the revision to the 1992 report to ensure consistency with existing law and regulations. This provision applies to the applicable regulations that are notice and comment type of regulations that require due process under the Administrative Procedures Act and enacted pursuant to a Congressional mandate. Internal policy pronouncements that are termed "engineers regulations" can be changed by the Army Corps of Engineers without notice to stakeholders. While engineers regulations are fundamentally important to the Army Corps of Engineers operations, they are predominantly policy statements that do not have the same authority as regulations adopted at the direction of Congress. The Government Accountability Review should bear this distinction in mind.

In conclusion, a review of an Army Corps of Engineers dam does not amount to a new authorization. Congress retains the authority and responsibility to adjust project purposes. A recommendation for a change, even if suggested by a report will still require action by the Congress.

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following exchange of letters with the Committee on Rules:

COMMITTEE ON RULES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, May 15, 2014.

Hon. BILL SHUSTER,
Chairman, Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN SHUSTER: I am writing regarding section 7004 of the conference report to accompany H.R. 3080, the Water Resources Development Act of 2013. The provisions contained in section 7004 were in neither the House bill nor the Senate amendment. As you know, the provisions in that section constitute rules of the House of Representatives and Senate, respectively, and as such, fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rules.

Because of your willingness to actively consult with my committee regarding this matter, I do not object to the inclusion of these provisions in the conference report. By agreeing to the inclusion of the section, the Rules Committee does not waive its jurisdiction over those provisions now or in the future. In addition, the Committee on Rules expects that it would receive a referral on any measure or matter addressing these provisions in the future.

I request that you include this letter and your response in the Congressional Record during consideration of the conference report on the House floor.

Thank you for your attention to these matters.

Sincerely,

PETE SESSIONS.

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, DC, May 15, 2014.

Hon. PETE SESSIONS,

Chairman, Committee on Rules, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter regarding section 7004 of the conference report to accompany H.R. 3080, the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation.

I acknowledge that by agreeing to the inclusion of this section, the Committee on Rules does not waive its jurisdiction over this provision now or in the future.

I will include our letters on H.R. 3080 in the Congressional Record during consideration of the conference report on the House floor.

Sincerely,

BILL SHUSTER,
Chairman.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act.

Not only will this bill create badly-needed jobs, as co-chair of the House Great Lakes Task Force, I'm especially pleased that this bill establishes the Great Lakes Navigation System.

The Great Lakes comprise nearly 20 percent of the world's fresh water and are a precious resource. They're responsible for nearly 130,000 jobs in the United States, and the economic activity they generate creates over $18 billion in annual revenue; maintaining the Great Lakes truly maintains our Nation.

By joining ports and waterways throughout the Great Lakes and establishing the Great Lakes Navigation System, we will ensure that there is adequate funding to keep our infrastructure maintained and strong.

In fact, in my own district, we started dredging the Port of Rochester last week, and by establishing the Great Lakes Navigation System, funding to maintain the port and dredge in the future will be consistent and reliable through the Harbor Maintenance Fund.

With this bill, we make certain that the 145 million tons of commodities that are carried through the Great Lakes Navigation System every year can be transported efficiently and safely, and I commend everyone who worked on this tremendous achievement.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, the principles in the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (FCRA, Title V of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974) provide a long-established structure for the budgetary treatment of federal credit programs. Unlike cash accounting, FCRA prescribes accounting principles that consider costs over the life of a loan or loan guarantee rather than just the cash flows in any given year. Unless there is a clear statutory exemption, the federal government's credit programs, e.g. the Federal Housing Administration's single-family mortgage program and the Department of Education's student loan programs, are budgeted for using FCRA methodology.

The Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 (Subtitle C of Title V) is a new federal credit program within the scope of FCRA. This new federal credit program and the Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act on which it is modeled are both subject by statute to FCRA.

Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support for the Conference Report for H.R. 3080, the Water Resources Reform and Development Act.

America is blessed with an extensive network of natural harbors and rivers. In Eastern Washington, the Columbia River and its tributaries are central to the region's culture and economy. Since the early 20th century, dams have been built across the Columbia and Snake River systems to provide navigation, irrigation, affordable and renewable hydropower, and flood control. Every year, agricultural products travel through the Columbia and Snake River systems from Eastern Washington and the Pacific Northwest to every corner of America and around the world. As such, it is crucial that Congress continues to strengthen and maintain the many ports, channels, locks, dams, and other infrastructure that support maritime trade and provide flood protection for our homes and businesses.

The Conference Report for H.R. 3080, the Water Resources Reform and Development Act (WRRDA), ensures the continued flow of domestic and international commerce, while maintaining a strong transportation system. Additionally, through WRRDA, Congress has the opportunity to make much needed policy reforms including strengthening oversight, cutting federal red tape, and opening the door to new innovations in infrastructure development. This legislation also significantly strengthens our transportation network—creating jobs and increasing commerce throughout the Pacific Northwest and across our nation.

Important to Eastern Washington, WRRDA maximizes the ability of non-federal interests, like ports, to contribute funds to move authorized studies and projects forward. In addition, by consolidating studies, WRRDA will accelerate project delivery and promote growth. Through working with the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, I am pleased that the City of Asotin also received language that will transfer land owned by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to the City and allow for development of the area.

This pro-jobs legislation encourages growth, increases trade, and keeps Eastern Washington economically competitive. I urge all of my colleagues to support Conference Report for H.R. 3080, the Water Resources Reform and Development Act.

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, as the only member of Congress from Michigan appointed to the Water Resources Reform and Development Act (WRRDA) conference committee, my role was to be a steadfast advocate for the Great Lakes and I am pleased that our final bill includes provisions that will significantly benefit these national natural treasures.

For the first time, the Greats Lakes will be designated as a single comprehensive navigation system, allowing the Great Lakes to present a unified front when competing against coastal regions for federal funding and resources. The designation will also increase equity for related projects within the Lakes themselves.

It also, for the first time, designates funds from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund specifically for projects' within the Great Lakes and better allocates funds collected for harbor maintenance across the country so that by 2025, 100 percent of the funds collected from users of our ports for this purpose are actually used to improve and maintain America's maritime infrastructure essential to our economy.

Finally the legislation calls on the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Corps of Engineers, the National Park Service as well as the U.S. Geological Survey to work with state and local officials to slow the spread of Asian carp, which we all know pose a huge threat to the Great Lakes' ecosystem.

I have lived my entire life along the shores of the Great Lakes and I understand the threat these invaders pose not only to the multi-billion dollar recreation and tourism industries, but also to our very way of life.

I am so very pleased that my fellow conferees agreed that the Great Lakes are a national treasure worthy of the protections included in this bill. It is an important recognition of the Lakes and their contribution to the national economy, and it takes the steps necessary to ensure they are maintained now and for generations to come.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the conference report on the bill, H.R. 3080.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 412, nays 4, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 220]

YEAS—412

Aderholt	Capito	Davis, Rodney
Amodei	Capps	DeFazio
Bachmann	Capuano	DeGette
Bachus	Cárdenas	Delaney
Barber	Carney	DeLauro
Barletta	Carson (IN)	DelBene
Barr	Carter	Denham
Barrow (GA)	Cartwright	Dent
Barton	Cassidy	DeSantis
Bass	Castor (FL)	DesJarlais
Beatty	Castro (TX)	Diaz-Balart
Becerra	Chabot	Dingell
Benishek	Chaffetz	Doggett
Bentivolio	Chu	Duckworth
Bera (CA)	Cicilline	Duffy
Bilirakis	Clarke (NY)	Duncan (SC)
Bishop (GA)	Clay	Duncan (TN)
Bishop (NY)	Clyburn	Edwards
Bishop (UT)	Coble	Ellison
Black	Coffman	Ellmers
Blackburn	Cohen	Engel
Blumenauer	Collins (GA)	Enyart
Bonamici	Collins (NY)	Eshoo
Boustany	Conaway	Esty
Brady (TX)	Connolly	Farenthold
Braley (IA)	Conyers	Farr
Bridenstine	Cook	Fattah
Brooks (AL)	Cooper	Fincher
Brooks (IN)	Costa	Fitzpatrick
Brown (FL)	Cotton	Fleischmann
Brownley (CA)	Courtney	Fleming
Buchanan	Cramer	Flores
Bucshon	Crawford	Forbes
Burgess	Crenshaw	Fortenberry
Bustos	Crowley	Foster
Butterfield	Cuellar	Foxx
Byrne	Culberson	Frankel (FL)
Calvert	Cummings	Franks (AZ)
Camp	Daines	Frelinghuysen
Campbell	Davis (CA)	Fudge
Cantor	Davis, Danny	Gabbard

Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grijalva
Grimm
Guthrie
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hall
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Heck (WA)
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holding
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Israel
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jolly
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kirkpatrick
Kline
Kuster
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
Latta
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lummis
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Marino
Massie
Matheson
Matsui
McAllister
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McClintock
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meadows
Meehan
Meeks
Meng
Messer
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (PA)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Neugebauer
Noem
Nolan
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
O'Rourke
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Paulsen
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Pittenger
Pitts
Pocan
Poe (TX)
Polis
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruiz
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sanford
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schock
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Southerland
Speier
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tierney
Tipton
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Waxman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

NAYS—4

Amash
Gohmert
Huelskamp
Salmon

NOT VOTING—15

Brady (PA)
Broun (GA)
Clark (MA)
Cleaver
Cole
Deutch
Doyle
Johnson (GA)
Labrador
Marchant
McCollum
Miller, Gary
Rush
Schwartz
Thompson (MS)

□ 1401

Mr. HUELSKAMP changed his vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Mr. BARR changed his vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the conference report was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. CLEAVER. Mr. Speaker, due to an oversight, I missed the vote on Conference Report on H.R. 3080, the Water Resources Reform and Development Act on May 20th, 2014. I had intended to vote "aye" on rollcall vote 220, Agreeing to the Conference Report on H.R. 3080.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 3717

Mr. CLAY. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to remove myself from H.R. 3717.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. MILLER of Michigan). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4660, COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2015; AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4435, HOWARD P. ''BUCK'' MCKEON NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015

Mr. WOODALL. Madam Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 585 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 585

Resolved, That at any time after 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 consideration of the bill (H.R. 4660) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2015, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. Points of order against provisions in the bill for failure to comply with clause 2 of rule XXI are waived. During consideration of the bill for amendment, the chair of the Committee of the Whole may accord priority in recognition on the basis of whether the Member offering an amendment has caused it to be printed in the portion of the Congressional Record designated for that purpose in clause 8 of rule XVIII. Amendments so printed shall be considered as read. When the committee rises and reports the bill back to the House with a recommendation that the bill do pass, 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.

SEC. 2. At any time after 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 consideration of the bill (H.R. 4435) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2015 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. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services. After general debate the bill shall be considered for 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, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 113-44 shall be considered as adopted in the House and in the Committee of the Whole. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as the original bill for the purpose of further amendment under the five-minute rule and shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. No further amendment to the bill, as amended, shall be in order except those printed in the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution. Each such further amendment may be offered 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. All points of order against such further amendments are waived. After disposition of the further amendments printed in the report of the Committee on Rules, the Committee of the Whole shall rise without motion. No further consideration of the bill shall be in order except pursuant to a subsequent order of the House.

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

Mr. WOODALL. Madam Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to my friend 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. WOODALL. Madam 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 Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. WOODALL. Madam Speaker, the reason it is hard to get order down here on the floor of the House is it is kind of a celebratory atmosphere down here. We just saw the Water Resources Development Act pass by a big bipartisan vote.

It has been not a year, not 2 years—it has been years since we have been able to come together and pass this very important bill that deals with waterways and water supply all across this district. We do things together on a regular basis, but the big things are hard, and we have gotten to do the big things today.

I will brag on my friend from Massachusetts just for a moment, Madam Speaker. I was at Crews Middle School in my district last Friday, and Crews Middle School, their eighth grade class, Megan Mendez runs that class, but they were talking about how it is that they could be effective, how they could make a difference.

The students came upon Mr. MCGOVERN's bill, I think it is H.R. 1692, dealing with Sudan and genocide, what we can do to come together to make a difference in other parts of the world.

Now, I represent Georgia, Madam Speaker. It is a rock-solid hardcore Republican constituency. Folks can surmise where Mr. MCGOVERN, out of the great State of Massachusetts, what kind of constituency he represents there.

His ideas about how we could come together to make a difference for people resonated all the way down the eastern seaboard into that class at Crews Middle School, such that Nathan, Madeleine, Keegan, Georgia, Lauren all put pen to paper and invited me to come and talk about it to see how it was that we could come together.

Now, we didn't have the entire cosponsorship discussion there in the classroom on that day. We were trying to talk about making a difference.

That is what I get to come down and do today, Madam Speaker, with this rule that the Clerk just read. This is a differencemaking rule. It covers two bills today.

One is the Commerce-Justice-Science and related agencies bill. It is H.R. 4660, and the rule provides for an open rule, so that every single Member, no matter what their political stripe, no matter what their ideas, no matter where their constituency is located, any Member of this body can come to the House floor and offer their ideas to make that deal better.

It is a wonderful part of our process. It is a part of the process that gets used all too frequently, and I am very fortunate to be able to come and bring a rule today that does that.

Almost more fascinating, Madam Speaker, is that this rule makes in order the debate for the National Defense Authorization Act of 2015. It is H.R. 4435, and that bill—I am just going to consult my notes because it is almost unbelievable. That bill came out of committee 61–0, 61–0.

Here we are, the bill that is going to authorize our entire national defense infrastructure, in what constituents back home believe is a hyperpartisan U.S. House of Representatives, made that way by incredibly divergent views held by American voters; and when it comes to national security, we came together at the committee level and passed out a bill 61–0.

This bill is made in order for debate by the rule that is before us today. I hope I will be able to get my colleagues' support for that.

It is, again, an open rule for the Commerce-Justice-Science bill and a rule for debate on a bill that came out of committee 61–0.

Now, what is fascinating about this institution, Madam Speaker, it never ceases to amaze me. You hear about the arrogance of power in D.C., that somehow you get elected to Congress and you get inside the Beltway, suddenly, you think you are the smartest guy in the room and only your ideas are the good ideas.

This bill that came out of committee 61–0 isn't done with the legislative process there. This rule that we are debating today makes in order seven more amendments to that bill, so that we can all have a voice on that here on the floor of the House.

My great expectation is the Rules Committee is going to continue to meet this afternoon, making even more amendments in order. Hundreds of amendments filed to this bill, and the Rules Committee is working through trying to get through each one of those amendments to determine what we can make in order.

It is just a—I call it a festival of democracy, Madam Speaker. It is a festival of democracy that we are having right here on the House floor, where you not only have open rules, where every Member's voice is able to be heard, where every constituent back home is able to give that advice and counsel to their Member, and they bring those ideas to the floor, but it is on issues as difficult as national security, issues that do bring us together, but that have components that pull us apart, and we are able to work through that.

Over 300 amendments have been filed for this National Defense Authorization Act, and the committee is working through them even as we speak.

□ 1415

I know that every Member of this body has a contribution that their constituency has asked them to make, a voice that their constituency has asked them to come and bring. Madam Speaker, there are times where all of those voices, whether it be because of a clock, whether it be because of timing, whatever the reason may be, where folks don't feel like those voices have been able to be heard. This day is not that day. This is a day where we have an opportunity to make sure that each and every idea is heard and heard fully. And I am proud that the Rules Committee has produced this product today.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. WOODALL) 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. Madam Speaker, this is not a normal rule, but it is a fair one. It is unusual because it combines two bills into one rule and makes in order several amendments for one of the bills. What might be unusual for my Republican friends is that I will support it.

The rule makes in order the fiscal year 2015 Commerce-Justice-Science appropriations bill under an open rule. And although I wish the funding levels were higher, I believe it is a good thing to bring this bill to the floor under an open rule.

This rule also makes in order general debate on the annual defense authorization bill along with seven amendments. That is a little unusual. Normally, the Rules Committee reports two rules: one for general debate and one for consideration of amendments. Now, I don't have any problem with these amendments being made in order, but I will voice my strong concerns tomorrow if the Rules Committee fails to make in order many of the amendments submitted for consideration.

I would like to thank my distinguished colleagues, the chairman, Mr. MCKEON, and the ranking member, Mr. SMITH, of the Armed Services Committee for their leadership and their hard work in crafting this bill each year and for coming to a bipartisan agreement on so many of the serious matters contained in this bill.

This is a massive undertaking that touches on so many aspects of our defense and national security priorities and the health and the well-being of our military personnel and their families. But there are serious and substantive matters in this bill that we must debate over the next few days because they merit the attention of every single Member of this House.

First and foremost, H.R. 4435 fails to make many of the difficult choices required by our current budgetary constraints and fiscal reality. This is a half-trillion-dollar bill. That is trillion, with a t, Madam Speaker. It provides $513.4 billion in discretionary budget authority. $495.8 billion of that is for the Department of Defense base budget; another $17.6 billion for defense-related activities, mainly nuclear, within the Department of Energy; and another whopping $79.4 billion for the so-called

overseas contingency operations, or OCO.

But according to the Congressional Budget Office, H.R. 4435 decreases direct spending by just $1 million in FY 2015. In a $500 billion bill, we can only find savings of $1 million? There is probably $1 million in the couch cushions at the Pentagon.

Madam Speaker, this Congress just cut $8 billion in the farm bill for the SNAP program. That is an $8 billion cut to help hungry families put food on their table. But we couldn't find more than $1 million next year from the Pentagon budget? Give me a break.

And if sequestration remains the law of the land, these funding levels simply will not stand, and another round of arbitrary reductions will harm our troops, our military civilian workforce, their families, and our military readiness. That is also unacceptable.

So I oppose, and I have always opposed, sequestration for both defense and nondefense programs. But putting forward a bill that fails to make any hard decisions on reducing spending authority is not a solution. In fact, it compounds the problem.

This brings me to Afghanistan, Madam Speaker, where we continue to squander lives and waste money. Since 2001, over 2,300 U.S. troops have been killed in Afghanistan. Nearly 20,000 have been wounded. We lost 127 brave soldiers just last year alone. Estimates are that around 30,000 Afghan civilians have been killed since 2001. And the VA estimates that approximately 22 veterans will die by suicide every day.

Since 2001, we have spent over $700 billion on this war. In this current year, fiscal year 2014, we are spending $7.1 billion every month in Afghanistan.

The President is committed to bringing most of our troops home by the end of the year, and I trust him to keep his word to America's families. But he has also said that he wants to keep some level of forces remaining there, 5,000, maybe 10,000. And he wants to keep them in Afghanistan for an extended period of time.

Whether you support keeping U.S. troops in Afghanistan after 2014 or whether you oppose it, as I do, I would hope that we can all agree that Congress should have a say in whether or not the longest war in American history continues. At a minimum, we owe the thousands of U.S. servicemen and -women who will be called upon to serve for years to come in Afghanistan a vote, and we owe it to their families, and we owe it to the American people.

Now, Congressmen WALTER JONES and ADAM SMITH and I have an amendment pending before the Rules Committee that would call for such a vote, and I hope the Rules Committee makes it in order so that one of the most important matters facing the American people can be debated and voted on.

Last year, 305 Members of this House voted in support of an amendment that we three offered, calling for just such a vote on any post-2014 deployment of U.S. troops in Afghanistan. If that vote is to have any meaning whatsoever, then those same Members and this House must support the McGovern-Jones-Smith amendment once again this year.

And this brings me to the overseas contingency operations, the OCO account. Madam Speaker, this bill authorized $79.4 billion for the OCO account for fiscal year 2015. Now, the last time I looked, the war in Iraq was over; the war in Afghanistan is winding down, with nearly all our troops heading home by the end of the year; and only a much smaller residual force for training operations and some special operations might remain deployed in Afghanistan, depending on what the President asks for. But the OCO funds don't ever seem to go down. The OCO is just $5 billion less than the current fiscal year. It certainly doesn't reflect the changing circumstances on the ground in Afghanistan.

Where is all the money going? A February 28th Pentagon report concludes that the United States Government and its money ''created an environment that fostered corruption'' in Afghanistan. Maybe there are some lessons we need to learn here.

Many assert that the OCO account is nothing more than a slush fund for the Pentagon. If we want to save some money, one of the first places we should look is getting rid of the OCO, putting everything back into the Pentagon base budget, and then taking a long and clear-eyed look at where spending needs to be reduced.

Madam Speaker, there are many other problems with H.R. 4435: it continues to place restrictions on the transfer of inmates in Guantanamo; it undermines our nuclear security cooperation with Russia; it attempts to derail the multiparty negotiations with Iran; and it coddles the nuclear weapons budget. Foolish choices, wasteful spending, and wars without end.

I urge my colleagues to vote to change course, to end the war in Afghanistan, to cut the nuclear arsenal, face reality, and make the tough choices in overall defense spending.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WOODALL. Madam Speaker, at this time, it is my great pleasure to yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. NUGENT), a member of both the Rules Committee and the Armed Services Committee.

Mr. NUGENT. Madam Speaker, I want to thank my friend from Georgia (Mr. WOODALL). We came in to this Congress together a couple of years back, and I have had the great opportunity to serve with him on the Rules Committee. And being placed on Armed Services last year was a great opportunity for me to be in the process of crafting how our military establishment moves forward.

Madam Speaker, in addition to providing an open rule for the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, H. Res. 585 provides for 1 hour of general debate on this year's National Defense Authorization Act. It also makes in order the first of many amendments that are going to be coming forward in the debate over the next couple of days.

Because the Rules Committee traditionally does two rules, one for the underlying legislation and the second for the amendments, which I am going to bring forward tomorrow—as we have heard, we have had over 300 amendments come forward on the NDAA this year. My understanding is that is a record. Typically, it is around 200-andsome. This year, it was over 300.

So we are going to have the opportunity to hear arguments on both sides as to why an amendment should pass or why an amendment should fail, and that is a good thing. That is what this body is designed to do, to have a dialogue and a discussion back and forth about the merits of a particular issue.

I have three sons who currently serve this Nation. One is in the National Guard, and two are in the Active Duty Army. So when we craft an NDAA, it is extremely important to me to make sure that our men and women have all the resources they need if they are called to go into harm's way. It is not their call to go. It is the President's call, the Commander in Chief's call in regards to whether or not our servicemen and -women go off to fight.

The gentleman from Georgia (Mr. WOODALL) mentioned earlier about all the partisanship in this place. The NDAA, when it passed through committee, had over 100 amendments within committee that passed and were attached to the NDAA, amendments from both sides of the aisle, Democrat and Republican alike, because there was great discussion within the committee about those amendments. Some didn't pass, but the vast majority, over 100, did pass, and you see it in the body of the National Defense Authorization Act today. That says an awful lot.

The National Defense Authorization Act has passed 52 times, 52 consecutive times, and we are hoping that this is the 53rd consecutive time that it passes in this body. Mr. WOODALL was correct. It passed out of committee 61–0. I would suggest to you, I don't think I have heard that number before in other committees.

While there are disagreements on how things should work in the NDAA, disagreements about priorities and how things should be moved around and where our money should be spent, at the end of the day, we came together as Democrats and Republicans and put forward a piece of legislation that we can be proud of, that was actually named after the chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, Chairman BUCK MCKEON.

Madam Speaker, I have had the opportunity to help craft the NDAA. I believe that it is a good step in the right direction. We have heard a lot of things

about sequestration in the coming year, and we need to be very cognizant of what that will do to our military, our readiness, and our ability to meet the demands that this country could call upon our military to meet.

This legislation takes care of that 1 percent of Americans who step forward and raise their hand and say: If you need me, I am there; if you need me to fight your fight, I am there. That is why this legislation is so important. It protects the members of our military, the 1 percent of America, Americans who stand up and say: I am there to protect you. That is why this legislation is so important.

The benefit of this is that we have a strong, well-run military, that we have a military that is trained and equipped for the battles to come. And I will suggest to you that we have not done a very good job of figuring out what our next battle will be. As a matter of fact, we have had members of the military, flag officers, high-ranking folks that have been involved in the military for 30-plus years say we have never gotten it right once; not one time have we gotten it right in regards to what our future conflicts are going to look like. So I would suggest to you that we need to make sure that we are on top of it now.

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

Mr. WOODALL. Madam Speaker, Sheriff Nugent is the expert on these issues on the Rules Committee. I am proud to yield him an additional 3 minutes.

Mr. NUGENT. Well, I appreciate that. I don't know that I am expert, but I certainly have the heart. I have the heart to make sure that America is safe.

□ 1430

It is a constitutional responsibility that this body make sure that we have a strong defense for our homeland. It is a huge responsibility, and it is not one that is taken lightly. As you can see in the vote that was taken in the House Armed Services Committee—61–0—it is one that is shared by all Members.

We have seen the threats. Unfortunately, not everybody knows what the threats are. But if you look at and read the news, whether it is Russia today resurging its influence within Europe, whether it is China, or whether it is Iran or North Korea, there are so many players out there that have ill intentions to our people, to this Nation.

We have Africa, a continent that has seen a huge increase in violence that is associated with al Qaeda. We have threats around this world. To those who would say this world is safer than it was before, I would suggest to you it is not. So I will do anything that I can do to lend credence to our military fighting force to make sure we have the strongest, most-equipped, and best-trained force. It is what gave my wife and me solace when our older son was deployed to Afghanistan. It gave us solace when our two sons were deployed to Iraq, that we knew they were the best fighting force out there. That gave them the greatest opportunity to come home safe to us.

Last night in the Rules Committee, we had a young man, a double amputee, who is a proud, proud member of the 82nd Airborne's 4th Combat Brigade. Specialist Stefan LeRoy was in our midst last night as we talked about the NDAA in the Rules Committee. There is not a more powerful statement than that young man sitting right in front of me at the dais looking at us to make sure that we provide for them, for that 1 percent I talked about earlier. That is what makes this all worthwhile, in my estimation, that we do the right thing.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts for his leadership and as well the manager, the distinguished gentleman from Georgia, both distinguished members of the Rules Committee.

This is always a tough bill because many of us are aware of the extensive amendment process that occurred during the markup. But let me speak to one or two points that I think are very important. Our men and women in the United States military deserve our keenest support.

This is, in fact, Military Appreciation Month, and we want them to know that we truly appreciate them. We also know that they are fact-finders, and they are sometimes the front-line support on behalf of the United States without weapons to be helpful to countries that are in need.

I am introducing an amendment cosponsored by Congresswoman FREDERICA WILSON and Congresswoman BARBARA LEE to ask for a report on the status of the Boko Haram and the resources that our defense persons are using to help with respect to the girls that have been kidnapped, and as well report to the extent of the crimes against humanity with respect to Boko Haram in Nigeria. I just got through meeting with African ambassadors, and they have mentioned that this is a regional issue.

We have also introduced an amendment to make sure that the contractors that are utilized for intelligence gathering have oversight, to avoid some of the catastrophes that we saw in recent years of contractors not appropriately, for some, handling important information that they had and doing this through contractors.

As we support our military, every day we see soldiers coming home from places far away and the need for posttraumatic stress disorder treatment. And my amendment, as I have done, asked for an increase of $5 million to be able to help those individuals. It is not throwing any bad money after good. It is recognizing that these symptoms and psychological problems may cause difficulty in providing provider-patient communication.

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

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. They may appear later in time and not mostly at the time that these individuals will come home. So I think it is important that we have the opportunity for diagnosing at a later period of time. These numbers are going to grow. There are over 200,000 veterans of military service who live and work in Houston, more than 13,000 of whom are veterans of Operation Enduring Freedom.

Let me finally say that we must stand with the repair of the Veterans Administration health system. I know that it tracks this bill, but it is not this bill per se, but we want to support our troops. And then I want to make sure that we heighten again the Iran negotiations and that we have no gap in the time that Iran is to report on what they are doing to not have war nuclear weapons as opposed to civilian use.

Let us also get re-engaged in the discussions on the Palestinian peace discussions, with the discussions going forward with Israel and Palestine, in spite of the fact that there are some very difficult things that we have to overcome. I believe it is important that we stand ready and are ready, that our negotiations are going forward to secure this Nation.

Finally, Madam Speaker, if I might just indicate that we hope to keep at Ellington Field—keep our helicopter units in Texas, and we hope that the legislation provides that opportunity without closing out the National Guard without a further review. I think that is extremely important.

Madam Speaker, I rise to speak during House consideration of the rule for the Howard P. "Buck" McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015.

I thank Chairman MCKEON, and want to express my appreciation for his years of service to our nation as chair of the House Committee on Armed Services. This year's appropriation bill's title reflects the dedication you have shown to our men and women in uniform in defense of our nation.

I also thank Ranking Member SMITH of the Armed Services Committee for his work on this bill.

Thank you, Chairman WOODALL and Ranking Member MCGOVERN I appreciate for allowing me the opportunity to speak on the Rule for H.R. 4435.

This is the 53rd consecutive National Defense Authorization Act, which speaks to the long-term commitment of the Congress and successive Administrations to provide for National Defense. This bill encompasses a number of initiatives designed to modernize our nation's military to combat threats defined by the last decade of war in Afghanistan and Iraq, while dealing with dramatic cuts in funding; along with sequestration; and the federal government shutdown last year.

The National Defense Authorization Act's purpose is to address the threats our nation

must deal with not just today, but in the future. This makes our work vital to our national interest and it should reflect our strong commitment to ensure that the men and women of our Armed Services receive the benefits and support that they deserve for their faithful service.

Our men and women in uniform are ending the longest military conflict in the history of our nation. The lessons learned are hard, but solutions to improve our ability to provide the tools our troops will need to protect themselves were developed based on their experiences. Now it is our obligation to be sure that these new tools for the defense of our troops are available for their use when and where they are needed.

The bill will provide for resources to address the threats posed by improvised explosive devices, chemical agents, drug interdiction and dangerous drugs entering our nation.

The military needs the funding in the bill that would address munitions destruction, support the Joint Urgent Operational Needs Fund and support our work with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to make more efficient the work of protecting America and our interest.

We do live in a dangerous world, where threats are not always easily identifiable, and our enemies are not bound by borders. The Boston Terrorist Attack last year reminds us of how fragile our nation's security could be without a well-trained and -equipped military.

The definition of war has changed and with it our understanding about what is needed to combat a unique type of enemy that fights under no flag or for any nation.

U.S. Special Operations Command, a vital part of our military, provides much of the special skills needed to defend our nation. This legislation continues to build on previous efforts to support their important work.

There are several Jackson Lee amendments before the Rules Committee for consideration. These amendments are simple, straightforward, and are intended to improve the underlying bill. I believe they would command the support of a majority of the House, and I urge the Rules Committee to make them in order.

JACKSON LEE-WILSON-LEE AMENDMENT (#65)

This amendment (#65), co-sponsored jointly by Congresswoman BARBARA LEE of California and Congresswoman FREDERICA WILSON of Florida, and Congresswoman KELLY of Illinois have joined efforts to make three important contributions to the bill): strongly condemns the ongoing violence and the systemic gross human rights violations against the people of Nigeria carried out by the militant organization Boko Haram, includes the cowardly kidnapping of the more than 200 young schoolgirls; expresses support for the people of Nigeria; and the Secretary of Defense to report to Congress on the nature and extent of the crimes against humanity committed by Boko Haram in Nigeria.

Since 2013, more than 4,400 men, women, and children have been slaughtered by Boko Haram.

JACKSON LEE-WILSON-LEE AMENDMENT (#186)

The second Jackson Lee Amendment (#186) directs the Secretary of Defense to conduct a study to ascertain the extent to which civilian contractors are used in the conduct of intelligence activities and the type of information to which such contractors are exposed or have access.

The amendment also requires the Secretary to submit to Congress a plan for reducing by 25 percent the number of civilian contractors with top secret security clearances that are engaged in intelligence gathering and analysis activities.

The disclosure of leaked and highly sensitive classified information to the Washington Post and the Guardian by a contract worker with a security clearance raises several very important and disturbing issues.

Something went very wrong in the conduct of this individual's security clearance background investigation, which is troubling enough in itself but particularly alarming given that more than 3.5 million persons hold a Confidential or Secret clearance.

The cost of government security classification in 2005 was $7.66 billion and in 2011 the total was $11.36 billion.

According to the Office of the Director of National Intelligence 2012 Report on Security Clearance Determinations there were 483,263 contractors with Top Secret security clearances.

In the previous year 133,493 contractors receive approval for Top Secret security clearances. At the time of the report over 1.4 million Federal government employees and private sector contractors held Top Secret security clearances.

These costs are not all encompassing, but were generated by 41 executive branch agencies including the Department of Defense.

Another consequence of contracting out national security work is the power it may extent to a private company over the most sensitive information our nation may hold.

For example, only the person with the Top Secret classification authority may classify information. Only original classifiers are authorized to decide what information if made public could cause harm to national security.

Between 2003 and 2004 original classification authorities increased the number of classified documents from 234,052 to 351,150. In 2011, the Department of Defense original classification activity generated 62,753 classifications.

The consequences for making more and more information Top Secret could lead to the government's need for more persons working for contactors receiving classifications to do this type of work. At some point the ability to manage the work absent contractors can become very difficult.

My amendment simply directs the Secretary of Defense to study the feasibility of implementing a modest reduction in that number consistent without jeopardizing the nation's security.

JACKSON LEE-WILSON-LEE AMENDMENT (#68)

The third and final Jackson Lee Amendment (#68) increases post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) funding by $5,000,000.

Last year, the Rules Committee made in order the identical amendment to the FY14 NDAA, which was approved by the full House. I ask the Committee to make this amendment in order again this year.

Post traumatic stress disorder is one of the most prevalent and devastating psychological wounds suffered by the brave men and women fighting in far off lands to defend the values and freedom we hold dear.

PTSD symptoms and other psychosocial problems may cause difficulty in provider-patient communication, reduce patients' active collaboration in evaluation and treatment, increase the likelihood of somatization, and reduce patient adherence to medical regimens.

As with other anxiety disorders and depression, most patients with PTSD are not properly identified and are not offered education, counseling, or referrals for mental-health evaluation.

A suicide bomber, an IED, or an insurgent can obliterate their close friend instantaneously and right in front of their face.

Yet, as American soldiers, they are trained to suppress the agonizing grief associated with those horrible experiences and are expected to continue with their mission. And carry on they do, with courage and with patriotism.

According to surveys conducted of troops in Iraq, 15–20% of Army soldiers suffer PTSD symptoms, including nightmares, flashbacks, emotional detachment, dissociation, insomnia, loss of appetite, memory loss, clinical depression, and anxiety.

Approximately 35% of soldiers seeking some kind of mental health treatment within a year of returning from combat.

I am reminded of the continuing need to treat PTSD every time I return to my district because 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 of whom are veterans of Operation Enduring Freedom (Afghanistan); and Operation Iraqi Freedom (Iraq).

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.

We must continue to direct our efforts as a body to ensure that our troops remain the best equipped and prepared military force in the world. They are not just soldiers they are sons and daughters, husbands and wives, brothers and sisters—they are some of the people we represent as members of Congress. Support of them is a sacred obligation of Congress both to those who are at risk on battle fields and serving as the guard against threats around the world, but they are also those who have returned home from war.

I thank Chairman WOODALL and Ranking Member MCGOVERN for their work; to manage the debate on the rule for the NDAA Fiscal Year 2015 bill.

Mr. WOODALL. Madam Speaker, I would advise you and my friend from Massachusetts that I do not have any further speakers remaining, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the remaining time.

Madam Speaker, as I indicated at the beginning of this debate, we have no objection to this rule. We are glad that the 2015 Commerce-Justice-Science appropriations bill is coming to the floor under an open rule. We have no problem with moving ahead on general debate or the amendments made in order on the Department of Defense authorization bill, and so we support this rule.

It is my hope, as I said earlier, that when the next rule in the defense bill comes to the floor that it will allow for there to be debate on a number of the important issues that Members of this House feel deserve that debate.

I have nothing but the highest regard for all those who serve on the House Armed Services Committee, but I have to say that this bill is too big. It is too big. We have not done a very good job, I don't believe, in this Congress of getting rid of the bloat, the waste, and the duplication within the Pentagon budget. For some reason, we have Members who think that the way you show you are tough in terms of the defense of our country is by supporting bills that add more and more and more money to the Pentagon's budget.

The bottom line is that strong defense doesn't mean wasteful defense. It doesn't mean weapons systems that are obsolete or that are not practical or that are not needed anymore. It doesn't mean a bloated bureaucracy.

Again, as I said earlier, this bill fails to make any of the tough choices. I want to make sure our troops get all the equipment and all the support that they need. I want to make sure that we are prepared for anything that might come at us in the future.

But wasteful defense spending doesn't help us at all. And so there are some significant problems with the underlying bill. In addition to being too big, this bill also fails to cut our nuclear arsenal. We are spending billions and billions and billions of dollars maintaining an arsenal way bigger than anybody believes that we need to, but we don't deal with that issue.

This bill continues to place restrictions on the transfer of inmates from Guantanamo, which is problematic. Again, this bill fails to face reality and make any of the tough choices in terms of overall defense spending.

Again, I will appeal to my colleagues on the Rules Committee to please make sure that we have the opportunity to debate the issue of Afghanistan on this floor. We are at war, and we very rarely discuss it in this Chamber. To those who say, well, it is up to the President to decide whether we stay or go, I will remind my colleagues that we have a role in that, too. Our indifference and our silence over the last several years means we are complicit in this war's continuing, the longest war in the history of our country.

As I said, I will offer an amendment, along with Mr. JONES of North Carolina and Mr. SMITH, the ranking member of the Armed Services Committee, to make it clear that if the President wants to continue the deployment of U.S. forces beyond 2014, which was his stated policy last year, then we ought to vote on it. We ought to vote on it. And if you believe we should stay longer, you can vote ''yes.'' If you believe that enough is enough, then you can vote ''no.'' But after that time, after all this time, we have an obligation in this Congress to speak up and speak out and make sure that our constituents know what we are doing. We cannot allow this war to go on forever on autopilot. We have a responsibility here.

I have heard the arguments of my friends who want to stay. They are compelling arguments. Make them on the House floor, and have the next Congress decide whether or not we should continue the war there.

I will just close with this. When people say to me that there is no place to cut in the Pentagon's budget, I would urge them to talk to some of the men and women who serve in our Armed Forces or some of the men and women who serve in the Pentagon who, over the years, I have met with who talk freely of places where we could cut without sacrificing any of our national security, places we could cut, quite frankly, that will enhance our security, because they believe that wasteful defense spending has no place in our budget, especially during these tough fiscal times.

But I also believe when we talk about national defense it also means the quality of life in our country and whether or not people have a job, whether or not people have adequate health care, whether or not people have access to good education, and whether or not we end hunger and poverty in our country. All those things matter, as well.

So, again, I urge my colleagues to support the rule because, quite frankly, there is no reason to oppose it. And I would urge my friends on the Rules Committee to please be generous in offering and allowing Members to offer many amendments on this bill. This is an important bill not just for people on the Armed Services Committee but for all Members.

With that, Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, it would be easy to close debate just by reminding my colleagues that the gentleman from Massachusetts plans to support this rule. That is reason enough when we can find agreement in the Rules Committee on moving forward. But I hate to stop it there just because it is worth celebrating. It is absolutely worth celebrating.

The gentleman from Massachusetts is absolutely certain we are spending too much on the Department of Defense. I am absolutely certain we are spending too little. The gentleman from Massachusetts is absolutely certain that waste has no place in the Department of Defense. I, too, am absolutely certain that waste has no place in the Department of Defense.

Madam Speaker, just because this bill came out of the Armed Services Committee 61–0 does not mean that we do not have differences in this Chamber. We do. But this rule provides us an opportunity to debate those differences and then provides an opportunity for the Members of this body to have their will done.

Whether you are talking about the National Defense Authorization Act, or whether you are talking about the Commerce-Justice-Science appropriations bill, these bills did not come down from on high dictated by a Speaker or dictated by a minority leader. These bills were both crafted by the membership of this body, and this rule allows them to be perfected by the membership of this body should it pass this afternoon.

I urge all of my colleagues to support this rule.

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

The previous question was ordered.

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

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1445

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote incurs objection under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken later.

JUSTICE FOR VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING ACT OF 2014

Mr. GOODLATTE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3530) to provide justice for the victims of trafficking, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3530

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 ''Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2014''.

SEC. 2. AVAILABILITY OF SUMS IN CRIME VICTIMS FUND.

Section 1402 of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10601) is amended in subsection (d) by inserting before paragraph (2) the following:

''(1) A limitation on obligations is authorized to be provided with respect to fiscal years 2016 through 2020. Except in the case where a limitation on obligations is made by a continuing resolution, if such a limitation on obligations is less than—

''(A) $805,000,000 in fiscal year 2016;

''(B) $825,000,000 in fiscal year 2017;

''(C) $845,000,000 in fiscal year 2018;

''(D) $866,000,000 in fiscal year 2019; or

''(E) $890,000,000 in fiscal year 2020;

then all sums deposited in the fund in prior fiscal years shall become available for obligation.''.

SEC. 3. VICTIM-CENTERED SEX TRAFFICKING DETERRENCE GRANT PROGRAM.

Section 203 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 14044b) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (g) as subsection (j);

(2) by striking subsections (a) through (f), and inserting the following:

''(a) GRANTS AUTHORIZED.—The Attorney General may make grants to eligible entities to develop, improve, or expand comprehensive domestic child human trafficking deterrence programs that assist law enforcement officers, prosecutors, judicial officials, and qualified victims' services organizations in collaborating to rescue and restore the lives of victims, while investigating and prosecuting offenses involving child human trafficking.

''(b) AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—Grants awarded under subsection (a) may be used for—

''(1) the establishment or enhancement of specialized training programs for law enforcement officers, first responders, health care officials, child welfare officials, juvenile justice personnel, prosecutors, and judicial personnel to—

''(A) identify victims and acts of child human trafficking;

''(B) address the unique needs of victims of child human trafficking;

''(C) facilitate the rescue of victims of child human trafficking;

''(D) investigate and prosecute acts of child human trafficking, including the soliciting, patronizing, or purchasing of commercial sex acts from children, as well as training to build cases against complex criminal networks involved in child human trafficking; and

''(E) implement and provide education on safe harbor laws enacted by States, aimed at preventing the criminalization and prosecution of victims of child human trafficking for prostitution offenses;

''(2) the establishment or enhancement of dedicated anti-child human trafficking law enforcement units and task forces to investigate child human trafficking offenses and to rescue victims, including—

''(A) funding salaries, in whole or in part, for law enforcement officers, including patrol officers, detectives, and investigators, except that the percentage of the salary of the law enforcement officer paid for by funds from a grant awarded under this section shall not be more than the percentage of the officer's time on duty that is dedicated to working on cases involving child human trafficking;

''(B) investigation expenses for cases involving child human trafficking, including—

''(i) wire taps;

''(ii) consultants with expertise specific to cases involving child human trafficking;

''(iii) travel; and

''(iv) other technical assistance expenditures;

''(C) dedicated anti-child human trafficking prosecution units, including the funding of salaries for State and local prosecutors, including assisting in paying trial expenses for prosecution of child human trafficking offenses, except that the percentage of the total salary of a State or local prosecutor that is paid using an award under this section shall be not more than the percentage of the total number of hours worked by the prosecutor that is spent working on cases involving child human trafficking; and

''(D) the establishment of child human trafficking victim witness safety, assistance, and relocation programs that encourage cooperation with law enforcement investigations of crimes of child human trafficking by leveraging existing resources and delivering child human trafficking victims' services through coordination with—

''(i) child advocacy centers;

''(ii) social service agencies;

''(iii) State governmental health service agencies;

''(iv) housing agencies;

''(v) legal services agencies; and

''(vi) non-governmental organizations and shelter service providers with substantial experience in delivering services to victims of child human trafficking;

''(3) the establishment or enhancement of problem solving court programs for child human trafficking victims that include—

''(A) continuing judicial supervision of victims of child human trafficking who have been identified by a law enforcement or judicial officer as a potential victim of child human trafficking, regardless of whether the victim has been charged with a crime related to human trafficking;

''(B) the development of specialized and individualized treatment programs for identified victims of child human trafficking, including—

''(i) State-administered outpatient treatment;

''(ii) life skills training;

''(iii) housing placement;

''(iv) vocational training;

''(v) education;

''(vi) family support services; and

''(vii) job placement; and

''(C) collaborative efforts with child advocacy centers, child welfare agencies, shelters, and non-governmental organizations to provide services to victims and encourage cooperation with law enforcement; and

''(4) the establishment or enhancement of victims' services programs for victims of child human trafficking, which offer services including—

''(A) residential care, including temporary or long-term placement, as appropriate;

''(B) 24-hour emergency social services response systems; and

''(C) counseling and case management services.

''(c) APPLICATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—An eligible entity shall submit an application to the Attorney General for a grant under this section in such form and manner as the Attorney General may require.

''(2) REQUIRED INFORMATION.—An application submitted under this subsection shall—

''(A) disclose—

''(i) any other grant funding from the Department of Justice or from any other Federal department or agency for purposes similar to those described in subsection (b) for which the eligible entity has applied, and which application is pending on the date of the submission of an application under this section; and

''(ii) any other such grant funding that the eligible entity has received during the 5 year period prior to the date of the submission of an application under this section;

''(B) describe the activities for which assistance under this section is sought;

''(C) include a detailed plan for the use of funds awarded under the grant; and

''(D) provide such additional information and assurances as the Attorney General determines to be necessary to ensure compliance with the requirements of this section.

''(3) PREFERENCE.—In reviewing applications submitted in accordance with paragraphs (1) and (2), the Attorney General shall give preference to grant applications if—

''(A) the application includes a plan to use awarded funds to engage in all activities described under paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (b); or

''(B) the application includes a plan by the State or unit of local government to continue funding of all activities funded by the award after the expiration of the award.

''(d) DURATION AND RENEWAL OF AWARD.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—A grant under this section shall expire 1 year after the date of award of the grant.

''(2) RENEWAL.—A grant under this section shall be renewable not more than 3 times and for a period of not greater than 1 year.

''(e) EVALUATION.—The Attorney General shall enter into a contract with an academic or non-profit organization that has experience in issues related to child human trafficking and evaluation of grant programs to conduct an annual evaluation of grants made under this section to determine the impact and effectiveness of programs funded with grants awarded under this section, and shall submit any such evaluation to the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate.

''(f) OVERSIGHT AND ACCOUNTABILITY.—An eligible entity that receives a grant under this section is subject to the requirements of section 10 of the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2014.

''(g) ADMINISTRATIVE CAP.—The cost of administering the grants authorized by this section shall not exceed 5 percent of the total amount appropriated to carry out this section.

''(h) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of the cost of a program funded by a grant awarded under this section may not exceed—

''(1) 70 percent in the first year;

''(2) 60 percent in the second year; and

''(3) 50 percent in the third year.

''(i) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

''(1) the term 'child' means a person under the age of 18;

''(2) the term 'child advocacy center' means a center created under subtitle A of the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 13001 et seq.);

''(3) the term 'child human trafficking' means 1 or more severe forms of trafficking in persons (as defined in section 103 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102)) involving a victim who is a child; and

''(4) the term 'eligible entity' means a State or unit of local government that—

''(A) has significant criminal activity involving child human trafficking;

''(B) has demonstrated cooperation between Federal, State, local, and, where applicable, tribal law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, and social service providers in addressing child human trafficking; and

''(C) has developed a workable, multi-disciplinary plan to combat child human trafficking.''; and

(3) in subsection (j) (as so redesignated)—

(A) by striking ''Secretary of Health and Human Services'' and inserting ''Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services,''; and

(B) by striking ''fiscal years 2008 through 2011'' and inserting ''fiscal years 2015 through 2019''.

SEC. 4. AMENDMENTS TO THE VICTIMS OF CHILD ABUSE ACT OF 1990.

(a) REAUTHORIZATION OF VICTIMS OF CHILD ABUSE ACT OF 1990.—Section 214B of the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 13004) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''fiscal years 2004 and 2005'' and inserting ''fiscal years 2015 through 2019''; and

(2) in subsection (b), by striking ''fiscal years 2004 and 2005'' and inserting ''fiscal years 2015 through 2019''.

(b) DIRECT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF CHILD PORNOGRAPHY.—The Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 13001 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 212(5) (42 U.S.C. 13001a(5)), by inserting '', including human trafficking and

the production of child pornography'' before the semicolon at the end; and

(2) in section 214 (42 U.S.C. 13002)—

(A) by redesignating subsections (b), (c), and (d) as subsections (c), (d), and (e), respectively; and

(B) by inserting after subsection (a) the following:

''(b) DIRECT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF CHILD PORNOGRAPHY.—The Administrator, in coordination with the Director and with the Director of the Office of Victims of Crime, may make grants to develop and implement specialized programs to identify and provide direct services to victims of child pornography.''.

(c) OVERSIGHT AND ACCOUNTABILITY.—

(1) LOCAL CHILDREN'S ADVOCACY CENTERS.—Section 214 of the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 13002), as amended by this Act, is further amended by inserting at the end the following:

''(f) OVERSIGHT AND ACCOUNTABILITY.—

''(1) ACCOUNTABILITY REQUIREMENT.—A grant recipient under this section is subject to the requirements of section 10 of the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2014.

''(2) DISCLOSURE OF ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF FEDERAL FUNDING.—An application for a grant under this section shall disclose—

''(A) any other grant funding from the Department of Justice or from any other Federal department or agency for purposes similar to those described in subsection (a) for which the entity has applied, and which application is pending on the date of the submission of an application under this section; and

''(B) any other such grant funding that the entity has received during the 5 year period prior to the date of the submission of an application under this section.''.

(2) GRANTS FOR SPECIALIZED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING PROGRAMS.—Section 214A of the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 13003) is amended by inserting at the end the following:

''(d) OVERSIGHT AND ACCOUNTABILITY.—

''(1) ACCOUNTABILITY REQUIREMENT.—A grant recipient under this section is subject to the requirements of section 10 of the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2014.

''(2) DISCLOSURE OF ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF FEDERAL FUNDING.—An application for a grant under this section shall disclose—

''(A) any other grant funding from the Department of Justice or from any other Federal department or agency for purposes similar to those described in subsection (a) for which the organization has applied, and which application is pending on the date of the submission of an application under this section; and

''(B) any other such grant funding that the organization has received during the 5 year period prior to the date of the submission of an application under this section.''.

SEC. 5. STREAMLINING STATE AND LOCAL HUMAN TRAFFICKING INVESTIGATIONS.

Section 2516(2) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting ''human trafficking, child sexual exploitation, child pornography production,'' after ''kidnapping,''.

SEC. 6. ENHANCING HUMAN TRAFFICKING REPORTING.

Section 3702 of the Crime Control Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 5780) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking ''and'' at the end; and

(2) in paragraph (4)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''paragraph (2)'' and inserting ''paragraph (3)'';

(B) in subparagraph (A), by inserting ''and a photograph taken within the previous 180 days'' after ''dental records'';

(C) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(D) by redesignating subparagraph (C) as subparagraph (D); and

(E) by inserting after subparagraph (B) the following:

''(C) notify the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children of each report received relating to a child reported missing from a foster care family home or childcare institution; and''.

SEC. 7. REDUCING DEMAND FOR SEX TRAFFICKING.

Section 1591 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1), by striking ''or maintains'' and inserting ''maintains, patronizes, or solicits'';

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''or obtained'' and inserting ''obtained, patronized, or solicited''; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking ''or obtained'' and inserting ''obtained, patronized, or solicited''; and

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) by striking ''or maintained'' and inserting '', maintained, patronized, or solicited''; and

(B) by striking ''knew that the person'' and inserting ''knew, or recklessly disregarded the fact, that the person''.

SEC. 8. USING EXISTING TASK FORCES TO TARGET OFFENDERS WHO EXPLOIT CHILDREN.

Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall ensure that all task forces and working groups within the Violent Crimes Against Children Program engage in activities, programs, or operations to increase the investigative capabilities of State and local law enforcement officers in the detection, investigation, and prosecution of persons who patronize, or solicit children for sex.

SEC. 9. HOLDING SEX TRAFFICKERS ACCOUNTABLE.

Section 2423(g) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking ''a preponderance of the evidence'' and inserting ''clear and convincing evidence''.

SEC. 10. OVERSIGHT AND ACCOUNTABILITY.

(a) AUDIT REQUIREMENT.—In fiscal year 2015, and each fiscal year thereafter, the Inspector General of the Department of Justice shall conduct audits of covered grantees to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse of such funds. The Inspector General shall determine the appropriate number of covered grantees to be audited each year.

(b) MANDATORY EXCLUSION.—A covered grantee that is found to have an unresolved audit finding shall not be eligible for an allocation of grant funds from the covered grant program from which it received a grant award during the first 2 fiscal years beginning after the end of the 12-month period described in subsection (g)(3).

(c) REIMBURSEMENT.—If a covered grantee is awarded funds under the covered grant program from which it received a grant award during the 2-fiscal year period during which the covered grantee is ineligible for an allocation of grant funds as a result of subsection (b), the Attorney General shall—

(1) deposit an amount equal to the amount of the grant funds that were improperly awarded to the covered grantee into the General Fund of the Treasury; and

(2) seek to recoup the costs of the repayment to the Fund from the covered grantee that was erroneously awarded grant funds.

(d) NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section, the term ''nonprofit'', when used with respect to an organization, means an organization that is described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and is exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of such Code.

(2) PROHIBITION.—A nonprofit organization that holds money in offshore accounts for the purpose of avoiding paying the tax described in section 511(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, shall not be eligible to receive, directly or indirectly, any funds from a covered grant program.

(3) DISCLOSURE.—Each nonprofit organization that is a covered grantee shall disclose in its application for such a grant, as a condition of receipt of such a grant, the compensation of its officers, directors, and trustees. Such disclosure shall include a description of the criteria relied upon to determine such compensation.

(e) CONFERENCE EXPENDITURES.—

(1) LIMITATION.—No amounts made available under a covered grant program may be used to host or support a conference that uses more than $20,000 in funds made available by the Department of Justice unless the Deputy Attorney General or the appropriate Assistant Attorney General, Director, or principal deputy (as designated by the Deputy Attorney General) provides prior written approval that the funds may be expended to host or support such conference, except that a conference that uses more than $20,000 in such funds, but less than $500 in such funds for each attendee of the conference, shall not be subject to the limitation under this paragraph.

(2) WRITTEN APPROVAL.—Written approval under paragraph (1) shall include a written estimate of all costs associated with the conference, including the cost of all food, beverages, audio-visual equipment, honoraria for speakers, and entertainment.

(3) REPORT.—The Deputy Attorney General shall submit an annual report to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives on all conference expenditures approved under this subsection.

(f) PROHIBITION ON LOBBYING ACTIVITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Amounts made available under a covered grant program may not be used by any covered grantee to—

(A) lobby any representative of the Department of Justice regarding the award of grant funding; or

(B) lobby any representative of the Federal Government or a State, local, or tribal government regarding the award of grant funding.

(2) PENALTY.—If the Attorney General determines that a covered grantee has violated paragraph (1), the Attorney General shall—

(A) require the covered grantee to repay the grant in full; and

(B) prohibit the covered grantee from receiving a grant under the covered grant program from which it received a grant award during at least the 5-year period beginning on the date of such violation.

(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the following definitions apply:

(1) The term ''covered grant program'' means the following:

(A) The grant program under section 203 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 14044b).

(B) The grant programs under section 214 and 214A of the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 13002, 13003).

(2) The term ''covered grantee'' means a recipient of a grant from a covered grant program.

(3) The term ''unresolved audit finding'' means an audit report finding in a final audit report of the Inspector General of the Department of Justice that a covered grantee has used grant funds awarded to that grantee under a covered grant program for an unauthorized expenditure or otherwise

unallowable cost that is not closed or resolved during the 12-month period beginning on the date on which the final audit report is issued.

SEC. 11. CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3771 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

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

''(9) The right to be informed in a timely manner of any plea bargain or deferred prosecution agreement.

''(10) The right to be informed of the rights under this section and the services described in section 503(c) of the Victims' Rights and Restitution Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 10607(c)) and provided contact information for the Office of the Victims' Rights Ombudsman of the Department of Justice.'';

(2) in subsection (d)(3), in the fifth sentence, by inserting '', unless the litigants, with the approval of the court, have stipulated to a different time period for consideration'' before the period; and

(3) in subsection (e)—

(A) by striking ''this chapter, the term'' and inserting the following: ''this chapter:

''(1) COURT OF APPEALS.—The term 'court of appeals' means—

''(A) the United States court of appeals for the judicial district in which a defendant is being prosecuted; or

''(B) for a prosecution in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, the District of Columbia Court of Appeals.

''(2) CRIME VICTIM.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term'';

(B) by striking ''In the case'' and inserting the following:

''(B) MINORS AND CERTAIN OTHER VICTIMS.—In the case''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(3) DISTRICT COURT; COURT.—The terms 'district court' and 'court' include the Superior Court of the District of Columbia.''.

(b) APPELLATE REVIEW OF PETITIONS RELATING TO CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 3771(d)(3) of title 18, United States Code, as amended by subsection (a)(2) of this section, is amended by inserting after the fifth sentence the following: ''In deciding such application, the court of appeals shall apply ordinary standards of appellate review.''.

(2) APPLICATION.—The amendment made by paragraph (1) shall apply with respect to any petition for a writ of mandamus filed under section 3771(d)(3) of title 18, United States Code, that is pending on the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 12. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) child human trafficking (as such term is defined in section 203(i) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 14044b), as added by this Act) has no place in a civilized society, and that persons who commit crimes relating to child human trafficking should be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law;

(2) the United States, as a leader in monitoring and combating human trafficking throughout the world, must hold all nations to the same standards to which we hold our Nation;

(3) those who obtain, solicit, or patronize a victim of trafficking for the purpose of engaging in a commercial sex act with that person, are committing a human trafficking offense under Federal law; and

(4) the demand for commercial sex is a primary cause of the human rights violation of human trafficking, and the elimination of that human rights violation requires the elimination of that demand.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GOODLATTE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on H.R. 3530, currently under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

We are here on the floor today to talk about minor sex trafficking or, to put it more accurately, the rape of children, by adults, for profit. More importantly, though, we are here today for the victims—the survivors—of this terrible crime.

These include Ms. ''T'' Ortiz Walker Pettigrew, who testified so bravely before the Crime Subcommittee about her experiences under the control of a violent pimp after being failed by the foster care system; and Ms. Elizabeth Corey, who recently graduated from Virginia Commonwealth University, despite having been sexually being prostituted by her family starting as young as 8 years old; and the dozens of other victims of this heinous crime who have been identified in just Virginia alone in recent years, as well as the many other victims and survivors that exist in all of our States.

The sale of children for sex sounds like something that could only happen in faraway places, but sadly, it is happening right here in the United States every single day. According to the FBI, sex trafficking is the fastest-growing business of organized crime and the third largest criminal enterprise in the world.

Criminal organizations, including some of the most violent criminal street gangs like MS–13, have realized that selling children is oftentimes more profitable than selling drugs. This is because drugs can only be sold once, but minor children can be—and are—prostituted multiple times a day.

Sadly, the demand for commercial sex with children appears to be growing. Traditionally called johns, those who purchase sex with minors are the ones driving this illicit market. There is no single profile of a buyer of commercial sex with a minor.

Some may engage with sex with minors unknowingly, but many either seek out young children or decide to turn a blind eye to it.

One young victim, Tami, tried to escape her pimp by telling every man who purchased her that she was only 15 and needed to be taken to the police, but none of them did. It is time to send a clear message that this must stop.

The bill under consideration today, the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act, is an important first step to make sure that the traffickers and purchasers who stole Tami's childhood are brought to justice.

This legislation provides additional resources to law enforcement and service providers through a victim-centered grant program; helps to facilitate investigations by providing that minor sex trafficking and other similar crimes are predicate offenses for State wiretap applications; addresses the demand side of this crime by clarifying that it is a Federal crime to solicit or patronize child prostitutes or adult victims forced into prostitution; reauthorizes the funding stream for child advocacy centers, which are often the first line of service providers for the victims of this and other crimes; and strengthens the existing Federal criminal laws against trafficking through a number of clarifying amendments.

H.R. 3530 was introduced by Judiciary Committee member and former judge TED POE, who is a passionate voice for these young victims and others in need. I strongly commend him for his leadership on this issue.

I also commend Mr. FRANKS for his amendment to this bill, which helps to strengthen the rights of victims in the criminal justice process, including the victims of sex trafficking.

The bill was reported by the Judiciary Committee by voice vote and enjoys over 100 bipartisan cosponsors. I urge my colleagues to stand with me today to say our children are not for sale and to support this important bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, we come together today at the end of Sexual Assault Awareness Month to address sexual assault in its most harrowing context, the rape of a child.

After our recent hearing on domestic minor sex trafficking, H.R. 3530, the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act, is an important step in combating the crisis of child sex trafficking in our country and helping survivors begin their lives anew.

Victims of child sex trafficking have suffered the worst trauma imaginable. As a result, they require comprehensive and tailored services to assist their recovery, but funding for the comprehensive care that survivors need is lacking. For example, only 20 beds exist for more than 2,200 children trafficked annually in New York City.

This bill is a step in the right direction, providing $5 million in grants for the comprehensive services that victims of trafficking need and correcting an administrative barrier that keeps domestic victims of trafficking from the services given to foreign victims.

While the rescue of trafficking victims is necessary, so is the prosecution of child rapists and traffickers. Federal courts have interpreted the existing statute to cover the acts of patronizing and soliciting.

Therefore, the addition of these terms under this bill is a mere clarification. Individuals who patronize and solicit already have been held criminally liable under the language of the existing law—specifically under the provision criminalizing those who obtain those services in the original section 1591.

The Justice for Victims Trafficking Act ensures that law enforcement receives funds necessary to train, investigate, and prosecute more cases, which will send the message that the rape of a child is a crime that can be punished by local, State, and Federal officials.

Child rapists will find refuge in no jurisdiction. This bill will aid in the coordination of investigations among Federal, State, and local law enforcement and enhance reporting data for missing children.

Human trafficking is the second fastest-growing criminal industry in the world, generating over $32 billion annually, and H.R. 3530 is the most comprehensive piece of legislation to deal with this issue in years.

I want to commend our colleague, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) for introducing the legislation and want to commend him and our full committee for working together across the aisle to reach compromise on the spending and foreign impacts of this legislation to streamline its passage.

Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3530.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Madam Speaker, it is now my pleasure to yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE), the chief sponsor of this legislation and a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. POE of Texas. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman of the Judiciary Committee for yielding me this time and also for his support and work on this legislation, and I thank the ranking member as well.

Also, I want to thank my friend across the aisle, CAROLYN MALONEY from New York, for being the chief cosponsor of this legislation on the Democrat side.

Madam Speaker, Cheryl Briggs is one of many American children that got caught in the slave trade. When she was 12 years of age, she ran away from home because she was being assaulted by her father.

Not long after that, she was picked up as a hitchhiker by a trucker, and then soon after that, she was put in the slave trade where she was forced to have sex with men several times a day.

She also was forced to work at a strip club during the daytime, sold at night, and also was forced to do that work in the daytime. She was able to escape that trafficker because a patron at one of the clubs figured out she was a mere child and called the police.

Sex trafficking of minor children happens all over the world. It happens in America.

Recently, I was in South America. I went to a shelter in Peru, and I met several girls. One of them was named Lilly. At 10 years of age—she was 10—she was sold by her mother for a cell phone to a sex trafficker. Lilly gave me this bracelet when I was there, and she asked me to remember her and the other girls that were at the rescue shelter.

Madam Speaker, as the chairman and the ranking member pointed out, in the United States, there is not much help for minor sex traffic victims. There are approximately 300 beds—or less—in the whole country for children victims of sex trafficking. Compare that to animal shelters. We have over 3,000 animal shelters.

America needs to do better, and this bill will help America do better, so we can proclaim not only to the traffickers and the buyers of sex slaves that the victims of crime, the children, just aren't for sale.

They are not for sale here in America or anywhere because they are children. Children—the greatest resource any nation has are our children; no matter whether they are runaways, throwaways, or stowaways, they are not for sale.

This legislation enforces the law against the trafficker, the slave trader that buys and sells these children. It makes sure that they go to the penitentiary, and the law is very clear.

On the other end, it treats these victims of crime as victims of crime. They are not criminals. They are not child prostitutes. There is no such thing as a child prostitute. Children cannot consent to sex. They are rape victims.

Society and the law are going to start treating them that way, rescuing them and giving resources to children assessment centers, to the police to recognize these children that have been captured and stolen—their youth stolen and they are in the slave trade.

Most importantly, this bill goes after the demand, those people in this country who buy these children for sex. The days of boys being boys are going to be over in this country because those people in the middle—they are not johns; they are child rapists.

They are going to be held accountable for their actions against these girls. The law is clear. It is clear that the law will prosecute those individuals. They will go to the same penitentiaries as the traffickers for stealing the soul of the youth of America's greatest resource, our children.

I am glad to see that this bill has so much bipartisan support that it came out of the Judiciary Committee unanimously. It is one of several bills that are coming to the House floor today to proclaim to the country and to victims of crime and to criminals that the days of the slave trade are going to end in the United States.

And that's just the way it is.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY), the lead cosponsor on the legislation who has introduced many bills on this issue and who has really been a fighter for those who have been trafficked.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and for his extraordinary work on this issue and so many others. I rise in very strong support of Congressman POE's work and his bill.

Human trafficking comes in many different forms, and all of them are awful. The most recent twist comes from the tragedy in Nigeria. Young girls kidnapped and terrorized were sold like objects into a lifetime of forcible rape. They say they are selling them into marriage. Nothing could be further from the truth. They are being sold into human bondage and into rape.

There is no crime on Earth more appalling, no offense as terrible, no act of depravity as harmful to the community of a nation and certainly to the individuals affected.

I want to express my gratitude to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) for his outstanding work on this issue. He has been an incredible partner.

His groundbreaking work on sex trafficking is informed by his experience as a judge and as a prosecutor where he witnessed firsthand the tragic toll of human trafficking, coming face to face with both the victims and the perpetrators of this terrible crime and knowing from his experience what it is we need to do to help law enforcement get convictions.

□ 1500

He has been unwavering in his efforts to pass the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act, and I applaud his efforts.

Trafficking is one of the most profitable forms of organized crime, preceded only by the selling of drugs and the selling of illegal weapons. Unlike drugs and weapons which can only be sold once, the human body can be sold again and again and again until they die.

The bill before us today is crucial to helping the survivors of human trafficking, like Shandra Woworuntu, who put their lives back together here. She is supposed to be here in the Chamber with us today. She was with us in meetings earlier today. I want to thank her for her courage in coming forward.

The Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act will help ensure that other survivors do not find themselves in similar circumstances like Shandra. She was educated, a former manager in a bank. She came to the United States to become a manager at a hotel. She was immediately swiped, her passport taken, and thrown into a dungeon of trafficking, where she lived until she escaped.

When she escaped, there was no resources to help her. This bill will change this, with grants to States and localities to help them and to put the focus back on the demand side, to cut

down on the demand for trafficking and the selling of our children. No child should be for sale in America, and this bill will help give law enforcement the tools to win convictions.

My time is up. I thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, and I urge unanimous support for this important bill.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MARINO), a member of the Judiciary Committee

Mr. MARINO. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of this bill.

I was U.S. attorney for the middle district of Pennsylvania for several years. My staff and I prosecuted a prostitution ring. There were several defendants, all were convicted. Convictions were affirmed on appeal.

The victims were women and girls from their twenties down to their teens to their low teens. They were kidnapped, tortured, mentally and physically abused, and raped multiple times. Wiretaps revealed that the defendants, the pimps, were on the telephone complaining that their hands hurt so much from beating the girls into doing what the girls did not want to do.

The sentences of the defendants were lengthy. In fact, one of the ringleaders who went by the name of William Sleazy T. Williams—the name is appropriate—received 45 years in prison.

This legislation must be passed.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE), a member of the Judiciary Committee, a former judge and hard worker on this issue.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend and colleague of the Judiciary Committee for managing this bill, and I acknowledge the ranking member, Mr. CONYERS, and our chairman, Mr. GOODLATTE, for the expeditious way in which we have moved forward on some very crucial bills.

I also thank both of my friends, my colleague, a former judge, TED POE from Texas and, as well, my colleague CAROLYN MALONEY from New York for their astute collaborative work which is so very important for really what we are trying to do here today.

Let me lay the groundwork for all that has been done, and that is that we want to stamp out human slavery that has been an epidemic and a plague and a cancer on this country and certainly around the world.

I am glad my friend mentioned the tragedy in Nigeria. Being in meetings on this issue today, it is obviously an epidemic and one that emphasizes a very special point, and that is young girls underage cannot consent to marriage, they cannot consent to be kidnapped or to be associated with someone that is going to do them harm on the basis that they are married. They are enslaved. They are being trafficked. They are being threatened unto their lives. Therefore, it is crucial for us to acknowledge what it is. Boko Haram is clearly a dastardly example of the tragic thugs that participate in human trafficking. They may be that group in Nigeria, but certainly we know that there are those here.

On the day that we had a Homeland Security field hearing on human trafficking, the day before there was a massive finding of individuals who had been trafficked. Certainly it was a question of whether they had been trafficked or whether they were smuggled, but sometimes, our law enforcement says, it meshes together.

It says that one study estimates that over 290,000 American youth are at risk of becoming a victim of sex trafficking. The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children estimates that one of every seven endangered runaways reported to the center is likely a victim of minor sex trafficking.

I am glad the Judiciary Committee and the Homeland Security Committee are working together and, under this legislation initiated by Mr. POE, who does bring his experience as a man who has seen these victims come and cry out for help, that there are certain elements of this bill that are so very important, and that is the availability of sums in the Crime Victims Fund.

The testimony we heard in the Homeland Security field hearing in Houston indicated that victims go unnoticed sometimes in terms of getting help. I am glad to be able to have grants awarded to the establishment of the enhancement of specialized training programs for law enforcement officers, first responders, and health care officials to identify victims and the acts of child human trafficking.

I thank Mr. POE for looking forward to working with me for some additional training regarding visas. I am also grateful that we have a place of refuge for these individuals so that they are not the criminal, but they are in fact the victim.

We are going a long way to embrace these victims, to get their lives standing up, and to get those dastardly persons that would sex traffic, human traffic, child traffic, and, in essence, hold them in slavery. This is a very important step going forward.

I look forward to this body discussing our efforts going forward and more such bills coming to embrace those who need our help and to save lives. It is now long overdue, and I am very grateful the Judiciary Committee has taken this step forward. Congratulations to the sponsors of this bill. I am delighted to be a cosponsor.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3530, The Justice For Victims of Human Trafficking Act of 2014.

Let me offer my appreciation and thanks to my colleague from Texas, Judge POE, for his work on this legislation and decades long commitment and advocacy on behalf of victims of crime, especially child victims, who are the most vulnerable and innocent victims.

Both Judge POE and I along with our colleagues on the House Homeland Security Committee held a field hearing in Houston on "Combating Human Trafficking in Our Major Cities." It was a fitting venue because, regrettably, Houston is the human trafficking capital of the United States.

Trafficking in humans, and especially domestic child trafficking, has no place in a civilized society. Those who engage in this illicit trade should be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

That is why I was pleased that my Judiciary Committee colleagues adopted my amendment during the markup of this important legislation last month.

My amendment stated what should seem obvious in a modern, open society which in many ways is benevolent:

It is the "Sense of Congress that child human trafficking has no place in a civilized society, and that persons who commit crimes relating to child human trafficking should be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law."

That means we need to ensure that state and local law enforcement agencies have the tools, resources, and training necessary to identify, apprehend, and prosecute criminals who ruthlessly traffic in children and young persons.

And one of the most effective resources in bringing criminals to justice is the cooperation and assistance of their victims.

Perpetrators of crime know that they are more likely to evade detection and punishment when their victims refuse to assist or cooperate with law enforcement. That is why they make it a point to instill fear in their victims—for their own safety or that of family and loved ones.

My second amendment offered during the Judiciary Committee Markup would have strengthened the bill's enforcement regime but was withdrawn in an effort to further refine it. The amendment complements the bill by providing another tool in law enforcement's arsenal to tip the balance in favor of victims so that they can utilize certain T and U visas.

In 2000, Congress passed the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act (VTVPA), which created the T-Visa, and reserved it for those who are or have been victims of human trafficking.

The Nonimmigrant Status ("T-Visa") protects victims of human trafficking and helps law enforcement by allowing victims to remain in the United States to assist in the investigation or prosecution of human traffickers.

These non-immigrant visas were established by Congress to provide temporary legal status to victims of trafficking and enumerated crimes who assist with the investigations or prosecutions of the criminal activity in order to combat human trafficking.

The Jackson Lee Amendment simply provided that:

> [T]he U.S. Attorney General shall provide training for State and local law enforcement agencies on the immigration law that may be useful for the investigation and prosecution of crimes related to trafficking in persons, including education on the availability of certain nonimmigrant visas for victims of trafficking who cooperate in the investigation or prosecution of the crime of which the individual was a victim.

The Jackson Lee amendment would have strengthened the ability of state and local law enforcement to identify, apprehend, and prosecute domestic child traffickers by requiring the Attorney General to make available the

training and education that will empower them to gain the cooperation and active assistance of victims of human trafficking who would otherwise refuse to cooperate out of fear of reprisal.

Unfortunately, many victims of crime and victims of human trafficking are unaware of the existence and availability of this temporary relief. And that is in part because many local and state law enforcement officers are not aware.

The Jackson Lee Amendment was intended to help fill this information gap by providing the informational resources to local law enforcement who will be able in turn to share that information with the victims.

It is important that state and local law enforcement officials receive continuous education and training that they may correctly apply the law and perform one of their most important duties—apprehending criminals. I am pleased that a number of my colleagues pledged their support of this important part of the law.

At that field hearing, me and my Texas colleagues—Judge POE, Congressman FARENTHOLD, Chairman MCCAUL—heard testimony from federal law officials about how just the day before, on March 19, they had discovered and rescued 115 people from a packed, rancid stash house on Almeda School Road in south Harris County.

Ninety-nine were men, 16 were women, one of whom was pregnant and 19 were juveniles.

All of them had been kidnapped or smuggled into the United States.

Who knows what those women and children may have faced had they not been rescued and the perpetrators caught?

By helping them, we will catch more human trafficking criminals. And we help rescue and save children from becoming victims.

I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation and I look forward to working with them on this critical problem.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. WAGNER), who has been a real leader in combating sex trafficking and has legislation of her own which we will consider later this afternoon.

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Chairman and Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3530, the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act.

H.R. 3530 is a comprehensive, multipronged approach to address the problem of human trafficking in the United States. The sponsor of this legislation, Congressman TED POE, is a friend, colleague, and kindred spirit to me on the issue of human trafficking. As a former judge, Congressman POE has drawn from his experience on the bench to craft a bill that would provide support and aid to victims of trafficking, as well as training for law enforcement and other first responders.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 3530 is one of the most comprehensive and inclusive human trafficking bills proposed to date. H.R. 3530 provides grants to help State and local governments offer services to victims in order to give the survivors of human trafficking the sanctuary and counseling they so desperately need after suffering through and surviving this brutal crime.

Perhaps most importantly, H.R. 3530 addresses the demand side of human trafficking by clarifying that buyers should be prosecuted along with pimps. Madam Speaker, for too long those who patronize child prostitutes have been overlooked. H.R. 3530 encourages law enforcement to target and punish persons who purchase elicit sexual activities from trafficking victims not as petty criminals but as serious offenders, the serious offenders that they are.

For these reasons and others, Madam Speaker, I support H.R. 3530, the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. BASS), who has been working to help these victims, particularly those in foster care.

Ms. BASS. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act. I am a proud cosponsor of this bill because I know it will play a vital role in our fight against child trafficking.

First, I would like to commend Judge POE for offering the bill and for his ongoing commitment to end child trafficking and fighting for victim rights. I would also like to commend Chairman GOODLATTE, the ranking member, and Representative MALONEY for their long work on this issue; and in the case of Representative MALONEY, she has worked on this issue for many, many years.

Unfortunately, hundreds of thousands of American children are trafficked each year. Our kids are robbed of their innocence and coerced into a life on the streets where they are repeatedly abused.

The Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act will provide much-needed grants to help provide necessary services to prevent exploitation and rebuild the lives of trafficking survivors. Specifically, the grants will be used to establish a variety of new programs, such as education, housing, job training, and placement for survivors; victims services programs, such as a 24-hour emergency social service response system and counseling; and specialized training programs for law enforcement officers, first responders, health care officials, and child welfare officials. Innovative and specialized courts with wraparound services like the STAR Court in Los Angeles County, which specifically focuses on girls and boys who are trafficked, will also be eligible for the grant funding.

By reinvigorating the Crime Victims Fund, this bill also helps survivors recover from their trauma and develop normal, productive lives.

Furthermore, the bill tackles demand by holding the buyers accountable for their actions. No longer will the perpetrators get away without a serious punishment to fit their crime. I personally refuse to call them ''johns,'' a term which provides cover. Instead, they are child abusers who are committing rape. This bill will help to ensure their charges reflect the horrific nature of child trafficking.

Lastly, this bill will help protect our foster kids. It requires States to notify the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.

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

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. I yield the gentlewoman an additional 30 seconds.

Ms. BASS. It requires States to notify the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children about kids missing from foster care. This is important because foster children disappear into the shadows and no one tries to find them. Once these kids fall off the radar, they often become trafficking victims. Making sure that we are looking out for these kids is critical to protecting them from trafficking. We have to be vigilant, and we have to give these kids the care and attention they deserve.

Madam Speaker, I am a proud cosponsor of the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HULTGREN).

Mr. HULTGREN. Madam Speaker, I want to thank Chairman GOODLATTE, and I also want to thank Judge POE for your important work and so many others for coming together here.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act, H.R. 3530, and commend my colleague, Representative TED POE, for introducing this critical legislation.

I am a proud cosponsor of the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act because it represents an all-encompassing approach to combating the scourge of human trafficking. It amends the Federal criminal code to impose penalties for crimes involving trafficking and preemptively provides for deterrence by reallocating existing grants for victim support. It affords additional enforcement and prosecution mechanisms for authorities fighting against traffickers.

Nearly 150 years ago, Congress ratified the 13th Amendment, setting in stone these timeless words:

> Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Today, human trafficking is modern-day slavery. It is a global crisis that victimizes an estimated over 20 million children and women worldwide. Yet ''global'' doesn't just mean overseas. Human trafficking remains prevalent here in the United States in our cities and our communities. Our country is the second highest destination for women trafficked worldwide. An estimated 100,000 children are trafficked here every year.

In my home State of Illinois, the National Human Trafficking Resource Center estimates that 25,000 women and girls are exploited by sex trafficking every single year. This number continues to grow.

As a member of the Congressional Human Trafficking Task Force, we are working to coordinate the efforts of the congressional leadership and international antitrafficking groups to punish perpetrators, rescue and bring hope to victims, and assist nations in their fight against the global epidemic of trafficking in human beings.

□ 1515

Human trafficking targets the most vulnerable in society. The Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act reflects a comprehensive effort to strengthen opposition against culprits and offer hope to victims.

I support this bill and urge its passage.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. NOLAN).

Mr. NOLAN. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act as a proud original cosponsor of the legislation.

I want to join the chorus of people here in their praise for Judge POE and for Congresswoman MALONEY for the tremendous work that they have done over a number of years bringing this important legislation forward; and, of course, to Congressman GOODLATTE and Congressman SCOTT likewise for bringing this forward.

It is too troubling to know that there are 300,000-some children that are being sold into sex trafficking in this country, and that there are only some 300 beds for them when attempts are made to rescue, as Judge POE just pointed out. These children aren't in some foreign country. They are right here in our own backyards. These are our own children. We can do so much better.

While our national law enforcement officials are fighting this terrible scourge, there are many organizations like Men Against Trafficking in Duluth, Minnesota, in my own congressional district, who are out there providing safe harbor services for girls and boys that are rescued from this terrible scourge.

This legislation represents the fact that Congress recognizes that we can be of assistance in fighting this terrible scourge. We do so with this act—again, of which I am a proud cosponsor. But I am so proud of what Judge POE and CAROLYN MALONEY have done on this.

What the bill does, it says that these children are the victims, they are not the criminal, as they have so often been treated in our society. They are the victims of child abuse, they are the victims of rape and violence and unmentionable crimes and terrible, terrible things. They are entitled to the protection, the medical services, the counseling, all that we can provide.

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

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional minute to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. NOLAN. This bill establishes a Trafficking Victims' Fund, at no cost to the taxpayer, put on the backs of the real criminals in this: the johns, the rapists, the murderers.

Mr. Speaker and my colleagues, I strongly urge passage of this bill.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Madam Speaker, it is now my pleasure to yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Indiana, Congresswoman WALORSKI.

Mrs. WALORSKI. Madam Speaker, I rise today and speak on the importance of combating human trafficking. I am grateful that the House is bringing forth five antitrafficking bills to the floor today.

Human trafficking, which includes labor and sex trafficking, is the second-largest and fastest-growing criminal industry in the world. Trafficking may seem like an international problem, but there are 300,000 children at risk of sex trafficking here in the U.S.

The State of Indiana has formed a cutting edge, antitrafficking task force that involves both public and private groups. This task force, called IPATH, has investigated more than 200 cases in Indiana, and continues to rescue children and adults from involuntary servitude in commercial sex trafficking. Great work is being done in the Hoosier State, but antitrafficking advocates agree that much more is needed.

That is why I am proud to cosponsor the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act and proud to support the bills being voted on today.

This bill will provide law enforcement with necessary tools to address the problem of trafficking by helping tackle the demand issue itself and improve services for survivors. It also protects foster children by requiring that the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children be notified when children are missing from foster homes or child care institutions.

Madam Speaker, protecting people trapped in trafficking situations is not a partisan or a political issue. It is not an issue that only happens overseas. It happens on American soil, and it happens every day all across this country.

We must work together to fight this issue, to be the voice for those who are literally trapped, and to bring an end to this terrible crime.

I urge my colleagues to support the antitrafficking bills on the floor today.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Madam Speaker, it is now my pleasure to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. PITTENGER).

Mr. PITTENGER. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act, and much other legislation that we will consider today.

I also rise in support of Antonia, Maria, and Rosa, three wonderful women from Charlotte who fell victim to human trafficking.

Maria was trapped when she answered an ad for aspiring actresses. Rosa was snatched from a local gas station while waiting for a ride. Antonia dreamed of owning a bakery before falling victim to human trafficking.

These women aren't statistics. They are individuals whom I know from Charlotte, ordinary women—someone's daughter, someone's granddaughter. Yet at a very young age they were forced into modern day slavery.

According to the Department of Homeland Security, trafficking is a $32 billion a year industry, and the average age for a girl entering the commercial sex trade is just 12 to 14 years old.

Madam Speaker, this is one of the most heinous of crimes. As Members of Congress, we have a constitutional and moral obligation to protect the most vulnerable in our society from this horrific exploitation. Increased awareness and education is a critical first step in breaking the cycle of exploitation here in the United States and around the world.

Today, we have the opportunity to take legislative action, voting on five bills which will help people like Antonia, Maria, and Rosa. Today, we can vote to enhance the victim assistance programs, give law enforcement better tools to catch the scum whom we call traffickers and facilitators, and fix some of the loopholes exploited by traffickers.

Thank you to Mr. GOODLATTE, to Judge POE, to Mrs. MALONEY, to SUSAN BROOKS, and to many others who are involved in this very important effort. Thank you to the majority leader for his involvement, to all members of the trafficking task force, and thank you to each Member who will support this very important cause.

Thank you to Antonia Childs of Charlotte, who has dedicated her life to helping other women escape modern day slavery. Maria and Rosa wouldn't be on the road to recovery without you.

I urge my colleagues today to support the antitrafficking legislation before us today.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Madam Speaker, we have no further speakers, except for myself. We are prepared to close.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I urge Members to support H.R. 3530, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Madam Speaker, this is a great bipartisan bill dealing with a serious tragedy in this country.

I urge my colleagues to join together and support this very, very strongly, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of this important legislation and want to thank my Judiciary Committee colleague, Mr. POE, for all his work on this bill and this issue.

As a cosponsor of the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act, I join the ever–growing number of Americans who are

standing up to the abhorrent practice of human trafficking.

Worldwide awareness concerning the trade in persons has increased significantly in recent years, but awareness isn't enough.

With an estimated 27 million persons in slavery around the world and hundreds of thousands within our own nation, now is the time for action.

This legislation will help combat human trafficking by—boosting support and protection for domestic human trafficking victims, increasing and streamlining law enforcement resources, enhancing victims' services, and strengthening our laws to ensure that both buyers and sellers engaged in sex trafficking are held accountable for their crimes.

I hope this body will join the anti-trafficking movement by adopting this legislation with strong bipartisan support.

By doing so, we join those who have already taken action against modern-day slavery—folks like my constituent, Vicki Moore.

Ten years ago, Vicki was alarmed to read about the commercial sex trade in India.

But she wasn't just alarmed. She decided to do something about it.

Vicki founded a non-profit called Rahab's Rope.

Her organization gives hope and opportunity to women and girls who are at risk or have been forced into the commercial sex trade in India.

Women helped by Rahab's Rope in India have the opportunity to produce items that are then sold at the organization's store in Gainesville.

Proceeds from those sales go to help even more women and girls in India.

The Rahab's Rope store also serves the important function of raising awareness of the sex trade in India and worldwide.

In addition to its work overseas, Rahab's Rope works with local organizations in Georgia to help women break out of the cycle of poverty through education, skills and training, job coaching, and more.

As a long time supporter of Rahab's Rope, I commend Vicki and others who have been on the front lines of this battle.

And hope this body will do everything in its power to support their vital work of combating human trafficking.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3530, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

STOP EXPLOITATION THROUGH TRAFFICKING ACT OF 2014

Mr. GOODLATTE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3610) to stop exploitation through trafficking, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3610

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 ''Stop Exploitation Through Trafficking Act of 2014''.

SEC. 2. SAFE HARBOR INCENTIVES.

Part Q of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796dd et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 1701(c), by striking ''where feasible'' and all that follows, and inserting the following: ''where feasible, to an application—

''(1) for hiring and rehiring additional career law enforcement officers that involves a non-Federal contribution exceeding the 25 percent minimum under subsection (g); or

''(2) from an applicant in a State that has in effect a law that—

''(A) treats a minor who has engaged in, or has attempted to engage in, a commercial sex act as a victim of a severe form of trafficking in persons;

''(B) discourages the charging or prosecution of an individual described in subparagraph (A) for a prostitution or sex trafficking offense, based on the conduct described in subparagraph (A); or

''(C) encourages the diversion of an individual described in subparagraph (A) to appropriate service providers, including child welfare services, victim treatment programs, child advocacy centers, rape crisis centers, or other social services.''; and

(2) in section 1709, by inserting at the end the following:

''(5) 'commercial sex act' has the meaning given the term in section 103 of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102).

''(6) 'minor' means an individual who has not attained the age of 18 years.

''(7) 'severe form of trafficking in persons' has the meaning given the term in section 103 of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102).''.

SEC. 3. REPORT ON RESTITUTION PAID IN CONNECTION WITH CERTAIN TRAFFICKING OFFENSES.

Section 105(d)(7)(Q) of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7103(d)(7)(Q)) is amended—

(1) by inserting after ''1590,'' the following: ''1591,'';

(2) by striking ''and 1594'' and inserting ''1594, 2251, 2251A, 2421, 2422, and 2423'';

(3) in clause (iv), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(4) in clause (v), by striking ''and'' at the end; and

(5) by inserting after clause (v) the following:

''(vi) the number of individuals required by a court order to pay restitution in connection with a violation of each offense under title 18, United States Code, the amount of restitution required to be paid under each such order, and the amount of restitution actually paid pursuant to each such order; and

''(vii) the age, gender, race, country of origin, country of citizenship, and description of the role in the offense of individuals convicted under each offense; and''.

SEC. 4. NATIONAL HUMAN TRAFFICKING HOTLINE.

Section 107(b)(2) of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7105(b)(2)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraphs (B) and (C) as subparagraphs (C) and (D), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following:

''(B) NATIONAL HUMAN TRAFFICKING HOTLINE.—Beginning in fiscal year 2017 and each fiscal year thereafter, of amounts made available for grants under this paragraph, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall make grants for a national communication system to assist victims of severe forms of trafficking in persons in communicating with service providers. The Secretary shall give priority to grant applicants that have experience in providing telephone services to victims of severe forms of trafficking in persons.''.

SEC. 5. JOB CORPS ELIGIBILITY.

Section 144(3) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2884(3)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(F) A victim of a severe form of trafficking in persons (as defined in section 103 of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102)). Notwithstanding paragraph (2), an individual described in this subparagraph shall not be required to demonstrate eligibility under such paragraph.''.

SEC. 6. CLARIFICATION OF AUTHORITY OF THE UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE.

Section 566(e)(1) of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (C), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

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

''(D) assist State, local, and other Federal law enforcement agencies, upon the request of such an agency, in locating and recovering missing children.''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GOODLATTE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on H.R. 3610, currently under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

There is no more vulnerable segment of this country's population than its children. For far too long, jurisdictions across the country have failed to adequately protect and support minor victims of commercial sex trafficking by treating them as the criminals. This must stop.

Unfortunately, according to FBI statistics, the commercial sex trade is the fastest-growing activity of organized criminal groups. The number of children facing sexual exploitation, rape,

emotional trauma, and in many cases criminal prosecution grows every day.

Despite the fact that Congress has long recognized that minor participants in commercial sex acts are victims, the majority of States maintain statutes criminalizing minor prostitution, directly conflicting, in many instances, with other State laws regarding statutory rape and child abuse.

Acknowledging this conflict, the Texas Supreme Court held in 2010, that ''because a 13-year-old child cannot consent to sex as a matter of law, the child cannot be prosecuted as a prostitute.'' Further illustrating this inconsistency, one Dallas police officer observed that ''if a 45-year-old man had sex with a 14-year-old girl and no money changed hands, she was likely to get counseling and he was likely to get jail time for statutory rape. If the same man left $80 on the table after having sex with her, she would probably be locked up for prostitution and he would go home with a fine as a john.''

The bill before us today, H.R. 3610, the Stop Exploitation Through Trafficking Act of 2014, is designed to encourage the States to treat victims as victims.

Recognizing the need for protection and support for the growing number of child victims of commercial sex trafficking, an increasing number of States have taken steps to establish so-called ''safe harbor'' provisions that either decriminalize minor prostitution or divert minor victims to the services and support needed for recovery.

H.R. 3610 attempts to continue that trend by encouraging States, through preferential treatment in the grant-making process, to enact safe harbor legislation, ensuring that these victims are treated as victims, not criminals, and are directed to support services, not detention facilities. The bill also codifies a National Human Trafficking Hotline, ensures young victims are eligible for enrollment in the Job Corps, requires the Attorney General to report on sex offender convictions, and clarifies the authority of the U.S. Marshals Service to provide assistance in sex trafficking cases.

The Judiciary Committee's Crime Subcommittee recently held a hearing titled ''Innocence for Sale: Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking'' in which we examined the effects of criminalizing minors under these circumstances. A victim of minor commercial sex trafficking, Ms. ''T'' Ortiz Walker Pettigrew, testified regarding her repeated traumatization at the hands of her trafficker and the criminal justice system:

> Isolated, tired, and helpless at the age of 15, the concrete box that represented my cell in the largest of the juvenile facilities in Las Vegas, Nevada, seemed no less invasive than the horror of the streets. It wasn't all too different than the mental confinement I endured from my pimp.

The re-victimization of minors engaged in commercial sex trafficking by criminal justice systems must stop. Nelson Mandela once observed that:

> There can be no keener revelation of a society's soul than the way it treats its children.

This legislation demonstrates that we choose to protect and support our children.

I would like to recognize the efforts of my colleagues, Mr. PAULSEN and Ms. MOORE, for the introduction of the original legislation, as well as the many Members who have signed on as bipartisan cosponsors. Additionally, I would like to acknowledge Chairman KLINE from the Education and the Workforce Committee for his support regarding the Job Corps provision of this bill.

This bill is an important tool in the fight against the growing scourge of minor sex trafficking.

I urge my colleagues to join me in support, and I reserve the balance of my time.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE WORKFORCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, May 13, 2014.

Hon. BOB GOODLATTE,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing to confirm our mutual understanding with respect to H.R. 3610, the Stop Exploitation Through Trafficking Act of 2013. Thank you for consulting with the Committee on Education and the Workforce with regard to H.R. 3610 on those matters within the committees jurisdiction.

In the interest of expediting the House's consideration of H.R. 3610, the Committee on Education and the Workforce will forgo further consideration of this bill. However, I do so only with the understanding this procedural route will not be construed to prejudice my committee's jurisdictional interest and prerogatives on this bill or any other similar legislation and will not be considered as precedent for consideration of matters of jurisdictional interest to my committee in the future.

I respectfully request your support for the appointment of outside conferees from the Committee on Education and the Workforce should this bill or a similar bill be considered in a conference with the Senate. I also request you include our exchange of letters on this matter in the Committee Report on H.R. 3610 and in the Congressional Record during consideration of this bill on the House floor. Thank you for your attention to these matters.

Sincerely,

JOHN KLINE,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, DC, May 14, 2014.

Hon. JOHN KLINE,
Chairman, Committee on Education and the Workforce, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN KLINE: Thank you for your May 13 letter regarding H.R. 3610, the ''Stop Exploitation Through Trafficking Act of 2013,'' which the Judiciary Committee ordered reported favorably to the House, as amended, on April 30, 2014.

I am most appreciative of your decision to forego consideration of H.R. 3610, as amended, so that it may move expeditiously to the House floor. I acknowledge that although you are waiving formal consideration of the bill, the Committee on Education and the Workforce is in no way waiving its jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in the bill. In addition, if a conference is necessary on this legislation, I will support any request that your committee be represented therein.

Finally, I am pleased to include this letter and your May 13 letter in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of H.R. 3610.

Sincerely,

BOB GOODLATTE,
Chairman.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, the Stop Exploitation Through Trafficking Act of 2014 is another weapon in the bipartisan war against sex trafficking in this country.

□ 1530

I commend my colleagues, Representative PAULSEN and Representative MOORE, for introducing the legislation, which contains important victim-based initiatives to combat sex trafficking.

One of the initiatives, the national safe harbor law, is essential to making sure that child victims of sex trafficking are not treated as prostitutes and criminalized, but, rather, are diverted into Child Protective Services. Only 12 States have passed safe harbor laws for minor victims of sex trafficking.

Now, Madam Speaker, as my colleague has pointed out, there is no such thing as a child prostitute. Children cannot consent to any sex act; therefore, any sexual act involving a child is child rape.

As my colleague, again, has pointed out, paying for the sex does not diminish the crime. Children who are bought and sold for these services are not prostitutes, but are victims. Those adults who sexually exploit them should not be called johns, but instead be called what they truly are: child rapists. We should punish those who prey on the vulnerable, and we cannot continue to criminalize the victims.

In an effort to help this recovery, H.R. 3610 empowers victims with a national hotline to request help, and it empowers them with restitution grants and with the eligibility for Job Corps programs.

The bill leads to an annual report by the Department of Justice on the amount of restitution ordered to victims in these cases. It will also include information about the number of convictions the Department has secured under all statutes that criminalize sex trafficking.

It will provide important information on the focus of investigative and prosecutorial efforts. It will ensure that victims of sex trafficking are treated as victims across all geographical and jurisdictional boundaries. So, Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 3610.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Madam Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield 4 minutes to

the gentleman from Minnesota, Congressman PAULSEN, the chief sponsor of this legislation.

Mr. PAULSEN. Madam Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman for yielding and for his leadership as chair of the committee.

Members, it is really easy and comfortable to think that human trafficking or sex trafficking only happens outside of the United States. The truth is that it is happening right here, in our own communities and right in our own backyards.

Recently, I had the opportunity to talk to a girl named Dayanna. Dayanna tells me the story of how she is the oldest in a family of a single mother, with brothers and sisters, and her mother had no interest in caring or in giving her or her siblings love and attention.

So Dayanna is looking for love and attention, and she is seduced by a man who promises to treat her and to respect her the way she deserves. He even calls himself her boyfriend. At age 13, within days of running away, Dayanna finds herself in Philadelphia and in Chicago, being trafficked and separated from her family.

Sadly, this is happening to too many young girls in America, and I use the word ''girls'' for a reason. The majority of these victims are not old enough to have graduated from high school. They are not old enough to have voted in an election. They are not even old enough to have passed their drivers' tests because we are talking about 12- and 13- and 14-year-old girls.

Those most at risk of victimization are the vulnerable. They are lured under the false promise of better lives, and then they are forced into prostitution. These girls are victims, and they should be treated as victims, so that they come out of the shadows.

Right now, they fear coming out of the shadows because they view their traffickers as the only means of survival or they fear retribution. They don't feel they can trust law enforcement because most States say they should be incarcerated instead of being treated as victims.

One of the best ways to help these young girls is to remove the fear of prosecution and provide an avenue for them to escape and then to get the services they need, to get the counseling they need. That is what the Stop Exploitation Through Trafficking Act does. It incentivizes States to adopt those safe harbor laws that have worked in other States.

This is not only the right thing to do to help these girls, but many in law enforcement will also tell you that treating them as victims makes them more likely to assist in investigations, resulting in longer sentences for the traffickers and the bad guys.

Now, while there are many issues that divide us here in Washington, this is an area in which there is agreement and in which there is bipartisan and bicameral work being done.

I really want to thank my colleague, GWEN MOORE from Wisconsin, for her work on this legislation. I want to thank LOUISE SLAUGHTER for her work on other legislation.

In the Senate, I want to thank Senator KLOBUCHAR for helping move this legislation forward. I also want to commend all of the Members who are working on these five bills that we will be voting on later today.

Most importantly, I want to thank law enforcement and victims' advocates, who have worked with us to share their thoughts and to share their expertise.

This isn't a problem that is going to be solved by one group that is working alone. It is going to take all of us working together, learning from each other, coordinating efforts, and then coming together as a community.

This legislation, by the way, is endorsed by the National Fraternal Order of Police, by the National Alliance to End Sexual Violence, and by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.

Madam Speaker, I would like to enter into the RECORD several letters of endorsement for this legislation.

NATIONAL FRATERNAL ORDER OF POLICE,
Washington, DC, 20 May 2014.

Hon. ERIK PAULSEN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE PAULSEN: I am writing on behalf of the members of the Fraternal Order of Police to advise you of our support for H.R. 3610, the ''Stop Exploitation Through Trafficking Act.''

The bill, which was favorably reported by the Committee on the Judiciary, would establish a national strategy for combating human trafficking and encourage integration of efforts among local, State, tribal and Federal agencies. The legislation includes the appointment of at least one U.S. Attorney in each district dedicated to this issue, development of new strategies and district-specific plans as well as other efforts to train and educate all levels of law enforcement on human trafficking issues. This coordination and cooperation is essential to fighting this problem.

The bill also establishes a grant program to create a national hotline for victims of trafficking. The hotline will enable law enforcement officers to direct the victims of these crimes to a knowledgeable and compassionate service provider, as well as a way for victims to get help before coming into contact with law enforcement.

On behalf of the more than 330,000 members of the Fraternal Order of Police, I want to thank you for your leadership on this issue. We are proud to support this legislation. If I can be of any additional assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me or Executive Director Jim Pasco in my Washington office.

Sincerely,

CHUCK CANTERBURY,
National President.

NATIONAL ALLIANCE TO END SEXUAL VIOLENCE,
Washington, DC, November 25, 2013.

Hon. GWEN MOORE,
Rayburn House Office Building,
Washington, DC.

Hon. ERIK PAULSEN,
Cannon House Office Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN MOORE AND CONGRESSMAN PAULSEN: The National Alliance to End Sexual Violence (NAESV) is the voice in Washington for the 56 state and territorial coalitions and 1300 rape crisis centers working to end sexual violence and support survivors. NAESV and the state and local programs we work with are committed to advocating for all survivors of sexual violence especially underserved populations and this absolutely includes victims of domestic minor sex trafficking. NAESV commends your efforts as national leaders to craft an augmented federal response to the horrifying reality of the commercial sexual violence committed against our nation's most vulnerable children.

NAESV supports the Stop Exploitation Through Trafficking Act (SETT). While there is no single policy that will end the scourge of domestic minor sex trafficking, the Safe Harbor approach shows great promise in a number of states—pushing conversation and action forward to address the over-criminalization of these child victims of sexual violence and the need for specific services and supports for them. We additionally concur that a national strategy is needed to coordinate efforts to investigate and prevent human trafficking.

Please let us know how we may support your efforts moving forward.

Sincerely,

MONIKA JOHNSON HOSTLER,
President.

NATIONAL CENTER FOR MISSING & EXPLOITED CHILDREN,
Alexandria, VA, April 29, 2014.

Hon. ERIK PAULSEN,
House of Representatives, Cannon House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE PAULSEN: On behalf of the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children and the children we serve, I commend you for your efforts on the substitute amendment to H.R. 3610, the Stop Exploitation Through Trafficking Act of 2014. This amendment addresses several critical aspects of the problem of child sex trafficking in the U.S.

As the congressionally-designated resource center on child sexual exploitation, NCMEC has learned a great deal about child sex trafficking since our creation in 1984. We know that sex trafficking is not only a problem in other countries, it takes place in nearly every community in the U.S. Our children are being victimized by those who treat them as commodities, and they deserve to be treated as victims not as perpetrators. State laws that provide 'Safe Harbor' from prosecution offer these children a path to a life free from sexual exploitation.

A key component in the fight against trafficking is a federally-funded, trafficking victim-centered hotline which victims and others can call to report incidents and receive information about services available to them. Not only is this an important resource for trafficking victims, it also serves to raise awareness of the problem of child sex trafficking among the public.

This nation has made significant progress on the issue of domestic child sex trafficking in recent years. This amendment will enhance the current efforts and help child victims become survivors.

Thank you for your commitment to our nation's children.

Sincerely,

JOHN D. RYAN,
President and Chief Executive Officer.

Mr. PAULSEN. Members, this is an opportunity to save lives and to give hope to thousands of sex trafficking victims in America. There is more work to be done, and in working together, we can put an end to the sex trafficking.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlelady from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE), one of the chief sponsors of the legislation.

Ms. MOORE. I thank the gentleman from Virginia.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3610, the Stop Exploitation Through Trafficking Act.

Before I say anything, I want to thank Congressman ERIK PAULSEN of Minnesota, who has been a tremendous, superb partner throughout the process of putting this legislation together. I also want to thank the authors of all of the other four bills that are going to be considered today.

This bill really incentivizes States to put safe harbor laws into place, and that is the crux of this bill, but I can tell you that solving the problem of the sexual exploitation of children is going to require a lasting commitment and a bipartisan effort.

It is going to be very, very, very difficult, colleagues, because, as the FBI has told us, this is not just something that happens in Nigeria, but it is something that happens right here in the United States.

It is a $9.5 billion annual business activity. There are 100,000 kids a year who are currently trafficked, and another 200,000 are at risk. A pimp can earn as much as $250,000 a year in this booming business, so it is going to take all of us to stop this.

The victims are mostly girls, and on average, they are trafficked at age 13. I am embarrassed and I regret to report that my own hometown of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, has become known as the sex trafficking hub for both children and adults.

As a matter of fact, the FBI reports that Milwaukee is the second highest in the Nation for recovered youth; yet trafficking is now common in communities all across the country, not just in urban, but in suburban, in rural, and from coast to coast.

Predators victimize vulnerable young people, such as those whom my colleague from California, Congresswoman BASS, will talk about in the foster care system. They prey upon those who are in poverty, but they seek out higher income kids, too, going after those who may have some problems at home.

They are predators against those who are LGBTQ. The victimization happens on our streets as well as online. The traffickers are everywhere, as are the consequences—social displacement, health issues, physical pain and disfigurement, infertility, PTSD, suicidal thoughts and attempts.

Thirteen-year-old children need support and not incarceration. The Stop Exploitation Through Trafficking Act would alter our laws and our thinking about this, which is that minors are to be treated like victims, rather than as perpetrators of crime. They need direction and support for entering programs like the Job Corps, rather than to be prosecuted.

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

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield the gentlelady an additional 1 minute.

Ms. MOORE. Madam Speaker, this legislation also officially establishes a national human trafficking hotline to help connect victims with the services that they need and to allow others to pass along crime tips to law enforcement.

I am so proud that this legislation has been amended to add trafficking victims to those eligible to receive Job Corps services, giving them access to job skills training that can lead them toward a better life, the Job Corps—a port in a very tumultuous storm. I am so pleased to cosponsor this legislation, and I would ask that all of my colleagues support its passage.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Madam Speaker, it is now my pleasure to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CANTOR), the majority leader, and to thank him for his leadership on this series of bills that deals with this serious issue.

Mr. CANTOR. I thank the chairman, the gentleman from Virginia.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the bipartisan antihuman trafficking bills being considered by the House today.

We recently were reminded of the horrors of human trafficking as news reports broke from Nigeria that hundreds of school girls had been kidnapped with the threat that they would be sold into slavery or marriage.

These innocent young girls were simply trying to pursue an education and build a better life. While this problem may seem thousands of miles away, this horror is inflicted on millions of families every year, including here in the United States.

The Department of Homeland Security estimates that more than 20 million men, women, and children are victims of human trafficking around the world and that more slaves exist today than at any other time in history.

Many of these victims represent the most vulnerable people on Earth, including individuals with mental disabilities and children stolen from their homes—taken from their loving moms and dads—with very little chance of ever seeing their families again.

Domestically, our own Department of Justice estimates that as many as 100,000 to 300,000 American children are in danger of being trafficked for commercial sex every year.

Whether runaways or those kidnapped in our communities, our children are at risk of falling victim to determined criminal groups, violent gangs, and fear-mongering terror organizations. These children are then forced into sex or labor slavery, contributing to the second most profitable form of transnational crime.

An America that leads understands that we must do everything in our power to protect the vulnerable populations these groups prey upon. Fortunately, the House has an opportunity today to stand together and pass these five bipartisan bills under consideration, along with others, hopefully, later this year.

These bills aim to protect and help domestic and international victims, to capture their exploiters and to provide additional tools to prosecutors. We will do all of this in pursuit of our ultimate goal of ending human trafficking both domestically and abroad.

I want to thank not only Chairman GOODLATTE, but Representatives POE, PAULSEN, WAGNER, REICHERT, and SMITH, as well as other colleagues on both sides of the aisle, for their commitments and efforts to push forward in this noble cause. In addition to Chairman GOODLATTE, I would like to thank Chairmen ROYCE and CAMP for all of their work on the issue.

Madam Speaker, let's pass this important legislation with bipartisan strength, and let's show our constituents and the rest of the world that America chooses to lead this fight. I urge my colleagues to support today's bills.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlelady from California (Ms. BASS).

Ms. BASS. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the Stop Exploitation Through Trafficking Act. Safe harbor legislation is the first step in ensuring that children who are forced into the sex trade are treated as victims and not as criminals.

First, as the lead authors of this bill, I would like to recognize my colleagues, Representatives PAULSEN and MOORE, for their commitment to preventing the exploitation of children.

In 2012, in my town of Los Angeles, 170 girls were arrested and detained by probation and were later identified as trafficking victims. The average age of trafficked victims was 12 years old. At such a young age, these girls have survived immense trauma that no child should ever experience. In most cities, a large number of the girls are connected to the foster care system.

We are supposed to be protecting these children. These are children we have removed from their homes, but far too often, instead of protecting these girls and finding them the right social services in order to get off the streets, our society continues to arrest them.

They should never be charged with a crime, since many are minors and cannot legally consent to sex. As has been said, the word ''prostitute'' should never be used. They are not criminals; they are victims.

Unfortunately, many of their troubles continue as they enter a juvenile justice system that often treats them as offenders and does not provide them with the resources they need in order to rebuild their lives.

Even after serving their time and turning their lives around, young adults routinely leave custody or probation with criminal records, preventing them from starting careers.

□ 1545

Simply put, the system sets them up for failure. To make matters worse, I have been told by leading judges in most States that a child must be arrested in order to attain many social services. Even in Los Angeles, where we have a model court and a probation department doing tremendous work to empower young survivors, we must arrest children before they receive intervention services. One can only imagine the emotional and psychological trauma that occurs when victims are continually told they are responsible for their own abuse. This must change.

The Stop Exploitation Through Trafficking Act addresses one of the most pressing issues facing child victims of trafficking. I look forward to working with States to ensure that the safe harbor legislation throughout the county is meaningful and that appropriate services are provided, even if the child is not ''system-involved.'' I also look forward to identifying policies to ensure that the young people who have already been arrested have the opportunity to not only seal but completely expunge their records.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Madam Speaker, it is now my pleasure to yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. WAGNER).

Mrs. WAGNER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for yielding me time.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3610, the Stop Exploitation Through Trafficking Act. Congressman ERIK PAULSEN authored this important legislation in order to encourage States to adopt laws that treat trafficked minors as victims, not as criminals.

Madam Speaker, there is no such thing as a child prostitute. Minor participants should be considered victims of these heinous crimes and abuse, rather than criminals themselves. They are frequently coerced into prostituting themselves through a variety of methods, including physical and psychological manipulation.

Madam Speaker, these children have gone through a nightmare that we cannot even imagine. Their suffering should be at an end once they are under the protection of law enforcement. However, in many cases, these victims are treated as criminals or delinquents, which results in further traumatization.

Madam Speaker, the law should protect child victims of prostitution and punish the abusers. The law should define these sexually exploited children as victims of abuse and help them find the protection and support they need to begin to heal.

Madam Speaker, I support H.R. 3610 because it encourages States to enact safe harbor legislation aimed at ensuring that these children are treated as victims, not criminals, and are directed to support services, not detention facilities.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlelady from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. I thank the gentleman very much.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the Stop Exploitation Through Trafficking Act, and thank Mr. PAULSEN and the cosponsors for this legislation. I thank the Judiciary Committee for this historic day—and days to come. Because even as we speak on the floor of the House right now, there are children that are being trafficked. There are young girls who are being abused. There is human slavery.

I just want to give this example that I think is so much the story of what we are speaking of.

If a 45-year-old man had sex with a 14-year-old girl, and no money changes hands, she would likely get counseling and he would likely get jail time for statutory rape. But if the same man left $80 on the table after having sex with her, she would probably be locked up for prostitution and he would probably go home. He is something called a word that I don't even want to use because he is involved in human trafficking, sex trafficking, abuse, and violation of a child that cannot give consent.

In a hearing that we held in Houston, what we determined was when those young girls are violated at that age, they are destined, in many instances, for a life of prostitution and to be trafficked and held by individuals who call themselves pimps, but are literally slaveholders.

So this is a very important initiative by providing the opportunity for the growing safe harbors and to be able to track community-oriented police services grants for those States that pass safe harbor statutes for victims of minor sex trafficking.

It is so very important to stamp out the scourge of minor sex trafficking and to also improve on the issue of restitution orders in order to give these girls back their lives. We listened to Kathryn Griffin, who now offers a refuge with a program called We've Been There Done That in Houston, Texas, inside the Harris County Jail, to get these women to turn their lives around, but wouldn't it be more important if we established that these girls now are victims?

They are being exploited. And we must stop it now. We must make sure that we find the safe harbor and also be able to have the restitution orders.

I also join in thanking my colleague for the opportunity with Job Corps, so they may turn their lives around. I think this is another step in the right direction to stamp out human trafficking, holding individuals as slaves and killing off their life and their future.

Let us rescue these girls, as we want to rescue the girls in Nigeria that are being held by the terrorist thugs, Boko Haram.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. OLSON).

Mr. OLSON. I thank the chairman. I also thank my friend from Minnesota for bringing this important bill to the House floor.

Madam Speaker, I live in Fort Bend County, Texas. Interstate 10 runs through the northern part of Fort Bend County. According to the Department of Justice, I–10 in Houston is ''the most intense trafficking jurisdiction in America.''

In March, a sex slave ring was broken up in Houston. Fifteen women from Latin America were in a tiny house with 94 men, wearing only their underwear when they were arrested. The women's first trip to America became a trip to hell.

And it is not just women from foreign countries. Young American girls are being tricked into lives as sex slaves—girls like Holly Smith, whose picture is to my left.

Holly's home life was not good. She worried about starting high school. She was depressed. And she met a man at the local mall named Greg. Greg knew just what Holly needed. He convinced her to run away. So she laced up her size 5 sneakers and jumped in the car with a pimp of children. She was just 14. Within hours, she was being raped by a man who said that she looked like his granddaughter.

Holly escaped her captors by telling a police officer that she was a hooker so they would take her away from Greg. That admission brought her more pain. She was handcuffed and treated like a criminal instead of the victim she was.

I want to thank Holly for telling her story. Sadly, she and I both know that her story is being repeated all over America. And that is why passing this bill is so important.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlelady from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY), one of the leaders on this issue.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of Representative PAULSEN's important bill, H.R. 3610, which should have passed long ago, that encourages States to provide safe harbor laws that treat trafficked minors as victims, which they are—and provides services, support, counseling, and job training, rather than leading them into incarceration. It is the pimps and traffickers who should be put behind bars.

This important bill can help rescue more children from this shameful and shadowy underworld and lead them out of harm's way.

When I first started working in this area with the distinguished former member, Deborah Price, we were holding a hearing and listening to the stories of young women of how they were entrapped, stolen, beaten, tricked, and drugged into sex slavery. Deborah leaned over to me and said, Carolyn, as a former judge, I used to convict young girls as prostitutes. I never stopped to ask them, as we are today, how did this happen to you? How did you get into this trouble that is destroying your life and your health?

And that is what this bill is going to do. It will provide a safe harbor so that young people will be treated as young people. A trafficker is a criminal, a john is a child abuser, a pimp is someone who should be behind bars.

This starts to shift the focus away from the young, exploited people and harming them further with incarceration, protecting them and shifting more towards who is causing the problem: the demand side.

This is a tremendously important bill. We should put more traffickers where they belong—behind bars.

This change is long overdue. I look forward to working towards passing this in the House and the Senate.

I thank the leadership of both Houses, Leaders PELOSI and CANTOR, all the authors, and everyone who has worked on these important bills.

I urge a ''yes'' vote.

Mr. GOODLATTE. It is my pleasure to yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Indiana (Mrs. BROOKS).

Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 3610, the Stop Exploitation Through Trafficking Act, and I want to thank the chairman and all of my colleagues who have worked so hard on a bipartisan basis to get the bills to this point.

Madam Speaker, there is a silent epidemic affecting all of our communities across the country that goes unnoticed and unpunished. Sex trafficking is one of the most misunderstood yet prevalent crimes occurring every day in every State in America.

According to the Trafficking in Persons Report produced by the State Department, 27 million men, women, and children are victims of some form of human trafficking. Sadly, it disproportionately affects young women between the age of 12 and 14, who fall victim to organized crime networks and are trafficked nationally.

Unfortunately, in my home State of Indiana, we are not immune to this problem. Just recently, a man was arrested after being stopped for a routine traffic violation in Hancock County. He was found to be transporting 12- and 13-year-olds to another community to work off a debt that their family owed.

In Indianapolis, earlier this year, a man was arrested for trafficking four victims, including three minors, into prostitution. One of them was a 12-year-old with mental disabilities.

I know of this nationwide problem firsthand because I was a U.S. attorney from 2001 to 2007. In 2006, we started a task force called IPATH, the Indiana Protection of Abused and Trafficked Humans task force. It is still led by Assistant United States Attorney Gayle Helart and Indiana Deputy Attorney General Abby Kuzma. It builds upon the premise that we have to combat human trafficking by integrating Federal, State, local, and nonprofit resources to make sure we do more on the enforcement side and help with services for the victims.

So I am very proud to be a sponsor of this bill, which does combat and bring together these holistic strategies.

In my time as U.S. attorney, what I learned is the hardest part of combating human trafficking is identifying the victims and getting them to come forward. Victims feel hopeless. And they are scared. It is the nature of the trafficker to prey upon their fears and threaten them and threaten their families' safety.

So I am pleased that we are coming together. These statutory changes are important. It does provide those safe harbor laws which makes sure these minors are victims rather than criminals.

I am particularly pleased with the human trafficking hotline. We have got to educate citizens in our communities to know what they are seeing so that they can report these crimes.

It is unacceptable that a country like ours actually almost harbors traffickers who are selling these people into modern-day slavery.

Our law enforcement and nonprofit organizations are working hard. They have come a long way to raise awareness. But Congress needs to act decisively today and provide these necessary tools. This bill, and others, which I am so pleased have bipartisan support, will do just that.

It is time that we hold these morally-depraved traffickers accountable.

□ 1600

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Madam Speaker, at this time, it is my pleasure to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HOLDING), a member of the committee.

Mr. HOLDING. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3610, the Stop Exploitation Through Trafficking Act. I would like to thank Chairman GOODLATTE and the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. PAULSEN) for their hard work and contributions to this important legislation.

As we have noted today, sex trafficking of minors is a terrible and, unfortunately, growing crime. According to the FBI, sex trafficking is the fastest-growing business organized crime and the third largest criminal enterprise in the world, with as many as 300,000 children at risk of being sexual exploited in the United States alone.

While I strongly support all efforts to stop this crime, especially those being considered today, it is also important for Congress to focus on the victims of minor sex trafficking. H.R. 3610 goes exactly to that.

Under this legislation, States are incentivized to put in place laws to clearly recognize that minors engaged in prostitution are not criminals, but, rather, victims who need to be protected from further trauma.

My own State of North Carolina is one of a handful of States that has passed similar legislation explicitly recognizing that the children involved in prostitution are victims involved is modern-day form of slavery. H.R. 3610 is an important step toward ensuring this becomes true nationwide.

The average age for a girl to enter the commercial sex trade is just 12 to 14 years old, and for boys, it is even younger, just 11 to 13 years old.

Contrary to what some might think, human trafficking isn't just happening in foreign countries; it is happening right here on U.S. soil every day and every hour. That is why Congress needs to do everything that it can to protect our children and address this issue.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and I thank the majority leader for their leadership on this important issue.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Madam Speaker, now it is my pleasure to yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from South Dakota (Mrs. NOEM).

Mrs. NOEM. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman and our leadership and colleagues for helping to move these bills forward. Sex trafficking is an issue that I have always known has existed, but it wasn't until I learned more about it and realized how often it is happening right here in the United States and in our neighborhoods.

As a mom of two daughters and a 12-year-old son, I am so pleased that we are voting on these bills today. We are standing up to this illegal industry, and we are showing that Congress will not ignore this horrific problem.

This legislation is going to better support survivors. It gives law enforcement officers more tools to go after the criminals who are exploiting our children. These bills can make a difference for victims who are trying to get back on their feet.

We need to do all that we can to put an end to human trafficking. The bills we have here today are just the beginning. We need to talk to parents, teachers, hotel employees, anyone who will listen, so that they are aware of what is going on, and we can all work together to stop it.

I urge my colleagues to pass these bills, and I call on the Senate to do the same.

We should not quit. We must continue to fight together to ensure that this evil does not triumph.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Madam Speaker, I have only one speaker remaining, myself, if the gentleman is prepared to close.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of the time and urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3610.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of the time.

I join the gentleman from Virginia in urging my colleagues to support this important legislation.

I want to congratulate Congressman PAULSEN and Congresswoman MOORE for their great work on this legislation.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BLACK). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3610, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

STOP ADVERTISING VICTIMS OF EXPLOITATION ACT OF 2014

Mr. GOODLATTE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4225) to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide a penalty for knowingly selling advertising that offers certain commercial sex acts, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4225

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 ''Stop Advertising Victims of Exploitation Act of 2014'' or the ''SAVE Act of 2014''.

SEC. 2. ADVERTISING THAT OFFERS CERTAIN COMMERCIAL SEX ACTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1591 of title 18, United States Code, is amended in subsection (a)(1), by inserting after ''obtains,'' the following: ''advertises,''.

(b) MENS REA REQUIREMENT.—Section 1591 of title 18, United States Code, is amended in subsection (a), by inserting after ''knowing, or'' the following: '', except where, in an offense under paragraph (2), the act constituting the violation of paragraph (1) is advertising,''.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 1591(b) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''or obtained'' and inserting ''obtained, or advertised''; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking ''or obtained'' and inserting ''obtained, or advertised''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GOODLATTE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on H.R. 4225, currently under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Unfortunately, while the growth of the Internet and smartphones has proved to be of great value in many aspects of our lives, it has also been used by criminals to facilitate the commercial exploitation of children and other victims by providing an easy way for pimps or traffickers to market minor sex trafficking victims to potential purchasers who seek to do them harm.

With the click of a button, individuals can now use Web sites to advertise, schedule, and purchase sexual encounters with minors, just like they would use these services to rent a car or order a pizza.

The SAVE Act, introduced by Congresswoman WAGNER from Missouri, makes a technical correction to an existing Federal sex trafficking statute, 18 U.S.C., section 1591, to make clear that the law extends to traffickers who knowingly sell sex with minors and victims of force, fraud, or coercion through advertising, as well as to people or entities that knowingly benefit from the sale or distribution of such advertising.

While much of the growth in this terrible crime is on the Internet, this bill is technology-neutral and applies to all advertising of children for sex, regardless of the medium.

It is important to note that the bill clarifies the liability for the people or traffickers who place these ads, as well as the people and entities that knowingly profit from them.

It is also important to note that these advertisements, as with all ads and other speech promoting illegal activity, are not protected speech under the First Amendment.

Furthermore, in order to bring a case against a trafficker under this legislation, the government must prove that the defendant knew they were advertising and knew or recklessly disregarded the fact that the ad involved a minor or someone involved through force, fraud, or coercion.

However, this legislation raises the bar even higher for defendants who, while not directly placing the ads, do knowingly benefit from the placement of advertising. Specifically, the bill requires the government to show that these defendants knew the advertisement involved a minor or a coerced adult. Reckless disregard is not sufficient.

H.R. 4225 clarifies that people who advertise sex trafficking can face criminal liability. Under current law, there is the additional possibility of civil liability for defendants who violate the primary sex trafficking statute codified at section 1591.

However, under section 230 of the Communications Decency Act, online publishers of third-party advertisements are generally immune from civil liability for such advertisements. H.R. 4225 does nothing to disrupt or modify the immunity already provided by section 230.

While this legislation will help put more child traffickers in jail where they belong, this is not a precedent-setting bill. Congress has regulated advertisements, including online advertisements, many times.

There are hundreds of references to advertising or advertisements in the Federal code, including in criminal provisions. Congress has even explicitly criminalized advertising on the Internet.

Just last year, in a bill cosponsored by 127 bipartisan Members of Congress, Congress amended the Stolen Valor Act, which makes it a crime to ''advertise for sale'' certain fraudulent military medals.

During consideration of that bill, which passed the House by a vote of 390–3 and was signed into law, no Member raised a concern about the propriety of criminal advertising. Surely, saving young children from these horrors is no less deserving than fraudulent medals.

This legislation simply clarifies and modernizes Federal criminal law to keep pace with the evolving trend of exploiting the Internet for criminal gains. The bill has support from more than 90 bipartisan cosponsors and was reported out of the Judiciary Committee by a vote of 24–3.

I want to commend our colleague, Congresswoman WAGNER, for bringing forth this important legislation.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, while I support the bipartisan efforts we are taking today with several bills to enhance our effort to prevent, investigate, and prosecute acts of sex trafficking, I must raise serious concerns about H.R. 4225, the Stop Advertising Victims of Exploitation Act of 2014, which I cannot support in its present form.

To be sure, the bill has the laudable goal of prosecuting those who knowingly facilitate sex trafficking by advertising certain prohibited sex acts. However, I must object to the mandatory minimum sentencing provisions which this new offense would trigger under existing statutes.

Under the sex trafficking statute, as amended by this bill, a conviction for advertising of sex trafficking would result in a mandatory penalty of 10 or 15 years of imprisonment, depending on the age of the victim and other circumstances of the crime.

While the acts prohibited by the legislation will usually warrant such long sentences, mandatory minimum sentences are the wrong way to determine punishment under this or any other criminal statute.

Regardless of the nature or the circumstances surrounding the offense, the role of the offender in the particular crime or the history or characteristics of the offender, H.R. 4225 will require a judge to impose a 10- or 15-year sentence.

Even if everyone in the case, from the arresting officer, the prosecutor, the judge, even the victim believes that the mandatory minimum would be an unjust sentence for a particular defendant in a case, this bill still requires the sentence to be imposed.

The imposition of a mandatory minimum sentence is particularly troublesome when one considers the possible scope of defendants who could be prosecuted under this bill.

Notably, the prohibition on advertising does not only apply to the sex trafficker who places the ad, but also applies to individuals and entities who facilitate or have a minor role in publishing the ad, such as someone who works for an Internet Web site which is involved.

Those who are employed by a venture that benefits financially from the ad, but whose role in the organization does not place them in the chain of command with respect to acceptance or publishing the illegal ads could therefore be prosecuted under the bill.

Specifically, there may be circumstances in which all of the employees of a communications company, including receptionists or computer maintenance workers, know that the venture publishes such advertising, but chose to look the other way.

They should be held liable under the provisions of this bill, but many of them would certainly not warrant a mandatory sentence, in certain circumstances, of 15 years, not all of them.

During the Judiciary Committee's markup of the bill, I offered an amendment to remove the application of the mandatory minimum provisions of this new bill and, instead, allow a judge to apply an appropriate sentence under the circumstances of the case, up to a statutory maximum of life imprisonment.

Given the complicated nature of the Internet communications networks and other forms of advertising which would be affected by this bill, the role of the judge in evaluating each case is particularly important. While long sentences may be appropriate under the facts of a particular case, Congress cannot know the facts of every case in advance.

Removing mandatory minimums, while still permitting the lengthy statutory maximum penalty of life imprisonment, as my amendment would have done, will provide the appropriate spectrum of sentences for culpability and proportionate punishment.

□ 1615

Mandatory minimum penalties are already a major issue of concern for our criminal justice system, and we should not make matters worse by passing a new one with this bill. Studies of mandatory minimums have concluded that they fail to reduce crime, they waste the taxpayers' money, and they often require judges to impose sentences that simply violate common sense.

Therefore, I am pleased that the Judiciary Committee's bipartisan Over-Criminalization Task Force is working diligently to assess our Federal criminal code and make recommendations for improvements. The penalties, including mandatory minimums, in the Federal code are among the issues the task force will consider. And while these issues are under review, we should not be passing new mandatory minimum sentences. In fact, if we ever expect to eliminate mandatory minimums from the code, we must first stop passing new ones.

Now, mandatory minimums did not get into the code all at once but one at a time, each in a bill that otherwise made good sense. So if we are going to stop increasing the number of mandatory minimums, we must oppose bills that contain them.

So while I strongly support the efforts to do more to combat the serious problem of sex trafficking by taking steps such as strengthening our laws and providing additional resources for law enforcement and victims, I must, unfortunately, oppose this bill in its current form because it creates new mandatory minimums which can be expected to require a judge in the future to impose a sentence that violates common sense.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Madam Speaker, it is now my pleasure to yield 6 minutes to the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. WAGNER), the chief sponsor of this legislation.

Mrs. WAGNER. I thank the gentleman from Virginia, Chairman GOODLATTE, for his wonderful leadership on this issue and so many others.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of my bill, H.R. 4225, the Stop Advertising Victims of Exploitation, SAVE, Act. But, Madam Speaker, I also rise today in support of all the good work done by my colleagues here in Congress on the issue of human trafficking.

Madam Speaker, as a former United States Ambassador, I was exposed firsthand to the horrors of human trafficking on an international level. I reported on the devastating consequences of human trafficking, where innocent women and children were dragged into the dark abyss of sex slavery. But never in my darkest moments did I ever think that human trafficking was so rampant right here in the United States of America.

Madam Speaker, the faces behind me are photographs of actual victims of sex trafficking. These young women and children were forced into sexual slavery by ruthless traffickers. Madam Speaker, right now there are young women being forced into prostitution in virtually every district across the Nation. In fact, I was shocked to learn that my own hometown of St. Louis, Missouri, has been identified as one of the top 20 areas for sex trafficking in the United States.

Madam Speaker, this problem is hiding, hiding in plain sight. However, there is hope. I take hope from the work done by the law enforcement professionals who are on the front lines every single day, protecting our Nation's children from those who would seek to exploit them; I take hope from those who work in victims' services and their tireless efforts to help survivors recover, heal, and forge new lives out of the horrors of sexual enslavement; but most importantly, I take hope from all the survivors of this hideous crime. Their strength gives us strength; their resolve gives us inspiration; and their steadfast commitment to ending sex trafficking gives us the courage to fight.

Madam Speaker, because of the efforts of many individuals and groups, I am happy to report that Congress has taken notice of this serious problem. Years of work by Representatives SMITH, POE, and PAULSEN, and my co-chair of the Human Trafficking Task Force, Congresswoman MALONEY, among the so many others who have raised awareness of this issue, have laid the foundation for the long overdue action for Congress that they are presently taking.

I am grateful that many of my colleagues have held events in their home districts to raise awareness and education of this crime. Representatives DAVIS, HUDSON, ROSKAM, COFFMAN, HUIZENGA, and HECK, along with so very many others, have all held human trafficking events in their districts to raise awareness and offer solutions to end sexual assault and human trafficking. I applaud these efforts and look forward to continuing this work for years to come.

However, Madam Speaker, there is much work to be done. As legislators, we have an obligation to come together and do something because we can, because we should, and because we must.

Over the last 10 years, prostitution has slowly but persistently migrated to an online marketplace. Classified services, like backpage.com and others, are the vehicles for advertising the victims of the child sex trade to the world. Pimps and traffickers blatantly advertise their victims' sexual services, with provocative photographs and unsubtle messages, complete with per-hour pricing. The traffickers pay Web sites like Backpage to display their messages. These Web sites reportedly reap enormous profits at the expense of the victims of sex trafficking. Revenue from U.S. online prostitution advertising totaled $45 million just in the year 2013. Many of these ads feature children and trafficking victims. This results in thousands of children every year being openly sold for sex on the Internet.

Madam Speaker, government intervention is necessary to end facilitation of sex trafficking by Web sites like Backpage and others who commercially advertise this criminal activity. Companies that base their business models off of the profits made by selling sex with children should not be allowed to operate. The SAVE Act seeks

to criminalize this behavior, thereby dramatically reducing the victimization of vulnerable children and women forced into sexual slavery in the U.S.

The protections included in the SAVE Act apply to two classes of victims: underage children and those who are being forced to engage in commercial sex acts against their will. The offense created by the SAVE Act applies to any form of advertisement. Online postings, newspaper classifieds, even billboards would be considered unlawful if the advertiser knew it would lead to sex trafficking.

Madam Speaker, there is well-established precedent for Congress to criminalize the advertising of illegal goods or services, including the advertisement of child pornography, weapons of mass destruction, illegal narcotics, and animal fighting. Surely—surely—advertisements offering sex with children should also be subject to the same restrictions. The penalties are 15 years to life if the victim, the child victim, is younger than 14 years old, 10 years to life if the child victim is 14 to 18 years old.

The advertisement of victims is the key link in the human trafficking chain. Businesses make millions of dollars every month connecting johns with pimps and their victims. This link needs to be broken. Criminalizing the advertisement of trafficking victims will stem the flow of money, resulting in a reduction of both demand and supply.

The victims of sex trafficking are not nameless, faceless children. They are our daughters, granddaughters, nieces, and neighbors. They are the vulnerable youth of our society, the ones who should be protected the most, not exploited for money and greed.

I urge my colleagues to support the SAVE Act because it will provide the tools necessary for law enforcement to combat the sexual exploitation and enslavement of women and children in the United States.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlelady from New Hampshire (Ms. KUSTER).

Ms. KUSTER. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Missouri, Representative ANN WAGNER, for her friendship and her leadership, and I thank my colleagues, Representative MALONEY, Representative SCOTT, and others.

I am so proud to join my colleagues here on the floor of the House today in passing this commonsense bill to strengthen and protect victims of sex trafficking. This legislation would penalize individuals who knowingly host and sell advertisements for the commercial exploitation of minors and trafficking victims.

Just last week, I hosted a roundtable in New Hampshire with advocates, prosecutors, and survivors who confirmed in harrowing detail that human trafficking is a crime that is being committed all too frequently across this country. It remains a serious problem both here and abroad.

Recently, I was proud to reach across the aisle and work with my colleagues to lead a letter that all House women Representatives signed urging the Obama administration to push the United Nations Security Council to add Boko Haram to the Al-Qaida Sanctions List, following the abduction of nearly 300 schoolgirls threatened to be sold into sexual slavery by this terrorist group. Through this effort, we became a powerful voice against the horrors of this and other instances of human trafficking that are taking place around the world.

Both Democrats and Republicans in this House understand that we must work together to protect our women, girls, boys, and men, and they know that trafficking isn't just a political issue; it is a human issue. And contrary to popular belief, it is one that is happening right here in our backyard.

Domestic child sex trafficking is a serious problem in the United States, with an estimated close to 300,000 American youth at risk of commercial sexual exploitation and trafficking. It is imperative that we help law enforcement officials rescue domestic victims, track down their exploiters, provide additional tools for prosecutors to treat trafficked minors as victims instead of criminals, and ensure that these victims can access protective services.

I applaud House leadership on both sides of the aisle for bringing these five bipartisan bills to the floor to prevent human trafficking and to provide support for victims, both here and abroad.

As a mother, I can't even imagine the pain and anguish that these families are going through as they fight to bring their loved ones back home. It is essential that we pass these bills today and do everything we can in Washington to support Jasmine in New Hampshire and victims all across this country, to support our States' and countries' efforts to eliminate human trafficking for good.

I thank the gentleman from Virginia for yielding.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Madam Speaker, it is now my pleasure to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RODNEY DAVIS).

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I want to thank Chairman GOODLATTE for his leadership, and the committee and all of those who have stood before me and will stand after me to discuss this important issue.

I am proud to rise in support of the SAVE Act. It is one step that brings us closer to our goal of ending domestic and international trafficking, and protecting and helping the victims of trafficking.

Last week, I hosted a human trafficking summit in Champaign, Illinois, to give my constituents the opportunity to speak directly with and learn from experts on this important issue. It was humbling to hear the personal story of a survivor, Mrs. Aubrey Lloyd, and see the passion of those offering services to help victims of this horrible practice.

As a husband and the father of a 17-year-old daughter, this issue is deeply personal to me. Aubrey talked about how one night, she was doing her French homework, got in an argument with her mother, went to a friend's house and wasn't able to return home because she had become a victim of human trafficking. Aubrey was 16 at the time. That could be any child in America today who is held against their will.

Congress is choosing to look directly at this issue and do our part to raise awareness and offer concrete solutions to end this abhorrent practice.

Somebody else who joined us that day is Chris Baker. Chris has a ministry that removes tattoos, removes brandings of sex trafficking victims. Aubrey still had hers. Chris reminded me of a quote by William Wilberforce, where he said:

> You may choose to look the other way, but you can never say again that you did not know.

Let's work together to end this abhorrent practice.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlelady from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY).

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and for his incredible, principled work in so many areas, and I want to note his hard work on combating mandatory sentences. I feel that he is right in many ways. But because this crime is so out of control, I am strongly supporting my colleague and cochair, Representative WAGNER's bill.

□ 1640

We cochair the caucus on antitrafficking in the women's caucus, and this bill is designed to stop the advertising of children for exploitation in sex trafficking. And we have tried over and over to stop it.

I will now place in the RECORD a letter that MARSHA BLACKBURN and I wrote addressing the online promotion of human trafficking, meetings, and letters. It went nowhere.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
Washington, DC., April 3, 2012.

LARRY PAGE,
Chief Executive Officer, Google, Inc., Mountain View, CA.

DEAR MR. PAGE: As Members of Congress committed to combating all forms of human trafficking, we write to you with concerns about reports of Google's advertising practices. Recently, dozens of human rights groups called on the National Association of Attorneys General to investigate Google's advertising practices that these groups believe contribute to the problem of human trafficking in America and globally.

Whatever Google is doing or is not doing to prevent these sorts of advertisements from appearing on their properties, Google has not satisfied a significant number of human

rights organizations who have a specialized understanding of how these ads contribute to the human trafficking of women and girls. We are particularly concerned that these human rights groups may have identified yet another area where Google profits from illicit activities such as Google's advertising of controlled substances for which your company paid a $500,000,000 forfeiture to the United States last year.

Accordingly, we request that you provide us with answers to the following initial questions we have regarding these developments:

1. Apart from Google's donations to large human rights organizations, what is your company doing internally to ensure that sexually exploitative advertisements do not appear?

2. What is Google's stated internal policy regarding exploitative advertising? What evidence do you have that those policies are being complied with by both Google's internal and external advertising sales teams?

3. What steps does Google take to instruct its advertising sales managers, consultants, and other employees regarding the evaluation of advertisers of such exploitative marketing?

4. If Google were to determine that it profits from such advertising, what steps would you take to ensure those profits were publicly disclosed and then disgorged? Would that process require restating Google's earnings for past securities filings?

Online markets provide traffickers with the ability to reach untold customers across all political jurisdictions. As a global leader and innovator in internet technologies, Google is in a unique position to do its part to fight human exploitation and trafficking, and we would encourage the company to proactively address these concerns.

We look forward to your reply and to engaging with Google cooperatively to stop human trafficking in America and around the world.

Sincerely,

MARSHA BLACKBURN,
Member of Congress.
CAROLYN MALONEY,
Member of Congress.

REPS. MALONEY AND BLACKBURN JOIN EFFORTS TO ADDRESS ONLINE PROMOTION OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

APRIL 4, 2012—ISSUES: HUMAN TRAFFICKING WOMEN'S ISSUES

(Press Contact: Jon Houston (202) 225–7944)

WASHINGTON.—Representatives Marsha Blackburn and Carolyn Maloney yesterday sent a bipartisan letter to Google questioning how the company's advertising practices addresses human trafficking.

Rep. Carolyn Maloney said: ''As a leader in technology, I encourage Google also to lead in the fight against online human trafficking. Too many people believe that human trafficking is a problem only in foreign countries but online advertising has opened new markets for the estimated 100,000 children in the United States—most of whom are American citizens—exploited through commercial sex every year, with the average age of first exploitation between 12–13 years old. These are our daughters, their schoolmates, and their friends; everyone—every company—must understand the reality: that sex trafficking is the slavery of the 21st century. I hope Google will look into its practices to make sure it does not contribute to web-based sex trafficking.'' Rep. Maloney is co-chair of the Congressional Human Trafficking Caucus, working to educate people about the reality of the trade in human lives and toward its elimination.

Rep. Marsha Blackburn stated: ''Illicit online advertising threatens more than just the freedom of the Internet—it denies women and children their fundamental right to human dignity. I have no doubt that if Google was found to profit from online ads that promoted human trafficking, they would immediately stop the placement of those ads. Since Google has a unique ability to help thwart this modern-day form of human slavery, we are looking forward to learning how Google responds to various human rights critics on this issue and whether Google's advertising policies address the exploitation of vulnerable women and girls.''

Text of the letter from Representatives Blackburn and Maloney, addressed to Google's CEO, Larry Page can be read here.

Last week, a group of anti-trafficking organizations called on the National Association of Attorneys General to investigate Google for profiting from the sale of online advertisements that contributes to human trafficking in a letter that can be seen here. Last month, 19 U.S. Senators sent a letter to the Village Voice, owner of the controversial website Backpage.com, calling for them to stop using online advertising to promote child prostitution on their website.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. I will now place in the RECORD a letter that Congressman NADLER and I wrote to Web sites of the media trying to stop them from promoting our children as sex objects. They are still doing it.

MALONEY AND NADLER CALL ON VILLAGE VOICE MEDIA TO SHUT DOWN WEBSITE FREQUENTED BY SEX TRAFFICKERS—MAY 7, 2012

NEW YORK, NY.—U.S. Representatives Carolyn B. Maloney (D–NY) and Jerrold L. Nadler (D–NY) today sent a letter to Village Voice Media, LLC expressing concerns about the frequency with which that company's Backpage.com website is used to advertise minors and trafficked persons and urging it to shut down its notorious ''adult services'' section.

In a statement accompanying the release of the joint letter, whose full text is included below, Congresswoman Maloney said: ''Law enforcement authorities and anti-trafficking advocates agree that the adult services section of Village Voice's Backpage.com is the single busiest online marketplace for the sexual trafficking of minors and trafficking victims anywhere in the United States. It is high time the Voice lived up to its reputation as a beacon of progressivism, and shut down this cesspool.'' Rep. Maloney serves as Co-Chair of the bipartisan Congressional Human Trafficking Caucus, which works to educate people about the reality of the trade in human lives and toward its eradication.

Congressman Jerrold Nadler said, ''The Village Voice must ensure that it is not in any way assisting in the horrific business of sex trafficking. Clearly Backpage.com has not done enough to prevent human trafficking on its site. They should shut down their adult services page immediately, before it is used by criminals to further promote human trafficking.''

Background:

The sexual trafficking of minors, which is illegal under federal and New York State law, is on the rise in the United States and around the world, with most knowledgeable estimates of the number of domestic underage trafficking victims in the tens of thousands. The U.S. Department of Justice estimates the average age at which minors begin to be exploited by sex traffickers is between the ages of 12 and 14 for girls and between the ages of 11 and 13 for boys.

The William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2008 established criminal penalties for those found guilty of acting with ''reckless disregard'' for the sexual exploitation of minors. In New York City alone, the District Attorneys of Kings, Queens and Manhattan have all pressed charges against alleged traffickers who used Backpage.com to market sex to potential johns.

Nineteen United States Senators and 51 Attorneys General have joined the growing chorus of calls from non-profit advocates and organizations urging Village Voice Media to remove the adult services section from Backpage.com. On April 25, 2012, S. Res. 439 was introduced expressing the sense of the Senate that Village Voice Media Holdings, LLC should eliminate the ''adult entertainment'' section of the classified advertising website Backpage.com. A New York City Council hearing on human trafficking held last month included pointed questioning from several Council Members to representatives of Backpage.com, as well as testimony from local district attorneys about the use of the website by a large proportion of the traffickers they have prosecuted.

Text of Letter from Representatives Maloney and Nadler to Village Voice Media, LLC.

MAY 4, 2012.

Mr. JIM LARKIN,
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Village Voice Media Holdings, LLC, 1201 E. Jefferson St., Phoenix, AZ.

DEAR MR. LARKIN: We are deeply troubled by information from members of law enforcement that Backpage.com, which is owned by Village Voice Media Holdings, LLC (''Village Voice''), is frequently being used to advertise the sexual exploitation of minors and trafficked persons. Backpage.com can create a significant impact on trafficking by shutting off a major source of advertising for these criminals—the adult services section of its website.

As you may know, estimates as to the number of children being sexually exploited in the United States vary widely; however, most estimates place the number in the tens or hundreds of thousands. Many of these young people are runaways, who were in foster care or from abusive homes. According to the Department of Justice, the estimated average age of entry into prostitution is 12–14 for girls, 11–13 for boys. Trafficking in children is illegal under federal law, and state law, and federal law makes clear that people who benefit from this trade cannot pretend to turn a blind eye. In 2008, the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Act amended Title 18, Section 1591 of the United States Code to make it clear that a person can be found guilty for acting with ''reckless disregard'' of the fact that a child will be used for commercial sexual purposes. Courts have found that ignorance is deliberate if the defendants were presented with facts putting them on notice that criminal activity was particularly likely and yet intentionally failed to investigate. Over and over again, law enforcement has found a link between the sexual exploitation of minors or trafficking victims and Backpage.com.

The National Association of Attorneys General reports that its members have tracked more than 50 instances, in 22 states over three years, of charges filed against those trafficking or attempting to traffic minors on Backpage.com. In our area, on March 8, 2012, Queens District Attorney Richard Brown announced that he was prosecuting defendants in a case involving a 15-year-old Long Island girl who was kidnapped and taken to Queens where she was drugged and gang-raped by thugs who reportedly sold her on Backpage.com. Similarly, on March 13, 2012, Manhattan District Attorney Cyrus Vance announced the indictment of a man

who was forcing a woman to work for him as a prostitute by physical violence, threats and psychological manipulation, and withholding her permanent resident card and birth certificate. The press release announcing the indictment specifically says the defendant ''advertised multiple females for prostitution using online advertising on websites such as Backpage.com in order to locate potential clients.''

On April 25, 2012, the New York City Council conducted a hearing on the connection between Backpage.com and sex trafficking. Brooklyn District Attorney Charles J. Hynes testified that, among the 40 cases his sex-trafficking unit has prosecuted in the past two years, ''one website, above all, [was] most frequently used to exploit children and advertise trafficked victims—that website is Backpage.com.'' Similarly, Daniel Alonso, Chief Assistant District Attorney in Manhattan, testified that ''ads placed on Backpage.com have played a part in nearly every other sex trafficking investigation and case seen by my office.'' He went on to say that ''Backpage.com and web sites like it in effect serve to enable trafficking by providing a place for traffickers—who are, after all, criminals—to drum up demand for what they view as a product.''

We are strong supporters of the First Amendment, but its free speech protections do not extend to the facilitation of criminal activity, such as the sexual exploitation of minors on the Internet. We are aware that Backpage.com argues that it cooperates with law enforcement and that its efforts have led to successful prosecutions of some traffickers; we also know, however, that countless other criminals have posted advertisements of minors and trafficked women without being brought to the attention of law enforcement.

If Backpage.com's procedures were sufficient to interdict the majority of cases in which minors are trafficked, then we would be more inclined to accept your protestations that Backpage.com serves a valuable function in assisting law enforcement in protecting minors. In fact, the 51 Attorneys General who have expressed their concern about Backpage.com argue that Backpage.com is ''a hub for such activity,'' ie., for the sexual exploitation of children and prostitution.

Backpage.com has argued that if it were to shut down its adult services section, the business would simply transfer to other, darker places on the Internet. While that may be true, it is also true that if the business transferred to a less prominent location, it might be harder for the casual user to find and, therefore, might make this business less lucrative. Furthermore, when a company like the Village Voice is engaged in selling children or trafficking victims for sex, it legitimizes the industry. Given the magnitude of the business done by Backpage.com involving trafficked persons, it is hard to believe that your controls are as comprehensive as you claim.

We join the 19 United States Senators, including New York Senator Kirsten Gillibrand, 51 Attorneys General, dozens of human rights and sexual assault organizations, faith leaders, elected officials and more than a quarter of a million Americans who contacted you or signed a petition on this issue, urging you to remove the adult services section from Backpage.com. Too many children and too many trafficking victims have been sold on your website for us to accept any more excuses.

We await your prompt response.

Very truly yours,

CAROLYN B. MALONEY,
Member of Congress.
JERROLD L. NADLER,
Member of Congress.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. I don't know how to do it unless we have a concrete law. And this law is not without precedent. Congress has passed laws to criminalize the advertising of illegal goods. They have passed laws to criminalize the advertising of child pornography, of weapons of mass destruction, and of narcotics. Surely, we can pass a law that criminalizes selling children as sex objects. We have tried meetings, we have tried letters, we have tried sanctions, and we have tried press. We have tried everything. I don't know how we stop it unless we pass a law that says it is illegal.

I want to tell a story. I first got involved in combating sex trafficking because a company in my district called Big Apple Tours was advertising online, publishing pamphlets of going to Thailand, to the Philippines or upstate New York with pictures of children. You can have as many as you want. I wrote a letter complaining. This is how brazen they were. They took my letter and put it on the Internet along with their advertising and made fun of it. Why is she complaining about the parties we are having?

So it has been out of control, and this is a step towards bringing it into control. The attorney general of New York went after them and took down their site. It no longer is up. But it shows how brazen these exploiters are. And it is big business. It is the third most profitable form of organized crime in our Nation preceded only by the selling of narcotics and the selling of illegal guns. But the selling of the human body can happen again and again until the person is sick and dies. You sell a gun once, and you sell a drug once. You can sell a young child over and over again.

We really have to do everything we can to stop it. This act adds advertising to the types of conduct that constitutes sex trafficking. It is common sense that if they are advertising the selling of a young child, it is sex trafficking. And we can stop it. This is something we can do that will literally save lives.

The FBI ranks this type of rape as preceded only by murder in terms of the destruction of what it does to an individual, and often the inability of that individual to live a normal life afterwards. It is a horrific crime, the 21st century form of slavery. I can't think of anything more abusive. And it is what is happening now in Nigeria to those young women.

It is happening right here in our backyard. My colleagues on both sides of the aisle and the women's caucus have heard testimony of foster children—of American children—that have been captured, tricked, and drugged. We heard a story on the floor today of a constituent's child, a child in his neighborhood, that was exploited.

By passing this bill, we can stop this advertising. We can cut off this form of exploitation and this abuse. I think that it is an important bill, and I am supporting it with reservation on the mandatory sentencing, which I hope will be cut out in the Senate, but it is important that we take steps to prevent it.

If we pass laws to stop the advertising of child pornography, we can certainly pass a law that stops the selling of a child in sex abuse.

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

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. I yield the gentlelady an additional 1 minute.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. I could go on all day. My time is expired. I thank the gentleman for his leadership. I know that many others want to speak on this important issue.

I congratulate Congresswoman WAGNER on her persistence on this bill, and I am proud to support her.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Madam Speaker, at this time, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. ROTHFUS).

Mr. ROTHFUS. I thank the chairman.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the Stop Advertising Victims of Exploitation Act, which will make the advertising of a trafficking victim for a commercial sex act a crime.

Human trafficking is despicable and unacceptable. It is horrific that millions of victims worldwide are trafficked each year, and it is happening in our local communities. Last month, I hosted a trafficking roundtable in Ross Township, Pennsylvania, with community organizations and law enforcement agencies to discuss ways to combat trafficking in western Pennsylvania. Sadly, this problem exists in cities and towns across America, and together we can do something to eliminate it.

As a father of six, I cannot imagine the horrible situations to which trafficking victims are exposed. We must put a stop to these crimes, and today's bill is an important way to do this.

I thank my friend, Congresswoman WAGNER, for her efforts on the SAVE Act, as well as the sponsors of today's bills, as we work to raise awareness about and combat human trafficking.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlelady from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. I thank the gentleman very much.

Again, this is a historic day, Madam Speaker, and it is a day, tragically, when we wish we had been able to stamp out this dastardly act, if you will, collective act of trafficking of our children, the advertising and the sheer slavery of it all, holding people against their will, using them over and over again.

I, too, have had the opportunity to see firsthand the devastation of ones who have been trafficked and then ultimately feel that their life's career can only be in prostitution. These may be adults, but they started being abused

and exploited as children. Just about a year or 2 ago, we had Attorney General Holder in my district, with all of those who were gathered around the issue of trafficking, human slavery, and had a meeting in the district, and the outpouring of the crisis was enormously overwhelming.

This morning in a markup in the Border and Maritime Security Subcommittee, of which I am the ranking member, Madam Miller is the chairwoman, we discussed unaccompanied minors coming across the border, victims-to-be, if you will, 60,000 coming across our border, children who are unaccompanied who are clearly potentially victims in this horrible human trafficking.

So I am a cosponsor of the Stop Advertising Victims of Exploitation Act and am well aware of the heinousness of depicting and advertising for these sex acts with children under 14 and those over 14. And I know for a fact that this is the beginning of the end of many of their lives. We know that there are ultimate acts that are so terrible that a child cannot overcome, that the sexual acts that are being advertised, in whatever means, are life-ending in many instances. And so the idea of making this the kind of crime that shows the concern of the American public is important.

I would also say to you that I am one that is concerned about mandatory minimums, and I hope that as we make our way through, there will be further discussions of this legislation. But at this time I stand in support of it. I have always said that the weakness on the mandatory minimums for me is when you involve undermining, destroying, killing, using in an abusive sexual manner, trafficking, and holding against their will children. They are vulnerable. They are without the resources to help themselves. And let me say this. Many runaways in this country fall victim to this. Many unaccompanied children that come across the border fall victim to this. Many children who are in conditions where they do not have a family structure fall victim to this. But they fall victim to this because there are so many who will exploit.

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

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. I yield the gentlelady an additional 1 minute.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. I thank the gentleman again for his leadership.

But there are many who exploit, continue to exploit from the comfort of their home. How terrible it is to go into workplaces and find that individuals are using their computers to engage in this. How horrible it is to go into homes and find computers filled with this kind of trash, and how horrible it is to see that people will profit from the advertising and the selling of commercial acts in whatever way they do.

So I would thank the sponsors of this legislation and recognize that we have opportunities to look at how we construct this kind of remedy for these tragic and horrible acts that ultimately result in the death of our children, either at their own hand, tragically, or by those who would abuse them through commercial sex acts. This should be something that we should stamp out of our society, out of our system, and out of this Nation. We need to begin to do it as we make our way through these bills today.

Madam Speaker, this bill, of which I am a cosponsor, the SAVE Act, has a commendable purpose and I am convinced that it will help in our efforts to end exploitation of children.

H.R. 4225, the "Stop Advertising Victims of Exploitation Act of 2014," amends title 18 of the United States Code to impose a criminal penalty for knowingly selling advertising that offers certain commercial sex acts.

Specifically, it provides for criminal liability for the advertisements of commercial sex acts that are prohibited under existing 18 U.S.C. § 1591 if the advertiser either: (a) benefits financially or receives anything of value from that advertising, or (b) distributes the advertising.

It provides for a statutory maximum of five years' imprisonment or a fine. It does not mandate a statutory minimum sentence or fine.

And while I strongly agree with the purpose of the bill—I do wish it had gone through regular order in the Judiciary Committee on which I serve.

It is critically important that the bill allows those who might have concerns because of certain unintended consequences to voice those issues before the full committee.

My wish is that going forward; we would assume regular order in the Judiciary Committee and yield to the conventions which have made our Committee a force and one with prestige and honor throughout its history.

I ask my colleagues to support this important legislation which helps end exploitation of our precious children.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Madam Speaker, at this time, it is my pleasure to yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Mrs. ELLMERS).

Mrs. ELLMERS. Madam Speaker, thank you to the chairman for bringing this very important legislation forward. I am pleased to be able to speak in strong support of the number of bills that we have today that will combat the problem of human sex trafficking.

I would like to emphasize the urgency that this issue requires. Just this morning, one of our local papers in Fayetteville, North Carolina, was reporting that a local mother and son have been arrested and charged with human trafficking of a child victim, sexual servitude of a child and promoting the prostitution of a minor. This issue is real, and it is happening in our own backyards and across our Nation and across the world.

This is only the beginning of this very important mission, and I, for one, will not rest until we find a way to stop this. This is just, again, the beginning of our fight, and I am proud to have cosponsored these bills today to stop this horrifying practice and help these victims. We will continue to do more until we eradicate this form of slavery in the United States and throughout the world.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Madam Speaker, at this time, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOHO).

Mr. YOHO. I would like to thank Mr. GOODLATTE.

Madam Speaker, I rise in complete support of erasing human trafficking from the face of the Earth. I am a proud cosponsor of all the bipartisan bills before us today, bills that will give us, the courts, and law enforcement the tools and resources we need to combat the plague that is human trafficking.

It is unacceptable that today, in 2014, the 21st century, human beings are being sold, owned, and held against their will living a life that is, for lack of a better term, hell on Earth. Human trafficking is defined by the Department of Homeland Security as "a modern-day form of slavery involving the illegal trade of people for exploitation or commercial gain."

The victims of human trafficking are the most vulnerable among us: the poor, immigrants in search of a better life—a better life for their families—women, and even children. These exploited persons are victimized by the traffickers who lure them in with false promises of a better life and then are coerced into unspeakable acts, domestic servitude, or other types of forced labor.

The traffickers only see the victims as a means to make a profit, no different from a commodity or livestock on a farm, and certainly not as the human beings that they are. Too often in our communities, there is a lack of pushback or even awareness that this terrible practice of modern-day servitude exists. It does, and it happens within our own neighborhoods, towns, and counties.

Even when the problem of trafficking is realized, law enforcement does not have the tools it needs to go after the criminals or take care of the victims.

Americans need to take a hard stance, lead on the issue, and let it be known that there is zero tolerance for this horrendous practice. The first step is educating entire communities, since a lack of awareness is our foremost threat. Second, we must provide the resources to law enforcement and make this a priority among the legal community. Finally, we need to recognize and treat the victims of trafficking not as criminals but as victims.

My office in Florida's Third District has been taking steps and will continue to do so to make north central Florida a zero tolerance zone for human trafficking. We have brought together representatives from the Department of Homeland Security. I just want to say that we stand in support of all of these

bills, and we urge all of our Members to.

□ 1645

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Madam Speaker, at this time, it is my pleasure to yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER).

Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman.

There is no faster growing form of organized crime in the world than human sex trafficking, and unfortunately, it is happening right here in the United States. More than 100,000 girls are caught up in sex trafficking every year in the United States. Just last month, my local paper reported on a couple being charged with prostituting a 17-year-old girl who was under their control. As you have heard today, that is hardly an isolated story.

We are here not just to discuss the problem, but the solutions. We are seeking to disable Web sites like backpage.com that advertise children for commercial sex and make it a Federal crime for a company to knowingly post advertisements for sex with minors.

These bills will also increase funding for services to victims—these girls are victims—and give prosecutors better tools to go after the traffickers.

We cannot close our eyes and pretend this crime does not exist. We must take responsibility and be the voice for these children and defend those who cannot defend themselves.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MCHENRY).

Mr. MCHENRY. Madam Speaker, the statistics associated with human trafficking are nothing short of staggering. Studies have estimated that it is a nearly $10 billion industry in the United States, and it affects over 300,000 young men and women that are victims of human trafficking. The human toll is real and significant. The SAVE Act changes the idea that the Internet can be used as a marketplace for those purposes.

The SAVE Act does what 47 State attorneys general have done and asked us to do. The SAVE Act makes it a Federal crime to knowingly advertise for the sexual exploitation of minors and trafficking victims.

While this is not the end of human trafficking and sexual exploitation of minors, it is a necessary and long overdue step.

I want to commend my colleague, Mrs. WAGNER, for her leadership on this very important issue and for constructing a very thoughtful piece of legislation.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Madam Speaker, I just have one speaker remaining, if the gentleman is prepared to close.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, mandatory minimums have resulted in bizarre sentences being imposed today. Girlfriends of drug dealers are serving decades behind bars because their sentences were based on the weight of the drugs involved in their boyfriend's drug dealings. Many other people are serving times clearly longer than required because of mandatory minimums.

Under this bill, if a Web site is raided, this bill could require the judge to impose 15-year sentences on each and every employee, from the receptionist to computer maintenance personnel, no discretion, no consideration of an individual's role in the enterprise, everybody gets 15 years.

So if a sentence violates common sense, mandatory minimums require the judge to impose it any way, so if we are ever going to try to address the problems created by mandatory minimums, we have to stop passing bills like this one that can require sentences of at least 10–15 years, regardless of the facts in an individual case, even when the bill is otherwise worthy.

This is how so many mandatory minimums got into the code to begin with, one by one, each one in an otherwise worthy bill. The only way to begin to put an end to mandatory minimums is to stop passing new ones.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FITZPATRICK) to close the debate for our side of the aisle.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman and Mrs. WAGNER for bringing about an increased awareness of the stark realities of human trafficking and modern day slavery in our world.

While these tragedies have focused us on the issue at hand, the terrible crime of human trafficking is sadly not a new phenomenon, nor is it a concern solely outside our borders.

During our fight against this heartbreaking epidemic, we must recognize and support the invaluable work of nonprofit groups and law enforcement agencies who are giving their all to prevent this crime and protect its victims.

I am proud to report that today, in my district in Pennsylvania, the Bensalem Police Department and the Bucks County District Attorney's Office are being presented with an award for their proactive pursuit of human trafficking crimes over the past year. We are all thankful for the persistent efforts of these organizations and law enforcement organizations.

A remarkable nonprofit in Pennsylvania known as Worthwhile Wear is opening an 83-acre property in the greater Philadelphia area, as a long-term housing and aftercare facility for sexually exploited and trafficked women. The work of this group sheds light on the importance of providing a compassionate environment for those affected by this deplorable crime.

We are all encouraged to see this work on both sides of the aisle, people coming together to address this growing problem. The passage of these bills will bring us closer to our goals of ending both domestic and international trafficking, an objective we should never abandon. I encourage passage of all these bills under suspension.

Madam Speaker, recent events have brought about an increased awareness of the stark realities of human trafficking and modern day slavery in our world.

While these tragedies have focused us on the issue at hand, the heinous crime of Human Trafficking is sadly not a new phenomenon—nor is it a concern solely outside our borders. As a member of the Victims' Rights Caucus, I've been monitoring the growth of this problem in communities across the United States, including my home district in Pennsylvania.

During our fight against this heart-breaking epidemic, we must recognize and support the invaluable work of non-profit groups and law enforcement agencies who are giving their all to prevent this crime and protect its victims. I am honored to have the opportunity to work closely with organizations in my district such as the Network of Victims Assistance and the Bucks County Anti-Trafficking Coalition as they diligently formulate effective responses to local issues.

I am proud to report that today in Pennsylvania's 8th district, the Special Investigations Unit of the Bensalem Police Department and the Bucks County District Attorney's Office are being presented with a LEAD Award for their proactive pursuit of human trafficking crimes over the past year. As a legislator, a parent, and an active member of my community, I am grateful for their persistent efforts.

Additionally, a remarkable non-profit known as Worthwhile Wear, has announced that they will be opening a new 83 acre property in the Greater Philadelphia area, as a long-term housing and aftercare facility for sexually exploited and trafficked women. The honorable work of this group sheds light on the importance of providing a compassionate environment for those affected by this deplorable crime.

I am encouraged to see my colleagues on both sides of the aisle coming together to address this growing problem. The five bipartisan bills under consideration today will help provide support to trafficking victims, fortify law enforcement efforts, and codify prevention tactics. The passage of these bills will bring us closer to our goals of ending both domestic and international trafficking, an objective that we should never abandon.

I urge for quick passage of this legislation in both the House and Senate, and call on the President to sign these bills into law and join the House in making putting an end to human trafficking a priority.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr.

GOODLATTE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4225, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mrs. WAGNER. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

PREVENTING SEX TRAFFICKING AND IMPROVING OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUTH IN FOSTER CARE ACT

Mr. REICHERT. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4058) to prevent and address sex trafficking of youth in foster care, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4058

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 ''Preventing Sex Trafficking and Improving Opportunities for Youth in Foster Care Act''.

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title.
Sec. 2. Table of contents.
Sec. 3. Findings.

TITLE I—IDENTIFYING AND PROTECTING YOUTH AT RISK OF SEX TRAFFICKING

Sec. 101. Identifying and screening youth at risk of sex trafficking.
Sec. 102. Documenting and reporting instances of sex trafficking.
Sec. 103. State plan requirement to locate and respond to children who run away from foster care.
Sec. 104. Increasing information on youth in foster care to prevent sex trafficking.

TITLE II—IMPROVING OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUTH IN FOSTER CARE AND SUPPORTING PERMANENCY

Sec. 201. Supporting normalcy for children in foster care.
Sec. 202. Improvements to another planned permanent living arrangement as a permanency option.
Sec. 203. Empowering foster youth age 14 and older in the development of their own case plan and transition planning for a successful adulthood.
Sec. 204. Ensuring foster youth have a birth certificate, Social Security card, health insurance information, medical records, and a bank account.

TITLE III—IMPROVING DATA COLLECTION AND REPORTING ON CHILD SEX TRAFFICKING

Sec. 301. Including sex trafficking data in the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System.
Sec. 302. Information on children in foster care in annual reports using AFCARS data; consultation.

TITLE IV—IMPROVING THE USE OF TECHNOLOGY TO INCREASE CHILD SUPPORT COLLECTIONS

Sec. 401. Required electronic processing of income withholding.

SEC. 3. FINDINGS.

The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Recent reports on sex trafficking estimate that thousands of children are at risk for domestic sex trafficking.

(2) The risk is compounded every year for the up to 30,000 young people who are ''emancipated'' from foster care.

(3) The current child welfare system does not effectively identify, prevent, or intervene when a child presents as trafficked or at risk for trafficking.

(4) Within the foster care system, many young adults are housed in congregate care facilities or group homes, which often are targeted by traffickers.

(5) Within the foster care system, children are routinely denied the opportunity to participate in normal, age or developmentally-appropriate activities such as joining 4–H and other clubs, participating in school plays, playing sports, going to camp, and visiting a friend.

(6) A lack of normalcy and barriers to participation in age or developmentally-appropriate activities contribute to increased vulnerability to trafficking, homelessness, and other negative outcomes for children in foster care.

(7) The latest research in adolescent brain development indicates that young people learn through experience and through trial and error, and that as part of healthy brain development young people need to take on increasing levels of decisionmaking through their teenage years.

(8) In order to combat domestic sex trafficking and to improve outcomes for children in foster care, systemic changes need to be made to the child welfare system that focus on—

(A) the reduction of children in long-term foster care;

(B) greater child engagement in case planning while in foster care;

(C) improved efforts to locate and respond to children who have run away from foster care and to reduce the number of foster children who are on the run;

(D) improved policies and procedures that encourage age or developmentally-appropriate activities for children in foster care and that permit more opportunities for such children to make meaningful and permanent connections with caring adults; and

(E) with regard to domestic sex trafficking, improved identification, prevention, and intervention by the child welfare agency in collaboration with the courts, State and local law enforcement agencies, schools, juvenile justice agencies, and other social service providers.

TITLE I—IDENTIFYING AND PROTECTING YOUTH AT RISK OF SEX TRAFFICKING

SEC. 101. IDENTIFYING AND SCREENING YOUTH AT RISK OF SEX TRAFFICKING.

Section 471(a)(9) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 671(a)(9)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''and'';

(2) in subparagraph (B), by inserting ''and'' after the semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(C) not later than—

''(i) 1 year after the date of the enactment of this subparagraph, demonstrate to the Secretary that the State agency has developed, in consultation with organizations with experience in dealing with at-risk youth, policies and procedures for identifying and screening (including relevant training for caseworkers), and for determining appropriate State action and services with respect to—

''(I) any child over whom the State agency has responsibility for placement, care, or supervision (including children for whom a State child welfare agency has an open case file but who have not been removed from the home and youth who are not in foster care but are receiving services under section 477 of this Act) who the State has reasonable cause to believe—

''(aa) is a victim of sex trafficking (as defined in section 103(10) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102(10))) or a severe form of trafficking in persons described in section 103(9)(A) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 7102(9)(A)); or

''(bb) is at risk of being a victim of either kind of trafficking; and

''(II) at the option of the State, any individual, without regard to whether the individual is or was in foster care under the responsibility of the State, who has not attained 26 years of age; and

''(ii) 2 years after such date of enactment, demonstrate to the Secretary that the State agency is implementing, in consultation with the child protective services agency or unit for the State, the policies and procedures referred to in clause (i).''.

SEC. 102. DOCUMENTING AND REPORTING INSTANCES OF SEX TRAFFICKING.

(a) STATE PLAN REQUIREMENTS.—Section 471(a) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 671(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''and'' at the end of paragraph (32);

(2) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (33) and inserting a semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(34) provides that, for each child over whom the State agency has responsibility for placement, care, or supervision (including any child for whom a State child welfare agency has an open case file but who has not been removed from the home, and any youth who is not in foster care but is receiving services under section 477), the State agency shall—

''(A) not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this paragraph, identify and document appropriately in agency records each child who is identified as being a victim of sex trafficking (as defined in section 103(10) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000) or as being a victim of severe forms of trafficking in persons described in section 103(9)(A) of such Act, as such a victim; and

''(B) report immediately, and in no case later than 24 hours after receiving—

''(i) information on children who have been identified as being victims of sex trafficking (as defined in subparagraph (A) of this paragraph) to the law enforcement authorities; and

''(ii) information on missing or abducted children to the law enforcement authorities for entry into the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) database of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, established pursuant to section 534 of title 28, United States Code, and to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children; and

''(35) not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this paragraph, contains a regularly updated description, made available to the public on the Internet website of the State agency, of the specific measures taken by the State agency to protect and provide services to children who are victims of sex trafficking (as defined in section 103(10) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000), or victims of severe forms of trafficking in persons described in section 103(9)(A) of such Act, including efforts to coordinate with State and local law enforcement, schools, juvenile justice agencies, and

social service agencies such as runaway and homeless youth shelters and transitional and other supportive housing providers to serve that population.''.

(b) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall promulgate regulations implementing the amendments made by subsection (a) of this section and shall provide uniform definitions for States to use for the reports required under section 471(a)(34)(B) of the Social Security Act, as added by such subsection (a).

SEC. 103. STATE PLAN REQUIREMENT TO LOCATE AND RESPOND TO CHILDREN WHO RUN AWAY FROM FOSTER CARE.

Section 471(a) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 671(a)), as amended by section 102 of this Act, is amended—

(1) by striking ''and'' at the end of paragraph (34);

(2) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (35) and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(36) provides that, not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this paragraph, the State shall develop and implement specific protocols for—

''(A) expeditiously locating any child missing from foster care;

''(B) determining the primary factors that contributed to the child's running away or otherwise being absent from care, and to the extent possible and appropriate, responding to those factors in current and subsequent placements;

''(C) determining the child's experiences while absent from care, including screening the child to determine if he or she is a possible victim of sex trafficking (as defined in paragraph (9)(C)); and

''(D) reporting such related information as required by the Secretary.''.

SEC. 104. INCREASING INFORMATION ON YOUTH IN FOSTER CARE TO PREVENT SEX TRAFFICKING.

Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall submit to the Congress a written report which summarizes the following:

(1) Information on children who run away from foster care and their risk of becoming victims of sex trafficking, using data reported by States under section 479 of the Social Security Act and information collected by States related to section 471(a)(36) of such Act, including—

(A) characteristics of children who run away from foster care;

(B) potential factors associated with children running away from foster care (such as reason for entry into care, length of stay in care, type of placement, and other factors that contributed to the child's running away);

(C) information on children's experiences while absent from care; and

(D) trends in the number of children reported as runaways in each fiscal year (including factors that may have contributed to changes in such trends).

(2) Information on State efforts to provide specialized services, foster family homes, or child care institutions for children who are victims of sex trafficking.

(3) Information on State efforts to ensure children in foster care form and maintain long-lasting connections to caring adults, even when a child in foster care must move to another foster family home or when the child is placed under the supervision of a new caseworker.

TITLE II—IMPROVING OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUTH IN FOSTER CARE AND SUPPORTING PERMANENCY

SEC. 201. SUPPORTING NORMALCY FOR CHILDREN IN FOSTER CARE.

(a) REASONABLE AND PRUDENT PARENT STANDARD.—

(1) DEFINITIONS RELATING TO THE STANDARD.—Section 475 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 675) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(9)(A) The term 'reasonable and prudent parent standard' means the standard characterized by careful and sensible parental decisions that maintain the health, safety, and best interests of a child while at the same time encouraging the emotional and developmental growth of the child, that a caregiver shall use when determining whether to allow a child in foster care under the responsibility of the State to participate in extracurricular, enrichment, cultural, and social activities.

''(B) For purposes of subparagraph (A), the term 'caregiver' means a foster parent with whom a child in foster care has been placed or a designated official for a child care institution in which a child in foster care has been placed.

''(10) The term 'age or developmentally-appropriate' means—

''(A) activities or items that are generally accepted as suitable for children of the same chronological age or level of maturity or that are determined to be developmentally-appropriate for a child, based on the development of cognitive, emotional, physical, and behavioral capacities that are typical for an age or age group; and

''(B) in the case of a specific child, activities or items that are suitable for the child based on the developmental stages attained by the child with respect to the cognitive, emotional, physical, and behavioral capacities of the child.''.

(2) STATE PLAN REQUIREMENT.—Section 471(a)(24) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 671(a)(24)) is amended—

(A) by striking ''include'' and inserting ''includes'';

(B) by striking ''and that such preparation'' and inserting ''that the preparation''; and

(C) by inserting '', and that the preparation shall include knowledge and skills relating to the reasonable and prudent parent standard for the participation of the child in age or developmentally-appropriate activities, including knowledge and skills relating to the developmental stages of the cognitive, emotional, physical, and behavioral capacities of a child, and knowledge and skills relating to applying the standard to decisions such as whether to allow the child to engage in social, extracurricular, enrichment, cultural, and social activities, including sports, field trips, and overnight activities lasting 1 or more days, and to decisions involving the signing of permission slips and arranging of transportation for the child to and from extracurricular, enrichment, and social activities'' before the semicolon.

(3) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall provide assistance to the States on best practices for devising strategies to assist foster parents in applying a reasonable and prudent parent standard in a manner that protects child safety, while also allowing children to experience normal and beneficial activities, including methods for appropriately considering the concerns of the biological parents of a child in decisions related to participation of the child in activities (with the understanding that those concerns should not necessarily determine the participation of the child in any activity).

(b) NORMALCY FOR CHILDREN IN CHILD CARE INSTITUTIONS.—Section 471(a)(10) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 671(a)(10)) is amended to read as follows:

''(10) provides—

''(A) for the establishment or designation of a State authority or authorities that shall be responsible for establishing and maintaining standards for foster family homes and child care institutions which are reasonably in accord with recommended standards of national organizations concerned with standards for the institutions or homes, including standards related to admission policies, safety, sanitation, and protection of civil rights, and which shall permit use of the reasonable and prudent parenting standard;

''(B) that the standards established pursuant to subparagraph (A) shall be applied by the State to any foster family home or child care institution receiving funds under this part or part B and shall require, as a condition of any contract entered into by the State agency and a child care institution, the presence on-site of at least 1 official who, with respect to any child placed at the child care institution, is designated to be the caregiver who is authorized to apply the reasonable and prudent parent standard to decisions involving the participation of the child in age or developmentally-appropriate activities, and who is provided with training in how to use and apply the reasonable and prudent parent standard in the same manner as prospective foster parents are provided the training pursuant to paragraph (24);

''(C) that the standards established pursuant to subparagraph (A) shall include policies related to the liability of foster parents and private entities under contract by the State involving the application of the reasonable and prudent parent standard, to ensure appropriate liability for caregivers when a child participates in an approved activity and the caregiver approving the activity acts in accordance with the reasonable and prudent parent standard; and

''(D) that a waiver of any standards established pursuant to subparagraph (A) may be made only on a case-by-case basis for non-safety standards (as determined by the State) in relative foster family homes for specific children in care;''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date that is 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, without regard to whether regulations to implement the amendments have been promulgated by that date.

(2) DELAY PERMITTED IF STATE LEGISLATION REQUIRED.—If the Secretary of Health and Human Services determines that State legislation (other than legislation appropriating funds) is required in order for a State plan developed pursuant to part E of title IV of the Social Security Act to meet the additional requirements imposed by the amendments made by this section, the plan shall not be regarded as failing to meet any of the additional requirements before the 1st day of the 1st calendar quarter beginning after the 1st regular session of the State legislature that begins after the date of the enactment of this Act. If the State has a 2-year legislative session, each year of the session is deemed to be a separate regular session of the State legislature.

SEC. 202. IMPROVEMENTS TO ANOTHER PLANNED PERMANENT LIVING ARRANGEMENT AS A PERMANENCY OPTION.

(a) ELIMINATION OF THE OPTION FOR CHILDREN UNDER AGE 16.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 475(5)(C)(i) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 675(5)(C)(i)) is amended by inserting ''only in the case of a

child who has attained 16 years of age'' before ''(in cases where''.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 422(b)(8)(A)(iii)(II) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 622(b)(8)(A)(iii)(II)) is amended by inserting '', subject to the requirements of sections 475(5)(C) and 475A(a)'' after ''arrangement''.

(b) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Part E of title IV of such Act (42 U.S.C. 670 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 475 the following:

''SEC. 475A. ADDITIONAL CASE PLAN AND CASE REVIEW SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS.

''(a) REQUIREMENTS FOR ANOTHER PLANNED PERMANENT LIVING ARRANGEMENT.—In the case of any child for whom another planned permanent living arrangement is the permanency plan for the child, the following requirements shall apply for purposes of approving the case plan for the child and the case system review procedure for the child:

''(1) DOCUMENTATION OF INTENSIVE, ONGOING, UNSUCCESSFUL EFFORTS FOR FAMILY PLACEMENT.—At each permanency hearing held with respect to the child, the State agency documents the intensive, ongoing, and, as of the date of the hearing, unsuccessful efforts made by the State agency to return the child home or secure a placement for the child with a fit and willing relative (including adult siblings), a legal guardian, or an adoptive parent, including through efforts that utilize search technology (including social media) to find biological family members for children in the child welfare system.

''(2) REDETERMINATION OF APPROPRIATENESS OF PLACEMENT AT EACH PERMANENCY HEARING.—The State agency shall implement procedures to ensure that, at each permanency hearing held with respect to the child, the court or administrative body appointed or approved by the court conducting the hearing on the permanency plan for the child does the following:

''(A) Ask the child about the desired permanency outcome for the child.

''(B) Make a judicial determination explaining why, as of the date of the hearing, another planned permanent living arrangement is the best permanency plan for the child and provide compelling reasons why it continues to not be in the best interests of the child to—

''(i) return home;

''(ii) be placed for adoption;

''(iii) be placed with a legal guardian; or

''(iv) be placed with a fit and willing relative.

''(3) DEMONSTRATION OF SUPPORT FOR ENGAGING IN AGE OR DEVELOPMENTALLY-APPROPRIATE ACTIVITIES AND SOCIAL EVENTS.—At each permanency hearing held with respect to the child, the State agency shall document the steps the State agency is taking to ensure the child's foster family home or child care institution is following the reasonable and prudent parent standard.''.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(A) STATE PLAN REQUIREMENTS.—

(i) PART B.—Section 422(b)(8)(A)(ii) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 622(b)(8)(A)(ii)) is amended by inserting ''and in accordance with the requirements of section 475A'' after ''section 475(5)''.

(ii) PART E.—Section 471(a)(16) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 671(a)(16)) is amended—

(I) by inserting ''and in accordance with the requirements of section 475A'' after ''section 475(1)''; and

(II) by striking ''section 475(5)(B)'' and inserting ''sections 475(5) and 475A''.

(B) DEFINITIONS.—Section 475 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 675) is amended—

(i) in paragraph (1), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting ''meets the requirements of section 475A and'' after ''written document which''; and

(ii) in paragraph (5)(C)—

(I) by inserting '', as of the date of the hearing,'' after ''compelling reason for determining''; and

(II) by inserting ''subject to section 475A(a),'' after ''another planned permanent living arrangement,''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date that is 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) DELAY PERMITTED IF STATE LEGISLATION REQUIRED.—If the Secretary of Health and Human Services determines that State legislation (other than legislation appropriating funds) is required in order for a State plan developed pursuant to part E of title IV of the Social Security Act to meet the additional requirements imposed by the amendments made by this section, the plan shall not be regarded as failing to meet any of the additional requirements before the 1st day of the 1st calendar quarter beginning after the 1st regular session of the State legislature that begins after the date of the enactment of this Act. If the State has a 2-year legislative session, each year of the session is deemed to be a separate regular session of the State legislature.

SEC. 203. EMPOWERING FOSTER YOUTH AGE 14 AND OLDER IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR OWN CASE PLAN AND TRANSITION PLANNING FOR A SUCCESSFUL ADULTHOOD.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 475(1)(B) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 675(1)(B)) is amended by adding at the end the following: ''With respect to a child who has attained 14 years of age, the plan developed for the child in accordance with this paragraph, and any revision or addition to the plan, shall be developed in consultation with the child and, at the option of the child, with up to 2 members of the case planning team who are chosen by the child and who are not a foster parent of, or caseworker for, the child. A State may reject an individual selected by a child to be a member of the case planning team at any time if the State has good cause to believe that the individual would not act in the best interests of the child. One individual selected by a child to be a member of the child's case planning team may be designated to be the child's advisor and, as necessary, advocate, with respect to the application of the reasonable and prudent parent standard to the child.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO INCLUDE CHILDREN 14 AND OLDER IN TRANSITION PLANNING.—Section 475 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 675) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(D), by striking ''Where appropriate, for a child age 16'' and inserting ''For a child who has attained 14 years of age''; and

(2) in paragraph (5)—

(A) in subparagraph (C)—

(i) by striking ''and'' at the end of clause (ii); and

(ii) by adding at the end the following: ''and (iv) if a child has attained 14 years of age, the permanency plan developed for the child, and any revision or addition to the plan, shall be developed in consultation with the child and, at the option of the child, with not more than 2 members of the permanency planning team who are selected by the child and who are not a foster parent of, or caseworker for, the child, except that the State may reject an individual so selected by the child if the State has good cause to believe that the individual would not act in the best interests of the child, and 1 individual so selected by the child may be designated to be the child's advisor and, as necessary, advocate, with respect to the application of the reasonable and prudent standard to the child;''; and

(B) in subparagraph (I), by striking ''16'' and inserting ''14''.

(c) TRANSITION PLANNING FOR A SUCCESSFUL ADULTHOOD.—Paragraphs (1)(D), (5)(C)(i), and (5)(C)(iii) of section 475 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 675) are each amended by striking ''independent living'' and inserting ''a successful adulthood''.

(d) LIST OF RIGHTS.—Section 475A of such Act, as added by section 202(b)(1) of this Act, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(b) LIST OF RIGHTS.—The case plan for any child in foster care under the responsibility of the State who has attained 14 years of age shall include a document that describes the rights of the child with respect to education, health, visitation, and court participation, and to staying safe and avoiding exploitation, and a signed acknowledgment by the child that the child has been provided with a copy of the document and that the rights contained in the document have been explained to the child in an age-appropriate way.''.

(e) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall submit a report to Congress regarding the implementation of the amendments made by this section. The report shall include—

(1) an analysis of how States are administering the requirements of paragraphs (1)(B) and (5)(C) of section 475 of the Social Security Act, as amended by subsections (a) and (b) of this section, that a child in foster care who has attained 14 years of age be permitted to select up to 2 members of the case planning team or permanency planning team for the child from individuals who are not a foster parent of, or caseworker for, the child; and

(2) a description of best practices of States with respect to the administration of the requirements.

(f) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date that is 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) DELAY PERMITTED IF STATE LEGISLATION REQUIRED.—If the Secretary of Health and Human Services determines that State legislation (other than legislation appropriating funds) is required in order for a State plan developed pursuant to part E of title IV of the Social Security Act to meet the additional requirements imposed by the amendments made by this section, the plan shall not be regarded as failing to meet any of the additional requirements before the 1st day of the 1st calendar quarter beginning after the 1st regular session of the State legislature that begins after the date of the enactment of this Act. If the State has a 2-year legislative session, each year of the session is deemed to be a separate regular session of the State legislature.

SEC. 204. ENSURING FOSTER YOUTH HAVE A BIRTH CERTIFICATE, SOCIAL SECURITY CARD, HEALTH INSURANCE INFORMATION, MEDICAL RECORDS, AND A BANK ACCOUNT.

(a) CASE REVIEW SYSTEM REQUIREMENT.—Section 475(5)(I) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 675(5)(I)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''and receives assistance'' and inserting ''receives assistance''; and

(2) by inserting '', and, unless the child has been in foster care for less than 6 months or the child is being discharged from care to be reunited with the family of the child or to be adopted, is not discharged from care without being provided with an official birth certificate of the child, a social security card issued by the Commissioner of Social Security, health insurance information and medical records, and if the child has attained 18

years of age, a fee-free (or low-fee) transaction account (as defined in section 19(b)(1)(C) of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. 461(b)(1)(C))) established in the name of the child name at an insured depository institution (as defined in section 3 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1813)) or an insured credit union (as defined in section 101 of the Federal Credit Union Act (12 U.S.C. 1752)), unless the child, after consultation with the members of the case planning team for the child selected by the child (if any), elects to not have such an account established'' before the period.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) DELAY PERMITTED IF STATE LEGISLATION REQUIRED.—If the Secretary of Health and Human Services determines that State legislation (other than legislation appropriating funds) is required in order for a State plan developed pursuant to part E of title IV of the Social Security Act to meet the additional requirements imposed by the amendments made by this section, the plan shall not be regarded as failing to meet any of the additional requirements before the 1st day of the 1st calendar quarter beginning after the 1st regular session of the State legislature that begins after the date of the enactment of this Act. If the State has a 2-year legislative session, each year of the session is deemed to be a separate regular session of the State legislature.

TITLE III—IMPROVING DATA COLLECTION AND REPORTING ON CHILD SEX TRAFFICKING

SEC. 301. INCLUDING SEX TRAFFICKING DATA IN THE ADOPTION AND FOSTER CARE ANALYSIS AND REPORTING SYSTEM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 479(c)(3) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 679(c)(3)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (C)(iii), by striking ''and'' after the comma; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(E) the annual number of children in foster care who are identified as victims of sex trafficking (as defined in section 103(10) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102(10))) or a severe form of trafficking in persons described in section 103(9)(A) of such Act—

''(i) who were such victims before entering foster care; and

''(ii) who were such victims while in foster care; and''.

(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Beginning in fiscal year 2016, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall submit an annual report to Congress that contains the annual aggregate number of children in foster care who are identified as victims of sex trafficking (as defined in section 103(10) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102(10))) or a severe form of trafficking in persons described in section 103(9)(A) of such Act, together with such other information as the Secretary determines appropriate relating to the identification of, and provision of services for, that population of children.

SEC. 302. INFORMATION ON CHILDREN IN FOSTER CARE IN ANNUAL REPORTS USING AFCARS DATA; CONSULTATION.

Section 479A of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 679b) is amended—

(1) by striking ''The Secretary'' and inserting the following:

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary'';

(2) in paragraph (5), by striking ''and'' after the semicolon;

(3) in paragraph (6)(C), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon;

(4) by adding at the end the following:

''(7) include in the report submitted pursuant to paragraph (5) for fiscal year 2016 or any succeeding fiscal year, State-by-State data on children in foster care who have been placed in a child care institution or other setting that is not a foster family home, including—

''(A) the number of children in the placements and their ages, including separately, the number and ages of children who have a permanency plan of another planned permanent living arrangement;

''(B) the duration of the placement in the settings (including for children who have a permanency plan of another planned permanent living arrangement);

''(C) the types of child care institutions used (including group homes, residential treatment, shelters, or other congregate care settings);

''(D) with respect to each child care institution or other setting that is not a foster family home, the number of children in foster care residing in each such institution or non-foster family home;

''(E) any clinically diagnosed special need of such children; and

''(F) the extent of any specialized education, treatment, counseling, or other services provided in the settings; and

''(8) include in the report submitted pursuant to paragraph (5) for fiscal year 2016 or any succeeding fiscal year, State-by-State data on children in foster care who are pregnant or parenting.''; and

(5) by adding at the end the following:

''(b) CONSULTATION ON OTHER ISSUES.—The Secretary shall consult with States and organizations with an interest in child welfare, including organizations that provide adoption and foster care services, and shall take into account requests from Members of Congress, in selecting other issues to be analyzed and reported on under this section using data available to the Secretary, including data reported by States through the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System and to the National Youth in Transition Database.''.

TITLE IV—IMPROVING THE USE OF TECHNOLOGY TO INCREASE CHILD SUPPORT COLLECTIONS

SEC. 401. REQUIRED ELECTRONIC PROCESSING OF INCOME WITHHOLDING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 454A(g)(1) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 654a(g)(1)(A)) is amended—

(1) by striking '', to the maximum extent feasible,''; and

(2) in subparagraph (A)—

(A) by striking ''and'' at the end of clause (i);

(B) by adding ''and'' at the end of clause (ii); and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(iii) at the option of the employer, using the electronic transmission methods prescribed by the Secretary;''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall take effect on October 1, 2017.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. REICHERT) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. REICHERT. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on the subject of the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise today to urge the support of H.R. 4058, the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Improving Opportunities for Youth in Foster Care Act.

This is a bipartisan bill that I strongly believe will help end sex trafficking, especially of children in foster care.

Madam Speaker, I don't know if you know or the other Members who may be listening today or anyone else who may be listening know that, if you are driving down the street and you see 10 young girls standing on the street corner, that six of those 10 young girls who are in human trafficking, six of those are in foster care—six out of 10—and those are young children that the State, that the taxpayers, that we as citizens of this community—of our communities—are responsible for, and they are on the street.

I am pleased to have worked with my colleague and ranking member on the Human Resources Subcommittee, Mr. DOGGETT. There are many colleagues who have also supported this legislation.

Today, I am here. This is the beginning of my 10th year in Congress. Prior to that, I was in law enforcement, for 33 years, in the King County Sheriff's Office in Seattle, Washington.

For 19 of those years, there was a team created to go after the most notorious serial killer that this country has ever seen. His name was Ridgway. My quest in that case, to find Gary Ridgway, started in 1982. I was a 31-year-old detective.

One body on August 12, two more bodies on August 15; I found a third body on that same day, going down to the riverbank to recover the other two bodies. These were 16-year-old girls.

This is a topic that we should be talking about here in Congress.

When I was 32 in 1982 and I started working on this case—and we finally arrested Ridgway in 2001, so 1982 until 2001—Ridgway said he killed 60 to 70 women. He pled guilty to 49. We closed 51 cases. I collected the bodies. I collected the bodies of 15 and 16-year-old girls.

They were buried in shallow graves or thrown in a river to drift away. Madam Speaker, some of these victims were pregnant, thrown in a grave along with their unborn child, their life cut short and taken. In some weeks, we collected six bodies.

Can you imagine the horror of the children when they were abducted and drawn into this killer's car or taken to his home? They knew they were being killed. They were strangled, and they fought for their lives.

Can you imagine the horror of the parents, the grandparents, the aunts

and uncles, the brothers and sisters, and the children lost forever, their life ripped away?

That is why we are here today. That is why we are discussing these bills. This is about life; it is about death, and we can save lives. Some Members here have mentioned that we can save lives today. I hope the Senate has the courage to follow through on these bills. We are doing our work here in the House of Representatives.

When I was on the banks of the Green River in 1982, I wondered who in the world is there who cares; and after 15 years of working the case, who cares, who cared about these young girls?

I can tell you, after talking to a number of those young women on the street and girls and children, they were wondering, too: Does anybody care? Does anybody even know I exist? Does anybody even know I am here and what I am going through? I need love. I need help.

One of those girls that I found in early 1982, that was found in 1982, was a young woman named Wendy Coffield. Wendy Coffield was a foster child. She had run away from home before; and this time, when she ran away from home, nobody was looking for her. No one cared. She disappeared, and no one cared, and then she was found, she was found dead.

These are the kids we have to help. My bill focuses on foster kids. Six out of 10 involved in human trafficking today are foster kids.

We had some hearings, of course, over the past few months, and there were some courageous young women who came forward to tell their stories in our subcommittee, and I want to mention their names because it took a lot of courage to come forward and tell their stories about their lives and what they went through and the feeling of nobody caring.

Withelma ''T'' Ortiz Walker Pettigrew is a sex trafficking survivor who experienced 14 foster care placements and was exploited into the sex trafficking trade as a child. This year, though, she was recognized by Time magazine as one of the top 100 most influential people in 2014. Talk about turning around your life and having an impact and influence on other people. ''T'' Ortiz Pettigrew has done it.

Noel Gomez, Seattle Organization for Prostitution Survivors, Gomez survived 15 years in the sex trafficking trade and is working to help kids stay out and to get out of the sex trafficking trade.

□ 1700

Mandy Urwiler, she entered foster care at the age of 15 and had remained in care throughout her extended foster care program. She testified about her personal experience in foster care and her exposure to the sex trafficking world.

Talitha James, a former foster youth from California, was able to leave the system at age 14 after her aunt gave her a stable home.

After hearing from her and many other experts, Mr. DOGGETT and myself introduced bipartisan legislation to help every State better protect youth in foster care from sex trafficking. This bill requires States to identify victims and to provide them with the services they need to heal. It would also improve data on instances of child trafficking.

On a preventative front, the bill makes sure that the youth can participate in age appropriate activities so they are less vulnerable to trafficking. It encourages States to move forward, moving children out of foster care and into permanent, loving homes.

The approach we are taking is practical. It is bipartisan. It is based on the State's experience. This bill incorporates a wide range of ideas gleaned from bills introduced by members of the Ways and Means Committee like Mr. PAULSEN, as well as ideas from over 150 pages of public comments that we received from our December discussion draft.

I am confident that this legislation will ensure that all States take real steps to better understand the problem and keep kids safe while in foster care. I urge all Members to support this legislation.

I want to thank Mr. DOGGETT, who joins me on the floor today. I want to thank Chairman CAMP for his support, Ranking Member LEVIN for his support, and all those others who have signed on to the bill.

We are here today, as I said, to protect vulnerable children in foster care and work to find them loving homes. That is why we are here. We are here to save lives. Both parties have worked together.

We have received support for this bill from the American Bar Association, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, the American Public Human Services Association, Children's Defense Fund, the Human Rights Project for Girls, National Children's Alliance, and eight others. They proudly indicated their support for this important legislation.

I invite all Members to join us in supporting this important bipartisan legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I join in supporting this bill to combat sex trafficking of children that are in the foster care system. When children come into foster care, they are at risk for exploitation because of the abuse and neglect that they have already suffered in their original family and because of the sense of isolation that they often feel when they have suddenly been removed from their home. Those who prey on children, especially sex traffickers, know this and they take advantage of these youth.

Children are removed from their home; they are bounced around from one place to another often; and then, in my State, when they reach 18, they are told they are on their own. That is a situation that invites, especially for young women, the dangerous sex trafficking in which they are exploited.

There is bipartisan support for this bill. It originated from a thoughtful hearing, with some very strong witnesses describing the problem. It is bipartisan. It is also a modest step forward. It is redirecting our welfare agencies, our child welfare agencies around the country, in what they do. I think that it will provide some modest help in saving lives.

It would do even more if, instead of just new requirements for these States, it were adding new resources. It adds very little in the way of resources, but I think it will be helpful in directing the attention of each of these agencies in the various States to focus on this very serious problem, to give us the data to make the argument to do more in the future.

Because so many of these young people will eventually age out of the system after having been moved around from one home to another, it is important that we help them be able to move into the workforce. In that regard, there was a problem with the bill when one particular provision was removed from the bill because it cost about a million dollars in additional administrative expenses and there was apparently no way found to cover that cost.

I believe that providing a young person who ages out at age 18 from the foster care system with a birth certificate and a Social Security card is a worthwhile thing to do. Chairman REICHERT promised to work with us on this in committee. He has. That provision has fortunately been restored here in this bill. It has been restored, however, in a way that really borrows from another provision that is also important to our foster youth, and that is a provision called Family Connections.

The Family Connection grants program is designed to try to connect children with grandparents, with other family members to help in the search for relatives of the foster children who might provide them a home. It provides only about $15 million a year, which is hardly enough to cover the need across the entire United States to provide better connection. If this measure were fully adopted, there would no longer, under the Republican budget rules, be a way to pay for the Family Connections program, which is another vital way that we protect these foster youth.

The Children's Defense Fund, which does support the bill, wrote to us in committee to find a way to restore the provision that cost about a million dollars a year and pointed out that the same day that the committee would not provide a million dollars extra per year, it did find a way under the same budget rules to find not a million, but $310 billion to cover corporate tax breaks.

I believe that this measure is helpful. It is a good step forward. It is a modest

step forward that would have benefited from not taking from one in order to help the other when it comes to foster children. We need to be doing more for our foster youth, not only on sex trafficking, but in other ways, more than we are able to accomplish under the strict budget rules today. There is a real inconsistency in saying we cannot find additional revenues to pay for something as serious as this when we can afford to borrow up to $310 billion for various corporate tax breaks, the first of which has already been approved here in the House in our last week.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. REICHERT. Madam Speaker, I want to thank Mr. DOGGETT for his support.

Just as we were listening to each other and talking to each other regarding the issue that existed prior to bringing this bill to the floor, I am interested in continuing to work with Mr. DOGGETT on the other issues that he has mentioned in his opening statement.

Now I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACK).

Mrs. BLACK. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 4058, the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Improving Opportunities for Youth in Foster Care Act, as well as each of the four additional bipartisan sex trafficking bills being discussed today.

The statistics about sex trafficking are shocking, and it is not just happening abroad. These heinous crimes are being committed right here at home. In fact, the Federal Government reports that some 17,500 people are trafficked into the United States annually, making this a $9.5 billion industry each year. Worse, 50 percent of the victims that are trafficked into the United States are under the age of 18, with 60 percent of the trafficking happening in our foster care system.

Madam Speaker, these are children in our communities whose innocence is being stolen away by the horrors of human trafficking. In just one county in my district, there were more than 100 cases of sex trafficking involving a minor in 2011, according to the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation.

As a mother and a grandmother, my heart just breaks for those impacted by this epidemic. I believe we have a responsibility to reverse this unacceptable trend.

Madam Speaker, an act of Congress won't immediately stop all the forms of this human trafficking, but we can do something. We can make the penalty stiffer. We can put another wall between the innocent victims and those who victimize them. We can pass H.R. 4058 and each of those other bipartisan measures aimed at targeting sex trafficking today. We can and we should.

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

Mr. REICHERT. Madam Speaker, I should have also mentioned that Mrs. BLACK is a member of the Ways and Means Committee.

Now I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. ROSKAM), also a member of the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. ROSKAM. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman and the ranking member.

It is not often that we get to see a major social movement bringing us, both sides of the aisle, together, but that is absolutely happening right now. There is a buoyancy to that, and there is a joy in that. The joy is not about us, but it is recognizing that we as Members of Congress and the communities that we represent can do an amazing amount of good right now. The amazing amount of good is reflected in what is happening all across the country.

In my constituency in the western suburbs of Chicago, there is an organization called the West Chicagoland Anti-Trafficking Coalition. These are people who have come together, focused in on this issue, trying to bring attention to what is actually happening.

We have heard speaker after speaker regale against the trafficking itself, but there is a brightness to us coming together. There is something very good that is happening in my home State in Illinois.

Cook County State's Attorney Anita Alvarez is a national leader in her office, along with a member of her staff, Jack Blakey, who is the chief of special prosecutions, who have come together to come up with something that is known as the Chicago model.

What is the Chicago model? What they are doing is they are coming in and they are saying that there has to be close coordination between victim services, law enforcement, and prosecutors to the point where victim service advocates are accompanying along on raids, coming alongside to make sure that these young people are rescued. The approach also uses evidentiary and prosecutorial methods that help minimize a victim's exposure in the courtroom itself to minimize her contact with her trafficker.

Did you hear that? There is something incredible that is happening in Chicago that is leading the way, and it is protecting people and minimizing the exposure that victims have to traffickers. In other words, building up a legal case that doesn't have the victim as the focal point in terms of testimony, but creating these types of evidentiary approaches.

We can do something significant. There is something significant that is happening today, and we are all reflecting the mood and the desire on the part of our constituents to be forthright and aggressive in taking on this scandal.

Mr. DOGGETT. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to our colleague from California (Ms. BASS), the chair of the Congressional Caucus on Foster Youth, who worked so diligently on this around the country.

Ms. BASS. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4058. I am proud to have worked with Chairman REICHERT and have become an original cosponsor of the bill. I also want to acknowledge the leadership of Chairman CAMP, as well as Ranking Members DOGGETT and LEVIN, to pass this important legislation, especially during National Foster Care Month.

As cochair of the Congressional Caucus on Foster Youth, I have traveled throughout the country as part of a national listening tour. It has been devastating to learn the children involved in the child welfare system, particularly those who experience multiple placements, are especially susceptible to coercion and manipulation by traffickers.

□ 1715

In Los Angeles, where I am from, the Probation Department reports that hundreds of young people, all minors, have been identified as victims of sex trafficking. Sixty-one percent have been identified as foster youth. The Los Angeles STAR Court, which specializes in serving commercially sexually exploited youth, reports an even higher percentage: 80 percent of the young people have been foster youth.

Unfortunately, the child welfare system as a whole has not truly recognized trafficking as a crisis within the foster youth population, nor incorporated protocols and systems to address the problem. Few child welfare employees have been adequately trained and prepared to identify or respond to child victims of trafficking. Fewer still have incorporated policies, protocols, and case management techniques to serve this population. Child welfare agencies are not documenting the prevalence of trafficking within the foster care population. Therefore, the scope of the challenge nationwide is unknown.

To address these gaps, the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Improving Opportunities for Youth in Foster Care Act requires States to develop plans to provide services to child victims of trafficking, as well as to train case workers on how to identify victims and coordinate these services. The bill would also ensure that agencies using existing data collection mechanisms provide a national and State-by-State understanding of the prevalence of this problem.

These are tremendous steps forward, and I look forward to continuing working with my colleagues in a bipartisan fashion to move legislation that will further prevent exploitation and protect foster youth and all children from trafficking.

It is also significant that this bill helps to empower foster youth by giving foster parents more authority to make day-to-day decisions regarding their foster child's participation in age-appropriate activities. Many foster youth can never attend a prom, can't participate on a sports team, can't go

to sleepovers—normal activities that all of our children do. The bill encourages States to more quickly move kids out of foster care and into permanent families, provide older children with a greater say in the development of their own case plans, and ensure that older foster youth have access to critical documents.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BLACK). The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. DOGGETT. I yield an additional minute to the gentlewoman from California.

Ms. BASS. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill, as well as next week welcoming nearly 70 foster youth to the Hill for the third annual Foster Youth Shadow Day.

Mr. REICHERT. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. PAULSEN), who has introduced his own bill connected to this issue, H.R. 3610, Stop Exploitation Through Trafficking Act. Mr. PAULSEN is also a member of the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. PAULSEN. Madam Speaker, I want to thank the chairman for his leadership, along with Ranking Member DOGGETT.

More than 100,000 children are at risk of being trafficked for commercial sex in America. That is just according to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, so it is probably a pretty conservative number. Those most at risk of victimization are the vulnerable, including children in our foster care system. These are young girls age 12, 13, 14, 15.

These youth who have been involved in the foster care system are more likely to become runaways or become homeless at a very early age. In fact, a vast large majority, large percentage of sexual trafficking victims are runaways. Law enforcement has said that. In fact, 60 percent of those runaways being trafficked were in the foster care system at some point.

Madam Speaker, in order to help prevent these youth from becoming victims—and that is what they are, victims, victims of sex trafficking—we need better information also as to what is happening, where, and to whom. We need to identify the trends and fill in the gaps. There are provisions in this legislation that address those shortfalls.

This bill is crucial for addressing the lack of reliable data and reporting to law enforcement as it relates to runaway youth from the child welfare system. The bottom line is we need to help these victims before they become trafficked.

I want to thank Chairman REICHERT for his leadership, along with Ranking Member DOGGETT, for their bipartisan efforts to move this legislation forward expeditiously.

I also want to thank Congresswoman SLAUGHTER for helping author with myself several of the provisions that were incorporated into this legislation.

The good news, Madam Speaker, is this legislation is bipartisan. Hopefully it is going to move forward bicamerally in the Senate as well. It is absolutely an opportunity to save lives.

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

Mr. REICHERT. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. HARTZLER).

Mrs. HARTZLER. Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. REICHERT and Mr. DOGGETT for bringing this legislation to the floor and for their leadership on this very, very important issue.

In 2013, the FBI conducted raids on sex trafficking operations in 70 U.S. cities. Perhaps the most startling finding in the aftermath of these raids was that 60 percent of rescued child trafficking victims had lived in foster care or group homes.

This finding has taught us a very important lesson: to comprehensively address such horrific injustice, we must both improve the state of children and family services, and increase the efforts in the Justice Department.

This legislation works to address human trafficking by helping us to ensure that the over 400,000 youth currently in foster care have the security and resources they need to become fully integrated contributors to American society.

Though human trafficking is a global issue, we must remember that it is happening throughout America, sadly even in places like my home State of Missouri. Just last November in Jefferson City, a 28-year-old man was indicted for sex trafficking of a child under the age of 14. Also, earlier this year, a Springfield man pleaded guilty to trafficking of a 17-year-old girl with learning disabilities.

Stories like these remind us that this crime against humanity is a real threat all across the U.S., one that is not limited to big cities or high-crime areas.

Today's legislation proactively confronts one of the most disturbing threats to the liberty and dignity of the American people. We cannot afford to stand idly by while the innocent are being subjected to cruel and dehumanizing treatment right here in our own country. Madam Speaker, I urge the Members of this body to join this effort and help end this form of enslavement and keep kids safe.

Mr. DOGGETT. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY), who has already spoken eloquently this afternoon about this problem in connection with another bill, to address the issues raised by this bill and the serious problem of sex trafficking.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of this bill. It is extremely important.

I would like to underscore that there is no politics in sex trafficking. This body is often described as being bitterly partisan. But today that is not the case as voices on both sides of the aisle and hard work on both sides of the aisle have joined to work to try to make it better and try to stop this abuse.

We have already heard and know that trafficking in human beings is nothing less than a modern form of slavery and that the incidence in foster children is tremendously high.

A foster child named Angela came to my office one day and told me the story that at 10 years old the boyfriend of her foster mother started selling her as a prostitute, and her younger brother. She was horrified one day when she saw a picture of herself and her younger brother in a magazine advertising that they were for sale. She spoke out at school to her counselor and they didn't believe her. When the authorities from the welfare agency came to the home she told them she was being abused, and they told her to be grateful to her foster parents—why is she raising such problems.

So there is clearly a need for educating and involving States and agencies in being more sensitive and identifying the victims of child abuse and child sex trafficking. It is something we do not want to acknowledge that it exists in our own country. But every time you see a child on the street, a child prostitute, there is a tragic story behind that young girl or boy of intense abuse. Regrettably, too many of them come out of the American foster care system, a system that is supposed to protect them.

This bill is incredibly needed. I congratulate Mr. DOGGETT and Ms. BASS for their hard work on this.

Mr. REICHERT. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DOGGETT. Madam Speaker, at this time, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE), my colleague.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. REICHERT and Mr. DOGGETT for this work, and the work of the Ways and Means Committee, which is a vital component to this holistic approach that we have now embraced dealing with human trafficking.

The foster care system that many of us have embraced that needs overhaul, as a member of the foster care task force and caucus, as a member and founder of the Congressional Children's Caucus, I have been dealing with foster care children for a number of years. In fact, I served as a cochair of the Foster Care Task Force in Houston, whose purpose was to give relief to what was then called Foster Care Grandparents, whose grandparents were involved in the foster care system. That is the friendly side of foster care.

But I think it is so very important to recognize that we are still facing that large gap of those youngsters who age out, along with youngsters who are 12, 13, and 14 who have been in the foster care system all of their life. We have heard the stories that they go from house to house, maybe some of them had 30 homes, places where they have lived, for a period of time that they have been in foster care.

What I have seen as I have been on the streets of Houston when we spend a night out on the streets going places where we knew children and young people would be sleeping, that these were children who had either aged out, who had in fact run away, or been in foster care on the streets of Houston. They are a number one target for the dastardly act of sex trafficking, child trafficking, and human trafficking.

So I rise today to support this legislation, again, as it adds to an overall omnibus approach to going after anyone who wants to hide behind the vulnerability of a child and take advantage of them. This bill provides for full resources for foster care children so that they do not find the most welcoming track someone's ugly words that, in fact, are here to undermine them and to take them into this life.

I ask my colleagues to support this legislation because, in fact, it stops those children from going into a life that will ruin their life and to make them find a place where they can find solace.

Mr. REICHERT. Madam Speaker, may I inquire as to how much time is remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Washington has 3 minutes remaining. The gentleman from Texas has 7¾ minutes remaining.

Mr. REICHERT. Madam Speaker, at this time, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA).

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. Madam Speaker, we know a lack of normalcy and barriers to participation in sort of age-appropriate activities increases vulnerability of trafficking, homelessness, and other negative outcomes that kids that are in foster care experience. This bill—and I appreciate the authors of this bill—would ensure that youth and foster care can participate in more age-appropriate activities and they are going to be better connected with their communities and their friends and less vulnerable, therefore, to becoming victims of sex trafficking.

In all this nastiness, negativity, and ugliness, I get to talk about a little ray of hope, though, as well. Bethany Christian Services, which is located in west Michigan and has operations in my district, is an example of an effective child welfare organization that dramatically improves outcomes for children in foster care.

Bethany comes alongside families who will walk with these kids at this time of crisis and welcome them unconditionally into their loving, caring homes. It is also an organizational model that has proven successful. Foster parents work with staff from community agencies toward identified goals for the children in their care, empowering these foster parents to dramatically improve outcomes for those kids that are in their care.

I thank the author of this, who is going to give this same opportunity to all foster children.

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

Madam Speaker, I want to thank Chairman REICHERT for his leadership on this measure.

In this place, we need to make what progress we can under the conditions that exist and make as much of it as possible. I hope that the Senate will respond to this measure. But in order to provide an effective response, we need to have the revenues to provide the resources along with the requirements to meet the needs of our foster youth.

A few weeks ago, I met with a number of attorneys in San Antonio who work with foster youth, particularly those who are aging out, as well as a number of community service groups, religious and nonreligious in their orientation. They describe immense problems that our foster youth face. When they age out at age 18, only about 2 percent of those young people in the San Antonio area ever end up in college.

□ 1730

Many of them do get a substantial taxpayer subsidy over their lives. Unfortunately, it is a subsidy in our jails and in our penal system after they are engaged in some harmful conduct.

This bill is one step that we can take to address the exploitation of these young people, particularly of young women. There are broader problems out there that need our attention, but I favor moving forward with the progress that we can make today to address this one critical problem.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. REICHERT. Madam Speaker, in closing, I do believe that this bill can help end sex trafficking, especially when partnered with all of the other legislation that we have been talking about today. It is a holistic approach, and it touches on almost every one of the intricate issues surrounding protecting young children from being victims of human trafficking.

After we are done today, there will still be another bill, presented by Mr. SMITH, that will add to the power of the movement that we are making today and that will add to the voice that we are expressing today in support of young children, in support of families—in support of protecting lives. We are going to save lives.

With these bills today, somebody does care. As I said in my opening statement, when I was 31 years old and was on the banks of the rivers, collecting the bodies of teenage girls, I wondered if anybody cared, and their families wondered.

Today, that question has been answered. We care. All the way to the United States Capitol, we care. We can make a difference. Our daughters are not for sale, and the time is now.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. REICHERT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4058, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INTERNATIONAL MEGAN'S LAW TO PREVENT DEMAND FOR CHILD SEX TRAFFICKING

Mr. ROYCE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4573) to protect children from exploitation, especially sex trafficking in tourism, by providing advance notice of intended travel by registered child sex offenders outside the United States to the government of the country of destination, requesting foreign governments to notify the United States when a known child sex offender is seeking to enter the United States, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4573

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE AND TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ''International Megan's Law to Prevent Demand for Child Sex Trafficking''.

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

Sec. 1. Short title and table of contents.
Sec. 2. Findings.
Sec. 3. Definitions.
Sec. 4. Angel Watch Center.
Sec. 5. Sense of Congress provisions.
Sec. 6. Enhancing the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking.
Sec. 7. Assistance to foreign countries to meet minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking.
Sec. 8. Rules of Construction.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Megan Nicole Kanka, who was 7 years old, was abducted, sexually assaulted, and murdered in 1994, in the State of New Jersey by a violent predator living across the street from her home. Unbeknownst to Megan Kanka and her family, he had been convicted previously of a sex offense against a child.

(2) In 1996, Congress adopted Megan's Law (Public Law 104–145) as a means to encourage States to protect children by identifying the whereabouts of sex offenders and providing the means to monitor their activities.

(3) In 2006, Congress passed the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–248) to protect children and the public at large by establishing a comprehensive national system for the registration and notification to the public and law enforcement officers of convicted sex offenders.

(4) Law enforcement reports indicate that known child-sex offenders are traveling internationally, and that the criminal background of such individuals may not be known to local law enforcement prior to their arrival.

(5) The commercial sexual exploitation of minors in child sex trafficking and pornography is a global phenomenon. The International Labour Organization has estimated

that 1.8 million children worldwide are victims of child sex trafficking and pornography each year.

(6) Child sex tourism, where an individual travels to a foreign country and engages in sexual activity with a child in that country, is a form of child exploitation and, where commercial, child sex trafficking.

(7) According to research conducted by The Protection Project of The Johns Hopkins University Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies, sex tourists from the United States who target children form a significant percentage of child sex tourists in some of the most significant destination countries for child sex tourism.

(8) In order to protect children, it is essential that United States law enforcement be able to identify child-sex offenders in the United States who are traveling abroad and child-sex offenders from other countries entering the United States. Such identification requires cooperative efforts between the United States and foreign governments. In exchange for providing notice of child-sex offenders traveling to the United States, foreign authorities will expect United States authorities to provide reciprocal notice of child-sex offenders traveling to their countries.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) CENTER.—The term ''Center'' means the Angel Watch Center established pursuant to section 4(a).

(2) CHILD-SEX OFFENDER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''child-sex offender'' means an individual who is a sex offender described in paragraph (3) or (4) of section 111 of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C. 16911) by reason of being convicted of a child-sex offense.

(B) DEFINITION OF CONVICTED.—In this paragraph, the term ''convicted'' has the meaning given the term in paragraph (8) of section 111 of such Act.

(3) CHILD-SEX OFFENSE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''child-sex offense'' means a specified offense against a minor, as defined in paragraph (7) of section 111 of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C. 16911), including—

(i) an offense (unless committed by a parent or guardian) involving kidnapping;

(ii) an offense (unless committed by a parent or guardian) involving false imprisonment;

(iii) solicitation to engage in sexual conduct;

(iv) use in a sexual performance;

(v) solicitation to practice prostitution;

(vi) video voyeurism as described in section 1801 of title 18, United States Code;

(vii) possession, production, or distribution of child pornography;

(viii) criminal sexual conduct involving a minor, or the use of the Internet to facilitate or attempt such conduct; and

(ix) any conduct that by its nature is a sex offense against a minor.

(B) OTHER OFFENSES.—The term ''child-sex offense'' includes a sex offense described in paragraph (5)(A) of section 111 of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 that is a specified offense against a minor, as defined in paragraph (7) of such section.

(C) FOREIGN CONVICTIONS; OFFENSES INVOLVING CONSENSUAL SEXUAL CONDUCT.—The limitations contained in subparagraphs (B) and (C) of section 111(5) of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 shall apply with respect to a child-sex offense for purposes of this Act to the same extent and in the same manner as such limitations apply with respect to a sex offense for purposes of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006.

(4) JURISDICTION.—The term ''jurisdiction'' means any of the following:

(A) A State.

(B) The District of Columbia.

(C) The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

(D) Guam.

(E) American Samoa.

(F) The Northern Mariana Islands.

(G) The United States Virgin Islands.

(H) To the extent provided in, and subject to the requirements of, section 127 of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C. 16927), a federally recognized Indian tribe.

(5) MINOR.—The term ''minor'' means an individual who has not attained the age of 18 years.

SEC. 4. ANGEL WATCH CENTER.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall establish within the Child Exploitation Investigations Unit of United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) of the Department of Homeland Security a Center, to be known as the ''Angel Watch Center'', to carry out the activities specified in subsection (d).

(b) LEADERSHIP.—The Center shall be headed by the Director of ICE, in collaboration with the Commissioner of United States Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and in consultation with the Attorney General.

(c) MEMBERS.—The Center shall consist of the following:

(1) The Director of ICE.

(2) The Commissioner of CBP.

(3) Individuals who are designated as analysts in ICE or CBP.

(4) Individuals who are designated as program managers in ICE or CBP.

(d) ACTIVITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Center shall carry out the following activities:

(A) Receive information on travel by child-sex offenders.

(B) Establish a system to maintain and archive all relevant information, including the response of destination countries to notifications under subsection (e) where available, and decisions not to transmit notification abroad.

(C) Establish an annual review process to ensure that the Center is consistent in procedures to provide notification to destination countries or not to provide notification to destination countries, as appropriate.

(2) INFORMATION REQUIRED.—The United States Marshals Service's National Sex Offender Targeting Office shall make available to the Center information on travel by child-sex offenders in a timely manner for purposes of carrying out the activities described in paragraph (1) and (e).

(e) NOTIFICATION.—

(1) TO COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Center may transmit notice of impending or current international travel of a child-sex offender to the country or countries of destination of the child-sex offender, including to the visa-issuing agent or agents in the United States of the country or countries.

(B) FORM.—The notice under this paragraph may be transmitted through such means as determined appropriate by the Center, including through an ICE attaché.

(2) TO OFFENDERS.—

(A) GENERAL NOTIFICATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—If the Center transmits notice under paragraph (1) of impending international travel of a child-sex offender to the country or countries of destination of the child-sex offender, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in conjunction with any appropriate agency, shall make reasonable efforts to provide constructive notice through electronic or telephonic communication to the child-sex offender prior to the child-sex offender's arrival in the country or countries.

(ii) EXCEPTION.—The requirement to provide constructive notice under clause (i) shall not apply in the case of impending international travel of a child-sex offender to the country or countries of destination of the child-sex offender if such constructive notice would conflict with an existing investigation involving the child-sex offender.

(B) SPECIFIC NOTIFICATION REGARDING RISK TO LIFE OR WELL-BEING OF OFFENDER.—If the Center has reason to believe that to transmit notice under paragraph (1) poses a risk to the life or well-being of the child-sex offender, the Center shall make reasonable efforts to provide constructive notice through electronic or telephonic communication to the child-sex offender of such risk.

(C) SPECIFIC NOTIFICATION REGARDING PROBABLE DENIAL OF ENTRY TO OFFENDER.—If the Center has reason to believe that a country of destination of the child-sex offender is highly likely to deny entry to the child-sex offender due to transmission of notice under paragraph (1), the Center shall make reasonable efforts to provide constructive notice through electronic or telephonic communication to the child-sex offender of such probable denial.

(3) SUNSET.—The authority of paragraph (1) shall terminate with respect to a child-sex offender beginning as of the close of the last day of the registration period of such child-sex offender under section 115 of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C. 16915).

(f) COMPLAINT REVIEW.—The Center shall establish a mechanism to receive complaints from child-sex offenders affected by notifications of destination countries of such child-sex offenders under subsection (e).

(g) CONSULTATIONS.—The Center shall seek to engage in ongoing consultations with—

(1) nongovernmental organizations, including faith-based organizations, that have experience and expertise in identifying and preventing child sex tourism and rescuing and rehabilitating minor victims of international sexual exploitation and trafficking;

(2) the governments of countries interested in cooperating in the creation of an international sex offender travel notification system or that are primary destination or source countries for international sex tourism; and

(3) Internet service and software providers regarding available and potential technology to facilitate the implementation of an international sex offender travel notification system, both in the United States and in other countries.

(h) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary of Homeland Security and the Secretary of State may provide technical assistance to foreign authorities in order to enable such authorities to participate more effectively in the notification program system established under this section.

SEC. 5. SENSE OF CONGRESS PROVISIONS.

(a) BILATERAL AGREEMENTS.—It is the sense of Congress that the President should negotiate memoranda of understanding or other bilateral agreements with foreign governments to further the purposes of this Act and the amendments made by this Act, including by—

(1) establishing systems to receive and transmit notices as required by title I of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C. 16901 et seq.); and

(2) establishing mechanisms for private companies and nongovernmental organizations to report on a voluntary basis suspected child pornography or exploitation to foreign governments, the nearest United States embassy in cases in which a possible United States citizen may be involved, or other appropriate entities.

(b) NOTIFICATION TO THE UNITED STATES OF CHILD-SEX OFFENSES COMMITTED ABROAD.—It is the sense of Congress that the President should formally request foreign governments to notify the United States when a United States citizen has been arrested, convicted, sentenced, or completed a prison sentence for a child-sex offense in the foreign country.

SEC. 6. ENHANCING THE MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR THE ELIMINATION OF TRAFFICKING.

Section 108(b)(4) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7106(b)(4)) is amended by adding at the end before the period the following: '', including severe forms of trafficking in persons related to sex tourism''.

SEC. 7. ASSISTANCE TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO MEET MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR THE ELIMINATION OF TRAFFICKING.

The President is strongly encouraged to exercise the authorities of section 134 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2152d) to provide assistance to foreign countries directly, or through nongovernmental and multilateral organizations, for programs, projects, and activities, including training of law enforcement entities and officials, designed to establish systems to identify sex offenders and provide and receive notification of child sex offender international travel.

SEC. 8. RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.

(a) DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to preclude or alter the jurisdiction or authority of the Department of Justice under the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C. 16901 et seq.), including section 113(d) of such Act, or any other provision law, or to affect the work of the United States Marshals Service with INTERPOL.

(b) ANGEL WATCH CENTER.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to preclude the Angel Watch Center from transmitting notice with respect to any sex offender described in paragraph (3) or (4) of section 111 of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C. 16911) or with respect to any sex offense described in paragraph (5) of such section.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROYCE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include any extraneous material for the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

International Megan's Law, to prevent demand for child sex trafficking, will bolster law enforcement efforts to combat a crime that is worldwide. It affects hundreds of thousands of young children every year. In particular, this bill addresses an issue of child sex tourism, by which adults travel overseas.

They do this to exploit children in countries that are currently struggling to deal with this influx of child predators, and part of that influx is of Americans who are child predators.

Many children victimized by this appalling crime have also been trafficked—trafficked into prostitution—recruited or transferred or sold in order to be used sexually for someone's profit.

This bill helps fight back. This bill takes care of a problem that exists at present, as there are multiple U.S. agencies seeking to combat child trafficking, but not with any coordination, and they are not doing it in time to prevent those who try to travel overseas. We could be much more effective.

This bill officially recognizes an Angel Watch Center within the Department of Homeland Security's Child Exploitation Investigations Center. Operation Angel Watch originated as a partnership with the U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and it currently collects and analyzes the foreign travel date of convicted child sex offenders to determine whether the notification to U.S. officials or foreign governments is warranted.

Last year alone, Angel Watch sent 1,700 leads to 100 countries as part of this effort to proactively and strategically alert international law enforcement. Angel Watch's work is time-sensitive. Travel data is sometimes not made available within the 24 hours before a flight, while other helpful information collected by the Department of Justice is, in fact, not even shared with Angel Watch or is not shared soon enough.

This bill solidifies the Angel Watch Center as an important part of the U.S. response to child sex tourism, and importantly, it improves the timeliness of the information the center receives by requiring the Justice Department to share its travel records promptly. This will allow Angel Watch to better detect and to report the travel of child predators.

I want to thank the bill's author, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), for his persistent leadership and dedication to this issue. I would also like to recognize the chairman and ranking member of the Committee on the Judiciary, as well as the ranking member, Mr. ELIOT ENGEL from New York, for his assistance on this important measure.

Madam Speaker, I want to say something briefly about other bills that I have been involved with in today's antitrafficking package. One is H.R. 3530, the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act, introduced by Judge POE, our colleague from Texas.

I want to thank the Committee on the Judiciary for consulting with the Foreign Affairs Committee to ensure that the bill makes progress both at home and also abroad.

On the Human Trafficking Congressional Advisory Committee that I established last year in southern California, I hear directly from advocates and from law enforcement and from survivors, themselves, about the insufficient resources that law enforcement has as a tool available to rescue victims and available to prosecute traffickers here in the U.S.

By ensuring a victims center allocation of resources, enhancing deterrents, and prioritizing the protection of trafficking and child pornography victims, the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act represents important progress in this struggle.

I also strongly support H.R. 4225, the Stop Advertising Victims of Exploitation, or SAVE Act, introduced by the gentlelady from Missouri, Representative WAGNER.

In 2013, revenue from U.S. online prostitution advertising totaled an estimated $45 million. As underscored by arrests in 22 States, those ads, such as on backpage.com, sometimes involve the marketing of children, of underage girls. This legislation will help stop this exploitation.

In March, more than 40 of us here in Congress wrote to urge Attorney General Eric Holder to take immediate action to end backpage.com's facilitation of the buying and selling of people, including of children. To date, we have not received a response. This legislation would produce that effect.

All five of the bills being considered today represent important steps towards abolishing the injustice of human trafficking, towards protecting vulnerable individuals, and towards restoring the dignity of those who have survived such exploitation. They deserve our strong support.

Madam Speaker, I submit for the RECORD an exchange of letters between me and Chairman GOODLATTE of the Judiciary Committee regarding this bill of which I am proud to be a cosponsor, and I would ask all Members here to support it.

I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, DC, May 13, 2014.

Hon. ED ROYCE,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs, Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ROYCE: I am writing with respect to H.R. 4573, the ''International Megan's Law to Prevent Demand for Child Sex Trafficking'' which the Committee on Foreign Affairs ordered reported favorably on May 9, 2014. As a result of your having consulted with us on provisions in H.R. 4573 that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary, I agree to discharge our Committee from further consideration of this bill so that it may proceed expeditiously to the House floor for consideration.

The Judiciary Committee takes this action with our mutual understanding that by foregoing consideration of H.R. 4573 at this time, we do not waive any jurisdiction over subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and that our Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as this bill

or similar legislation moves forward so that we may address any remaining issues in our jurisdiction. Our Committee also reserves the right to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any House-Senate conference involving this or similar legislation, and asks that you support any such request.

I would appreciate a response to this letter confirming this understanding with respect to H.R. 4573, and would ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in the Congressional Record during Floor consideration of H.R. 4573.

Sincerely,

BOB GOODLATTE,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, May 15, 2014.

Hon. BOB GOODLATTE,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary, Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN GOODLATTE: Thank you for consulting with the Committee on Foreign Affairs on H.R. 4573, International Megan's Law to Prevent Demand for Child Sex Trafficking, and for agreeing to be discharged from further consideration of that bill. The suspension text contains edits to portions of the bill within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary that were drafted in consultation with your committee.

I agree that your forgoing further action on this measure does not in any way diminish or alter the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary, or prejudice its jurisdictional prerogatives on this resolution or similar legislation in the future. I would support your effort to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any House-Senate conference involving this legislation.

I will seek to place our letters on H.R. 4573 into the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the resolution. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work with the Committee on the Judiciary as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

EDWARD R. ROYCE,
Chairman.

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4573, known as International Megan's Law, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Before I begin, I would first like to commend our colleague, Mr. CHRIS SMITH of New Jersey, for his leadership on human rights, on antitrafficking issues, and for his and his staff's hard work on H.R. 4573. I can't begin to tell our colleagues how relentless Mr. SMITH has been and his staff has been. This has really been almost a personal crusade for him.

I know, if it weren't for the gentleman from New Jersey, we would not be this far on this legislation, so I really think our colleagues should know of his dedication and hard work on this matter.

I also want to thank the Judiciary Committee for its bipartisan input on this bill. I know all of the parties worked hard to make sure that the bill is a practical and effective mechanism which will help make a difference in the lives of those victimized by sexual predators.

We worked very closely with the Judiciary Committee on this bill as well. This is a really good product with many bipartisan inputs from several committees, primarily from Foreign Affairs and the Judiciary.

International Megan's Law aims to prevent child sex offenders and traffickers from exploiting vulnerable children when they cross an international border.

In many countries, extreme poverty and gaps in law enforcement create zones of impunity in which sex offenders exploit vulnerable children. Sometimes, local officials have no idea that this is going on. Sometimes, they turn a blind eye; and sometimes, unfortunately, officials are even complicit in this crime.

H.R. 4573 establishes an Angel Watch Center within Immigration and Customs Enforcement that would provide advance notice to foreign countries when a convicted child sex offender travels to that country.

The bill also calls on the President to negotiate agreements with foreign governments that would encourage information sharing on known child sex offenders.

Around the world, as many as 27 million people are victims of human trafficking, many of them children exploited in prostitution. These repugnant practices amount to modern slavery. They violate our deepest moral values, and they demand a timely and effective response.

Madam Speaker, we need to do all we can to encourage governments around the world to live up to their responsibilities and confront this crime. Protecting trafficked children requires timely victim identification, placing them in safe environments, and providing them with comprehensive support services—physical and mental health care, educational opportunities, legal assistance, and the reintegration with family and community.

No single government or single law will put an end to child sex tourism or to child sex trafficking, but every step we take strengthens our ability to prevent these crimes, to protect its victims, and to punish those responsible. So, Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4573.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROYCE. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations. He is also the author of this bill.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. First of all, let me begin by thanking our distinguished chairman, ED ROYCE, for his leadership on combating human trafficking in general and for his strong support for this legislation today. To him and his staff, I am deeply, deeply grateful.

Then, to ELIOT ENGEL, the ranking member, we work as a team, and he works as a team, and it is one of the most bipartisan committees, probably, in the House.

Thank you for your leadership on this as well and for your kind words a moment ago. I do deeply appreciate it.

Madam Speaker, protecting women and children from violence and predatory behavior is among the highest duties and responsibilities of government.

□ 1745

So today is truly a historic day—a historic day in the struggle to end human trafficking and to protect the weakest and must vulnerable from modern-day slavery.

As prime author of the landmark Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, as well as reauthorizations of that law in 2003 and 2005, I believe the five bills under consideration by the House today will significantly prevent the horrific crime of human trafficking, protect and assist victims, and prosecute those who exploit and abuse.

Madam Speaker, as we all know, legislative priorities in the U.S. House of Representatives don't happen by default, nor by happenstance. I especially want to single out Majority Leader ERIC CANTOR for his extraordinary leadership in ensuring that these five bills—and there will be others, I am sure, in their wake—were brought to the floor.

There were multiple referrals to committees and subcommittees. I know that our bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee—we worked very closely with the Judiciary Committee and their staff—as well as Homeland Security, which also was very supportive. It is that kind of coordination and leadership that makes what looks like an easy walk—and this has not been an easy walk for these bills; it never is—to come to the floor today with all of the differences of opinion.

We are united on the floor of the House of Representatives today in saying in a bipartisan way absolutely ''no'' to this crime of human trafficking.

So thank you ERIC CANTOR for that leadership. It is deeply, deeply appreciated.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 4573, the International Megan's Law to Prevent Demand for Child Sex Trafficking, is a serious attempt to mitigate child sex tourism by noticing countries of destination concerning the travel plans of convicted pedophiles. And to protect American children, the bill encourages the President of the United States and everyone else, like the Secretary of State, to use bilateral agreements and assistance to establish reciprocal notification so that we will know when a convicted child abuser comes to the United States.

Madam Speaker, in 1994, a young girl in my district, then my hometown of Hamilton Township, was lured into the home of a convicted pedophile who lived across the street from her home. Megan Kanka, 7 years old, was raped and murdered.

No one, including Megan Kanka's parents or any of the other neighbors, knew that their neighbor across the street had been convicted twice and jailed for child sexual assault.

The combination of concern for at-risk children and outrage towards those who abuse them led to enactment of Megan's Law—public sex offender registries—in every State in the country. In 2006, Chairman SENSENBRENNER nationalized the whole idea and concept of the registry as part of his historic law, the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act.

Madam Speaker, it is imperative that we take the lessons learned on how to protect our children from known child sex predators within our borders and expand those to children globally. Child predators thrive on secrecy, a secrecy that allows them to commit heinous crimes against children with impunity and without any meaningful accountability. Megan's Law, with its emphasis on notification, must go global to protect American children and children worldwide.

Let's not forget the prevalence or the size of this abuse. Nobody knows for sure exactly how many, but the International Labor Organization estimates that 1.8 million children are victims of commercial sexual exploitation around the world every year.

Madam Speaker, it is also worth noting that in 2010 the Government Accountability Office issued a report entitled, ''Current Situation Results in Thousands of Passports Issued to Registered Sex Offenders.'' They found that at least 4,500 U.S. passports were issued to registered sex offenders in fiscal year 2008 alone. The GAO emphasized that this number is probably understated due to the limitations of the data that it was able to access and analyze.

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

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

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Thank you, Chairman ROYCE.

Meanwhile, the law enforcement and media reports continue to document Americans on the U.S. sex offender registries who were caught sexually abusing children in East Asia and Central and South America and everyplace in the world. It is the same horror movie replayed over and over. We must do more to warn destination countries so that they can, in turn, protect their children from sex tourism. We have the information and technology that is employed to protect children.

Madam Speaker, I ask Members to support this legislation. It is the second time that we have brought this bill to the floor. It is slightly different than it was in 2010. It passed then. It got no action in the United States Senate.

I hope all five of these historic bills are taken up in a very timely fashion by the U.S. Senate because protecting the weakest and the most vulnerable—women, children, and especially the at-risk population—from this cruelty must be an imperative. And the Senate needs to act, as we are acting.

I would like to thank the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children for their support of the legislation.

Mr. ENGEL. I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. I thank the gentleman, the ranking member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, for his leadership on so many issues of compassion and passion, and certainly this issue. I thank the chairman of the full committee, as well as the author of this bill, Mr. SMITH.

I was on the Judiciary Committee when Megan's Law was passed. Now I am on the Homeland Security Committee.

So I raise this paradoxical question: who equates sex trafficking and tourism? That is what is going on internationally around the world.

Individuals who may have been convicted here in the United States, may be labeled here in the United States, can secure passports and have a full and flourishing and horrific ongoing experience by utilizing and abusing the children in foreign countries.

Many times, these countries are developing nations. We can call the roll of names. Many times, law enforcement are collaborating with these sex tourists. There is an area set aside for these sex tourists. In fact, it is called that. They go there with impunity and abuse children—street children who have no other way to go.

This is an important initiative. Again, it is the round circle of addressing this question holistically.

Just today in the markup in the border security and maritime security committee we discussed, as I indicated in earlier debate, the 60,000 children that come across the border to the United States unaccompanied.

We also mentioned the need to provide enhanced training for our CBP officers at the border. That will complement this legislation, which establishes protocols to discern those individuals who are coming into our country who are convicted pedophiles.

It is Megan's Law International. It is Megan's Law relief for those who are being abused outside of our border.

I am very pleased that there is an Angel Watch Center to assist the CBP and that the effort has been made in this bill to ask our President to collaborate on bilaterals with countries to establish the link between their convicted sex predators and to be able to identify them, as we identify them here in the United States, to stop this dastardly act across and around the world.

So I congratulate the proponents of this legislation and I hope this will be one more step in saving some child's life. They may not be in our boundaries. They may not be within our borders, but they may be outside of them. And I can assure my colleagues that it is documented every day that sex tourism is a big business. Until we put a stop to it in some way, it will continue to grow.

With that, I ask my colleagues to support this legislation, H.R. 4573, and I thank the proponents of the legislation.

Mr. ROYCE. Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlelady from Missouri (Mrs. WAGNER), a member of the Committee on Financial Services and author of the SAVE Act, an important antitrafficking measure that was debated earlier this afternoon.

Mrs. WAGNER. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman for his leadership in this.

I rise today, Madam Speaker, in support of H.R. 4573, the International Megan's Law to Prevent Demand for Child Sex Trafficking.

My very good friend, Congressman CHRIS SMITH, a champion on all issues around human rights, antitrafficking, and taking care of the most vulnerable, has introduced this important legislation to protect children at home and abroad from the scourge of sex trafficking.

H.R. 4573 will provide advance notice of foreign travel by registered sex offenders to the government of the destination country.

Madam Speaker, this notice would allow the foreign government to identify and scrutinize the sex offenders' activity, ensuring that they do not engage in the ghastly practice of sex tourism.

Sex offenders often plan their trips by seeking out the locations where the most vulnerable children can be found, many times in countries where law enforcement is unable to effectively guard against the problem. Madam Speaker, sex offenders should not be allowed to use the anonymity provided by foreign travel to help hide their hideous crimes.

The U.S. should take a leading role as a global defender of children from sexual abuse. This is why I support H.R. 4573, because it will give governments the information they need to prevent sexual offenders from taking advantage of gaps in law enforcement.

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, in closing, I want to once again thank Chairman ROYCE, Representative SMITH of New Jersey, and the Judiciary Committee for their hard work on this legislation.

Again, I want to single out Representative SMITH for being relentless in this bill.

I appreciate the willingness of all interested parties to make the compromises necessary to ensure that this is a truly bipartisan product. The result is an important tool in the fight against child sex tourism and trafficking.

I want to thank Chairman ROYCE as well.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROYCE. Madam Speaker, you have heard today about the unconscionable child sex tourism industry which has been operating now for years overseas. There are child victims at home here, too.

Our proactive efforts to help countries identify incoming child predators will also encourage them to alert us when those foreigners convicted of sex offenses against children attempt to enter the United States, just as we are going to control the process on this side.

I thank Mr. CHRIS SMITH of New Jersey and Mr. ELIOT ENGEL of New York, and I encourage Members to support passage of the International Megan's Law to Prevent Demand for Child Sex Trafficking.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCAUL. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4573, the International Megan's Law to Prevent Child Sex Trafficking. This bill, along with the others under consideration this week, will dramatically improve our efforts to diminish the tragic effects of human trafficking and child exploitation.

I am especially pleased to speak in support of this particular legislation, which would curb child sexual exploitation. Recently I chaired a field hearing in Houston on the unconscionable issue of human trafficking and child exploitation in our major cities. In Houston, and in many other cities across the United States, women and children, some not even in their teens, are held against their will and forced into prostitution rings.

At our hearing, one of the witnesses spoke about entering the world of sex trafficking at age 12. Now, decades later, she is working to rescue girls in the same situation. As a father of five children, I cannot imagine what she went through.

As Chairman of the House Homeland Security Committee, I am pleased to highlight some of the great work done by the Department of Homeland Security in this area.

One of the provisions of H.R. 4573 I helped work on and am pleased to highlight is a provision to authorize the Angel Watch Center. The Center is led by ICE's Homeland Security Investigations (HSI), in a joint effort with Customs and Border Protection to proactively identify registered sex offenders with an offense against a child, who are travelling abroad from the United States.

The Angel Watch program currently provides publicly available child sex offender information to notify and alert foreign law enforcement partners when a child sex offender may be travelling to engage in sex tourism with a minor.

Through the Angel Watch program, HSI has provided more than 1,700 leads to 100 countries as a preemptive notification in the fight against child sex tourism.

However, despite the great work done by DHS to alert foreign law enforcement partners, currently, only one country, Australia, sends reciprocal information to the United States. That is why I am pleased that the bill before us today includes language that will strengthen reciprocal efforts for the United States to also receive information from other foreign governments, so that our law enforcement officials' are alerted when a child-sex offender may travel to the United States.

I want to thank Chairman SMITH, the sponsor of this bill, for his work on this important legislation, and I appreciate the opportunity to highlight the important role that the Department of Homeland Security plays in fighting sex trafficking.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4573, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 3530, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 4225, by the yeas and nays.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. The remaining electronic vote will be conducted as a 5-minute vote.

JUSTICE FOR VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING ACT OF 2014

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3530) to provide justice for the victims of trafficking, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 409, nays 0, not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 221]

YEAS—409

Aderholt
Amash
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barber
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Barton
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bera (CA)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Byrne
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cartwright
Cassidy
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Coffman
Cohen
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Connolly
Conyers
Cook
Cooper
Costa
Cotton
Courtney
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Daines
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Duckworth
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellison
Ellmers
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farenthold
Farr
Fattah
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx
Frankel (FL)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (MO)
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grijalva
Grimm
Guthrie
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hall
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Heck (WA)
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holding
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huffman
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hurt
Israel
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jolly
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kirkpatrick
Kline
Kuster
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
Latta
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Marino
Massie
Matheson
Matsui
McAllister
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McClintock
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meadows
Meehan
Meeks
Meng
Messer
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (PA)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Neugebauer
Noem
Nolan
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
O'Rourke
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Paulsen
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Pittenger
Pitts
Pocan
Poe (TX)
Polis
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruiz
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sanford
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schock
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Simpson
Sinema
Sires
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Southerland
Speier
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi

Tierney
Tipton
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Waxman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—22

Brady (PA)
Broun (GA)
Cole
Collins (GA)
Deutch
Doyle
Gingrey (GA)
Graves (GA)
Hunter
Johnson (GA)
Kingston
Labrador
Lummis
Marchant
McCollum
Miller, Gary
Rush
Schwartz
Shuster
Slaughter
Thompson (MS)
Westmoreland

□ 1826

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

STOP ADVERTISING VICTIMS OF EXPLOITATION ACT OF 2014

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. STEWART). The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4225) to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide a penalty for knowingly selling advertising that offers certain commercial sex acts, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 392, nays 19, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 222]

YEAS—392

Aderholt
Amash
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barber
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Barton
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bera (CA)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Byrne
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cartwright
Cassidy
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clay
Cleaver
Coble
Coffman
Cohen
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Costa
Cotton
Courtney
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Daines
Davis (CA)
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Duckworth
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farenthold
Farr
Fattah
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx
Frankel (FL)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grijalva
Grimm
Guthrie
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hall
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Heck (WA)
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holding
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huffman
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Israel
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jolly
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kirkpatrick
Kline
Kuster
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
Latta
Levin
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lummis
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Marino
Matheson
Matsui
McAllister
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McClintock
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meadows
Meehan
Meeks
Meng
Messer
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, George
Moran
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (PA)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Neugebauer
Noem
Nolan
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
O'Rourke
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Paulsen
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Polis
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruiz
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sanford
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schiff
Schneider
Schock
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Simpson
Sinema
Sires
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Speier
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tierney
Tipton
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walden
Walorski
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

NAYS—19

Clarke (NY)
Clyburn
Conyers
Davis, Danny
Edwards
Ellison
Fudge
Holt
Lee (CA)
Lewis
Massie
Moore
Pocan
Schakowsky
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Smith (WA)
Waters
Waxman

NOT VOTING—20

Brady (PA)
Broun (GA)
Cole
Collins (GA)
Deutch
Doyle
Gingrey (GA)
Johnson (GA)
Kingston
Labrador
Marchant
McCollum
Miller, Gary
Rush
Schwartz
Shuster
Slaughter
Thompson (MS)
Walberg
Westmoreland

□ 1835

Messrs. HOLT and DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 3717

Mr. VEASEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to be removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 3717.

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

There was no objection.

CONDEMNING THE ABDUCTION OF FEMALE STUDENTS BY BOKO HARAM

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 573) condemning the abduction of female students by armed militants from the terrorist group known as Boko Haram in northeastern provinces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 573

Whereas, on the night of April 14, 2014, 276 female students, most of them between 15 and 18 years old, were abducted by Boko Haram from the Government Girls Secondary School, a boarding school located in the northeastern province of Borno in the Federal Republic of Nigeria;

Whereas, all public secondary schools in Borno state were closed in March 2014 because of increasing attacks in the past year that have killed hundreds of students, but the young women at the Government Girls Secondary School were recalled to take their final exams;

Whereas, Boko Haram burned down several buildings before opening fire on soldiers and police who were guarding the Government Girls Secondary School and forcing the students into trucks;

Whereas, according to local officials in Borno state, 53 students were able to flee their captors, and the rest remain abducted;

Whereas, there are reports that the abducted girls have been sold as brides to Islamist militants for the equivalent of $12 each;

Whereas, the group popularly known as ''Boko Haram'', which loosely translates from the Hausa language to ''Western education is sin'', is known to oppose the education of girls;

Whereas, on April 14, 2014, hours before the kidnapping in Borno state, and on May 2, 2014, Boko Haram bombed bus stations in Abuja, Nigeria, killing at least 94 people and wounding over 160, making it the deadliest set of attacks ever in Nigeria's capital;

Whereas, Boko Haram has kidnapped girls in the past to use as cooks and sex slaves, and has claimed responsibility for the kidnapping in Borno state on April 14, 2014;

Whereas, late May 5, 2014, suspected Boko Haram gunmen kidnapped an additional 8 girls, ranging in age from 12 to 15, from a village in northeast Nigeria;

Whereas, reports estimate that more than 500 students and 100 teachers have been killed by Boko Haram and have destroyed roughly 500 schools in northern Nigeria, leaving more than 15,000 students without access to education;

Whereas, Boko Haram has targeted schools, mosques, churches, villages, and agricultural centers, as well as government facilities, in an armed campaign to create an Islamic state in northern Nigeria, prompting the President of Nigeria to declare a state of emergency in three of the country's northeastern states in May 2013;

Whereas, human rights groups have indicated that the Nigerian state security forces should improve efforts to protect civilians during offensive operations against Boko Haram;

Whereas, according to nongovernmental organizations, more than 1,500 people have been killed in attacks by Boko Haram or reprisals by Nigerian security forces this year alone, and that almost 4,000 people have been killed in Boko Haram attacks since 2011;

Whereas, the enrollment, retention, and completion of education for girls in Nigeria remains a major challenge;

Whereas, according to the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), some 4,700,000 children of primary school age are still not in school in Nigeria, with attendance rates lowest in the north;

Whereas, studies have found that school children in Nigeria, particularly those in the northern provinces, are at a disadvantage in their education, with 37 percent of primary-age girls in the rural northeast not attending school, and 30 percent of boys not attending school;

Whereas, women and girls must be allowed to go to school without fear of violence and unjust treatment so that they can take their rightful place as equal citizens of and contributors to society;

Whereas United States security assistance to Nigeria has emphasized military professionalization, peacekeeping support and training, and border and maritime security;

Whereas, the Department of State designated Boko Haram as a Foreign Terrorist Organization in November 2013, recognizing the threat posed by the group's large-scale and indiscriminate attacks against civilians, including women and children;

Whereas Boko Haram is one of a number of radical Islamist terrorist organizations and extremist groups that pose a growing threat to United States' interests in the region as well as broader peace and security; and

Whereas these radical Islamist groups, which include Ansar al-Sharia, Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb, The National Movement for Unity and Jihad in West Africa, and others have carried out deadly attacks in the region and constitute a growing threat to North and West Africa: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) expresses its strong support for the people of Nigeria, especially the parents and families of the girls abducted by Boko Haram in Borno state, and calls for the immediate, safe return of the girls;

(2) condemns Boko Haram for its violent attacks on civilian targets, including schools, mosques, churches, villages, and agricultural centers in Nigeria;

(3) encourages the Government of Nigeria to strengthen efforts to protect children seeking to obtain an education and to hold those who conduct such violent attacks accountable;

(4) commends efforts by the United States Government to hold terrorist organizations, such as Boko Haram, accountable;

(5) supports offers of United States assistance to the government of Nigeria in the search for these abducted girls and encourages the government of Nigeria to work with the United States and other concerned governments to resolve this tragic situation;

(6) recognizes that every individual, regardless of gender, should have the opportunity to pursue an education without fear of discrimination;

(7) encourages the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development to continue their support for initiatives that promote the human rights of women and girls in Nigeria;

(8) urges the President to immediately strengthen United States security, law enforcement, and intelligence cooperation with appropriate Nigerian forces, including offering United States personnel to support operations to locate and rescue the more than 200 schoolgirls kidnapped by Boko Haram, and to support Nigerian efforts to counter this United States designated foreign terrorist organization; and

(9) calls on the President to provide to Congress a comprehensive strategy to counter the growing threat posed by radical Islamist terrorist groups in West Africa, the Sahel, and North Africa.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include any extraneous material into the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I might consume.

Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, the world is now fully aware of the absolute terror of Boko Haram. Over the last few months, there have been over 500 schools burned to the ground by Boko Haram.

Struck by the brazen abduction of nearly 300 innocent schoolgirls, people are now asking, ''What is Boko Haram?'' Sadly, for the communities in northern Nigeria, they know the answer to that. They know what Boko Haram means to them. They know that the definition of ''Boko Haram'' is ''Western education is a sin,'' and they know that, for this particular organization, of particularly great importance is that young women not be educated.

Sadly, for the communities in northern Nigeria, they know that Boko Haram believes that you can kidnap women, you can sell young girls, you can treat them as chattel, and you can enslave them, but the one great sin is should you try to educate them, because should you try to educate them, you will meet the fate of over 100 teachers who have been slaughtered in northern Nigeria for trying to educate young women.

Boko Haram in total has killed some 4,000 individuals now. The communities in northern Nigeria live in constant fear, losing any normalcy of life. Most of the schools in whole regions have been shut down. Community centers, farms, and businesses have been boarded up and closed.

Even with the recent focus on rescuing these young women, Boko Haram has been able to continue its reign of terror. Its militants have relatively sophisticated weapons, they have ample funds, and they have advanced training. This group is the vanguard of a foreign-backed move to transform and radicalize Nigerian society, as many Nigerians have told me in the country.

Since the abduction of these 300 students, more girls have been kidnapped, and more Nigerian security units have been attacked. This group, my friends, is not going away.

Boko Haram lives up to its name. They have killed, as I say, over 100 teachers, but over 500 students. They have denied tens of thousands of young Nigerians an education, but they have a very alternative framework for education—or indoctrination—that they intend to supplant. Despite knowing the dangers, these young women were committed to their education, the ones that were abducted.

This resolution importantly puts the House on record saying that we are committed to getting them freed. The resolution supports U.S. assistance to the Nigerian Government in trying to rescue these girls and calls for a more active U.S. role. Tomorrow, we will hear from a young woman who herself was kidnapped by Boko Haram and escaped.

It is clear that the Nigerian security forces are facing an uphill battle in the fight against Boko Haram. Some of these problems are internal—some unprofessional and corrupt units that are poorly equipped and poorly trained. That has led some to say that we should not be involved. But, Mr. Speaker, it tells me that U.S. involvement is critical. Without U.S. expertise, including intelligence sharing, it is clear that the threat from the U.S.-designated terrorist group will grow, these girls will suffer, others girls will suffer, and the region will be destabilized.

U.S. forces are well positioned to advise and assist. They can advise and assist Nigerian forces in the search and rescue of these girls. In this role, U.S. forces—expertly trained to deal with hostage situations and trained in jungle environments—could help Nigerians with intelligence planning and logistics up until the point the operation is launched. And if some U.S. laws would hinder such assistance, the administration should use its waiver authority under these extraordinary circumstances.

An advise-and-assist operation would have the benefit of boosting morale and effectiveness of the Nigerian forces. It would ensure expert planning, and it would ensure the best chance of success of rescue. This isn't dissimilar to the operation against the Lord's Resistance Army in eastern Africa, where U.S. forces have been embedded with local units, training and constraining Joseph Kony, and it has been used in the past to eliminate al Qaeda-linked terrorists in North Africa.

While these girls are foremost in our mind, there are larger considerations too.

□ 1845

Indeed, commanders at the Pentagon have stated that Boko Haram is a threat to Western interests, and one of the highest counterterrorism priorities in Africa, they tell us; and that is especially the case, given Nigeria's position as the continent's most populous country and biggest economy.

This resolution is a show of solidarity with these young kidnapped girls, with their families, and with the communities in northern Nigeria who have lived under constant fear of Boko Haram for far too long.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I rise in strong support of H. Res. 573.

I would like to begin by thanking our former committee colleague and our colleague, Ms. FREDERICA WILSON of Florida, for offering this important resolution. I would also like to thank our chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Mr. ROYCE, for working with us on this piece of legislation in a bipartisan manner.

This resolution strongly condemns the abduction of nearly 300 schoolgirls by the Nigerian terrorist group Boko Haram and supports U.S. and international efforts to assist in their recovery.

On April 14, these schoolgirls were doing what young women and girls all over the world do every day, studying for tests, playing with friends, and building a future for themselves.

That day, Boko Haram—which roughly translates to ''Western education is forbidden''—abducted these girls, tore them away from their families and their communities. Today, more than a month later, we still don't know where they are. Our thoughts are with their families, and we pray that they are safely reunited with their children as soon as possible.

This mass abduction is only the latest atrocity committed by Boko Haram. Since 2010, they have launched hundreds of attacks and murdered over 5,000 people. The group has burned schools and killed students, attacked churches and mosques, murdered Christian and Muslim religious leaders, and set off bombs in the capital city of Abuja.

The United States and other international partners have offered assistance to bring the schoolgirls home, and we all hope these efforts will prove successful, but we must also recognize that Nigeria's approach to countering Boko Haram has not been effective. With its heavy-handed approach, the Nigerian military has often alienated the very population that could be providing valuable information about Boko Haram's activities.

Instead of fostering relationships with the community, the military has built a record of indiscriminate destruction, theft of personal property, arbitrary arrests, indefinite detention, torture, and extrajudicial killing of civilians—all this with impunity. This serves only to help Boko Haram recruit and radicalize new members.

I hope the Nigerian Government will see this kidnapping and the reaction of Nigerian citizens as a wake-up call to reevaluate their counterterrorism strategy and that we can work with them to develop a comprehensive strategy to combat Boko Haram, one that included civil society, development, and better civil-military relations.

Meanwhile, we in the United States must do all we can to ensure that these girls are returned home to their families safely and soundly.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organization.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman ROYCE for swiftly bringing this important resolution, H. Res. 573, to the floor. I thank Congresswoman FREDERICA WILSON for her sponsorship and also ELIOT ENGEL for the bipartisanship that has been exhibited on behalf of this very, very important and timely resolution.

Mr. Speaker, nearly 2 months ago, a large group of uniformed men, Boko Haram terrorists, kidnapped nearly 300 schoolgirls from the Chibok Government Girls Secondary School. This case has recently caught the attention of the international community, and people worldwide are now—and belatedly, I would suggest—calling for swift action to recover these innocent young women.

Unfortunately—and perversely—Boko Haram now basks in its international attention and continues to release videos to demonstrate the leverage they believe they have gained by this and other kidnappings. Meanwhile, boys caught by these terrorists are not kidnapped; they are summarily executed. Fifty-nine of them were killed in one school alone in Borno State just this past February.

Mr. Speaker, the Government of Nigeria continues to be slow to react to this outrageous situation, even after accepting much-needed international security assistance.

It is only since the uproar in Nigeria and outside the country that the Nigerian Government has asked for international assistance in addressing this situation. That request has triggered a U.S. interagency team consisting of personnel from the Departments of State, Defense, Justice, USAID, AFRICOM, and the FBI.

That team was led by AFRICOM commander General David Rodriguez and Under Secretary of State for Civilian Security, Democracy, and Human Rights Sarah Sewall, who will testify tomorrow at Chairman ROYCE's hearing.

This enhanced engagement is welcomed in light of weak efforts by the Nigerian Government and a police-military-security apparatus that we have found to operate in a very divided manner and make enemies among the Nigerian public by their clumsy and sometimes brutal response to Boko Haram terrorist attacks.

Mr. Speaker, it is worth noting here that, for years, many of us—and this has been bipartisan—have been calling on the Obama administration to declare Boko Haram a foreign terrorist organization.

I held a hearing back in 2012 and asked, rather pointedly, of then-Assistant Secretary of State Johnnie Carson why Boko Haram was not so designated, particularly in light of the killings that occurred at the U.N. facility in Abuja. There were no good answers. We tried again. I finally went on a factfinding trip in September of last year.

We went to Jos, Greg Simpkins, my staff director and I, and met with people who were the survivors of firebombing attacks that occurred in their churches while they were at mass or at church service on Sunday. We heard harrowing tales.

We even brought one of the survivors, a man named Ikenna Nzeribe, who came and told how an AK–47 was put to his jaw. He was told: You either renounce your faith in your Jesus or you die. He said: I am ready to see my Lord.

The trigger was pulled, and he lost half of his face and was left for dead.

I say that because the brutality of this organization—which now has some 300 young, innocent women that are probably being raped and abused in so many ways—just underscores the need for concerted action, first and foremost, by Nigeria and, secondly, by a

full assist by the international communities.

Earlier today, five mutually reinforcing bills to combat human trafficking passed on this floor of the House of Representatives. This is another vivid, extraordinary, hard example of human trafficking, of stealing young girls right from their school, putting them in trucks, and then taking them into the bush where horrible things are being done to them.

We need to leave no stone unturned, and if that means lifting in the sense of only working with those troops that are human rights certified to assist the military of Nigeria, parts of the Leahy amendment may have to be waived, we have to provide that command and control and that ability for the Nigerian military to find and bring these young girls back to safety.

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) be yielded the remainder of my time, and that he may control that time.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, it is now my pleasure to yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), our Democratic leader.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding; and I thank my colleague from California, Mr. ROYCE, the chairman of the committee; and Mr. SMITH and others who have brought this resolution to the floor.

I am especially proud of the work of Congresswoman FREDERICA WILSON, for her work on the resolution before the House to condemn the abduction of female students by armed militants. Thank you, Congresswoman WILSON.

We have been fortunate to have the leadership of our Congressional Black Caucus, led by Congresswoman FUDGE—who I see on the floor right now—Congressman KEITH ELLISON and Congresswoman BARBARA LEE, among others who have come and gone in the course of the debate.

We have called the Congressional Black Caucus the conscience of the Congress, helping to rally our Nation to the cause of these abducted girls and working to address the broader threat to women and girls in Africa and around the world.

I associate myself with some of the remarks of my colleague, Mr. SMITH, about the fact that so many bills today on the floor address human trafficking, the trafficking of children, that passed earlier, and Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE was very much a part of that.

I rise this evening, Mr. Speaker, in support of the resolution introduced by Congresswoman FREDERICA WILSON and to stand in solidarity with the young Nigerian girls who are still held in captivity by Boko Haram.

Their kidnapping is outside the circle of civilized human behavior. It is a despicable and abhorrent crime that cries out for justice, nor is this the first time that Boko Haram has attacked young Nigerian students.

They have murdered dozens of young boys, shooting and burning more than 50 of them to death in their boarding school. Their assault on communities is an affront to the human rights of men, women, and children everywhere.

I think it is important to note, Mr. Speaker, that we have a moral responsibility to help, certainly to find and rescue these girls. We must not and will not rest until we bring them back; bring back our girls.

But when we bring them back, we have to bring them back without the taboo, without the stigma that they have been kidnapped and assumptions made about their treatment. Whatever that has been, I know that their families want to welcome them back with open arms, and we have to be a party to that.

The worst thing, the most cruel form of torture for someone who has been kidnapped, as Mr. SMITH knows as a champion for human rights throughout the world, is to tell those who are kidnapped or abducted or imprisoned that nobody really cares about them anymore, that nobody knows that they are kidnapped and nobody cares about them anymore.

In this case of these young girls, to also say because you have been kidnapped and certain assumptions have been made about your treatment, you will no longer be welcomed home, even if you are freed, that is vicious. That is vicious, and I know it is a view not shared by the families of these girls and should not be shared by anyone.

As the resolution states, women and girls must be allowed to go to school without fear of violence and unjust treatment, so they can take their rightful place as equal citizens and contributors to society.

It is an outrage that women and girls in any part of the world face this kind of intimidation simply for seeking an education. It is an outrage that human trafficking continues to threaten communities anywhere, and I thank all of my colleagues, again, for the participation and the long debate about trafficking that preceded this debate now.

Today, we join together to say to those girls in captivity in Nigeria and around the world that we will not abandon you. We will stand up for you until justice is done. The thoughts and prayers of the world are with them, their families, and their communities.

As I have said, the capture and captivity of these girls challenges the conscience of the world in a very specific and different way, and perhaps that difference will make a difference in how we deal with it.

Again, I thank our colleagues for bringing this resolution to the floor. I commend Congresswoman WILSON for her leadership.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, it is now my pleasure to yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WILSON), the author of this resolution.

Ms. WILSON of Florida. Thank you, Congressman ENGEL. I would like to thank the leadership of the Foreign Affairs Committee and the original cosponsors of this bipartisan legislation, Congressman ENGEL, Congressman ROYCE, Congresswoman ROS-LEHTINEN, Congressman SMITH, Congresswoman BASS, and the support of Leader PELOSI.

□ 1900

I stand here today on the House floor demanding that we ''bring back our girls.'' I am outraged and heartbroken over the kidnapping of hundreds of female students in Nigeria by the terrorist group Boko Haram.

These girls have now been away from their home for more than a month. I cannot even begin to imagine what this is like for these girls, for their mothers, their fathers, their brothers, their entire village. We must end this nightmare.

The abduction of these girls was committed to keep them from getting an education. The girls knew the dangers they might encounter. Their school had previously been closed due to terrorist attacks, but they went to school anyway. They went because they were determined to get an education, determined to build a better life for themselves and for their families.

Women and girls have the right to go to school without fear of violence and unjust treatment. I believe that we must do everything in our power, Mr. Speaker, to ensure the safe return of these precious young girls. That is why I introduced H. Res. 573, to send a clear message to Nigeria and to the international community: women around the world have the right to be free and live without fear. Women should not be forced to risk their lives to get an education they want and deserve.

H. Res. 573 puts the U.S. House of Representatives firmly on record condemning the atrocious attack and Boko Haram's violent attacks on civilian targets in Nigeria.

H. Res. 573 seeks to hold those who conduct violent attacks accountable.

H. Res. 573 reaffirms our support for the assistance that the President and the administration is providing to help Nigerians find the girls and calls for the development of a comprehensive strategy to counter the threat of radical terrorist groups like Boko Haram.

H. Res. 573 calls for the safe return of these girls to an environment that protects children seeking to obtain an education.

In these girls, I see our daughters, our sisters, our nieces. I see their hopes and their dreams. These girls are strong, determined, courageous, and understand the value of an education.

As a past principal, I understand, and we must support them. We know that girls who are educated make higher wages, lead healthier lives, and have healthier families. Education is truly a girl's best chance for a brighter future, not just for herself, but for her family and her nation.

I have a large constituency of Nigerians in my district. On Saturday, I participated in a rally to encourage Nigerian President Goodluck Jonathan to do more to find the girls. My constituents were calling him ''Badluck Jonathan'' in their frustration because he is not doing enough to find these girls. ''Badluck Jonathan is not doing enough'' was the call and the rallying cry at the rally.

I walked away from the rally with this shirt that reads, ''Nigeria,'' and I walked away with my heart still full of worry, still full of concern, and I am puzzled. Are they hungry? Are they sheltered? Can they shower? Can they take care of their womanly needs? Have they been raped? Have they been beaten? Have they been sold? Are they still even alive?

God of our weary years. God of our silent tears. We are reliving the past. The past of the slave trade. The past of the torture and suffering that we endured as slaves. We should never, never relive the indignities of the past.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would remind all Members to maintain proper decorum in the Chamber.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. FRANKEL).

Ms. FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Speaker, Mr. ENGEL, thank you and Congresswoman WILSON for bringing this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, what we have seen take place in Nigeria, the crimes perpetrated by Boko Haram, is simply unthinkable and appalling.

There are some crimes against humanity that should not be tolerated regardless of where they occur in the world. The violent kidnapping of over 250 girls for the sole reason that they were seeking an education is one such crime, innocent girls who should be carefree but instead are prisoners enduring the unimaginable. In the 21st century, we cannot let this kind of horror against children go unanswered.

First, I want to thank President Obama for sending a multidisciplinary team to Nigeria where they are working with the United Kingdom, France, and Israel to help resolve this crisis.

I am proud to support this resolution condemning Boko Haram and calling for continued United States support to return these girls safely to their families and bring these terrorists to justice.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY).

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and for his extraordinary leadership on this issue and so many others.

Great appreciation to the sponsor of this, my good friend FREDERICA WILSON, who spoke with great feeling on the floor. We appreciate so much your leadership in this area and other areas.

These young girls in Nigeria were kidnapped from their school in the middle of the night, terrorized and held captive, and may now be sold like so many inanimate objects into a lifetime of forcible rape. There is no kind of crime more appalling, no offense or worse, no act of depravity more harmful to the community of nations than this kind of barbarism.

As horrible as this crime is, this represents only a small fraction of the global trafficking in human beings. Just today, a report by the U.N. noted that trafficking, forced labor, and modern slavery are big businesses generating profits estimated at $150 billion a year. It is a global enterprise that we must put out of business.

They committed this terrible act in part because they wanted to send a message. Well, let's send one back to them today, a message that the nations of the West will spare no effort, no expense in helping to return these girls safely to their families. We will pursue the perpetrators of this atrocity by every legal and lawful means to the ends of this Earth or until the end of their days.

Let us declare that the children of this world here at home or in some far-flung corner of the world are not for sale. They are not to be used as slaves or as shields or as barter. All those who attempt to profit off this ancient evil will be considered the common enemies of humanity.

My time is up.

We will not stop until these girls are returned to their homes.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. ELLISON).

Mr. ELLISON. Mr. Speaker, allow me to thank the gentleman for the time. I thank my dear friend FREDERICA WILSON from Florida for bringing forth this important resolution.

Mr. Speaker, a number of people across the country who are of the Muslim faith contacted me and Congressman CARSON, who happen to be the two Members of that faith in this body, and expressed to us how outraged and offended they were by the actions of Boko Haram. What we did is said, well, you guys write a letter and we will draft it; we will get a lot of signatures on it, and we will send it to Nigeria. And that is what we have done.

It is written in English and in the Arabic language, and we are trying to get it translated into Hausa right now. It has well over 30 leaders in the community. It just reads a little bit this way. I doubt I will have the time to read the entire letter, but it reads:

> We urge to you immediately release the young children you have unconscionably taken. Your actions have shocked Muslims across the United States and the world and have disrespected our faith and the teachings of the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon Him.)
>
> Your justification for stealing these children—that education for girls goes against Islam—has no basis whatsoever in our faith. The Prophet Muhammad (peace and blessings be upon Him) wisely emphasized that every Muslim man and women has a duty to seek education. You have truly strayed from the path when your actions betray its first command ''Iqra,'' which means to read.
>
> You do not represent Islam or what Muslims know to be the teachings of Islam. Your attempt to transform a central tenet of Islam into a vile lie used to kill and maim innocent Nigerians of all faiths is transparent.
>
> You treat children like cattle. It is abhorrent and sinful to pretend to be a Prophet to whom Allah has spoken.

It goes on. The last sentence reads such as this:

> If you would like to follow the teachings of Islam, listen to the global chorus.

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

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. ELLISON).

Mr. ELLISON. ''If you would like to follow the teachings of Islam, listen to the global chorus of voices that are enjoining you to do what is right: return these children to their families and replace the evil in your heart with peace and learning.''

It goes on to be signed by myself, Congressman CARSON, and many others.

We join our colleagues, both sides of the aisle, in the demand for the return of these precious children immediately.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, let me thank first of all my ranking member for yielding and for your leadership on so many issues, including this tragic issue that we are dealing with today, and also to Chairman ROYCE for continuing to ensure that these issues and these resolutions and bills continue to be bipartisan.

Also, I just have to thank my colleague Congresswoman FREDERICA WILSON for your steady and tremendous and clear and passionate leadership. This is such an important issue that yourself, Congresswoman JACKSON LEE, and others continue to bring to the forefront, and I just have to say once again thank you for this.

This resolution puts the United States Congress on record expressing strong support for the people of Nigeria, especially the parents and families of the girls abducted by Boko Haram.

We join the international community in calling for the immediate and safe return of these innocent girls. The world is shouting, and we have seen this and heard this over and over again, ''Bring back our girls.''

These girls were pursuing their education. These are crimes against humanity and cannot be tolerated.

Nigeria, in partnership with the international community, must do everything it can to protect all children and men and women against such violent attacks. Since 2013, more than 4,400 men, women, and children have been slaughtered by Boko Haram. These are terrorists who have gotten away with murder. Enough is enough. We must do everything we can to bring our girls home and to bring an end to Boko Haram's reign of terror.

I want to commend and thank our administration for once again being on the right side of history. I think in this resolution, Congresswoman WILSON encourages and supports what has taken place now within our own executive branch, but we must do more. I believe both sides of the aisle have come together to support your legislation to say let's do more, let's bring our girls back, and let's bring this reign of terror by Boko Haram to an end.

□ 1915

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to how much time both sides have remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York has 3 minutes remaining. The gentleman from New Jersey has 9½ minutes remaining.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York for his leadership, the chairman of the committee from California, and Mr. SMITH from New Jersey, who is managing the bill, and I thank very much the sponsor of this legislation, Ms. WILSON, who has brought us together around a very important statement. Members of the United States Congress will have the ability to stand and to take a very public view that the thugs of Boko Haram will no longer be able to run rampant without the attention of the United States and the people around the world.

I have, Mr. Speaker, the geographic area in which Nigeria is in, from Benin and Togo, to nearby Ghana and Niger, Chad, and Cameroon. We wonder where these girls are now. So it is very important that we are condemning this horrific act. We wonder where these children are.

We have used the term ''girls'' and we want to bring them home, but these are children who cannot consent to leaving home, to marrying, to changing their religion. So in one sweep we have sex traffic girls, we have violated religious freedom, and we have taken children away from the bosom of their family.

So as I hold up in my hand these names, many whom we should call—these are real people. I would ask today as we stand to support this resolution that we push for a relief fund for these girls, we push for Nigeria to establish its own special ops so that they can safely find these girls, and we tell the Islamic world, we tell al Qaeda in particular, to stop funding these groups. And we thank Mr. ELLISON.

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

Mr. ENGEL. I yield an additional 10 seconds to the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Let me also indicate that it is important for the United Nations peacekeepers and the African Union and others to realize this is a much larger issue. Today I stand on the floor of the House and condemn Boko Haram, but ask that these girls be rescued and brought home safely.

Mr. Speaker, as an original co-sponsor, a senior member of the Homeland Security and Judiciary Committees, and, most important, a mother, I rise today in strong support of H. Res. 573, a resolution condemning the abduction of female students by armed militants from the terrorist group known as Boko Haram in northeastern provinces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

I thank my colleague from Florida, Congresswoman WILSON, for introducing this bipartisan resolution and urge all Members to support it because it is important for the House to go on record in opposition to the brutal and outrageous assaults on human dignity and freedom committed by the Boko Haram, a militant group that has no respect for the rights of women and girls.

Since 2013, more than 4,400 men, women, and children have been slaughtered by Boko Haram.

The victims include Christians, Muslims, journalists, health care providers, relief workers. And schoolchildren.

I urge our government, the United States of America, to assist the Government of Nigeria in developing its own capacity to deploy specialized police and army units rapidly to bring Boko Haram leader Abubakar Shekau to justice and to rescue the more than 200 schoolgirls who were kidnapped from the Chibok School for Girls in Borno State on April 15, and the 11 schoolgirls kidnapped last night in the Warabe community of Borno, and reunited with their families and loved ones.

Boko Haram's reign of terror must be brought to an end.

I also call upon our government to work with the African Union and the international community to detect, disrupt, and dismantle Boko Haram's funding sources derived from other Islamist groups, including Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) and to Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsular (AQAP), the Al Muntada Trust Fund, and the Islamic World Society.

I commend President Obama on his decision to deploy American security experts and equipment in Nigeria to help locate and rescue the abducted schoolgirls and we applaud Nigerian President Goodluck Jonathan for accepting that assistance.

The leader of Boko Haram has threatened to ransom or sell the abducted schoolgirls into the human trafficking market for about twelve dollars each ($12.00 USD).

I say to him: ''Don't you dare.''

Boko Haram's outrageous conduct will not be tolerated or overlooked for not only is it a violation of the girls' human rights, it is also contrary to United States policy which supports and promotes equal access to education and economic opportunity for women and girls.

As the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. said, injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere.

So we will not stand idly by.

But we do stand in solidarity with the good people of Nigeria and especially those beautiful and courageous schoolgirls who wanted nothing more than to get an education to make life better for themselves and their beloved country.

We will not forget or forsake you.

This is what I think we should do.

First, since we know that terrorist groups cannot operate effectively without reliable and steady funding to support their criminal acts, the United States should work with the international community to detect, disrupt, and dismantle the funding networks financing Boko Haram.

Published reports in the media indicate that Boko Haram has received as much as $70 million from other Islamist groups, including Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) and Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsular (AQAP), the Al Muntada Trust Fund, and the Islamic World Society.

Second, as I mentioned, the United States should work with the Government of Nigeria to develop its own capacity to deploy specialized police and army units rapidly to prevent and combat sectarian violence in cities and around the country where there has been a history of sectarian violence.

The creation and deployment of an elite highly-trained rapid response unit was used to successful effect by the Indonesia Government in 2004 to neutralize the Laskar Jihad terrorist organization.

Third, the United States should also take appropriate action to help the Government of Nigeria establish a Victim's Fund to provide humanitarian relief and economic assistance to the victims of attacks by Boko Haram so that they can rebuild their lives and communities.

''People are the great issue of the 20th century,'' declared, then-Senator Hubert Humphrey in 1948.

Mr. Speaker, the well-being of people remains the great issue of the 21st century.

And there is no better measure of any society than the way its treats its women and girls.

Boko Haram understands that when Nigerian girls are educated, Nigerian women can succeed; and when Nigerian women succeed, Nigeria succeeds.

And that is why it is so important that the United States help Nigeria ensure that Boko Haram fails.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in the record a copy of the May 8, 2014 letter to President Obama from myself and 15 Members of Congress commending his decision to deploy American security experts and equipment in Nigeria to help locate and rescue the kidnapped schoolgirls urging the Administration to work in concert with the Government of Nigeria and the African Union to bring Abubakar Shekau and other leaders of Boko Haram to justice.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

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

In closing, I would like to once again thank Congresswoman FREDERICA WILSON and Chairman ROYCE for helping to move this resolution forward in a timely manner. The Senate passed a similar resolution last week, and I am pleased that we will soon follow suit.

We must do all we can to hold Boko Haram accountable for the mass abduction of schoolgirls and the many other terrorist attacks it has committed.

Our thoughts and prayers remain with the families and friends of the abducted girls, and we will not rest until they are returned to their loved ones. We will do everything in our power to get them home safely and soundly.

I urge my colleagues to support this important resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, let me just say that we are really speaking with one voice tonight, and that is on behalf of the young women, the young girls, who have been abducted by Boko Haram. Thankfully, there is absolutely no divide between Republicans or Democrats, and really the world. The world is speaking out.

This is absolutely outrageous, but it is part of a trend and a surge that is happening in many parts of the world, including in Africa. Al-Shabaab in Somalia. We know the terrible killing spree that went on in Kenya, in Nairobi, not so long ago. Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula, al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb. Ansar-al-Dine and Mujao in Mali. And then, of course, Seleka in the Central African Republic. And then, of course, Boko Haram.

Number nine of the whereas be it resolved ''calls on the President to provide Congress a comprehensive strategy to counter the growing threat posed by radical Islamist terrorist groups in West Africa, the Sahel, and North Africa.''

They are bad, Mr. Speaker, and they are getting worse. Many of us have been calling in a bipartisan way for years that Boko Haram be designated a foreign terrorist organization, and it was belated. It took years to designate this organization, this cruel, insensitive, and murderous organization. Thankfully, at least now everyone gets it, but unfortunately there are many, many victims who are suffering.

The war on terrorism, Mr. Speaker, remains largely unfinished. My hope is that this resolution and the commitment of the U.S. Government, the French, and the European allies, and frankly people around the world, even the Chinese know because they were recently hit as well, will understand that Boko Haram has to be stopped. All means necessary have to be employed to mitigate—no, not mitigate—destroy this threat to children, to women.

Let's not forget: here is a group that targets schools, literally abducts children, kills the men, the boys, and abducts the young girls. Just in May and April they conducted the worst attack on bus stations throughout Abuja. The worst hit. It barely made the papers, Mr. Speaker.

Boko Haram is a murderous organization, and it is about time we all did our part to ensure that they end their rein of terror.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this bill, which I am proud to cosponsor, and I thank the Gentlelady from Florida, Congresswoman WILSON, for spearheading this effort.

It has now been over a month since over 230 girls and young women were kidnapped from their school in northeastern Nigeria. Boko Haram, the terrorist organization that has been attempting to impose its extremist views onto millions of people in Nigeria and in neighboring Niger and Cameroon, is a dangerous and destabilizing force in West Africa.

This is a region where millions of people are trying hard to overcome poverty and where national and local governments are focused on creating opportunities that can expand a growing middle class—ingredients for peace, prosperity, and democracy.

The very name of Boko Haram means a rejection of secular education and the democratic values it teaches. The girls who were kidnapped—in an action that is nearly unthinkable to those of us here in America in 2014—are courageous individuals who dared to go to school and pursue opportunities that generations of girls and women before them never had.

Congress ought to condemn Boko Haram forcefully and send a clear message not only that the world cannot—and will not—accept its brand of violent extremism, but also that the American people stand in solidarity with all the girls and young women of West Africa who are bravely pursuing an education or yearning to do so. West Africa faces many challenges, and it's time to marshal the resources of the U.S. government and our allies to help address those challenges and to ensure that all the girls and young women who were abducted can return safely home.

I urge all of my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill so we can bring our girls home.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the resolution, H. Res. 573, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Curtis, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed without amendment bills of the House of the followng titles:

H.R. 685. An act to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the American Fighter Aces, collectively, in recognition of their heroic military service and defense of our country's freedom throughout the history of aviation warfare.

H.R. 1209. An act to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the World War II members of the ''Doolittle Tokyo Raiders'', for outstanding heroism, valor, skill, and service to the United States in conducting the bombings of Tokyo.

H.R. 2939. An act to award the Congressional Gold Medal to Shimon Peres.

H.R. 3658. An act to grant the Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the Monuments Men, in recognition of their heroic role in the preservation, protection, and restitution of monuments, works of art, and artifacts of cultural importance during and following World War II.

HOWARD P. ''BUCK'' MCKEON NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on H.R. 4435.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 585 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 4435.

The Chair appoints the gentleman from Utah (Mr. STEWART) to preside over the Committee of the Whole.

□ 1924

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 consideration of the bill (H.R. 4435) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2015 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. STEWART in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered read the first time.

The gentleman from California (Mr. MCKEON) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 4435, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015.

First, let me express my appreciation to Ranking Member SMITH for his leadership and friendship. He has been an invaluable partner in upholding our committee's focus on providing for our men and women in uniform. I would also like to thank our colleagues on the Armed Services Committee for

their professionalism and their hard work.

I am incredibly proud of the bipartisan, transparent, and inclusive process our committee undertakes each year. The bill under consideration today is a strong reflection of the bipartisan priorities and concerns shared by members of the committee, and is the result of diligent oversight that has been conducted throughout the year. It contains 154 amendments that were adopted during markup, and it passed out of committee with unanimous support.

The bill would authorize $521 billion for national defense and an additional $79 billion for overseas contingency operations, consistent with the 2013 bipartisan budget agreement and the House-passed budget.

While we do not yet have the details of the OCO request, our committee, the House Budget Committee, and the administration, all agree that these funds will be required to support a residual U.S. presence in Afghanistan; other ongoing operations, including in Africa; and the reset and retrograde of equipment for the active, Guard, and Reserve forces.

The bill contains no earmarks. It provides vital national security resources for our troops while also maintaining our stewardship over the taxpayer dollar.

The bill provides our warfighters, veterans, and their families with the care and support that they need, deserve, and have earned. It continues to advance the substantial reforms introduced in last year's NDAA aimed at preventing sexual assault in the military, and it takes several steps aimed at improving the military's suicide prevention programs. The bill would increase troop pay while rejecting cuts to TRICARE, housing allowances, and commissary benefits that would increase out-of-pocket expenses for military families.

The legislation would provide our warfighters with the resources and authorities they need to support an enduring mission in Afghanistan and to continue pressuring al Qaeda and its affiliates. It also maintains strong accountability and monitoring mechanisms for U.S. funds, ensures the development of sound plans tied to resources, and continues the prohibitions on the transfer of detainees to the United States.

I recently visited Afghanistan and was encouraged by the progress of coalition forces and developments within the Afghan society. Nearly 8 million kids are in school, and a large percentage of those are girls, compared to the 700,000 that were attending school under Taliban rule. We need the President to signal his commitment and remove the uncertainty that persists among the Afghan people and our coalition partners, which al Qaeda and the Taliban continue to exploit. Afghanistan cannot return to being a safe haven for al Qaeda.

In this era of declining resources, the committee was faced with difficult choices as we sought to preserve key capabilities and to ensure our Armed Forces could meet current threats and prepare for future challenges. The bill identifies savings in less critical areas that do not permanently damage the force or harm recruiting and retention.

The legislation guards against achieving false short-term savings at the expense of vital long-term strategic capabilities.

□ 1930

For example, it supports the refueling of the USS *George Washington*—an aircraft carrier with 25 years of service life remaining—and it prohibits the early retirement of Navy cruisers, dock landing ships, and the Air Force U–2 spy planes.

These capabilities are vital to our commanders in the Pacific, as well as elsewhere across the globe. It also addresses shortfalls in readiness by resourcing several unmet requirements in equipment, training, and depot maintenance and by fully funding flying hour programs across the services.

We must also get more defense for the dollar, which is why the committee has initiated a comprehensive defense reform effort. This bill begins that process with a series of provisions on institutional, acquisition, security, and strategy reforms.

However, we must recognize that cost savings and reforms alone do not compensate for the significant cuts to defense in recent years. The Department of Defense has seen over $1 trillion cut from its budget. This year's budget request is over $30 billion less than last year's.

The padding has been cut, and the Department is now cutting into the bone—cutting end strength, force structure, and readiness—which is increasing risk to our forces and their core missions. While this bill makes tough choices, Congress will be called upon to make impossible choices in the years ahead if sequestration is not addressed.

For 52 straight years, the National Defense Authorization Act has been passed and signed into law. Congress has no higher responsibility than to provide for the common defense, and with that in mind, I look forward to passing this bill for the 53rd consecutive year, my last year as chairman and as a Member of Congress.

Serving as chairman has been the great honor of my career. I am humbled by the many soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines whom I have met over the years and by the sacrifices that they and their families make to keep America safe. I am thankful for my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, and I am very appreciative of our staff.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

First of all, I want to join the chairman in thanking him for the working relationship that he and I have enjoyed now through 4 years and four national defense authorization acts. It is one of the main principles of our committee in that it is bipartisan, that we work together, and we produce a product every year—52 straight years, the National Defense Authorization Act.

That doesn't happen as a starting point, unless the chair of the committee takes the responsibility very seriously to make sure that our committee remains bipartisan. We have had a whole series of chairmen during my tenure who have done that, and Mr. MCKEON has followed that tradition just as well as his predecessors. He has worked very closely with us.

We do not always agree, but we work closely together, understanding that, at the end of the day, we have to produce a bill. So I thank him for that, and I recognize that this will be his last NDAA. In fact, this is the Buck McKeon National Defense Authorization Act. Mr. THORNBERRY and I were proud to cosponsor the amendment in committee to name this after BUCK, for his great service to our committee.

As always, I also want to thank the staff. I can't thank them enough for the work that they do and for the hours that they put in. They spent yesterday going through 320 amendments.

Their expertise that they bring to this process is invaluable, and someday, I hope that the House Administration Committee recognizes that and actually gives us the amount of money we need to keep them. That is just a little sidenote on a different piece of legislation.

This is, by and large, a good bill with one significant problem, which I will get to in a minute.

First of all, as the chairman notes, we are still at war in Afghanistan. I would say that I think, at this point, our continuing commitment to Afghanistan is up to the Afghan people and, most importantly, is up to the next Afghan President. We need the bilateral security agreement to be signed. It has been agreed to.

President Karzai has refused to sign it, but hopefully, the next President will. We have troops in harm's way, and this bill prioritizes protecting them. Nothing is more important than what we do here today.

I am also pleased that this bill prioritizes Special Operations Command and cyber warfare, recognizing, as we heard in the previous piece of legislation about Boko Haram, that the main threat that we face going forward is from terrorism and asymmetric threats.

I think we reflect that in this bill by funding those portions in the Defense Department that deal with those issues, and I think that is incredibly important.

However, we do have a budget problem, and put simply, we have a lot less money now than we thought we were

going to have. So that means that 3 years ago, when the Pentagon was planning what they were going to spend over the course of a decade, they had a much larger number than they have now.

There are a whole bunch of reasons that number has gotten smaller, but it has. It will get even smaller if 8 more years of sequestration come to pass.

Now, the administration put out a plan 3 years ago when they looked out 10 years and said: What should our strategy be? Then they looked out 10 years and said: What are the likely resources?

When they put that plan out, they said: we know we are going to have to live with, roughly, $500 billion less than we thought we were. We can do it. Here is the strategy. Here is the plan that fits that.

Since then, the budget has been shredded. It has been cut by even more. The plan they put forward now recognizes the fact that it doesn't fund what they would like to fund because Congress passed a budget that cuts the Defense Department by more than they would like. In fact, the administration asked for an additional $28 billion this year and an additional $150 billion over 5 years, in order to fully fund that.

That, apparently, is not forthcoming, so what they did is they put forward a series of proposals to try as best as they could to save money in a way that protects our force, and they did it in a number of different areas.

They proposed a BRAC; they proposed about $2 billion in savings over 5 years to various personnel accounts; they got rid of the A–10; they got rid of the U–2; they proposed laying up 14 ships. Those were the main proposals out.

I am sorry. I forgot that they proposed shifting air assets in the Guard and Reserve to save $12 billion over 5 years. Those were the proposals they put on the table.

The problem with this bill is that it rejects every single one of those proposals. How do we make the money work on that? Primarily by creative accounting; with the Guard and Reserve, for instance, we say no changes can be made in 2015.

They weren't planning on making any changes in 2015 that were going to cost money, but if this stops them from doing it going forward, they are put into a deep hole.

On the 14 ships that they wanted to lay up, we raid the modernization account to pay for keeping those 14 ships operational. So we get creative about it, but next year, the reckoning will come, frankly, sequestration or no sequestration. If sequestration happens, it is going to be really bad; but even if it doesn't, we still will not have addressed the long-term needs of our budget.

I will have a couple of amendments, one on BRAC and one on those 14 ships, that will give us an opportunity to, I think, make a better choice because the other way that we are able to preserve those programs is that we cut from the President's budget about $1.8 billion in readiness.

$1.2 billion is clear. The other 633 was to save the A–10, and it comes out of OCO. A good chunk of OCO goes to rebuild readiness; so basically, we take $1.8 billion out of readiness, which puts us down the path to a hollow force that none of us wants. As we go forward to conference, we are going to need to make some of those tougher choices.

I do thank the chairman for his work and for what is contained in this bill. I look forward to debating the amendments, and I look forward to—knock on wood—passing for the 53rd straight year the National Defense Authorization Act, as is our primary responsibility.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. THORNBERRY), my friend and colleague, who is the vice chairman of the Armed Services Committee and who is the chairman of the Intelligence, Emerging Threats, and Capabilities Subcommittee.

Mr. THORNBERRY. I thank the chairman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I want to start by commending the leadership of Chairman MCKEON and Ranking Member SMITH in getting this bill to the floor in such a timely way, especially after the President's budget was quite late, but also in getting this bill here on a unanimous vote by the committee.

None of us agrees with every provision that is in this bill, but members of the committee were able to put aside personal preferences on individual issues to support a bill that benefits the Nation overall, and I hope that the House will do likewise.

I think it is important to emphasize that it has been a bipartisan effort, working together with the chairman and the ranking member and also with the chairmen of the subcommittees and with the ranking members of the subcommittees, that has gotten us to this place.

I think it is especially appropriate for this bill to be named for Chairman MCKEON, not only in recognition for his leadership on this bill, but for his leadership of the committee during some very challenging circumstances throughout his tenure.

Some of those challenges have included our own budget issues, as was just addressed by the ranking member, as well as a myriad of threats around the world, so this measure that does so much for our country's security will always be associated with the many contributions of Chairman MCKEON to our country's security.

Mr. Chairman, this bill meets the budget targets of the House-passed budget resolution and also of the Ryan-Murray budget agreement. I agree with the ranking member in that it does not solve our budget issues in the future—we still have to grapple with those—but this year, it meets those requirements, and it does so by making some difficult choices.

In addition, among the many provisions of this bill, there are those that start to make a modest start on some defense reforms that are being worked on by both the House and the Senate in coordination with the Pentagon and with private industry.

I think everyone recognizes that we have to find a way to get more defense out of the money we spend, and there are some small but important steps to enable us to make greater progress in that area in the future, both by reducing overhead and by improving the way we acquire goods and services.

This bill is also active in all areas of responsibility for the Subcommittee on Intelligence, Emerging Threats, and Capabilities, including military cyber, science and technology, information technology, defense intelligence, special operations, and counterterrorism and irregular warfare.

I agree with the ranking member on the importance, especially, of cyber and special operations. In addition, we have coordinated with other subcommittees on a number of provisions that touch on the areas I have mentioned. In fact, I think the work among the subcommittees has been closer than I have ever seen it.

In that regard, I want to express my appreciation for my partner on the IETC Subcommittee, the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN), for all of his insights and cooperative spirit that make our work together so beneficial and rewarding. Like the chairman, I appreciate all of the work of the staffs of the subcommittee and the full committee.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN), the ranking member of the Intelligence, Emerging Threats and Capabilities Subcommittee.

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

Mr. LANGEVIN. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 4435, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015.

I would like to begin by thanking Chairman MCKEON for his leadership of the committee and for all of his years of dedication to national security. It is appropriate that this act is named after him.

I want to thank and recognize the ranking member, ADAM SMITH, for his leadership on the committee as well. He deeply cares about national security, and I appreciate the work that he has done on this mark.

I also want to thank Congressman MAC THORNBERRY, the chair of the Intelligence, Emerging Threats, and Capabilities Subcommittee. It has been a privilege working with him. As the ranking member of the IETC Subcommittee, I do appreciate his bipartisan work, and I am pleased with the bill that we have produced this year.

Mr. Chairman, the IETC portion of the bill authorizes approximately $7.6 billion for the U.S. Special Operations Command. Authorities necessary for Special Operations Forces to combat terrorism are extended in the bill, which also provides an additional $20 million for the Combating Terrorism Technical Support Office, which gives our Special Operations Forces the cutting-edge capabilities and technologies that they need.

The IETC Subcommittee also made investments in emerging technologies like electrical weapons, and I want to commend especially the Navy's efforts to move technologies like directed energy and railguns, in particular, out of the labs and into the field.

Getting this game-changing technology into the hands of the Nation's sailors and into the hands of all of our warfighters will ultimately serve to realize the promise of research investment.

In addition to our focus on research and development efforts, we must also put investments into education programs, so that there is a qualified science, technology, engineering, and mathematics—or STEM—talent pool to benefit the DOD.

I am particularly pleased that the bill provides a total of $55.5 million for the National Defense Education Program. Additionally, the IETC portion of the bill includes provisions to strengthen the oversight of the intelligence community while ensuring that combat and commander intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance requirements are met.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. RICE of South Carolina). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I yield the gentleman an additional 1 minute.

Mr. LANGEVIN. I thank the ranking member.

Mr. Chairman, last but certainly not least, the bill also supports cyber operations and U.S. Cyber Command, while reducing redundant programs and increasing transparency and oversight.

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As recent revelations of cyber incidents demonstrate, a trained and ready cyber force and robust defensive capabilities have never been more integral to our national security.

These are just but a few of the highlights in the bill. In the interest of time, I will end there. But I do want to again thank the chairman and the ranking member for their leadership, all the members of the Armed Services Committee, as well as the staff of the committee, for all the work that they have put into this mark.

I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. FORBES), my friend and colleague and a member of the Armed Services Committee and chairman of the Seapower and Projection Forces Subcommittee.

Mr. FORBES. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015. With the chairman's leadership and stewardship, I believe that this bill provides the right authorities within the budget limits provided.

I continue to be impressed by Chairman MCKEON's commitment to our national defense and particularly his leadership and zeal to complete the 54th annual National Defense Authorization Act. His inspirational determination and effort to provide for our national security will undoubtedly serve as a benchmark for our future.

I also want to recognize my friend and ranking member of the Seapower and Projection Forces Subcommittee on the occasion of his retirement from the House of Representatives. MIKE MCINTYRE has been a resolute supporter of the men and women in uniform. His departure after providing 18 years of support for our national defense and this institution will be sorely missed.

As to the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015, I continue to be concerned about the trajectory of our national defense and believe that our national security will be irreparably harmed if we continue on our current path. History is full of examples of nation-states that underestimate the value of national security and the severe consequences of their failure. Our inability to change these trend lines will be measured in the sweat and blood of the men and women whom we collectively hold in such high esteem.

While we support these men and women in words, I fear that the real damage to our servicemembers is being caused by the benign neglect of this administration and, at times, Congress, in terms of funding and effort. We must not stand idly by watching the continued dismantling of the world's finest military.

As to the Seapower and Projection Forces Subcommittee mark, I am pleased that we were successful in reversing the administration recommendation to eliminate an aircraft carrier. By restoring $796 million for the long lead item procurement and detailed planning for the refueling and complex overhaul of the USS *George Washington*, we are taking the right steps to retain strategic options for future Presidents.

I am also pleased that we funded two *Arleigh Burke* class destroyers, two *Virginia* class submarines, and two littoral combat ships. I want to especially highlight our incremental funding of the *San Antonio* class amphibious ship. This amphib will bring important support to our United States Marine Corps as we continue our strategic rebalance toward the Pacific.

I remain very pleased with the direction of our projection forces. This bill provides strategic Air Force investments in terms of procuring 13 C–130J military transport variants, six KC–46A tankers, and significant research and development investments in the long-range strike bomber.

While we have a long way to go to reverse some negative trends, I think this bill does a good job of supporting our forces within the budget constraints provided. However, we need to vigorously and resolutely seek another path to change our national security funding trajectory.

I think this bill is another positive step on a long road to adequately support our national security, and I would urge my colleagues to support the Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlelady from California (Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ), ranking member of the Tactical Air and Land Forces Subcommittee.

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Chair, I thank the ranking member and my colleague from California, Chairman MCKEON, in particular, for all the work and guidance that he has given us as he leaves the Congress at the end of this year. I am sure we will fete you in better ways, but thank you for the work you have done.

I want to thank the chairman of the Tactical Air and Land Forces Subcommittee, Chairman MIKE TURNER, for his leadership this year.

We have worked in a bipartisan manner. We have had three critical goals in mind as we have done this: supporting our troops with the equipment that they need, cutting wasteful spending, and investing in our future.

The subcommittee's portion of H.R. 4435 supports all of the high-priority acquisition programs in the President's budget.

H.R. 4435 provides $8.3 billion for the F–35 Joint Strike Fighter, $3.8 billion for Army aviation upgrades, $1.4 billion for the Ospreys, and $997 million for U.S. Marine Corps ground equipment.

However, our subcommittee didn't just rubberstamp everything. We actually took a very careful look at what programs were working, which ones were slow, and what wasn't getting done. We were able to identify more than $600 million in funding that we put in other places in the bill. They were used to increase funding in numerous areas in an effort to provide additional equipment for our military and preserve critical production capabilities for the future.

Specifically, the bill provides an additional $450 million for the EA–18G Growler aircraft for the Navy, $340 million for additional ground combat vehicles for the Army, $80 million in additional funds for the procurement of body armor, $250 million in funding for the National Guard and Reserve equipment account, and numerous other investments.

Finally, the chairman's mark includes important oversight legislation on numerous major DOD programs to ensure that the Congress has the information it needs to make future judgments.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I yield the gentlelady an additional 1 minute.

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. This is a good government bill. Please vote for it.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON), my friend and colleague and a member of the Armed Services Committee and chairman of the Military Personnel Subcommittee.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Thank you, Chairman MCKEON, for your leadership. Congratulations on the deserved naming in your honor of the National Defense Authorization Act.

Mr. Chair, the military personnel provisions of H.R. 4435 are a product of an open, bipartisan process. H.R. 4435 provides our warfighters, veterans, and military families the care and support they need, deserve, and have earned.

Specifically, this year's proposal continues to refine the Department of Defense sexual assault and response program while at the same time actively monitoring the Department's implementation of the significant reforms enacted by Congress over the past 2 years.

In particular, the mark requires performance evaluations for commanding officers to include assessments of the command climate pertaining to sexual assault.

In addition, the mark would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a review, utilizing the services of an independent organization experienced in grocery retail analysis, of the defense commissary system and reverse some of the reductions to the commissary system.

The mark would express the sense of Congress that the United States has a responsibility to continue to search for missing or captured members of the Armed Forces, leaving no one behind.

Additionally, this would standardize the collection reporting and assessments of suicide data involving members of the Armed Forces and their family members.

Although the mark follows the administration's request for annual end strength reductions, I have serious reservations about the end strength and force structure reduction of our military. America remains at war today, and will continue a global conflict with murderous illegal enemy combatants.

We must not forget the attacks of September 11, 2001, and September 11, 2012, in the global war on terrorism.

This report does not include the administration's request for military retirees to pay more for health care. Congress established the Military Compensation and Retirement Modernization Commission, and we need to be informed of their analysis before proceeding with changes impacting military families.

In conclusion, I want to thank Ranking Member SUSAN DAVIS and her staff for their input in this process. We were joined by an active, informed, and dedicated group of subcommittee members supported by a professional staff in the tradition of the late John Chapla.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MCINTYRE), the ranking member on the Seapower and Projection Forces Subcommittee.

Mr. MCINTYRE. Mr. Chairman, the Seapower and Projection Forces portion of this bill continues this subcommittee's tradition of strong bipartisan support for our men and women in uniform. I would like to thank Subcommittee Chairman FORBES for working together in such an open and bipartisan manner.

This is a good bill. This is an extremely challenging time, we know, for the Department of Defense, given the fiscal constraints that it is being required to operate under.

With this bill, the Armed Services Committee has attempted to strike the difficult balance of providing for the current force while also looking forward to the requirements of the future force.

I am pleased in particular this bill includes provisions that restore funding for the refueling and complex overhaul of the USS *George Washington*, which is the first step needed to ensure we maintain the requirement of 11 aircraft carriers. This bill also authorizes two *Virginia* class submarines, two *Arleigh Burke* destroyers, and an additional 96 Tomahawk missiles.

This bill creates a national sea-based deterrence fund that is designed to provide the Navy with some flexibility when it begins construction of the *Ohio* class replacement submarine.

With this being my last defense bill before retiring at the end of this term, I want to thank my good friend RANDY FORBES for his leadership as chairman of the subcommittee and his friendship through the years.

I also want to thank my friend and my classmate, ADAM SMITH, for his great leadership, and our gracious chairman, BUCK MCKEON, for the leadership that he has given our committee overall and for his friendship as well. I wish him well on his retirement.

I am glad that all of these gentleman that I have named and those that I have served with on the subcommittee and the full committee have together shared that position for making sure we do right by our men and women in uniform.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I support the passage of this defense bill. I urge other Members here in the Congress to do the same.

I pray God's blessings be upon all of those who serve and will benefit from this bill.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TURNER), my friend and colleague and a member of the Armed Services Committee and chairman of the Tactical Air and Land Forces Subcommittee.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4435, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015.

I want to begin by thanking Chairman MCKEON and Ranking Member SMITH for their leadership in this committee and this being truly a bipartisan effort.

This will be Chairman MCKEON's last bill. He has not only been a leader for our committee and in Congress, but he has been a tremendous mentor for so many of us in Congress. His legacy will leave a lasting impact not only in legislation affecting the Department of Defense, our national security, and our men and women in uniform, but the Members of Congress who serve. And certainly, as we look to the future of the Armed Services Committee, his legacy will be in his mentoring of the other members of the committee.

I serve as chairman of the Tactical Air and Land Forces Subcommittee as well as the cochair of the Military Sexual Assault Prevention Caucus. I first want to thank the subcommittee's ranking member, LORETTA SANCHEZ from California, for her support in completing the markup of this bill.

The committee's focus has been to support the men and women of the Armed Forces and their families, providing them the equipment they need and the support that they so deserve. This bill helps to retain defense technology superiority, sustains the defense industrial base, and maintains effective modernization for our military.

The committee bill includes additional funding for Abrams Tanks, Bradley Fighting Vehicles, Stryker Combat Vehicles, Tactical Wheeled Vehicles, body armor, and unmanned aerial systems.

I believe the committee bill strikes the appropriate balance between equipping our military to effectively carry out its mission while also providing aggressive oversight to ensure appropriate use of taxpayers' dollars.

The bill again this year takes a significant step in combating the issue of sexual assault in the military by incorporating the FAIR Military Act of 2014, a bipartisan bill first introduced by myself and Representative NIKI TSONGAS.

I would like to thank Representative TSONGAS, Military Personnel Subcommittee Chairman JOE WILSON, and Representative DAVIS, ranking member on the Personnel Subcommittee, for their leadership on this issue. I want to thank Chairman MCKEON and Ranking Member SMITH for their leadership that has allowed a bipartisan solution on sexual assault.

Under this bill, Congress limits the use of the ''good soldier defense,'' which allows a defendant to cite unrelated, subjective factors during trial, such as military record. It requires commanders be assessed on their ability to create a climate where a victim can report a crime without fear of retaliation. It ensures that the changes and provisions regarding military sexual assault prevention from the FY14 defense authorization apply to the military service academies.

□ 2000

Finally, this bill provides the child custody protections that our military men and women deserve.

I, again, want to thank Chairman MCKEON for his help on protecting the custody rights of our men and women in uniform. No longer will our men and women face deployment while having to worry whether or not they have the custody of their children upon return.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this bill and to vote ''yes'' on H.R. 4435.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. DAVIS), ranking member of the Military Personnel Subcommittee.

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank Mr. WILSON and the committee staff for working in a bipartisan manner to develop this bill.

The Buck McKeon NDAA continues the committee's focus on sexual assault and includes such provisions as requiring the judicial panel to assess the use of mental health records by the defense in preliminary hearings and to compare this with the civilian use of mental health records in criminal proceedings; clarifying that the service academies, including the Coast Guard Academy, are subject to the same sexual harassment and assault requirements; requiring an inspector general review of the separation records of servicemembers who made unrestricted reports and determining whether such separation was in retaliation for filing said report; requiring performance appraisals of a commanding officer to include whether a command climate has been established in which allegations of sexual assault are properly managed and victims feel free to report; and requiring the Secretary of Defense to modify rule 404 of the Military Rules of Evidence to clarify that general military character of an accused is not admissible, except in cases where the military character of the accused is relevant to the offense being charged.

Mr. Chairman, oversight of sexual assault in the military remains a priority of the committee, and we will continue to identify gaps that need to be addressed and to enable the Department of Defense to reduce these numbers.

We all want to get to the same place—safe working conditions and a harassment-free, sexual assault-free environment for all, and there are different views of how to get there; but the bill, as it is now, gives us the opportunity to create a military where change can and must occur.

On other personnel matters, our bill does not include the proposed legislative changes to the commissary system, housing allowances, and the health care modifications requested by the Department of Defense.

As a result of that, the Department will need to address the $1.5 billion savings it already took in its fiscal year 2015 budget.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I yield the gentlewoman an additional 30 seconds.

Mrs. DAVIS of California. In addition, the restoration of the 1 percent COLA reduction that was in the budget agreement and restored earlier this year left the Department with an additional hole of $500 million for fiscal year 2015, and these savings will need to be paid for from other Department of Defense accounts.

We must begin that discussion, and I hope that the Military Compensation and Retirement Modernization Commission will be the start of that.

We know these are difficult times, and difficult decisions need to be made to protect and sustain our All-Volunteer Force. It has already been stated that ignoring these issues will only lead the Department to take significant cuts to our end strength and readiness.

Despite these concerns though, Mr. Chairman, this bill deserves passage.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ROGERS), my friend and colleague, a member of the Armed Services Committee and the chairman of the Strategic Forces Subcommittee.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of the Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015.

This is an important annual bill, not just because, as you have heard, it is the 53rd in a row; it is what is in the bill for our men and women in uniform and our national security that counts.

For example, we fully support the Israeli Cooperative programs, including Iron Dome, while also continuing to make progress on U.S.-based coproduction to strengthen our ally, Israel.

We include increased resources for our GMD system, which is our only homeland missile defense capability.

We support critical nuclear weapons capabilities, including programs the President promised to support as a part of the deal to ratify the New START treaty, which are $2 billion short of what was promised with several key programs years behind schedule.

We have initiated in this bill the development of a competitively sourced next-generation rocket engine. We will not permit the kleptocrats in charge of Russia to hold our national security space programs hostage. It is past time that we reinvigorate our rocket motor industrial base.

I am pleased that we also are able to begin a pilot program for a new and more commonsense public-private partnership acquisition approach for the procurement of commercial satellite communication services.

We also begin the same public-private partnership process to deal with the scores of obsolete, decrepit, nonnuclear facilities in the NNSA.

Mr. Chairman, in taking a look at the amendments that were filed with the Rules Committee, it is clear to me that plenty of our colleagues are not happy with the tough choices made by the 2-year budget deal reached last year, and I join them.

As we debate these amendments over the next couple of days, I think Members will see what those of us on the Armed Services Committee have been warning for about a year. There are no more easy choices. We are not just cutting into the muscle and bone; we are amputating vital limbs.

I have a warning for every Member of this body. If you think the choices that we made were tough this year, wait till next year, when sequestration returns.

I wish to thank the ranking member, the gentleman, and my friend from Tennessee, for his outstanding leadership on this subcommittee.

I wish to thank Chairman MCKEON for all he has done over his long career for the men and women of our armed services. They may never know all he has done for them, but I know. If he had to do it here again, he would.

Mr. Chairman, I thank you for your service, and I look forward to working with you to see that the Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act is signed into law later this year.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I now yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. TSONGAS), the ranking member of the Oversight and Investigation Subcommittee.

Ms. TSONGAS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 4435. I want to begin by thanking Chairman MCKEON for his decades of service in the House and for his evenhanded tenure leading the Armed Services Committee.

I also want to thank Ranking Member SMITH for his leadership and his willingness to address the tough issues that face the United States military.

This year's NDAA takes further necessary steps toward eliminating sexual assault in our military ranks. I appreciate the efforts of Congressman WILSON and Congresswoman DAVIS to ensure the inclusion of the FAIR Military Act into this bill.

I would also like to thank my cochair of the Military Sexual Assault Prevention Caucus and coauthor of the FAIR Military Act, Congressman MIKE TURNER.

The fiscal year '15 NDAA ensures servicemembers at all levels are held

to the highest standard, and no more will the so-called ''good soldier defense'' allow criminal behavior to go unpunished and prevent justice from prevailing.

This NDAA also makes strides toward addressing the epidemic of suicide surrounding our military. It requires the Department of Defense to establish a system to track all suicides and attempted suicides for Active Duty, Reserves, and Guard servicemembers, as well as military family members, so that we can better understand the full scope of this tragedy.

I would also like to highlight the important work that his bill does with regard to research and development. In this era of increasingly capable enemies and constrained budgets, the DOD must rapidly take advantage of technological advancements and deliver these capabilities to the field.

Key provisions in the NDAA will enhance the DOD's ability to recruit and retain the Nation's best talent, talent needed to develop the resources that are key to keeping servicemembers safe and successful around the globe.

Similarly, I was encouraged that this bill incorporates language creating opportunities for investment in critical R&D programs like the Combat Feeding program at Natick Soldier Systems. This center finds ways to make sure our servicemembers are fed and fed well in some of the world's most unforgiving climates.

Finally, I would like to thank the committee staff who worked closely with all of our staffs to include these important provisions in the bill.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WITTMAN), my friend and colleague, a member of the Armed Services Committee and the chairman of the Readiness Subcommittee.

Mr. WITTMAN. Mr. Chairman, and Ranking Member SMITH, thank you so much for your leadership in leading this bill to the floor.

I rise in support of the Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act, which provides funding for ongoing operations in Afghanistan and, most critically, for our men and women on the front lines, where they continue to fight and die on our behalf each and every day.

No one in this Chamber should forget that most of the decisions we make impact them first and foremost. It is our constitutional responsibility and should be our highest priority to ensure that they have the training and equipment they need to do their missions and come home safely. We must be committed to ensuring that our force is always ready to respond if a crisis arises.

This bill attempts to limit operational risk, while also balancing present and future readiness requirements with an unrealistic and ultimately damaging topline.

When we legislate to an arbitrary budget number rather than to a national security strategy, we inevitably make ill-advised choices that impact our capacity and capability to respond to global threats, such as the crisis in Ukraine, an emboldened and increasingly aggressive Russia, an increasingly aggressive China, and growing tensions in the Asia Pacific.

If circumstances demand that we call up our forces to respond at this point in time, our military options would be limited.

That is why I strongly oppose BRAC at this time. We just don't have the money to fund it, and we have higher priorities that directly impact the safety of our troops, and every effort and every dollar must be focused on them.

This means funding the Marine Corps Air-Ground Task Forces, or MAGTAFs, in SOUTHCOM and CENTCOM, which are needed to secure embassy and military installations across the globe, a requirement made clear after the terrorist attack at Benghazi; funding flying hour programs, training, and depot maintenance across the services; ensuring robust steaming days critical to fleet training; and restoring CVN–73 funding to retain its viability as a fleet asset.

These fixes, of course, don't alleviate my concerns about readiness shortfalls or risk to our warfighters. We here in Washington need to do all we can to decrease such risks.

We ask a lot of our men and women who serve. We must not ask them to go into a fight without the training and equipment they need to succeed.

When I took my oath of office to serve in Congress, I swore that I would abide by the principles laid out in the Constitution to ensure a robust national defense. While I believe this bill reflects that commitment, we cannot lose sight of the fact that FY16 is ominously looming, and sequestration remains the law of the land.

The short-term and often short-sighted choices we have been forced to make will only exacerbate our readiness levels.

We must continue to focus on restoring the readiness lost as a result of sequestration, but the fact remains that the national security requirements, as outlined in the defense strategy, far exceed the budget.

I remain deeply concerned about the overall readiness of our force, not just the men and women that are fighting in Afghanistan, but those stationed around the globe. We must ensure they are properly trained, equipped, and prepared to meet the challenges on the horizon with overwhelming strength and superiority.

It is time to fix sequestration and start budgeting to meet our defense strategy, not a senseless and arbitrary budget number.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI), a member of the committee.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Chairman, congratulations to the chair of the committee and the ranking member for putting together a unanimous bipartisan bill. There is much to say in this bill that is good, and I would like to say about two things. One, the ISR capabilities of the military, particularly the Air Force, are maintained in this bill. The U–2 and the Global Hawk will continue to operate and provide critical intelligence to our military, operating now in the Sahel of Africa, chasing off Boko Haram.

This bill also provides us with the continuability to get to where we need to go. The KC–10 will remain in the force for the foreseeable future, until it is fully replaced by the KC–46s.

All of this is good. You need to know what is going on around the world, and you need to be able to get there, and this bill provides for that.

However, there are issues in this bill that we need to spend some time working on. It has been some 20 years since we have taken a hard look at the nuclear triad, an extraordinarily expensive and extraordinarily dangerous part of our military apparatus.

We are talking nuclear weapons here and the triad—the bombers, the ICBMs, and the submarines.

□ 2015

How do they fit? What do we need? How much do we really need to spend upon them?

Also, the nuclear weapons that go with them. The rebuilding of our nuclear weapons is a 20- to 30-year process, and we are talking about tens of billions of dollars. Too much? Enough? Maybe. Too much? Probably.

We also have to dispose of some 43 tons of unnecessary plutonium. How is that going to be done at the Savannah facility? There is money in this budget to continue a dead-end process. We ought to take a new look at that. And there will be amendments that will be proposed.

And finally, the big elephant in the room. We are talking about Afghanistan. $74 billion in this bill not debated, not discussed. We must do that. It is our obligation as Members of the House of Representatives and the representatives of the people of the United States to talk about what we are going to do in Afghanistan, and that needs to be done.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Nevada, Dr. HECK, my friend and colleague, who is a member of the Armed Services Committee and is the chairman of the Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee.

Mr. HECK of Nevada. Mr. Chairman, I rise to thank the committee chairman, the gentleman from California, for his years of service to the Nation, this body, and for his mentorship, and also to voice my strong support for H.R. 4435, the National Defense Authorization Act of 2014.

The bill under consideration is the result of an open process that truly reflects the bipartisan nature of the

House Armed Services Committee and the bipartisan support of our military men and women.

Although fiscal realities and constrained resources have forced us to make difficult trade-offs, the committee maintained its commitment to those currently serving in uniform as well as to our veterans and their families.

In last year's NDAA, Congress established the Military Compensation and Retirement Commission to evaluate and analyze potential reforms to pay and benefits. This report, expected to be delivered in February of 2015, will inform the debate on the future of military and retiree compensation. As such, I am pleased that this bill rejects the Department's request to cut the pay and benefits of our troops, which would have included significant reforms to TRICARE and cuts to housing and commissary benefits.

Any attempts to change pay and benefits before Congress receives the commission's report are premature and ill-advised, and I applaud the committee for rejecting these proposals and for remaining steadfast in its support of our servicemembers, our veterans, and their families.

Mr. Chairman, H.R. 4435 also acknowledges the work that the Armed Services Committee has completed over the last year to address some of the deficiencies made evident by the tragedy in Benghazi. The Department of Defense has determined that being prepared for an uncertain, volatile, complex, and ambiguous security environment, especially at remote diplomatic outposts, is the new normal that confronts our Nation. This bill expresses concern that U.S. Africa Command does not have sufficient assigned military forces, including specialized military capabilities, which this new normal requires.

As such, this legislation requires the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to submit a report on how this evolving security environment has changed AFRICOM's force posture and force structure requirements. This provision will help ensure that AFRICOM receives the resources it needs to protect posts in high-risk, high-threat areas and the capability to respond to future crises.

Mr. Chairman, H.R. 4435 is an important bill that strikes the appropriate balance between priorities in a fiscally constrained environment. I urge my colleagues to support the Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GALLEGO), a member of the committee.

Mr. GALLEGO. Mr. Chairman, I, too, would like to thank Chairman MCKEON and Ranking Member SMITH for their leadership. I am glad to have had the opportunity to work with and learn from each of them, and I certainly wish the chairman well in his future endeavors.

This legislation marks more than 50 years of bipartisan agreements on national defense. Not many committees in the U.S. Congress can say that. As a new Member, I am proud to be part of that tradition.

However, the bill only buys us a little time. Unless Congress provides relief from sequestration, next year's decisions will be exponentially more difficult. Yet we must do everything to be sure that our sons and daughters have what they need to be successful and safe, both at home and abroad. That means training or weapons or materials or supplies or equipment or machinery. Our sons and our daughters deserve the very best.

Texas is extremely proud of its connection to our military. Important installations like Fort Bliss, Laughlin Air Force Base, and Joint Base San Antonio are core parts of our economy and our communities. Texas is home to many of our warfighters—soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines—and both the civilian and military personnel who support them.

I, too, am proud to support our men and women in uniform. Thus, I urge all of my colleagues to support this bill and, like today, work in a bipartisan fashion that ends sequestration tomorrow, and from here on out, work in that same bipartisan fashion.

May God's blessings be upon all the men and women in uniform who are impacted by this bill and their families.

I want to thank Chairman MCKEON and Ranking Member SMITH. It was a pleasure working with them both on this bill.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlelady from Indiana (Mrs. WALORSKI), my friend and colleague, who is a member of the Armed Services Committee.

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Chairman, we have the strongest and best military in the world.

Thanks to the hard work of Chairman MCKEON and Ranking Member SMITH, this year's defense bill works within budgetary constraints to ensure that our military continues to have the best people, the best training, and the best hardware. This bill guards against irresponsible cuts to pay and benefits. It improves readiness, and it provides our men and women in uniform with the vital aircraft, ships, and ground vehicles they need to fight and win today's increasingly complex battle space.

We also included several bipartisan commonsense provisions that build on our important work last year to combat military sexual assault.

We hold Russia accountable for its aggression against Ukraine and its treaty violations.

Finally, we lay the groundwork for a comprehensive defense reform effort, including finding ways to stretch the taxpayer dollars for the defense of this Nation.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I just want to again thank the chairman for his leadership and thank all of the folks who have done so much hard work in pulling this bill together.

I will make two other quick points. One, to sort of reemphasize, we have heard a couple of times that this bill makes the tough choices. I can't see one at this point. You know, we have sort of dodged and bobbed and weaved. Some of that I actually support. Some of it made sense.

One of the issues that we have to wrestle with on the committee is how do we preserve the industrial base? When you are talking about making submarines or tanks or jet fighters, if you don't keep making them, you can't say, well, we are going to shut it down for 3 years and then we are going to start making them again, because that workforce is gone, the plants are gone. Those decisions do have to be made.

I just think at this point, on balance, in this instance, every single hard choice that the administration laid out on compensation—I know health care is difficult. I think that the men and women who serve in our military should have the best health care while they are serving and after of anyone in this country, and they will. But there is an important statistic.

In 1996, your average servicemember paid 27 percent of the cost of his or her health care. This year, that number is 10 percent. Why? Because health care costs went through the ceiling, but we didn't raise a single penny in costs for anyone serving in the military. Is that sustainable?

They also make cuts in some of the subsidies for the commissaries, subsidies for housing. They looked for places where they could save some money. Again, no BRAC. Again, the A–10 we keep. The ships we keep. I understand those decisions, but they are building up an awful bellwether.

And the final thing I will say is that I will again bring my amendment on closing Guantanamo Bay. The one thing we are slowly learning is that as we, fortunately, get fewer and fewer inmates in Guantanamo, it becomes more and more expensive to maintain what was supposed to be a temporary facility. Aside from all the arguments about how the international community feels about Guantanamo, arguments that President George W. Bush made when he said he supported closing Guantanamo, it is the sheer cost of maintaining that prison in such an obscure place. So I will again offer that amendment, and again we will have a robust debate on it.

But the one point I want to make on that amendment—we have heard people say, well, gosh, we can't release these people in the United States. We are not

going to release them in the United States. We are going to lock them up, as we currently lock up over 300 terrorists, countless mass murderers, and some of the worst, most violent people this country knows. They are locked up in secure facilities. We can do the same with the dangerous inmates who remain at Guantanamo. But keeping Guantanamo open is not intelligent, both in terms of cost and in terms of our standing in the international community.

With that, I look forward to seeing how many of those 320 amendments the Rules Committee is going to throw at us, and I look forward to a robust debate starting this evening into the next couple of days.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCKEON. I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Chairman, this has been a great opportunity for an American to serve his community, to be able to come to the Capitol of this great land and serve in the House of Representatives. It is something I had never, ever contemplated growing up. It is something I never had thought about. But it has been a tremendous education and a tremendous opportunity to serve. It has been a tremendous opportunity to meet some really good people.

You know, I have heard from the polls that the Congress has a rating of like 13 percent. That may be a little high. It may be lower than that. I heard somebody say that our rating was so low that it is just basically family and staff, and then after we cut the staff's health care, that it probably was just down to family. Fortunately, I have a large family.

But I have mentioned to members of this committee—and those who are probably watching tonight have seen members of the committee that have talked about this bill that we have been working on, and I hope that they have felt of their strength, of their commitment, of their desire to do the things that their constituents sent them here to do.

I told members of the committee recently that if people at home could sit in on the markup, if they could sit in on some of the discussions that members of the committee have had, I think our ratings would probably be much higher, because these things that we grapple with aren't easy. They are not simple ''yes'' and ''no'' answers to the things that we deal with.

For instance, I know many of us a couple of years ago voted for the Budget Control Act, which brought us sequestration. It also kept the government open, because that was one of the parts of the vote. If we had voted against it, the government would have been shut down. I think it was a bad choice that we had to make, but I was assured that sequestration would never happen. Well, we found out it happened, and it is causing us a lot of problems with our national defense.

You know, the beauty of being able to serve on this committee is we get to serve with men and women who really sacrifice much. The men and women and their families sacrifice much to look out for our interests both at home and abroad, and I want to thank them.

I want to thank all of the members of the committee. I want to thank all of our staff for the tremendous work that they do. They spent hours last night just going through these amendments, and they have been there constantly. They are all people of great expertise and great understanding of the issues that we face.

With that, Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask all of my colleagues to follow this debate closely and support this bill as we come to final passage.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Chair, earlier this year, President Obama released his 2015 budget proposal that makes another attempt to eliminate the entire A–10 fleet, which is the most effective weapons system used to protect our combat forces on the ground. I know how effective the A–10s have been in support of our troops because the 107th Fighter Squadron of the Michigan Air National Guard fly A–10s out of Selfridge Air National Guard Base in my district.

This is not the first time that the Administration has attempted to eliminate the A–10s from the inventory. In 2012, the defense budget submitted by the Administration also included a proposal to retire several A10 units, particularly those flown by the Air Guard, without an acceptable alternative to provide the critical ground support mission. That proposal was beaten back by those of us who realize the value of the Warthog and, more importantly, by those who rely on its protection.

Two weeks ago, when testifying before the Senate Armed Services Committee, U.S. Army Chief of Staff Gen. Raymond Odierno told members of the committee that our ground troops "believe" in the A–10 "Warthog" and have confidence in its ability, above any other aircraft, to protect them in combat.

Throughout this debate, Members of the Senate and the House have reiterated their opposition to the proposed divestment by highlighting the cost efficiency of the A–10, which costs an estimated $17,000 per hour to operate compared to one of its proposed replacements, the B–1, which costs $54,000 per hour to fly, and most importantly, the support of those engaged in combat on the ground.

I am very pleased that during the House Armed Services Committee markup of the bill we are considering today, a bipartisan majority of that committee reaffirmed the importance of these aircraft with the adoption of an amendment that will preserve the fleet through 2015.

Our unwavering support for the A–10 is not based on a perceived reluctance to cut anything military, it is based on facts, the cost effective nature of these aircraft and the strong support of our soldiers who depend on the close air support provided by the Warthog.

I hear it time and time again from our troops who have served in combat in defense of freedom as well as those that operate A–10s out of Selfridge. They all agree that it is the most dependable aircraft. They use words like "proven, effective and reliable" to describe it. They say that it is the only weapon system that can do what it does, and what it does, is protect them in combat.

Our troops put their lives in harm's way for our liberty, and we need to make sure we do everything possible to protect them in battle. I am glad that today a bi-partisan majority in the House agreed with me and so many across this nation about the importance of the A–10 to our national defense. It is my firm hope that the Senate will join us and pass similar protections as this process moves forward.

□ 2030

The Acting CHAIR. All time for general debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the bill shall be considered for amendment under the 5-minute rule.

In lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Armed Services, printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee print 113–44 is adopted.

The bill, as amended, shall be considered as the original bill for the purpose of further amendment under the 5-minute rule and shall be considered as read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H.R. 4435

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ''Howard P. 'Buck' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in this or any other Act to the ''National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015'' shall be deemed to refer to the ''Howard P. 'Buck' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015''.

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 airborne reconnaissance low aircraft.
Sec. 112. Plan on modernization of UH–60A aircraft of Army National Guard.

Subtitle C—Navy Programs

Sec. 121. Multiyear procurement authority for Tomahawk block IV missiles.
Sec. 122. Construction of San Antonio class amphibious ship.
Sec. 123. Additional oversight requirements for the undersea mobility acquisition program of the United States Special Operations Command.

Sec. 124. Limitation on availability of funds for moored training ship program.
Sec. 125. Limitation on availability of funds for mission modules for Littoral Combat Ship.
Sec. 126. Extension of limitation on availability of funds for Littoral Combat Ship.

Subtitle D—Air Force Programs

Sec. 131. Prohibition on cancellation or modification of avionics modernization program for C–130 aircraft.
Sec. 132. Prohibition on availability of funds for retirement of A–10 aircraft.
Sec. 133. Limitation on availability of funds for retirement of U–2 aircraft.
Sec. 134. Limitation on availability of funds for divestment or transfer of KC–10 aircraft.
Sec. 135. Limitation on availability of funds for divestment of E–3 airborne warning and control system aircraft.

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

Sec. 141. Comptroller General report on F–35 aircraft acquisition program.

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. Preliminary design review of presidential aircraft recapitalization program.
Sec. 212. Limitation on availability of funds for armored multi-purpose vehicle program.
Sec. 213. Limitation on availability of funds for unmanned carrier-launched airborne surveillance and strike system.
Sec. 214. Limitation on availability of funds for airborne reconnaissance systems.
Sec. 215. Limitation on availability of funds for weather satellite follow-on system.
Sec. 216. Limitation on availability of funds for space-based infrared systems space data exploitation.
Sec. 217. Limitation on availability of funds for hosted payload and wide field of view testbed of the space-based infrared systems.
Sec. 218. Limitation on availability of funds for protected tactical demonstration and protected military satellite communications testbed of the advanced extremely high frequency program.

Subtitle C—Other Matters

Sec. 221. Revision to the service requirement under the Science, Mathematics, and Research for Transformation Defense Education Program.
Sec. 222. Revision of requirement for acquisition programs to maintain defense research facility records.
Sec. 223. Modification to cost-sharing requirement for pilot program to include technology protection features during research and development of certain defense systems.

TITLE III—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Subtitle A—Authorization of Appropriations

Sec. 301. Operation and maintenance funding.

Subtitle B—Energy and Environment

Sec. 311. Elimination of fiscal year limitation on prohibition of payment of fines and penalties from the Environmental Restoration Account, Defense.
Sec. 312. Biannual certification by commanders of the combatant commands relating to the prohibition on the disposal of waste in open-air burn pits.
Sec. 313. Exclusions from definition of ''chemical substance'' under Toxic Substances Control Act and report on lead ammunition.
Sec. 314. Exemption of Department of Defense from alternative fuel procurement requirement.
Sec. 315. Congressional notice of bulk purchase of alternative fuels for operational use.
Sec. 316. Limitation on procurement of biofuels.
Sec. 317. Limitation on plan, design, refurbishing, or construction of biofuels refineries.

Subtitle C—Logistics and Sustainment

Sec. 321. Additional requirement for strategic policy on prepositioning of materiel and equipment.
Sec. 322. Comptroller General reports on Department of Defense prepositioning strategic policy and plan for prepositioned stocks.
Sec. 323. Pilot program on provision of logistic support for the conveyance of excess defense articles to allied forces.

Subtitle D—Reports

Sec. 331. Repeal of annual report on Department of Defense operation and financial support for military museums.
Sec. 332. Report on enduring requirements and activities currently funded through amounts authorized to be appropriated for overseas contingency operations.
Sec. 333. Army assessment of the regionally aligned force.
Sec. 334. Report on impacts of funding reductions on military readiness.

Subtitle E—Limitations and Extensions of Authority

Sec. 341. Limitation on authority to enter into a contract for the sustainment, maintenance, repair, or overhaul of the F117 engine.

Subtitle F—Other Matters

Sec. 351. Clarification of authority relating to provision of installation-support services through intergovernmental support agreements.
Sec. 352. Sense of Congress on access to training ranges within United States Pacific Command area of responsibility.
Sec. 353. Management of conventional ammunition inventory.

TITLE IV—MILITARY PERSONNEL AUTHORIZATIONS

Subtitle A—Active Forces

Sec. 401. End strengths for active forces.
Sec. 402. Revisions 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 2015 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. Authority to limit consideration for early retirement by selective retirement boards to particular warrant officer year groups and specialties.
Sec. 502. Relief from limits on percentage of officers who may be recommended for discharge during a fiscal year using enhanced authority for selective early discharges.
Sec. 503. Repeal of requirement for submission to Congress of annual reports on joint officer management and promotion policy objectives for joint officers.
Sec. 504. Options for Phase II of joint professional military education.
Sec. 505. Limitation on number of enlisted aides authorized for officers of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps.
Sec. 506. Required consideration of certain elements of command climate in performance appraisals of commanding officers.

Subtitle B—Reserve Component Personnel Management

Sec. 511. Retention on the reserve active-status list following nonselection for promotion of certain health professions officers and first lieutenants and lieutenants (junior grade) pursuing baccalaureate degrees.
Sec. 512. Chief of the National Guard Bureau role in assignment of Directors and Deputy Directors of the Army and Air National Guards.
Sec. 513. National Guard civil and defense support activities and related matters.

Subtitle C—General Service Authorities

Sec. 521. Procedures for judicial review of military personnel decisions relating to correction of military records.
Sec. 522. Additional required elements of Transition Assistance Program.
Sec. 523. Extension of authority to conduct career flexibility programs.
Sec. 524. Provision of information to members of the Armed Forces on privacy rights relating to receipt of mental health services.
Sec. 525. 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. 526. Department of Defense Senior Advisor on Professionalism.
Sec. 527. Removal of artificial barriers to the service of women in the Armed Forces.

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

Sec. 531. Improved Department of Defense information reporting and collection of domestic violence incidents involving members of the Armed Forces.
Sec. 532. Additional duty for judicial proceedings panel regarding use of mental health records by defense during preliminary hearing and court-martial proceedings.
Sec. 533. Applicability of sexual assault prevention and response and related military justice enhancements to military service academies.
Sec. 534. Consultation with victims of sexual assault regarding victims' preference for prosecution of offense by court-martial or civilian court.

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Sec. 4601. Military construction.
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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 2015 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 AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE LOW AIRCRAFT.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2015 for aircraft procurement, Army, for the modernization of the communications intelligence subsystem of airborne reconnaissance low aircraft may be obligated or expended until the Secretary of the Army submits to the congressional defense committees a report that—

(1) specifies which such subsystem will be used to modernize such aircraft;

(2) explains how such subsystem was selected;

(3) identifies the alternatives to such subsystem that the Secretary considered during such selection; and

(4) details how such subsystem will be integrated into the signals intelligence modernization plan of the Army.

SEC. 112. PLAN ON MODERNIZATION OF UH–60A AIRCRAFT OF ARMY NATIONAL GUARD.

(a) PLAN.—Not later than March 15, 2015, the Secretary of the Army shall submit to the congressional defense committees a prioritized plan for modernizing the entire fleet of UH–60A aircraft of the Army National Guard.

(b) ADDITIONAL ELEMENTS.—The plan under subsection (a) shall set forth the following:

(1) A detailed timeline for the modernization of the entire fleet of UH–60A aircraft of the Army National Guard.

(2) The number of UH–60L, UH–60L Digital, and UH–60M aircraft that the Army National Guard will possess upon completion of such modernization plan.

(3) The cost, by year, associated with such modernization plan.

Subtitle C—Navy Programs

SEC. 121. MULTIYEAR PROCUREMENT AUTHORITY FOR TOMAHAWK BLOCK IV MISSILES.

(a) AUTHORITY FOR MULTIYEAR PROCUREMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to section 2306b of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary of the Navy may enter into one or more multiyear contracts for a period of not more than five years, beginning with the fiscal year 2015 program year, for the procurement of Tomahawk block IV missiles.

(2) SUBMISSION OF WRITTEN CERTIFICATION BY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.—For purposes of carrying out subsection (i)(1) of such section 2306b with respect to a contract entered into under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall substitute ''the date that is 45 days before the date on which the Secretary enters into a contract under section 121 of the Howard P. 'Buck' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015'' for ''March 1 of the year in which the Secretary requests legislative authority to enter into such contract''.

(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 2015 is subject to the availability of appropriations for that purpose for such later fiscal year.

SEC. 122. CONSTRUCTION OF SAN ANTONIO CLASS AMPHIBIOUS SHIP.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Navy may enter into a contract beginning with the fiscal year 2015 program year for the procurement of one San Antonio class amphibious ship. The Secretary may employ incremental funding for such procurement.

(b) CONDITION ON 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 such contract for any fiscal year after fiscal year 2015 is subject to the availability of appropriations for that purpose for such fiscal year.

SEC. 123. ADDITIONAL OVERSIGHT REQUIREMENTS FOR THE UNDERSEA MOBILITY ACQUISITION PROGRAM OF THE UNITED STATES SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND.

(a) LIMITATION ON MILESTONE B DECISION.—The Commander of the United States Special Operations Command may not make any Milestone B acquisition decisions with respect to a covered element unless—

(1) the Commander has submitted to the congressional defense committees the transition plan under subsection (b)(2);

(2) the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics has submitted to such committees the certification under subsection (c)(1); and

(3) the Secretary of the Navy has completed the review under subsection (d)(1).

(b) TRANSITION PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commander shall develop a transition plan for undersea mobility capabilities that includes the following:

(A) A description of the current capabilities provided by covered elements as of the date of the plan.

(B) An identification and description of the requirements of the Commander for future undersea mobility platforms.

(C) An identification of resources necessary to fulfill the requirements identified in subparagraph (B).

(D) A description of the technology readiness levels of any covered element currently under development as of the date of the plan.

(E) An identification of any potential gaps or projected shortfall in capability, along with steps to mitigate any such gap or shortfall.

(F) Any other matters the Commander determines appropriate.

(2) SUBMISSION.—The Commander shall submit to the congressional defense committees the transition plan under paragraph (1).

(c) CERTIFICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided by paragraph (2), the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics shall certify an acquisition strategy for covered elements developed by the Commander if such strategy—

(A) is based on reasonable cost and schedule estimates to execute the product development and production plan;

(B) the technology in the program has been demonstrated in a relevant environment; and

(C) the program complies with all relevant policies, regulations, and directives of the Secretary of Defense.

(2) WAIVER.—The Secretary of Defense may waive the certification requirement in paragraph (1) if the Secretary—

(A) determines that such certification is not in the interests of the United States; and

(B) notifies the congressional defense committees of such determination, including justifications for making the waiver.

(d) REVIEW.—The Secretary of the Navy shall—

(1) review the transition plan under subsection (b)(1) and the acquisition strategy described in subsection (c)(1); and

(2) ensure that the development of requirements for the Navy and the acquisition plans of the Navy take into account such transition plan and acquisition strategy.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''covered element'' means any of the following elements of the undersea mobility acquisition program of the United States Special Operations Command:

(A) The dry combat submersible-light program.

(B) The dry combat submersible-medium program.

(C) The next-generation submarine shelter program.

(D) Any new dry combat submersible developed under the undersea mobility acquisition program of the United States Special Operations Command after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) The term ''Milestone B approval'' has the meaning given that term in section 2366(e) of title 10, United States Code.

(f) CONFORMING REPEAL.—Section 144 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1325) is repealed.

SEC. 124. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR MOORED TRAINING SHIP PROGRAM.

Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2015 for shipbuilding and construction, Navy, for design, conversion, modification, or construction relating to the moored training ship program of the Navy, not more than 80 percent may be obligated or expended until a period of 30 days has elapsed following the date on which the Secretary of Defense certifies to the congressional defense committees that—

(1) the Chairman of the Joint Requirements Oversight Council has reviewed and approved the need for two additional moored training ships;

(2) the Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation has reviewed and certified the cost estimates of the moored training ship program; and

(3) the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics has reviewed and approved the budget, schedule, and construction plans for such two additional moored training ships.

SEC. 125. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR MISSION MODULES FOR LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2015 for the procurement of additional mission modules for the Littoral Combat Ship program may be obligated or expended until the Secretary of the Navy submits to the congressional defense committees each of the following:

(1) The Milestone B program goals for cost, schedule, and performance for each increment.

(2) Certification by the Director of Operational Test and Evaluation with respect to the total number for each module type that is required to perform all necessary operational testing.

SEC. 126. EXTENSION OF LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP.

Section 124(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 693) is amended by striking ''this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2014'' and inserting ''this Act, the Howard P. 'Buck' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015, or otherwise made available for fiscal years 2014 or 2015''.

Subtitle D—Air Force Programs

SEC. 131. PROHIBITION ON CANCELLATION OR MODIFICATION OF AVIONICS MODERNIZATION PROGRAM FOR C–130 AIRCRAFT.

(a) PROHIBITION.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2015 for the Air Force may be used to—

(1) take any action to cancel or modify the avionics modernization program of record for C–130 aircraft; or

(2) initiate an alternative communication, navigation, surveillance, and air traffic management program for C–130 aircraft that is designed or intended to replace the avionics modernization program described in paragraph (1).

(b) LIMITATION.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2015 for operation and maintenance for the Office of the Secretary of the Air Force, 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 Air Force certifies to the congressional defense committees that the Secretary has obligated the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal years prior to fiscal year 2015 for the avionics modernization program of record for C–130 aircraft.

SEC. 132. PROHIBITION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR RETIREMENT OF A–10 AIRCRAFT.

(a) PROHIBITION.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2015 for the Department of Defense may be obligated or expended to retire A–10 aircraft.

(b) COMPTROLLER GENERAL STUDY.—

(1) STUDY.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study evaluating the platforms of the Air Force used, as of the date of the study, to conduct close air support missions.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the study under paragraph (1), including—

(A) the cost per airframe carrying out the close air support missions described in such paragraph;

(B) the capabilities of each platform evaluated under such study; and

(C) a determination by the Comptroller General with respect to whether such airframes other than A–10 aircraft are able to successfully carry out such close air support missions.

SEC. 133. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR RETIREMENT OF U–2 AIRCRAFT.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2015 for the Department of Defense may be obligated or expended to make significant changes to retire, prepare to retire, or place in storage U–2 aircraft.

SEC. 134. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR DIVESTMENT OR TRANSFER OF KC–10 AIRCRAFT.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2015 for the Air Force may be obligated or expended during such fiscal year to divest or transfer, or prepare to divest or transfer, KC–10 aircraft.

SEC. 135. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR DIVESTMENT OF E–3 AIRBORNE WARNING AND CONTROL SYSTEM AIRCRAFT.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2015 for the Department of Defense may be obligated or expended to divest more than four E–3 airborne warning and control system aircraft, or disestablish any units of the active or reserve components associated with such aircraft, until a period of 15 days has elapsed following the date on which the Secretary of the Air Force submits to the congressional defense committees a report consisting of—

(1) a certification that the Secretary is able to meet all priority requirements of the commanders of the combatant commands relating to such aircraft with a planned force of 24 such aircraft; and

(2) a detailed explanation how the Secretary will meet such requirements with such planned force.

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

SEC. 141. COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORT ON F–35 AIRCRAFT ACQUISITION PROGRAM.

(a) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than April 15, 2015, and each year thereafter until the F–35 aircraft acquisition program enters into full-rate production, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report reviewing such program.

(b) MATTERS INCLUDED.—Each report under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) The extent to which the F–35 aircraft acquisition program is meeting cost, schedule, and performance goals.

(2) The progress and results of developmental and operational testing.

(3) The progress of the procurement and manufacturing of F–35 aircraft.

(4) An assessment of any plans or efforts of the Secretary of Defense to improve the efficiency of the procurement and manufacturing of F–35 aircraft.

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 2015 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. PRELIMINARY DESIGN REVIEW OF PRESIDENTIAL AIRCRAFT RECAPITALIZATION PROGRAM.

The milestone decision authority (as defined in section 2366b(g) of title 10, United States

Code) may not make a waiver under section 2366b(d) of title 10, United States Code, with respect to the presidential aircraft recapitalization program of the Air Force.

SEC. 212. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR ARMORED MULTI-PURPOSE VEHICLE PROGRAM.

(a) LIMITATION.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2015 for research, development, test, and evaluation, Army, for the armored multi-purpose vehicle program, not more than 80 percent may be obligated or expended until the date on which the Secretary of the Army submits to the congressional defense committees the report under subsection (b)(1).

(b) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than March 1, 2015, the Secretary of the Army shall submit to the congressional defense committee a report on the armored multi-purpose vehicle program.

(2) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The report under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) An identification of the existing capability gaps of the M–113 family of vehicles assigned, as of the date of the report, to units outside of combat brigades.

(B) An identification of the mission roles that are in common between—

(i) such vehicles assigned to units outside of combat brigades; and

(ii) the vehicles examined in the armor brigade combat team during the armored multi-purpose vehicle analysis of alternatives.

(C) The estimated timeline and the rough order of magnitude of funding requirements associated with complete M–113 family of vehicles divestiture within the units outside of combat brigades and the risk associated with delaying the replacement of such vehicles.

(D) A description of the requirements for force protection, mobility, and size, weight, power, and cooling capacity for the mission roles of M–113 family of vehicles assigned to units outside of combat brigades.

(E) A discussion of the mission roles of the M–113 family of vehicles assigned to units outside of combat brigades that are comparable to the mission roles of the M–113 family of vehicles assigned to armor brigade combat teams.

(F) A discussion of whether a one-for-one replacement of the M–113 family of vehicles assigned to units outside of combat brigades is likely.

(G) With respect to mission roles, a discussion of any substantive distinctions that exist in the capabilities of the M–113 family of vehicles that are needed based on the level of the unit to which the vehicle is assigned (not including combat brigades).

(H) A discussion of the relative priority of fielding among the mission roles.

(I) An assessment for the feasibility of incorporating medical wheeled variants within the armor brigade combat teams.

SEC. 213. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR UNMANNED CARRIER-LAUNCHED AIRBORNE SURVEILLANCE AND STRIKE SYSTEM.

(a) LIMITATION.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2015 for research, development, test, and evaluation, Navy, for the unmanned carrier-launched airborne surveillance and strike system may be obligated or expended to award a contract for air vehicle segment development until a period of 15 days has elapsed following the date on which the Secretary of Defense submits the report under subsection (b).

(b) REPORT.—Not later than December 31, 2014, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report that—

(1) certifies that a review of the requirements for air vehicle segments of the unmanned carrier-launched surveillance and strike system is complete; and

(2) includes the results of such review.

SEC. 214. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS.

(a) LIMITATION.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2015 for research, development, test, and evaluation, Air Force, for imaging and targeting support of airborne reconnaissance systems, not more than 25 percent may be obligated or expended until the date on which the Secretary of the Air Force submits to the appropriate congressional committees—

(1) a detailed plan regarding using such funds for such purpose during fiscal year 2015; and

(2) a strategic plan for the funding of advanced airborne reconnaissance technologies supporting manned and unmanned systems.

(b) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the congressional defense committees; and

(2) the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

SEC. 215. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR WEATHER SATELLITE FOLLOW-ON SYSTEM.

(a) MANIFEST.—The Secretary of the Air Force shall—

(1) place the last remaining satellite of the defense meteorological satellite program on the launch manifest for the evolved expendable launch vehicle program; and

(2) establish an additional launch, for acquisition during fiscal year 2015, under the evolved expendable launch vehicle program using full and open competition among certified providers.

(b) LIMITATION.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2015 for research, development, test, and evaluation, Air Force, for the weather satellite follow-on system, not more than 25 percent may be obligated or expended until the date on which the Secretary of the Air Force submits to the congressional defense committees the plan under subsection (c).

(c) PLAN REQUIRED.—The Secretary of the Air Force shall develop a plan to meet the meteorological and oceanographic collection requirements of the Joint Requirements Oversight Council. The plan shall include the following:

(1) How the Secretary will launch and use existing assets of the defense meteorological satellite program.

(2) How the Secretary will use other sources of data, such as civil, commercial satellite weather data, and international partnerships, to meet such requirements.

(3) An explanation of the relevant costs and schedule.

(4) The requirements of the weather satellite follow-on system.

SEC. 216. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR SPACE-BASED INFRARED SYSTEMS SPACE DATA EXPLOITATION.

Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2015 for research, development, test, and evaluation, Air Force, for data exploitation under the space-based infrared systems, not more than 50 percent may be obligated or expended until the date on which the Secretary of the Air Force submits to the congressional defense committees certification that—

(1) such funds will be used in support of data exploitation of the current space-based infrared systems program of record, including the scanning and staring sensor; or

(2) the data from such program of record, including such scanning and starring sensor, is being fully exploited and no further efforts are warranted.

SEC. 217. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR HOSTED PAYLOAD AND WIDE FIELD OF VIEW TESTBED OF THE SPACE-BASED INFRARED SYSTEMS.

(a) LIMITATION.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2015 for research, development, test, and evaluation, Air Force, for the hosted payload and wide field of view testbed of the space-based infrared systems program, not more than 50 percent may be obligated or expended on alternative approaches to the program of record of such program until—

(1) the completion of the ongoing analysis of alternatives for such program of record; and

(2) a period of 60 days has elapsed following the date on which the Secretary of the Air Force and the Commander of the United States Strategic Command jointly provide to the appropriate congressional committees a briefing on the findings and recommendations of the Secretary and Commander under such analysis of alternatives, including the cost evaluation of the Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation.

(b) EXCEPTION.—The limitation in subsection (a) shall not apply to efforts to examine and develop technology insertion opportunities for the program of record specified in subsection (a).

(c) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the following:

(1) The congressional defense committees.

(2) The Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

(3) The Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

SEC. 218. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR PROTECTED TACTICAL DEMONSTRATION AND PROTECTED MILITARY SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS TESTBED OF THE ADVANCED EXTREMELY HIGH FREQUENCY PROGRAM.

(a) LIMITATION.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2015 for research, development, test, and evaluation, Air Force, for the protected tactical demonstration and protected military satellite communications testbed of the advanced extremely high frequency program, not more than 50 percent may be obligated or expended on alternative approaches to the program of record for such program until—

(1) the completion of the ongoing analysis of alternatives for such program of record; and

(2) a period of 60 days has elapsed following the date on which the Secretary of the Air Force and the Commander of the United States Strategic Command jointly provide to the congressional defense committees a briefing on the findings and recommendations of the Secretary and Commander under such analysis of alternatives, including the cost evaluation of the Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation.

(b) EXCEPTION.—The limitation in subsection (a) shall not apply to efforts to examine and develop technology insertion opportunities for the program of record specified in subsection (a).

Subtitle C—Other Matters

SEC. 221. REVISION TO THE SERVICE REQUIREMENT UNDER THE SCIENCE, MATHEMATICS, AND RESEARCH FOR TRANSFORMATION DEFENSE EDUCATION PROGRAM.

Subparagraph (B) of section 2192a(c)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''(B) in the case of a person not an employee of the Department of Defense, the person shall enter into a written agreement to accept and continue employment for the period of obligated service determined under paragraph (2)—

''(i) with the Department of Defense; or

''(ii) with a public or private entity or organization outside the Department if the Secretary of Defense determines that employment of the

person with such entity or organization for the purpose of such obligated service would provide a benefit to the Department.''.

SEC. 222. REVISION OF REQUIREMENT FOR ACQUISITION PROGRAMS TO MAINTAIN DEFENSE RESEARCH FACILITY RECORDS.

(a) REVISION OF FUNCTIONS OF DEFENSE RESEARCH FACILITIES.—Subsection (b) of section 2364 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3), by adding ''and'' after the semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (4)—

(A) by adding ''and issue'' between ''position'' and ''papers'';

(B) by striking ''combatant commands'' and inserting ''components of the Department of Defense''; and

(C) by striking ''; and'' and inserting a period; and

(3) by striking paragraph (5).

(b) DEFINITIONS.—Subsection (c) of such section is amended to read as follows:

''(c) DEFENSE RESEARCH FACILITY DEFINED.—In this section, the term 'defense research facility' means a Department of Defense facility which performs or contracts for the performance of—

''(1) basic research; or

''(2) applied research known as exploratory development.''.

SEC. 223. MODIFICATION TO COST-SHARING REQUIREMENT FOR PILOT PROGRAM TO INCLUDE TECHNOLOGY PROTECTION FEATURES DURING RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OF CERTAIN DEFENSE SYSTEMS.

Section 243(b) of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (10 U.S.C. 2358 note) is amended in the matter following paragraph (2) by striking ''at least one-half of the cost of such activities'' and inserting ''an appropriate share of the cost of such activities, as determined by the Secretary''.

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 2015 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. ELIMINATION OF FISCAL YEAR LIMITATION ON PROHIBITION OF PAYMENT OF FINES AND PENALTIES FROM THE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION ACCOUNT, DEFENSE.

Section 2703(f) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking ''for fiscal years 1995 through 2010,''; and

(2) by striking ''for fiscal years 1997 through 2010''.

SEC. 312. BIANNUAL CERTIFICATION BY COMMANDERS OF THE COMBATANT COMMANDS RELATING TO THE PROHIBITION ON THE DISPOSAL OF WASTE IN OPEN-AIR BURN PITS.

Paragraph (2) of subsection (a) of section 317 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 10 U.S.C. 2701 note) is amended to read as follows:

''(2) COMPLIANCE.—

''(A) CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE.—Except as provided under subparagraph (B), the commander of each combatant command that is engaged in a contingency operation shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives biannual certifications that covered waste under the jurisdiction of the commander has not been disposed of in violation of the regulations prescribed pursuant to paragraph (1) during the period covered by the certification.

''(B) NOTICE OF NONCOMPLIANCE.—If a commander determines that certification cannot be made under subparagraph (A) because, with respect to covered waste under the jurisdiction of the commander, no alternative disposal method was feasible for an open-air burn pit pursuant to regulations prescribed under paragraph (1), the commander shall notify the Secretary of Defense of such determination and the Secretary shall—

''(i) not later than 30 days after such determination is made, submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives notice of such determination, including the circumstances, reasoning, and methodology that led to such determination; and

''(ii) after notice is given under clause (i), for each subsequent 180-day-period during which covered waste is disposed of in the open-air burn pit covered by such notice, submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives the justifications of the Secretary for continuing to operate such open-air burn pit.''.

SEC. 313. EXCLUSIONS FROM DEFINITION OF "CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE" UNDER TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT AND REPORT ON LEAD AMMUNITION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—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''.

(b) ASSESSMENT AND REPORT.—Not later than September 30, 2015, the Secretary of the Army, in consultation with the Secretaries of the other military departments, shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report containing the results of an assessment conducted by the Secretary of each of the following:

(1) The total costs associated with the procurement of non-lead alternatives for small arms, broken down by type.

(2) The total costs associated with the qualification of non-lead alternatives for small arms, broken down by type.

(3) An assessment of the extent to which non-lead variants of ammunition exist for small arms, and to the extent such variants exist, the extent to which such variants meet service requirements and specifications.

SEC. 314. 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. 315. CONGRESSIONAL NOTICE OF BULK PURCHASE OF ALTERNATIVE FUELS FOR OPERATIONAL USE.

Not later than 60 days before making a bulk purchase of alternative fuels intended for operational use, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees notice of the intent to make such a purchase. Such notice shall include the total quantity of fuel, the cost, and the type of funding intended to be used to make the purchase.

SEC. 316. 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.

SEC. 317. LIMITATION ON PLAN, DESIGN, REFURBISHING, OR CONSTRUCTION OF BIOFUELS REFINERIES.

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.

Subtitle C—Logistics and Sustainment

SEC. 321. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT FOR STRATEGIC POLICY ON PREPOSITIONING OF MATERIEL AND EQUIPMENT.

Section 2229(a)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting ''support for crisis response elements,'' after ''service requirements,''.

SEC. 322. COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORTS ON DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PREPOSITIONING STRATEGIC POLICY AND PLAN FOR PREPOSITIONED STOCKS.

Subsection (c) of section 321 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66) is amended to read as follows:

''(c) COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORTS.—

''(1) INITIAL REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall review the implementation plan submitted under subsection (b) and the prepositioning strategic policy required under section 2229(a) of title 10, United States Code, as amended by subsection (a), and submit to the congressional defense committees a report describing the findings of such review and including any additional information relating to the prepositioning strategic policy and plan that the Comptroller General determines appropriate.

''(2) FOLLOW-UP REPORTS.—Following the submittal of the initial report required under paragraph (1), the Comptroller General shall conduct annual reviews, for each of the subsequent three years, of the progress of the Department of Defense in implementing the strategic policy and the Department plan for prepositioned stocks, and submit to the congressional defense committees a report containing an assessment of such progress, including any additional information related to the management of prepositioned stocks that the Comptroller General determines appropriate.''.

SEC. 323. PILOT PROGRAM ON PROVISION OF LOGISTIC SUPPORT FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF EXCESS DEFENSE ARTICLES TO ALLIED FORCES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense may establish a pilot program to provide logistic support for the conveyance of excess defense articles to allied forces participating in bilateral or multilateral training activities with the Armed Forces of the United States.

(b) LIMITATION.—In carrying out the pilot program under this section, the Secretary may only provide logistic support—

(1) in accordance with the Arms Export Control Act and other relevant export control laws of the United States;

(2) in accordance with section 516(c)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321j);

(3) in direct support of training activities—

(A) carried out in support of a contingency operation or a noncombat operation (including an operation in support of the provision of humanitarian or foreign disaster assistance, a country stabilization operation, or a peacekeeping operation under chapter VI or VII of the Charter of the United Nations); or

(B) if the Secretary determines that the provision of such support is in the best interest of the Armed Forces of the Unites States.

(c) LIMITATION.—The total value of logistic support provided under subsection (a)(1) in any fiscal year may not exceed $10,000,000.

(d) TERMINATION.—The authority to carry out the pilot program under this section shall terminate on September 30, 2016.

(e) REPORT.—Not later than December 31 of each year during which the Secretary carried out a pilot program under this section, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives a report on the pilot program under this section during the fiscal year preceding the fiscal year during which the report is submitted. Each such report shall contain each of the following for the fiscal year covered by the report:

(1) Each nation for which logistic support was provided under the pilot program.

(2) For each such nation, a description of the type and value of logistic support, and the excess defense article or articles conveyed.

(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''logistics support'' means—

(A) the use of military transportation and cargo-handling assets, including aircraft;

(B) materiel support in the form of fuel, petroleum, oil, or lubricants; and

(C) commercially contracted transportation.

(2) The term ''excess defense article'' has the meaning given such term in section 516(c)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321j).

Subtitle D—Reports

SEC. 331. REPEAL OF ANNUAL REPORT ON DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE OPERATION AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR MILITARY MUSEUMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 489 of title 10, United States Code, is repealed.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 23 of such title is amended by striking the item relating to section 489.

SEC. 332. REPORT ON ENDURING REQUIREMENTS AND ACTIVITIES CURRENTLY FUNDED THROUGH AMOUNTS AUTHORIZED TO BE APPROPRIATED FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than the date of the submission of the President's budget for a fiscal year under section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, for fiscal year 2016, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report that includes each of the following:

(1) A list of enduring mission requirements, equipping, training, sustainment, and other operation and maintenance activities of the military departments, combat support agencies, and Department of Defense that are funded through amounts authorized to be appropriated for overseas contingency operations.

(2) The amounts appropriated for fiscal year 2014 for the activities described in paragraph (1).

(3) The amounts provided in the budget for fiscal year 2015 submitted to Congress by the President under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code.

(4) A three-year plan to migrate the requirements and activities on the list described in paragraph (1) to be funded other than through amounts authorized to be appropriated for overseas contingency operations.

(b) DEFINITION OF ENDURING.—For purposes of this section, the term ''enduring'' means planned to continue to exist beyond the last day of the period covered by the future-years defense program under section 221 of title 10, United States Code, in effect as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 333. ARMY ASSESSMENT OF THE REGIONALLY ALIGNED FORCE.

At the same time as the President transmits to Congress the budget for fiscal 2016 year under section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, the Secretary of the Army shall submit to the congressional defense committees an assessment of how the Army has—

(1) captured and incorporated lessons learned through the initial employment of the regionally aligned force in the United States Africa Command area of responsibility;

(2) institutionalized and improved predeployment training;

(3) improved the coordination of activities between special operations forces, Army regionally aligned units, contractors of the Department of State, contractors of the Department of Defense, the geographic combatant commands, the Joint Staff, and international partners;

(4) accounted for all the various funding streams used to fund regionally aligned force activities, including the amount of funds expended from each account;

(5) assessed the impacts associated with long-term commitments of regionally aligned forces to meet security cooperation requirements;

(6) maintained high levels of core mission readiness while supporting geographic combatant commander requirements through regionally aligned force activities;

(7) planned for expansion of the regionally aligned force model; and

(8) planned to retain regional expertise within units habitually aligned to a specific region.

SEC. 334. REPORT ON IMPACTS OF FUNDING REDUCTIONS ON MILITARY READINESS.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) shall report to the congressional defense committees on the readiness and cost impacts, both immediate and long-term, for the military services, the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the Defense Agencies, of the reductions in funding required in section 4301 of this Act. Such report shall address each of the following categories:

(1) Reduction in contracts for Other Services, including—

(A) impacts on mission execution and effectiveness

(B) subsistence and support of persons, including submarine galley maintenance in support of the Navy fleets;

(C) the credentialing of health, legal, engineering, and acquisition professionals, including licenses, certifications, and national board examinations;

(D) continuing education for military service members and their families, including tuition assistance and completion of graduate degrees, including correspondence courses;

(E) scholarships, instructor pay, and textbooks for Reserve Officer Training Corps and Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps programs;

(F) installation family support programs;

(G) general training, including training outside normal occupational specialties such as cultural and language training for deploying forces;

(H) physical fitness services;

(I) the annual audit of financial records and annual review of acquisition programs;

(J) drivers for security details;

(K) foreign national indirect hires;

(L) port visit costs and port visit security;

(M) Defense Travel System afloat support;

(N) engineering readiness assessment teams;

(O) sexual assault and suicide prevention and response programs;

(P) student meal programs and educational assistance purchases;

(Q) employer support to the National Guard and Reserve;

(R) Yellow Ribbon Reintegration Program; and

(S) network programming activities, database sustainment, and improvement.

(2) Reductions in contracts for facility sustainment, restoration, and modernization, including—

(A) impacts to mission execution and effectiveness;

(B) impacts to life, health and safety, including fire and emergency services;

(C) impacts to training;

(D) deferrals of repairs or upgrades to mission-critical infrastructure, including roads, electrical systems, heating and air conditioning systems, and buildings;

(E) deferrals of repairs or upgrades to airfield runways, taxiways and aprons;

(F) installation security through the deferrals of repairs, replacements or reconfigurations of gates or other installation security components;

(G) base operations due to deferral of facility renovations, consolidations, conversions, or demolitions;

(H) operation of dining facilities;

(I) utility privatization;

(J) deferrals of repair and renovation of barracks;

(K) facilities engineering services;

(L) dredging of navigation channels;

(M) execution of the minimum six percent capital investment program required under section 2476 of title 10, United States Code; and

(N) maintenance, repairs, and modernization of Department of Defense dependent schools in Europe and the Pacific and defense domestic dependent elementary schools.

(3) Reductions in civilian personnel, including—

(A) mission execution and effectiveness;

(B) the ability to recruit, hire, and train civilian employees;

(C) the cost of overtime that will be generated as a result of unfilled civilian personnel billets;

(D) the morale of the civilian workforce; and

(E) the ability to execute reductions in force within the fiscal year.

(4) Reductions in unobligated balances of prior-year funding, including:

(A) mission execution and effectiveness; and

(B) the ability to execute reductions within the fiscal year.

(5) Any other information that the Under Secretary determines is relevant to enhancing the committees' understanding of the impacts of the required reductions in funding.

(b) FORM OF REPORT.—The Comptroller General may report to the congressional defense committees, as required by subsection (a), either by providing a briefing or a written report.

Subtitle E—Limitations and Extensions of Authority

SEC. 341. LIMITATION ON AUTHORITY TO ENTER INTO A CONTRACT FOR THE SUSTAINMENT, MAINTENANCE, REPAIR, OR OVERHAUL OF THE F117 ENGINE.

The Secretary of the Air Force may not enter into a contract for the sustainment, maintenance, repair, or overhaul of the F117 engine until the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics certifies to the congressional defense committees that the Secretary of the Air Force has structured the contract in such a way that provides the Secretary of the Air Force the required insight into all aspects of F117 system, subsystem, components, and subcomponents regarding historical usage rates, cost, price, expected and actual service-life, and supply chain management data sufficient to determine that the Secretary of the Air Force is paying a fair and reasonable price for F117 sustainment, maintenance, repair, and overhaul as compared to the PW2000 commercial-derivative engine sustainment price for sustainment, maintenance, repair, and overhaul in the private sector. The Secretary may waive the limitation in the preceding sentence to enter into a contract if the Secretary determines that such a waiver is in the interest of national security.

Subtitle F—Other Matters

SEC. 351. CLARIFICATION OF AUTHORITY RELATING TO PROVISION OF INSTALLATION-SUPPORT SERVICES THROUGH INTERGOVERNMENTAL SUPPORT AGREEMENTS.

(i) TRANSFER OF SECTION 2336 TO CHAPTER 159.—

(1) TRANSFER AND REDESIGNATION.—Section 2336 of title 10, United States Code, is transferred to chapter 159 of such title, inserted after section 2678, and redesignated as section 2679.

(2) REVISED SECTION HEADING.—The heading of such section, as so transferred and redesignated, is amended to read as follows:

"§ 2679. Installation-support services: intergovernmental support agreements".

(b) CLARIFYING AMENDMENTS.—Such section, as so transferred and redesignated, is further amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''The Secretary concerned'' and inserting ''Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary concerned''; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by striking ''Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an'' and inserting ''An'';

(ii) by striking subparagraph (A); and

(iii) by redesignating subparagraphs (B) and (C) as subparagraphs (A) and (B) respectively; and

(2) by adding at the end of subsection (e) the following new paragraph:

''(4) The term 'intergovernmental support agreement' means a legal instrument reflecting a relationship between the Secretary concerned and a State or local government that contains such terms and conditions as the Secretary concerned considers appropriate for the purposes of this section and necessary to protect the interests of the United States.''.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 137 of such title is amended by striking the item relating to section 2336.

(2) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 159 of such title is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 2678 the following new item:

''2679. Installation-support Services: intergovernmental support agreements.''.

SEC. 352. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON ACCESS TO TRAINING RANGES WITHIN UNITED STATES PACIFIC COMMAND AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Reliable access to military training ranges is an essential component of military readiness.

(2) The training opportunities provided by military training ranges are critical to maintaining the technical and operational superiority of the Armed Forces.

(3) The 2014 Quadrennial Defense Review states that the operational readiness of the Armed Forces hinges on unimpeded access to land, air, and sea training and test space.

(4) The 2014 Quadrennial Defense Review states that United States forces in the Asia-Pacific region ''will resume regular bilateral and multilateral training exercises, pursue increased training opportunities to improve capabilities and capacity of partner nations, as well as support humanitarian, disaster relief, counterterrorism, and other operations that contribute to the stability of the region''.

(5) A number of critical military training ranges, including the Pohakuloa Training Center in Hawaii, are located within the United States Pacific Command area of responsibility providing units from all the military services, as well as allied and partner militaries with realistic joint and combined arms training opportunities.

(6) Due to the ''tyranny of distance'' in the Asia-Pacific region, there are significant challenges in transporting equipment and personnel to the various military training ranges within the United States Pacific Command area of responsibility.

(7) The Department of Defense continues a number of efforts aimed at preserving military training ranges, while also minimizing the environmental effects of training activities.

(8) The Department of Defense has a variety of authorities that may be used to mitigate encroachment on military testing and training missions.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—In light of the findings specified in subsection (a), it is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Defense should—

(1) ensure that members of the Armed Forces continue to have reliable access to military training ranges;

(2) optimize the use of multilateral, joint training facilities overseas in order to increase readiness and interoperability with allies and partners of the United States;

(3) utilize a full range of assets, including both air- and sea-based assets, including inactive Joint High Speed Vessels, to improve accessibility to military training areas within the United States Pacific Command area of responsibility;

(4) provide stable budget authority for long-term investments in range and test center infrastructure to lower the cost of access to the ranges and training centers;

(5) take appropriate action to identify and leverage existing authorities and programs, as well as work with State and municipalities to leverage their authorities, to mitigate encroachment or other challenges that have the potential to impact future access or operations on military training ranges;

(6) maximize the use of the United States Pacific Command training ranges, including Pohakuloa Training Center in Hawaii, by the military departments and increase the use of such training ranges for bilateral and multilateral exercises with regional allies and partners; and

(7) take appropriate action to leverage existing authorities and programs, as well as work with local governments to leverage their authorities, to address any challenges that have the potential to impede future access to or operations on military training ranges.

SEC. 353. MANAGEMENT OF CONVENTIONAL AMMUNITION INVENTORY.

(a) CONSOLIDATION OF DATA.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics, in conjunction with the Secretaries of the Army, Air Force, and Navy, shall issue Department-wide guidance and designate an authoritative database on conventional ammunition. Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary shall notify the congressional defense committees on what database has been designated under this subsection.

(b) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Secretary of the Army will include in its annual ammunition inventory reports information on all available ammunition for use during the redistribution process, including ammunition that was unclaimed in a during a year before the year during which the report is submitted by another service and categorized for disposal.

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, 2015, as follows:

(1) The Army, 490,000.

(2) The Navy, 323,600.

(3) The Marine Corps, 184,100.

(4) The Air Force, 311,220.

SEC. 402. REVISIONS 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, 490,000.

''(2) For the Navy, 323,600.

''(3) For the Marine Corps, 184,100.

''(4) For the Air Force, 310,900.''.

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, 2015, as follows:

(1) The Army National Guard of the United States, 350,200.

(2) The Army Reserve, 202,000.

(3) The Navy Reserve, 57,300.

(4) The Marine Corps Reserve, 39,200.

(5) The Air National Guard of the United States, 105,000.

(6) The Air Force Reserve, 67,100.

(7) The Coast Guard Reserve, 7,000.

(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, 2015, 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, 31,385.

(2) The Army Reserve, 16,261.

(3) The Navy Reserve, 9,973.

(4) The Marine Corps Reserve, 2,261.

(5) The Air National Guard of the United States, 14,704.

(6) The Air Force Reserve, 2,830.

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 2015 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, 7,895.

(3) For the Air National Guard of the United States, 21,792.

(4) For the Air Force Reserve, 9,789.

SEC. 414. FISCAL YEAR 2015 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, 2015, 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, 2015, 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, 2015, 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 2015, 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 2015 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 2015.

TITLE V—MILITARY PERSONNEL POLICY

Subtitle A—Officer Personnel Policy Generally

SEC. 501. AUTHORITY TO LIMIT CONSIDERATION FOR EARLY RETIREMENT BY SELECTIVE RETIREMENT BOARDS TO PARTICULAR WARRANT OFFICER YEAR GROUPS AND SPECIALTIES.

Section 581(d) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (3);

(2) by designating the second sentence of paragraph (1) as paragraph (2); and

(3) in paragraph (2), as so designated—

(A) by striking ''the list shall include each'' and inserting ''the list shall include—

''(A) the name of each'';

(B) by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; or''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(B) with respect to a group of warrant officers designated under subparagraph (A) who are in a particular grade and competitive category, only those warrant officers in that grade and competitive category who are also in a particular year group or specialty, or any combination thereof determined by the Secretary.''.

SEC. 502. RELIEF FROM LIMITS ON PERCENTAGE OF OFFICERS WHO MAY BE RECOMMENDED FOR DISCHARGE DURING A FISCAL YEAR USING ENHANCED AUTHORITY FOR SELECTIVE EARLY DISCHARGES.

Section 638a(d) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (3); and

(2) by redesignating paragraphs (4) and (5) as paragraphs (3) and (4), respectively.

SEC. 503. REPEAL OF REQUIREMENT FOR SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS OF ANNUAL REPORTS ON JOINT OFFICER MANAGEMENT AND PROMOTION POLICY OBJECTIVES FOR JOINT OFFICERS.

(a) REPEAL OF ANNUAL REPORTS.—

(1) JOINT OFFICER MANAGEMENT.—Section 667 of title 10, United States Code, is repealed.

(2) PROMOTION POLICY OBJECTIVES FOR JOINT OFFICERS.—Section 662 of such title is amended—

(A) by striking ''(a) QUALIFICATIONS.—''; and

(B) by striking subsection (b).

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 38 of such title is amended by striking the item relating to section 667.

SEC. 504. OPTIONS FOR PHASE II OF JOINT PROFESSIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION.

Section 2154(a)(2) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''consisting of a joint professional military education curriculum'' and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting the following: ''consisting of—

''(A) a joint professional military education curriculum taught in residence at the Joint Forces Staff College or a senior level service school that has been designated and certified by the Secretary of Defense as a joint professional military education institution; or

''(B) a senior level service course of at least ten months that has been designated and certified by the Secretary of Defense as a joint professional military education course.''.

SEC. 505. LIMITATION ON NUMBER OF ENLISTED AIDES AUTHORIZED FOR OFFICERS OF THE ARMY, NAVY, AIR FORCE, AND MARINE CORPS.

(a) MODIFICATION OF CURRENT LIMITATION.—Section 981 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''the sum of (1)'' and all that follows through the period at end of the subsection and inserting the following: ''the sum of—

''(1) two times the number of officers serving on active duty at the end of the preceding fiscal year in the grade of general or admiral; and

''(2) the number of officers serving on active duty at the end of the preceding fiscal year in the grade of lieutenant general or vice admiral.''; and

(2) in subsection (b), by striking ''Not more than 300 enlisted members'' and inserting ''Not more than the lesser of 300 enlisted members or the number of enlisted members determined for a fiscal year under subsection (a)''.

(b) ANNUAL REPORT.—Such section is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(c) Not later than March 1 of each year, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report specifying—

''(1) the total number of enlisted members assigned to duty at any time during the previous fiscal year as enlisted aides for officers of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps; and

''(2) the number of authorized enlisted aides by each general officer and flag officer position during the previous fiscal year.''.

SEC. 506. REQUIRED CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN ELEMENTS OF COMMAND CLIMATE IN PERFORMANCE APPRAISALS OF COMMANDING OFFICERS.

The Secretary of a military department shall ensure that the performance appraisal of a commanding officer in an Armed Force under the jurisdiction of that Secretary indicates the extent to which the commanding officer has or has not established a command climate in which—

(1) allegations of sexual assault are properly managed and fairly evaluated; and

(2) a victim of criminal activity, including sexual assault, can report the criminal activity without fear of retaliation, including ostracism and group pressure from other members of the command.

Subtitle B—Reserve Component Personnel Management

SEC. 511. RETENTION ON THE RESERVE ACTIVE-STATUS LIST FOLLOWING NONSELECTION FOR PROMOTION OF CERTAIN HEALTH PROFESSIONS OFFICERS AND FIRST LIEUTENANTS AND LIEUTENANTS (JUNIOR GRADE) PURSUING BACCALAUREATE DEGREES.

(a) RETENTION OF CERTAIN FIRST LIEUTENANTS AND LIEUTENANTS (JUNIOR GRADE) FOLLOWING NONSELECTION FOR PROMOTION.—Subsection (a)(1) of section 14701 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking ''A reserve officer of'' and inserting ''(A) A reserve officer of the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps described in subparagraph (B) who is required to be removed from the reserve active-status list under section 14504 of this title, or a reserve officer of'';

(2) by striking ''of this title may, subject to the needs of the service and to section 14509 of this title,'' and inserting ''of this title, may'';

(3) by adding at the end the following new subparagraphs:

''(B) A reserve officer covered by this subparagraph is a reserve officer of the Army, Air Force, or Marine Corps who holds the grade of first lieutenant, or a reserve officer of the Navy who holds the grade of lieutenant (junior grade), and who—

''(i) is a health professions officer; or

''(ii) is actively pursuing an undergraduate program of education leading to a baccalaureate degree.

''(C) The consideration of a reserve officer for continuation on the reserve active-status list pursuant to this paragraph is subject to the needs of the service and to section 14509 of this title.''.

(b) RETENTION OF HEALTH PROFESSIONS OFFICERS.—Such section is further amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (c); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (a) the following new subsection (b):

''(b) CONTINUATION OF HEALTH PROFESSIONS OFFICERS.—(1) Notwithstanding subsection (a)(6), a health professions officer obligated to a period of service incurred under section 16201 of this title who is required to be removed from the reserve active-status list under section 14504, 14505, 14506, or 14507 of this title and who has not completed a service obligation incurred under section 16201 of this title shall be retained on the reserve active-status list until the completion of such service obligation and then discharged, unless sooner retired or discharged under another provision of law.

''(2) The Secretary concerned may waive the applicability of paragraph (1) to any officer if the Secretary determines that completion of the service obligation of that officer is not in the best interest of the service.

''(3) A health professions officer who is continued on the reserve active-status list under this subsection who is subsequently promoted or whose name is on a list of officers recommended for promotion to the next higher grade is not required to be discharged or retired upon completion of the officer's service obligation. Such officer may continue on the reserve active-status list as other officers of the same grade unless separated under another provision of law.''.

SEC. 512. CHIEF OF THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU ROLE IN ASSIGNMENT OF DIRECTORS AND DEPUTY DIRECTORS OF THE ARMY AND AIR NATIONAL GUARDS.

(a) RECOMMENDATION BY CHIEF OF THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU.—Paragraph (1) of section 10506(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''selected by the Secretary of the Army'' and inserting ''recommended by the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, in consultation with the Secretary of the Army,''; and

(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''selected by the Secretary of the Air Force'' and inserting ''recommended by the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, in consultation with the Secretary of the Air Force,''.

(b) ASSISTANCE TO CHIEF OF THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU.—Paragraph (2) of such section is amended by striking ''The officers so selected'' and inserting ''The Director and Deputy Director, Army National Guard, and the Director and Deputy Director, Air National Guard,''.

(c) CONDITION ON ASSIGNMENT AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Paragraph (3) of such section is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''The President'' and inserting ''Consistent with paragraph (1), the President'';

(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''the Secretary of the military department concerned'' and inserting ''the Chief of the National Guard Bureau as provided in paragraph (1)'';

(3) by striking subparagraph (D); and

(4) by redesignating subparagraph (E) as subparagraph (D).

SEC. 513. NATIONAL GUARD CIVIL AND DEFENSE SUPPORT ACTIVITIES AND RELATED MATTERS.

(a) OPERATIONAL USE OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 1 of title 32, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 116. OPERATIONAL USE OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—This section authorizes the operational use of the National Guard and recognizes that the basic premise of both the National Incident Management System and the National Response Framework is that—

''(1) incidents are typically managed at the local level first; and

''(2) local jurisdictions retain command, control, and authority over response activities for their jurisdictional areas.

''(b) ASSISTANCE TO CIVILIAN FIREFIGHTING ORGANIZATIONS.—

''(1) ASSISTANCE AUTHORIZED.—Members and units of the National Guard shall be authorized to support firefighting operations, missions, or activities, including aerial firefighting employment of the Modular Airborne Firefighting System (MAFFS), undertaken in support of a civilian authority or a State or Federal agency.

''(2) ROLE OF GOVERNOR AND STATE ADJUTANT GENERAL.—For the purposes of paragraph (1)—

''(A) the Governor of a State shall be the principal civilian authority; and

''(B) the adjutant general of the State shall be the principal military authority, when acting in his or her State capacity, and has the primary authority to mobilize members and units of the National Guard of the State in any duty status under this title the adjutant general deems appropriate to employ necessary forces when funds to perform such operations, missions, or activities are reimbursed.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

''116. Operational use of the National Guard.''.

(b) ACTIVE GUARD AND RESERVE (AGR) SUPPORT.—Section 328(b) of title 32, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting ''duty as specified in section 116(b) of this title or may perform'' after ''subsection (a) may perform''; and

(2) by inserting ''(A) and (B)'' after '' specified in section 502(f)(2)''.

(c) FEDERAL TECHNICIANS SUPPORT.—Section 709(a)(3) of title 32, United States Code, is amended by inserting ''duty as specified in section 116(b) of this title or'' after ''(3) the performance of''.

Subtitle C—General Service Authorities

SEC. 521. 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 of a military department or the Secretary of Homeland Security pursuant to section 1034(g) of this title.

''(C) A final decision issued by the Secretary of Defense pursuant to section 1034(h) of this title.

''(D) A final decision issued by the Secretary concerned pursuant to section 1554a 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 sections 1552 or 1554a 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(h) of this title, the petitioner is not required to seek such review before obtaining judicial review, but if the petitioner seeks 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(h) 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 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 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 either under a court order or under a subsequent administrative determination, other than payments made under—

''(i) chapter 61 of this title to a claimant who prior to such records correction final decision, was not the subject of a decision by a physical evaluation board or by any other board authorized to grant disability payments to the claimant; or

''(ii) chapter 73 of this title.

''(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 (g) 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 written 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 (h) 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 written 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 (i) and (j) as subsections (j) and (k), respectively; and

(B) by inserting after subsection (h) the following new subsection (i):

''(i) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—(1) A decision of the Secretary of Defense under subsection (h) 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 (h) was not sought, a decision of the Secretary of a military department under subsection (g) 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 (g) 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 written 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) JUDICIAL REVIEW OF CORRECTIONS RECOMMENDED BY THE PHYSICAL DISABILITY BOARD OF REVIEW.—Section 1554a of such title is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (h); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (e) the following new subsections (f) and (g):

''(f) RECORD OF DECISION AND NOTIFICATION.—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 shall provide to the member or former member—

''(1) a concise written statement of the basis for the decision; and

''(2) a written 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.

''(g) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—A decision by the Secretary concerned under this section shall be subject to judicial review only as provided in section 1560 of this title.''.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE AND APPLICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and shall apply to all final decisions of the Secretary of Defense under section 1034(h) of title 10, United States Code, and of the Secretary of a military department and the Secretary of Homeland Security under sections 1034(g), 1552, or 1554a 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).

(f) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Secretary of the military department concerned and, in the case of the Coast Guard, the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating 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. 522. ADDITIONAL REQUIRED ELEMENTS OF TRANSITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

(a) INFORMATION ON EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE AND OTHER AVAILABLE BENEFITS.—Section 1144 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (c), (d), and (e), as subsections (d), (e), and (f), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (b) the following new subsection (c):

''(c) ADDITIONAL ELEMENTS OF PROGRAM.—The mandatory program carried out by this section also shall include the following:

''(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.

''(2) Instruction in the benefits under laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs and in other subjects determined to be appropriate 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 subsection (c) of such section, as added by subsection (a), by not later than April 1, 2016.

SEC. 523. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO CONDUCT CAREER FLEXIBILITY PROGRAMS.

(a) DURATION OF PROGRAM AUTHORITY.—Subsection (m) of section 533 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417; 10 U.S.C. prec. 701 note), as amended by section 531(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1403) and redesignated by section 522(a)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1722), is amended by striking ''December 31, 2015'' and inserting ''December 31, 2019''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—Subsection (k) of section 533 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009, as amended by section 531(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''and 2017'' and inserting '', 2017, and 2019''; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking ''March 1, 2019'' and inserting ''March 1, 2020''.

SEC. 524. PROVISION OF INFORMATION TO MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES ON PRIVACY RIGHTS RELATING TO RECEIPT OF MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

(a) PROVISION OF INFORMATION REQUIRED.—The Secretaries of the military departments shall ensure that the information described in subsection (b) is provided—

(1) to each officer candidate during initial training;

(2) to each recruit during basic training; and

(3) to other members of the Armed Forces at such times as the Secretary of Defense considers appropriate.

(b) REQUIRED INFORMATION.—The information required to be provided under subsection (a) shall include information on the applicability of Department of Defense Directive 6025.18 and other regulations regarding privacy prescribed pursuant to the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–191) to records regarding a member of the Armed Forces seeking and receiving mental health services.

SEC. 525. 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. 526. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SENIOR ADVISOR ON PROFESSIONALISM.

(a) INITIAL CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT.—In the development of the roles, responsibilities, and goals of the Department of Defense Senior Advisor on Professionalism to strengthen professionalism programs in the Department of Defense, the Secretary of Defense shall communicate with the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives regarding the mission, goals, and metrics for the Senior Advisor on Professionalism.

(b) INITIAL REVIEW BY SENIOR ADVISOR ON PROFESSIONALISM.—Upon appointment of the Senior Advisor on Professionalism, the Senior Advisor on Professionalism shall—

(1) conduct a preliminary review of the effectiveness of current programs and controls of the Department of Defense and the military departments regarding professionalism; and

(2) submit, not later than September 1, 2015, to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives recommendations to strengthen professionalism programs in the Department of Defense.

SEC. 527. REMOVAL OF ARTIFICIAL BARRIERS TO THE SERVICE OF WOMEN IN THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) VALIDATION AND OVERSIGHT OF GENDER-NEUTRAL OCCUPATIONAL STANDARDS.—

(1) VALIDATION; PURPOSE.—The Secretary of Defense shall direct the Secretary of each military department to validate the gender-neutral

occupational standards used by the Armed Forces under the jurisdiction of that Secretary for the purpose of ensuring that the standards—

(A) are consistent with section 543 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994 (Public Law 103–160; 10 U.S.C. 113 note), as amended by section 523 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 756), which requires gender-neutral occupational standards, requiring performance outcome-based standards for the successful accomplishment of the necessary and required specific tasks associated with the qualifications and duties performed;

(B) accurately predict performance of actual, regular, and recurring duties of a military occupation; and

(C) are applied equitably to measure individual capabilities.

(2) ROLE OF INDEPENDENT RESEARCH ENTITY.—To comply with paragraph (1), the Secretaries of the military departments shall work with an independent research entity identified by the Secretaries.

(b) INFANTRY TRAINING COURSES.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Navy shall provide the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives with a briefing on the Marine Corps research involving female members of the Marine Corps who volunteer for the Infantry Officers Course (IOC), the enlisted infantry training course (ITB), and the Ground Combat Element Experimental Task-Force (GCEXTF) for the purpose of—

(1) determining what metrics the Marine Corps used to develop the research requirements and elements for the Marine Corps Expanded Entry-Level Training Research;

(2) indicating what is being evaluated during these research studies, along with how long both research studies will last; and

(3) identifying how data gathered during the research studies will be used to open infantry and other closed occupations.

(c) FEMALE PERSONAL PROTECTION GEAR.—The Secretary of Defense shall direct each Secretary of a military department to take immediate steps to ensure that properly designed and fitted combat equipment is available and distributed to female members of the Armed Forces under the jurisdiction of that Secretary.

(d) REVIEW OF OUTREACH AND RECRUITMENT EFFORTS FOCUSED ON OFFICERS.—

(1) REVIEW REQUIRED.—The Comptroller General of United States shall conduct a review of Services' Outreach and Recruitment Efforts gauged toward women representation in the officer corps.

(2) ELEMENTS OF REVIEW.—In conducting the review under this subsection, the Comptroller General shall—

(A) identify and evaluate current initiatives the Armed Forces are using to increase accession of women into the officer corps;

(B) identify new recruiting efforts to increase accessions of women into the officer corps specifically at the military service academies, Officer Candidate Schools, Officer Training Schools, the Academy of Military Science, and Reserve Officer Training Corps; and

(C) identify efforts, resources, and funding required to increase military service academy accessions by women by an additional 20 percent.

(3) SUBMISSION OF RESULTS.—Not later than April 1, 2015, the Comptroller General shall submit to Congress a report containing the results of the review under this subsection.

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

SEC. 531. IMPROVED DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INFORMATION REPORTING AND COLLECTION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INCIDENTS INVOLVING MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) DATA REPORTING AND COLLECTION IMPROVEMENTS.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall develop a comprehensive management plan to address deficiencies in the reporting of information on incidents of domestic violence involving members of the Armed Forces for inclusion in the Department of Defense database on domestic violence incidents required by section 1562 of title 10, United States Code, to ensure that the database provides an accurate count of domestic violence incidents and any consequent disciplinary action.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 543(a) of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111–383; 10 U.S.C. 1562 note) is amended by striking paragraph (1).

SEC. 532. ADDITIONAL DUTY FOR JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS PANEL REGARDING USE OF MENTAL HEALTH RECORDS BY DEFENSE DURING PRELIMINARY HEARING AND COURT-MARTIAL PROCEEDINGS.

(a) REVIEW REQUIRED.—The independent panel established by the Secretary of Defense under section 576(a)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1758), known as the ''judicial proceedings panel'', shall conduct a review and assessment of—

(1) the impact of the use of mental health records by the defense during the preliminary hearing conducted under section 832 of title 10, United States Code (article 32 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice), and during court-martial proceedings; and

(2) the use of mental health records in civilian criminal legal proceedings in order to identify any significant discrepancies between the two legal systems.

(b) SUBMISSION OF RESULTS.—The judicial proceedings panel shall include the results of the review and assessment in one of the reports required by section 576(c)(2)(B) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013.

SEC. 533. APPLICABILITY OF SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION AND RESPONSE AND RELATED MILITARY JUSTICE ENHANCEMENTS TO MILITARY SERVICE ACADEMIES.

The Secretary of the military department concerned and, in the case of the Coast Guard Academy, the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating shall ensure that the provisions of title XVII of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 950), including amendments made by that title, apply to the United States Military Academy, the Naval Academy, the Air Force Academy, and the Coast Guard Academy.

SEC. 534. CONSULTATION WITH VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT REGARDING VICTIMS' PREFERENCE FOR PROSECUTION OF OFFENSE BY COURT-MARTIAL OR CIVILIAN COURT.

(a) LEGAL CONSULTATION BETWEEN SPECIAL VICTIMS' COUNSEL AND VICTIM OF SEXUAL ASSAULT.—Subsection (b) of section 1044e of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (6), (7), (8), and (9) as paragraphs (7), (8), (9), and (10), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (5) the following new paragraph (6):

''(6) Legal consultation regarding the advantages and disadvantages of prosecution of the alleged sex-related offense by court-martial or by a civilian court with jurisdiction over the offense before the victim expresses a preference as to the prosecution authority pursuant to the process required by subsection (e)(3).''.

(b) PROCESS TO DISCERN VICTIM PREFERENCE.—Subsection (e) of such section is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(3) The Secretary concerned shall establish a process to ensure consultation with a victim of an alleged sex-related offense that occurs in the United States to discern the victim's preference regarding prosecution authority, regardless of whether the report of that offense is restricted or unrestricted.''.

SEC. 535. ENFORCEMENT OF CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS RELATED TO PROTECTIONS AFFORDED BY CERTAIN MILITARY RULES OF EVIDENCE.

Section 806b of title 10, United States Code (article 6b of the Uniform Code of Military Justice), is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(e) ENFORCEMENT BY COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEALS.—(1) If the victim of an offense under this chapter believes that a court-martial ruling violates the victim's rights afforded by a Military Rule of Evidence specified in paragraph (2), the victim may petition the Court of Criminal Appeals for a writ of mandamus to require the court-martial to comply with the Military Rule of Evidence. The Court of Criminal Appeals may issue the writ on the order of a single judge and shall take up and decide the petition within 72 hours after the petition has been filed.

''(2) Paragraph (1) applies with respect to the protections afforded by the following:

''(A) Military Rule of Evidence 513, relating to the psychotherapist-patient privilege.

''(B) Military Rule of Evidence 412, relating to the admission of evidence regarding a victim's sexual background.

''(3) Court-martial proceedings may not be stayed or subject to a continuance of more than five days for purposes of enforcing this subsection. If the Court of Criminal Appeals denies the relief sought, the reasons for the denial shall be clearly stated on the record in a written opinion.''.

SEC. 536. MINIMUM CONFINEMENT PERIOD REQUIRED FOR CONVICTION OF CERTAIN SEX-RELATED OFFENSES COMMITTED BY MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) MANDATORY PUNISHMENTS.—Section 856(b)(1) of title 10, United States Code (article 56(b)(1) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice) is amended by striking ''at a minimum'' and all that follows through the period at the end of the paragraph and inserting the following: ''at a minimum except as provided for in section 860 of this title (article 60)—

''(A) dismissal or dishonorable discharge; and

''(B) confinement for two years.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1) of section 856(b) of title 10, United States Code (article 56(b) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice), as added by subsection (a), shall apply to offenses specified in paragraph (2) of such section committed on or after the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 537. MODIFICATION OF MILITARY RULES OF EVIDENCE RELATING TO ADMISSIBILITY OF GENERAL MILITARY CHARACTER TOWARD PROBABILITY OF INNOCENCE.

(a) MODIFICATION GENERALLY.—The Secretary of Defense shall modify the Military Rules of Evidence to clarify that the general military character of an accused is not admissible for the purpose of showing the probability of innocence of the accused, except when evidence of a trait of the military character of an accused is relevant to an element of an offense for which the accused has been charged.

(b) REVISION OF RULE 404(a) BY OPERATION OF LAW.—Effective on and after the date of the enactment of this Act, Rule 404(a) of the Military Rules of Evidence does not authorize the admissibility of evidence regarding the good military character of an accused in the findings phase of courts-martial, except in the instance of the following military-specific offenses:

(1) Article 84 effecting unlawful enlistment, appointment, separation.

(2) Article 85 desertion.

(3) Article 86 absent without leave.

(4) Article 87 missing movement.

(5) Article 88 contempt towards officials.

(6) Article 89 disrespect toward superior commissioned officer.

(7) Article 90 assaulting, willfully disobeying superior commissioned officer.

(8) Article 91 insubordinate conduct toward warrant, noncommissioned, petty officer.

(9) Article 92 failure to obey order or regulation.

(10) Article 93 cruelty and maltreatment of subordinates.

(11) Article 94 mutiny and sedition.

(12) Article 95 resisting apprehension, flight, breach of arrest, escape.

(13) Article 96 releasing a prisoner without proper authority.

(14) Article 97 unlawful detention.

(15) Article 98 noncompliance with procedural rules.

(16) Article 99 misbehavior before enemy.

(17) Article 100 subordinate compelling surrender.

(18) Article 101 improper use of countersign.

(19) Article 102 forcing safeguard.

(20) Article 103 captured, abandoned property.

(21) Article 104 aiding the enemy.

(22) Article 105 misconduct as prisoner.

(23) Article 106a espionage.

(24) Article 107 false official statements.

(25) Article 108 loss, damage, destruction, disposition of military property.

(26) Article 109 loss, damage, destruction, disposition of property other than military property of the United States.

(27) Article 110 improper hazarding of vessel.

(28) Article 111 drunk or reckless operation of vehicle, aircraft, or vessel.

(29) Article 112 wrongful use, possession, manufacture or introduction of controlled substance.

(30) Article 113 misbehavior of sentinel or lookout.

(31) Article 114 dueling.

(32) Article 115 malingering.

(33) Article 116 riot.

(34) Article 117 provoking, speech, gestures.

(35) Article 133 conduct unbecoming an officer.

(36) Article 134 general article of the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

(37) Attempts, conspiracy, or solicitation to commit such offenses.

SEC. 538. CONFIDENTIAL REVIEW OF CHARACTERIZATION OF TERMS OF DISCHARGE OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES WHO ARE VICTIMS OF SEXUAL OFFENSES.

(a) CONFIDENTIAL APPEAL PROCESS THROUGH BOARDS FOR CORRECTION OF MILITARY RECORDS.—The Secretaries of the military departments shall each establish a confidential process by which an individual who was the victim of a sex-related offense during service in the Armed Forces may appeal, through boards for the correction of military records of the military department concerned, the terms or characterization of the discharge or separation of the individual from the Armed Forces on the grounds that the terms or characterization were adversely affected by the individual being the victim of such an offense.

(b) CONSIDERATION OF INDIVIDUAL EXPERIENCES IN CONNECTION WITH OFFENSES.—In deciding whether to modify the terms or characterization of an individual's discharge or separation pursuant to the process required by subsection (a), the Secretary of the military department concerned shall instruct boards for the correction of military records to give due consideration to—

(1) the psychological and physical aspects of the individual's experience in connection with the sex-related offense; and

(2) what bearing such experience may have had on the circumstances surrounding the individual's discharge or separation from the Armed Forces.

(c) PRESERVATION OF CONFIDENTIALITY.—Documents considered and decisions rendered pursuant to the process required by subsection (a) shall not be made available to the public, except with the consent of the individual concerned.

(d) SEX-RELATED OFFENSE DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''sex-related offense'' means any of the following:

(1) Rape or sexual assault under subsection (a) or (b) of section 920 of title 10, United States Code (article 120 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice).

(2) Forcible sodomy under section 925 of title 10, United States Code (article 125 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice).

(3) An attempt to commit an offense specified in paragraph (1) or (2) as punishable under section 880 of title 10, United States Code (article 80 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice).

SEC. 539. CONSISTENT APPLICATION OF RULES OF PRIVILEGE AFFORDED UNDER THE MILITARY RULES OF EVIDENCE.

(a) ELIMINATION OF EXCEPTION TO PSYCHOTHERAPIST-PATIENT PRIVILEGE.—Effective on and after the date of the enactment of this Act, the exception granted by subparagraph (d)(8) of Military Rule of Evidence 513 to the privilege afforded to the patient of a psychotherapist to refuse to disclose, and to prevent any other person from disclosing, a confidential communication made between the patient and a psychotherapist or an assistant to the psychotherapist in a case arising under the Uniform Code of Military Justice shall be deemed to no longer apply or exist as a matter of law.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT REQUIRED.—As soon as practicable after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Joint Service Committee on Military Justice of the Department of Defense shall amend Military Rule of Evidence 513 to reflect the elimination of the exception referred to in subsection (a) pursuant to such subsection.

Subtitle E—Military Family Readiness

SEC. 545. EARLIER DETERMINATION OF DEPENDENT STATUS WITH RESPECT TO TRANSITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR DEPENDENTS OF MEMBERS SEPARATED FOR DEPENDENT ABUSE.

Section 1059(d)(4) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''as of the date on which the individual described in subsection (b) is separated from active duty'' and inserting ''as of the date on which the separation action is initiated by a commander of the individual described in subsection (b)''.

SEC. 546. IMPROVED CONSISTENCY IN DATA COLLECTION AND REPORTING IN ARMED FORCES SUICIDE PREVENTION EFFORTS.

(a) POLICY FOR STANDARD SUICIDE DATA COLLECTION, REPORTING, AND ASSESSMENT.—The Secretary of Defense shall prescribe a policy for the development of a standard method for collecting, reporting, and assessing suicide data and suicide-attempt data involving members of the Armed Forces, including reserve components thereof, and their dependents in order to improve the consistency and comprehensiveness of—

(1) the suicide prevention policy developed pursuant to section 582 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239. 10 U.S.C. 1071 note); and

(2) the suicide prevention and resilience program for the National Guard and Reserves established pursuant to section 10219 of title 10, United States Code.

(b) SUBMISSION OF POLICY AND CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFING.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit the policy developed under subsection (a) to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives. At the request of the committees, the Secretary also shall brief such committees on the policy and the implementation status of the standardized suicide data collection, reporting and assessment method.

(c) CONSULTATION AND IMPLEMENTATION.—In the case of the suicide prevention and resilience program for the National Guard and Reserves—

(1) the Secretary of Defense shall develop the policy required by subsection (a) in consultation with the Chief of the National Guard Bureau; and

(2) the adjutants general of the States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands shall implement the policy within 180 days after the date of the submission of the policy under subsection (b).

(d) DEPENDENT DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''dependent'', with respect to a member of the Armed Forces, means a person described in section 1072(2) of title 10, United States Code, except that, in the case of a parent or parent-in-law of the member, the income requirements of subparagraph (E) of such section do not apply.

SEC. 547. 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.''.

Subtitle F—Education and Training Opportunities

SEC. 551. AUTHORIZED DURATION OF FOREIGN AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES AT MILITARY SERVICE ACADEMIES.

(a) UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.—Section 4345a(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''two weeks'' and inserting ''four weeks''.

(b) NAVAL ACADEMY.—Section 6957b(a) of such title is amended by striking ''two weeks'' and inserting ''four weeks''.

(c) AIR FORCE ACADEMY.—Section 9345a(a) of such title is amended by striking ''two weeks'' and inserting ''four weeks''.

SEC. 552. PILOT PROGRAM TO ASSIST MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES IN OBTAINING POST-SERVICE EMPLOYMENT.

(a) PROGRAM REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall conduct the program described in subsection (c) to enhance the efforts of the Department of Defense to provide job placement assistance and related employment services to eligible members of the Armed Forces described in subsection (b) for the purposes of—

(1) assisting such members in obtaining post-service employment; and

(2) reducing the amount of ''Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemembers'' that the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating pays into the Unemployment Trust Fund.

(b) ELIGIBLE MEMBERS.—Employment services provided under the program are limited to members of the Armed Forces, including members of the reserve components, who are being separated from the Armed Forces or released from active duty.

(c) EVALUATION OF USE OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT STAFFING AGENCIES.—

(1) PROGRAM DESCRIBED.—The Secretary of Defense shall execute a program to evaluate the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of utilizing the services of civilian employment staffing agencies to assist eligible members of the Armed Forces in obtaining post-service employment.

(2) PROGRAM MANAGEMENT.—The program required by this subsection shall be managed by an civilian organization (in this section referred to as the ''program manager'') whose principal members have experience—

(A) administering pay-for-performance programs; and

(B) within the employment staffing industry.

(3) EXCLUSION.—The program manager may not be a staffing agency.

(d) ELIGIBLE CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT STAFFING AGENCIES.—The Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the program manager shall establish the eligibility requirements to be used by the program manager for the selection of civilian employment staffing agencies to participate in the program.

(e) PAYMENT OF STAFFING AGENCY FEES.—To encourage employers to employ an eligible member of the Armed Forces under the program, the program manager shall pay a participating civilian employment staffing agency a portion of its agency fee (not to exceed 50 percent above the member's hourly wage). Payment of the agency fee will only be made after the member has been employed and paid by the private sector and the hours worked have been verified by the program manager. The staffing agency shall be paid on a weekly basis only for hours the member worked, but not to exceed a total of 800 hours.

(f) OVERSIGHT REQUIREMENTS.—In conducting the program, the Secretary of Defense shall establish—

(1) program monitoring standards; and

(2) reporting requirements, including the hourly wage for each eligible member of the Armed Forces obtaining employment under the program, the numbers of hours worked during the month, and the number of members who remained employed with the same employer after completing the first 800 hours of employment.

(g) LIMITATION ON TOTAL PROGRAM OBLIGATIONS.—The total amount obligated by the Secretary of Defense for the program may not exceed $35,000,000 during a fiscal year.

(h) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than January 15, 2019, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report describing the results of the program, particularly whether the program achieved the purposes specified in subsection (a).

(2) COMPARISON WITH OTHER PROGRAMS.—The report shall include a comparison of the results of the program conducted under this section and the results of other employment assistant programs utilized by the Department of Defense. The comparison shall include the number of members of the Armed Forces obtaining employment through each program and the cost to the Department per member.

(3) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the congressional defense committees, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

(i) DURATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority of the Secretary of Defense to carry out programs under this section expires on September 30, 2018.

Subtitle G—Defense Dependents' Education

SEC. 561. 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 2015 by section 301 and available for operation and maintenance for Defense-wide activities as specified in the funding table in section 4301, $25,000,000 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) 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. 562. AUTHORITY TO EMPLOY NON-UNITED STATES CITIZENS AS TEACHERS IN DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE OVERSEAS DEPENDENTS' SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Section 2(2)(A) of the Defense Department Overseas Teachers Pay and Personnel Practices Act (20 U.S.C. 901(2)(A)) is amended by inserting before the comma at the end the following: ''or, in the case of a teaching position that involves instruction in the host-nation language, a local national when a citizen of the United States is not reasonably available to provide such instruction''.

SEC. 563. EXPANSION OF FUNCTIONS OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON DEPENDENTS' EDUCATION TO INCLUDE DOMESTIC DEPENDENT ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

(a) EXPANSION OF FUNCTIONS.—Subsection (c) of section 1411 of the Defense Dependents' Education Act of 1978 (20 U.S.C. 929) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting '', and of the domestic dependent elementary and secondary school system established under section 2164 of title 10, United States Code,'' after ''of the defense dependents' education system''; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by inserting ''and in the domestic dependent elementary and secondary school system'' before the comma at the end.

(b) MEMBERSHIP OF COUNCIL.—Subsection (a)(1)(B) of such section is amended—

(1) by inserting ''and the domestic dependent elementary and secondary schools established under section 2164 of title 10, United States Code'' after ''the defense dependents' education system''; and

(2) by inserting ''either'' before ''such system''.

SEC. 564. 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. 565. AMENDMENTS TO THE IMPACT AID IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2012.

Section 563(c) of National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1748; 20 U.S.C. 6301 note) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking ''2-year'' and inserting ''4-year''; and

(B) by inserting before the period at the end the following, '', except that amendment made by subsection (b) to subparagraph (B) of section 8002(b)(3) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7702(b)(3)(B)) shall be effective for a 2-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act''; and

(2) in paragraph (4)—

(A) by striking ''The amendments'' and inserting the following:

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The amendments'';

(B) by inserting ''and subparagraph (B) of this paragraph'' after ''subsection (b)'';

(C) by striking ''2-year'' and inserting ''4-year'';

(D) by inserting ''and such subparagraph'' after ''such subsection'' each place it appears; and

(E) by adding at the end the following:

''(B) SPECIAL RULE.—For the period beginning January 3, 2015, and ending January 2, 2017, subparagraph (B) of section 8002(b)(3) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7702(b)(3)(B)) is amended to read as follows:

'' ''(B) SPECIAL RULE.—In the case of Federal property eligible under this section that is within the boundaries of two or more local educational agencies that are eligible under this section, any of such agencies may ask the Secretary to calculate (and the Secretary shall calculate) the taxable value of the eligible Federal property that is within its boundaries by—

'' ''(i) first calculating the per-acre value of the eligible Federal property separately for each eligible local educational agency that shares the Federal property, as provided in subparagraph (A)(ii);

'' ''(ii) then averaging the resulting per-acre values of the eligible Federal property from each eligible local educational agency that shares the Federal property; and

'' ''(iii) then applying the average per-acre value to determine the total taxable value of the eligible Federal property under subparagraph (A)(iii) for the requesting local educational agency.'.''.

Subtitle H—Decorations and Awards

SEC. 571. MEDALS FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AND CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE WHO WERE KILLED OR WOUNDED IN AN ATTACK INSPIRED OR MOTIVATED BY A FOREIGN TERRORIST ORGANIZATION.

(a) PURPLE HEART.—

(1) AWARD.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 57 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 1129 the following new section:

''§ 1129a. Purple Heart: members killed or wounded in attacks inspired or motivated by foreign terrorist organizations

''(a) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of the award of the Purple Heart, the Secretary concerned shall treat a member of the armed forces described in subsection (b) in the same manner as

a member who is killed or wounded as a result of an international terrorist attack against the United States.

''(b) COVERED MEMBERS.—A member described in this subsection is a member on active duty who was killed or wounded in an attack inspired or motivated by a foreign terrorist organization in circumstances where the death or wound is the result of an attack targeted on the member due to such member's status as a member of the armed forces, unless the death or wound is the result of willful misconduct of the member.

''(c) FOREIGN TERRORIST ORGANIZATION DEFINED.—In this section, the term 'foreign terrorist organization' means an entity designated as a foreign terrorist organization by the Secretary of State pursuant to section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189).''.

(B) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 57 of such title is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1129 the following new item:

''1129a. Purple Heart: members killed or wounded in attacks inspired or motivated by foreign terrorist organizations.''.

(2) RETROACTIVE EFFECTIVE DATE AND APPLICATION.—

(A) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by paragraph (1) shall take effect as of September 11, 2001.

(B) REVIEW OF CERTAIN PREVIOUS INCIDENTS.—The Secretaries concerned shall undertake a review of each death or wounding of a member of the Armed Forces that occurred between September 11, 2001, and the date of the enactment of this Act under circumstances that could qualify as being the result of an attack described in section 1129a of title 10, United States Code (as added by paragraph (1)), to determine whether the death or wounding qualifies as a death or wounding resulting an attack inspired or motivated by a foreign terrorist organization for purposes of the award of the Purple Heart pursuant to such section (as so added).

(C) ACTIONS FOLLOWING REVIEW.—If the death or wounding of a member of the Armed Forces reviewed under subparagraph (B) is determined to qualify as a death or wounding resulting from an attack inspired or motivated by a foreign terrorist organization as described in section 1129a of title 10, United States Code (as so added), the Secretary concerned shall take appropriate action under such section to award the Purple Heart to the member.

(D) SECRETARY CONCERNED DEFINED.—In this paragraph, the term ''Secretary concerned'' has the meaning given that term in section 101(a)(9) of title 10, United States Code.

(b) SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MEDAL FOR THE DEFENSE OF FREEDOM.—

(1) REVIEW OF THE NOVEMBER 5, 2009, ATTACK AT FORT HOOD, TEXAS.—If the Secretary concerned determines, after a review under subsection (a)(2)(B) regarding the attack that occurred at Fort Hood, Texas, on November 5, 2009, that the death or wounding of any member of the Armed Forces in that attack qualified as a death or wounding resulting from an attack inspired or motivated by a foreign terrorist organization as described in section 1129a of title 10, United States Code (as added by subsection (a)), the Secretary of Defense shall make a determination as to whether the death or wounding of any civilian employee of the Department of Defense or civilian contractor in the same attack meets the eligibility criteria for the award of the Secretary of Defense Medal for the Defense of Freedom.

(2) AWARD.—If the Secretary of Defense determines under paragraph (1) that the death or wounding of any civilian employee of the Department of Defense or civilian contractor in the attack that occurred at Fort Hood, Texas, on November 5, 2009, meets the eligibility criteria for the award of the Secretary of Defense Medal for the Defense of Freedom, the Secretary shall take appropriate action to award the Secretary of Defense Medal for the Defense of Freedom to the employee or contractor.

SEC. 572. 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. 573. 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.

Subtitle I—Miscellaneous Reporting Requirements

SEC. 581. SECRETARY OF DEFENSE REVIEW AND REPORT ON PREVENTION OF SUICIDE AMONG MEMBERS OF UNITED STATES SPECIAL OPERATIONS FORCES.

(a) REVIEW REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense, acting through the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness and the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict, shall conduct a review of Department of Defense efforts regarding the prevention of suicide among members of United States Special Operations Forces and their dependents.

(b) CONSULTATION.—In conducting the review under subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense shall consult with, and consider the recommendations of, the Office of Suicide Prevention, the Secretaries of the military departments, the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict, and the United States Special Operations Command regarding the feasibility of implementing, for members of United States Special Operations Forces and their dependents, particular elements of the Department of Defense suicide prevention policy developed pursuant to section 533 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 10 U.S.C. 1071 note) and section 582 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239. 10 U.S.C. 1071 note).

(c) ELEMENTS OF REVIEW.—The review conducted under subsection (a) shall specifically include an assessment of each of the following:

(1) Current Armed Forces and United States Special Operations Command policy guidelines on the prevention of suicide among members of United States Special Operations Forces and their dependents.

(2) Current and direct Armed Forces and United States Special Operations Command suicide prevention programs and activities for members of United States Special Operations Forces and their dependents, including programs provided by the Defense Health Program and the Office of Suicide Prevention and programs supporting family members.

(3) Current Armed Forces and United States Special Operations Command strategies to reduce suicides among members of United States Special Operations Forces and their dependents, including the cost of such strategies across the future years defense program.

(4) Current Armed Forces and United States Special Operations Command standards of care for suicide prevention among members of United States Special Operations Forces and their dependents, including training standards for behavioral health care providers to ensure that such providers receive training on clinical best practices and evidence-based treatments as information on such practices and treatments becomes available.

(5) The integration of mental health screenings and suicide risk and prevention efforts for members of United States Special Operations Forces and their dependents into the delivery of primary care for such members and dependents.

(6) The standards for responding to attempted or completed suicides among members of United States Special Operations Forces and their dependents, including guidance and training to assist commanders in addressing incidents of attempted or completed suicide within their units.

(7) The standards regarding data collection for individual members of United States Special Operations Forces and their dependents, including related factors such as domestic violence and child abuse.

(8) The means to ensure the protection of privacy of members of United States Special Operations Forces and their dependents who seek or receive treatment related to suicide prevention.

(9) The need to differentiate members of United States Special Operations Forces and their dependents from members of conventional forces and their dependents in the development and delivery of the Department of Defense suicide prevention program.

(10) Such other matters as the Secretary of Defense considers appropriate in connection with the prevention of suicide among members of United States Special Operations Forces and their dependents.

(d) SUBMISSION OF REPORT.—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 the results of the review conducted under subsection (a).

SEC. 582. 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. 583. COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORT REGARDING MANAGEMENT OF PERSONNEL RECORDS OF MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than April 1, 2015, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report regarding the management of personnel records of members of the National Guard.

(b) ELEMENTS OF REPORT.—In preparing the report under subsection (a), the Comptroller General shall consider, at a minimum, the following:

(1) The appropriate Federal role and responsibility in the management of the records of National Guard members.

(2) The extent to which selected States have digitized the records of National Guard members.

(3) The extent to which those States and Federal agencies have entered into agreements to share the digitized records.

(4) The extent to which Federal agencies face any constraints in their ability to effectively manage National Guard records.

SEC. 584. STUDY ON GENDER INTEGRATION IN DEFENSE OPERATION PLANNING AND EXECUTION.

(a) STUDY REQUIRED.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff shall conduct a study concerning the integration of gender into the planning and execution of foreign operations of the Armed Forces at all levels.

(b) ELEMENTS OF STUDY.—In conducting the study under subsection (a), the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff shall—

(1) identify those elements of defense doctrine, if any, that should be revised to address attention to women and gender;

(2) evaluate the need for a gender advisor training program, including the length of training, proposed curriculum, and location of training;

(3) determine how to best equip military leadership to integrate attention to women and gender across all lines of effort;

(4) determine the extent to which personnel qualified to advise on women and gender are available within the Department of Defense, including development of a billet description for gender advisors; and

(5) evaluate where to assign gender advisors within operational commands from the strategic to tactical levels, with particular attention paid to assigning advisors to combatant commanders and service chiefs.

(c) SUBMISSION OF RESULTS.—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report containing the results of the study conducted under subsection (a). The report shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 585. DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSION OF REPORT CONTAINING RESULTS OF REVIEW OF OFFICE OF DIVERSITY MANAGEMENT AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY ROLE IN SEXUAL HARASSMENT CASES.

Not later than June 1, 2015, 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 conducted pursuant to section 1735 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 976).

Subtitle J—Other Matters

SEC. 591. INSPECTION OF OUTPATIENT RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES OCCUPIED BY RECOVERING SERVICE MEMBERS.

Section 1662(a) of the Wounded Warrior Act (title XVI of Public Law 110–181; 10 U.S.C. 1071 note) is amended by striking ''inspected on a semiannual basis for the first two years after the enactment of this Act and annually thereafter'' and inserting ''inspected at least once every two years''.

SEC. 592. WORKING GROUP ON INTEGRATED DISABILITY EVALUATION SYSTEM.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established within the Department of Veterans Affairs-Department of Defense Joint Executive Committee under section 320 of title 38, United States Code, a Working Group (in this section referred to as the ''Working Group'') to evaluate and reform the Integrated Disability Evaluation System of the Department of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs. The Working Group shall be established under the Disability Evaluation System Working Group of the Joint Executive Committee.

(b) PILOT PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Working Group shall carry out a pilot program that will co-locate the services and personnel of the Department of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs to create an integrated model that continues the improvement of the Integrated Disability Evaluation System process through—

(A) increased process efficiencies, as determined by the Working Group;

(B) the creation of a standardized form set described in subsection (c)(3);

(C) the elimination of redundancies;

(D) the improvement of existing process timelines of the Integrated Disability Evaluation System;

(E) increased service member satisfaction; and

(F) the establishment of an information technology bridging solution described in subsection (c)(4).

(2) DURATION.—The pilot program under paragraph (1) shall be carried for a period not exceeding three years.

(c) GOALS OF PILOT PROGRAM.—In carrying out the pilot program under subsection (b), the Working Group shall ensure the following:

(1) The period beginning on the date on which an eligible member begins to participate in the pilot program and ending on the date on which the Secretary of Veterans Affairs determines the disability rating of the member is not more than 295 days.

(2) Employees of the Department of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs who carry out the pilot program are co-located in the same facility, to the extent practicable, to determine the efficiencies provided by locating services of the Departments in the same location.

(3) The elimination of redundant forms by creating and using a standardized electronic form set with respect to information that the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs both require for an eligible member participating in the pilot program.

(4) The establishment of an information technology bridging solution between the existing E-benefits program and the MYIDES dashboard to ensure that both such programs contain the information that is added to the claim of an eligible member participating in the pilot program.

(5) Using the solution established under paragraph (4), eligible members participating in the pilot program are able to use the existing identification number of the member used by the Department of Defense to—

(A) automatically track the status of the claim of the member, including with respect to the office of the Department of Defense or the Department of Veterans Affairs that is responsible for the evaluation as of the date of accessing such solution; and

(B) be informed of the estimated timeline of the evaluation of the claim.

(6) Using the solution established under paragraph (4), the Working Group and the Secretaries may—

(A) identify the office and employee of the Department of Defense or the Department of Veterans Affairs who are responsible for the evaluation of a claim at any given time; and

(B) track individual employees of the Department of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs with respect to statistics measuring quality and accuracy at the case level.

(7) Eligible members who participate in the pilot program have the opportunity to use an exit survey (approved by the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs) that informs the Working Group of the satisfaction of the member with respect to the pilot program.

(d) ELIGIBLE MEMBERS.—A member of the Armed Forces who is being separated or retired from the Armed Forces for disability under chapter 61 of title 10, United States Code, is eligible to participate in the pilot program under subsection (b) if—

(1) the member is referred to the Integrated Disability Evaluation System beginning on or after the date of the commencement of the pilot program by the specific medical authority of a military department; and

(2) the evaluation of the member under the Integrated Disability Evaluation System is processed at the disability rating activity site in Providence, Rhode Island.

(e) TIMELINE.—By not later than 120 days after the date of the first meeting of the Working Group, the Working Group shall—

(1) establish the pilot program under subsection (b); and

(2) establish standards for the products, software, personnel, approved standardized electronic form set described in subsection (c)(3), and other matters required to carry out the pilot program; and

(3) identify the security required for the information systems of the pilot program.

(f) LOCATION.—The pilot program established under subsection (b) shall be located at Walter Reed National Military Medical Center in Bethesda, Maryland.

(g) COOPERATION.—

(1) ASSIGNMENT.—The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall assign employees of both Departments to the location specified in subsection (f) during the period in which the pilot program is carried out.

(2) PRIORITIZATION.—As determined appropriate by the Department of Veterans Affairs-Department of Defense Joint Executive Committee, employees of the Veterans Benefits Administration who rate claims for disability may be assigned to the pilot program under subsection (b) in a sufficient number to ensure that claims for disability that are approved are processed—

(A) for proposed rating decision not later than 15 days after such approval; and

(B) for notification of benefits and authorization of award not later than 30 days after separation from the Armed Forces.

(h) TREATMENT IN CURRENT IDES.—If an eligible member who is participating in the pilot program under subsection (b) elects to instead participate in the Integrated Disability Evaluation System, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall evaluate the eligible member under the Integrated Disability Evaluation System by recognizing the date of the original claim of the member and without any penalty with respect to the priority of the member in such system.

(i) REPORTS.—

(1) QUARTERLY REPORTS.—During each 90-day period during the period in which the Working

Group carries out the pilot program under subsection (b), the Working Group shall submit to the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, and the Department of Veterans Affairs-Department of Defense Joint Executive Committee a report on the status of the pilot program. The report shall include—

(A) the average number of days that an eligible member participates in the pilot program before the Secretary of Veterans Affairs determines the disability rating of the member;

(B) the extent to which forms have been eliminated pursuant to subsection (c)(3);

(C) the extent to which the information technology bridging solution established pursuant to subsection (c)(4) has improved information sharing between the Departments;

(D) the results of exit surveys described in subsection (c)(7);

(E) the extent to which employees of the Department of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs have been co-located in the same facility under the pilot program; and

(F) the determination of the Working Group, based on data collected during the course of the pilot program, with respect to the feasibility of increasing the efficiency of the program to decrease the number of days of the goal described in subsection (c)(1).

(2) SUBMISSION OF QUARTERLY REPORTS.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Working Group submits a report under paragraph (1), the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall jointly submit to the appropriate congressional committees such report.

(3) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date on which the pilot program under subsection (b) is completed, the Working Group shall submit to the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, and the Department of Veterans Affairs-Department of Defense Joint Executive Committee a report on the pilot program, including an analysis of the pilot program and any recommendations regarding whether the pilot program should be expanded.

(4) SUBMISSION OF FINAL REPORT.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Working Group submits the report under paragraph (3), the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall jointly submit to the appropriate congressional committees such report.

(j) MEMBERSHIP.—

(1) NUMBER AND APPOINTMENT.—The Working Group shall be composed of 15 members appointed by the Department of Veterans Affairs-Department of Defense Joint Executive Committee from among individuals who have subject matter expertise or other relevant experience in government, the private sector, or academia regarding—

(A) health care;

(B) medical records;

(C) logistics;

(D) information technology; or

(E) other relevant subjects.

(2) DISQUALIFICATION.—An individual may not be appointed to the Working Group if the individual has served on the Department of Veterans Affairs-Department of Defense Joint Executive Committee or any working group thereof.

(3) EMPLOYEES OF DEPARTMENTS.—Not more than a total of four individuals who are employed by either the Department of Defense or the Department of Veterans Affairs may be appointed to the Working Group to ensure that the efficiencies and best practices of the pilot program do not violate the policies of the Departments. Such an individual who is appointed may not serve as chairman of the Working Group or serve in any other supervisory or leadership role.

(4) ADVISORS.—The Working Group shall seek advice from experts from nongovernmental organizations (including veterans service organizations, survivors of members of the Armed Forces or veterans, and military organizations), the Internet technology industry, private sector hospital administrators, and other entities the Working Group determines appropriate.

(5) CHAIRMAN.—Except as provided by paragraph (3), the Department of Veterans Affairs-Department of Defense Joint Executive Committee shall designate a member of the Working Group to serve as chairman of the Working Group.

(6) PERIOD OF APPOINTMENT.—Members of the Working Group shall be appointed for the life of the Working Group. A vacancy shall not affect its powers.

(7) VACANCY.—A vacancy on the Working Group shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.

(8) APPOINTMENT DEADLINE.—The appointment of members of the Working Group established in this section shall be made not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(9) COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS.—Each member of the Working Group who is not an officer or employee of the United States shall be compensated at a rate equal to the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay prescribed for level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 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 Working Group. All members of the Working Group 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.

(k) MEETINGS.—

(1) INITIAL MEETING.—The Working Group shall hold its first meeting not later than 15 days after the date on which a majority of the members are appointed.

(2) MINIMUM NUMBER OF MEETINGS.—The Working Group shall meet not less than twice each year regarding the pilot program under subsection (b), including the progress, status, implementation, and execution of the pilot program.

(l) TERMINATION OF WORKING GROUP.—The Working Group shall terminate on the date on which the Working Group submits the report under subsection (i)(3).

(m) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the following:

(A) The Committees on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

(B) The Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

(2) The term ''Integrated Disability Evaluation System'' means the disability evaluation system used jointly by the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

SEC. 593. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING FULFILLING PROMISE TO LEAVE NO MEMBER OF THE ARMED FORCES UNACCOUNTED IN AFGHANISTAN.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The United States is a country of great honor and integrity.

(2) The United States has made a sacred promise to members of the Armed Forces deployed overseas in defense of the United States that their sacrifice and service will never be forgotten.

(3) The United States can never thank the proud members of the Armed Forces enough for their sacrifice and service on behalf of the United States.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) abandoning the search efforts for members of the Armed Forces who are missing or captured in the line of duty now or in the future is unacceptable;

(2) the United States has a responsibility to keep the promises made to members of the Armed Forces deployed overseas in defense of the United States, including the promise of the United States Soldier's Creed and the Warrior Ethos, which state that ''I will never leave a fallen comrade''; and

(3) while the United States continues to transition leadership roles in combat operations in Afghanistan to the people of Afghanistan, the United States must continue to fulfill these important promises to any member of the Armed Forces who is in a missing status or captured as a result of service in Afghanistan now or in the future.

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, 2014'' and inserting ''December 31, 2015''.

SEC. 602. NO FISCAL YEAR 2015 INCREASE IN BASIC PAY FOR GENERAL AND FLAG OFFICERS.

Section 203(a)(2) of title 37, United States Code, shall be applied for rates of basic pay payable for commissioned officers in the uniformed services in pay grades O–7 through O–10 during calendar year 2015 by using the rate of pay for level II of the Executive Schedule in effect during 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, 2014'' and inserting ''December 31, 2015'':

(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, 2014'' and inserting ''December 31, 2015'':

(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, 2014'' and inserting ''December 31, 2015'':

(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, 2014'' and inserting ''December 31, 2015'':

(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, 2014'' and inserting ''December 31, 2015'':

(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 336(g), relating to contracting bonus for cadets and midshipmen enrolled in the Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

(7) Section 351(h), relating to hazardous duty pay.

(8) Section 352(g), relating to assignment pay or special duty pay.

(9) Section 353(i), relating to skill incentive pay or proficiency bonus.

(10) 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, 2014'' and inserting ''December 31, 2015'':

(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 316a(g), relating to incentive pay for members of precommissioning programs pursuing foreign language proficiency.

(6) Section 324(g), relating to accession bonus for new officers in critical skills.

(7) Section 326(g), relating to incentive bonus for conversion to military occupational specialty to ease personnel shortage.

(8) Section 327(h), relating to incentive bonus for transfer between branches of the Armed Forces.

(9) Section 330(f), relating to accession bonus for officer candidates.

Subtitle C—Travel and Transportation

SEC. 621. AUTHORITY TO ENTER INTO CONTRACTS FOR THE PROVISION OF RELOCATION SERVICES.

The Secretary of Defense may authorize the commander of a military base to enter into a contract with an appropriate entity for the provision of relocation services to members of the Armed Forces.

Subtitle D—Commissary and Nonappropriated Fund Instrumentality Benefits and Operations

SEC. 631. AUTHORITY OF NONAPPROPRIATED FUND INSTRUMENTALITIES TO ENTER INTO CONTRACTS WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES AND INSTRUMENTALITIES TO PROVIDE AND OBTAIN CERTAIN GOODS AND SERVICES.

Section 2492 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''Federal department, agency, or instrumentality'' and all that follows through the period at the end of the section and inserting the following: ''Federal department, agency, or instrumentality—

''(1) to provide or obtain goods and services beneficial to the efficient management and operation of the exchange system or that morale, welfare, and recreation system; or

''(2) to provide or obtain food services beneficial to the efficient management and operation of the dining facilities on military installations offering food services to members of the armed forces.''.

SEC. 632. REVIEW OF MANAGEMENT, FOOD, AND PRICING OPTIONS FOR DEFENSE COMMISSARY SYSTEM.

(a) REVIEW REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall conduct a review, utilizing the services of an independent organization experienced in grocery retail analysis, of the defense commissary system to determine the qualitative and quantitative effects of—

(1) using variable pricing in commissary stores to reduce the expenditure of appropriated funds to operate the defense commissary system;

(2) implementing a program to make available more private label products in commissary stores;

(3) converting the defense commissary system to a nonappropriated fund instrumentality, and

(4) eliminating or at least reducing second-destination funding.

(b) ADDITIONAL ELEMENTS OF REVIEW.—The review required by this section also shall consider the following:

(1) The impact of changes to the operation of the defense commissary system on commissary patrons, in particular junior enlisted members and junior officers and their dependents, that would result from displacing current value and name-brand products with private-label products.

(2) The sensitivity of commissary patrons to pricing changes.

(3) The feasibility of generating net revenue from pricing and stock assortment changes.

(4) The relationship of higher prices and reduced patron savings to patron usage and accompanying sales, both on a national and regional basis.

(5) The impact of changes to the operation of the defense commissary system on industry support; such as vendor stocking, promotions, discounts, and merchandising activities and programs.

(6) The ability of the current commissary management and information technology systems to accommodate changes to the existing pricing and management structure.

(7) The product category management systems and expertise of the Defense Commissary Agency.

(8) The impact of changes to the operation of the defense commissary system on military exchanges and other morale, welfare, and recreation programs for members of the Armed Forces.

(9) The identification of management and legislative changes that would be required in connection with changes to the defense commissary system.

(10) An estimate of the time required to implement recommended changes to the current pricing and management model of the defense commissary system.

(c) SUBMISSION.—Not later than February 1, 2015, 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 required by this section.

SEC. 633. RESTRICTION ON IMPLEMENTING ANY NEW DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE POLICY TO LIMIT, RESTRICT, OR BAN THE SALE OF CERTAIN ITEMS ON MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.

The Secretary of Defense and the Secretaries of the military departments may not take any action to implement any new policy that would limit, restrict, or ban the sale of any legal consumer product category sold as of January 1, 2014, in the defense commissary system or exchange stores system on any military installation, domestically or overseas, or on any Department of Defense vessel at sea.

Subtitle E—Other Matters

SEC. 641. ANONYMOUS SURVEY OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES REGARDING THEIR PREFERENCES FOR MILITARY PAY AND BENEFITS.

(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 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 such other factors as the Secretary of Defense considers appropriate.

(b) SUBMISSION OF RESULTS.—Not later than March 1, 2015, 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—TRICARE and Other Health Care 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. CLARIFICATION OF PROVISION OF FOOD TO FORMER MEMBERS AND DEPENDENTS NOT RECEIVING INPATIENT CARE IN MILITARY MEDICAL TREATMENT FACILITIES.

Section 1078b of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking ''A member'' each place it appears and inserting ''A member or former member''; and

(2) in subsection (a)(2)(C), by striking ''member or dependent'' and inserting ''member, former member, or dependent''.

Subtitle B—Health Care Administration

SEC. 711. 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. 712. SURVEYS ON CONTINUED VIABILITY OF TRICARE STANDARD AND TRICARE EXTRA.

Section 711(b)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (10 U.S.C. 1073 note) is amended in the matter preceding subparagraph (A)—

(1) by striking ''on a biennial basis''; and

(2) by striking ''paragraph (1)'' and inserting the following: ''paragraph (1) during 2017 and 2020, and at such others times as requested by such committees or as the Comptroller General determines appropriate''.

SEC. 713. LIMITATION ON TRANSFER OR ELIMINATION OF GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION BILLETS.

The Secretary of Defense may not transfer or eliminate a graduate medical education billet from the military medical treatment facility to which the billet is assigned as of the date of the enactment of this Act unless the Secretary—

(1) conducts a Department-wide review of the implementation of the plan required by section 731 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 10 U.S.C. 1071 note) that is based on not less than two years of carrying out such implementation;

(2) conducts an examination of the most successful incentives for recruiting and retaining medical professionals to participate in the graduate medical education programs of the military departments;

(3) determines the assignment of such billets based on the review and examination conducted under paragraphs (1) and (2), respectively; and

(4) after the Secretary makes the determination under paragraph (3), certifies to the congressional defense committees that any proposed transfer or elimination of such billets—

(A) meets the needs of the military departments and the patient population; and

(B) takes into account the assignment interests of the members of the Armed Forces who are participating (or who will participate) in the graduate medical education programs of the military departments.

SEC. 714. REVIEW OF MILITARY HEALTH SYSTEM MODERNIZATION STUDY.

(a) LIMITATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense may not restructure or realign a military medical treatment facility until a 120-day period has elapsed following the date on which the Comptroller General of the United States is required to submit to the congressional defense committees the report under subsection (b)(3).

(2) REPORT.—The Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report that includes the following:

(A) During the period from 2001 to 2012, for each military medical treatment facility considered under the modernization study directed by the Resource Management Decision of the Department of Defense numbered MP–D–01—

(i) the average daily inpatient census;

(ii) the average inpatient capacity;

(iii) the top five inpatient admission diagnoses;

(iv) each medical specialty available;

(v) the average daily percent of staffing available for each medical specialty;

(vi) the beneficiary population within the catchment area;

(vii) the budgeted funding level;

(viii) whether the facility has a helipad capable of receiving medical evacuation airlift patients arriving on the primary evacuation aircraft platform for the military installation served;

(ix) a determination of whether the civilian hospital system in which the facility resides is a Federally-designated underserved medical community and the effect on such community from any reduction in staff or functions or downgrade of the facility;

(x) if the facility serves a training center, a determination, made in consultation with the appropriate training directorate, training and doctrine command, and forces command of each military department, of the risk with respect to high tempo, live-fire military operations, and the potential for a mass casualty event if the facility is downgraded to a clinic or reduced in personnel or capabilities;

(xi) a site assessment by TRICARE to assess the network capabilities of TRICARE providers in the local area;

(xii) the inpatient mental health availability; and

(xiii) the average annual inpatient care directed to civilian medical facilities.

(B) For each military medical treatment facility considered under such modernization study—

(i) the civilian capacity by medical specialty in each catchment area;

(ii) the distance in miles to the nearest civilian emergency care department;

(iii) the distance in miles to the closest civilian inpatient hospital, listed by level of care and whether the facility is designated a sole community hospital;

(iv) the availability of ambulance service on the military installation and the distance in miles to the nearest civilian ambulance service, including the average response time to the military installation;

(v) an estimate of the cost to restructure or realign the military medical treatment facility, including with respect to bed closures and civilian personnel reductions; and

(vi) if the military medical treatment facility is restructured or realigned, an estimate of—

(I) the number of civilian personnel reductions, listed by series;

(II) the number of local support contracts terminated; and

(III) the increased cost of purchased care.

(C) The results of the study with respect to the recommendations of the Secretary to restructure or realign military medical treatment facilities.

(b) COMPTROLLER GENERAL REVIEW.—

(1) REVIEW.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall review the report under subsection (a)(2).

(2) ELEMENTS.—The review under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) An assessment of the methodology used by the Secretary of Defense in conducting the study.

(B) An assessment of the adequacy of the data used by the Secretary with respect to such study.

(3) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date on which the Secretary submits the report under subsection (a)(2), the Comptroller General shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the review under paragraph (1).

Subtitle C—Reports and Other Matters

SEC. 721. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY FOR JOINT DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE-DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS MEDICAL FACILITY DEMONSTRATION FUND.

Section 1704(e) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 123 Stat. 2573) is amended by striking ''September 30, 2015'' and inserting ''September 30, 2016''.

SEC. 722. DESIGNATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF SENIOR MEDICAL ADVISOR FOR ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME.

(a) DESIGNATION OF SENIOR MEDICAL ADVISOR.—Subsection (a) of section 1513A of the Armed Forces Retirement Home Act of 1991 (24 U.S.C. 413a) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''Deputy Director of the TRICARE Management Activity'' and inserting ''Deputy Director of the Defense Health Agency''; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking ''Deputy Director of the TRICARE Management Activity'' both places it appears and inserting ''Deputy Director of the Defense Health Agency''.

(b) CLARIFICATION OF RESPONSIBILITIES AND DUTIES OF SENIOR MEDICAL ADVISOR.—Subsection (c)(2) of such section is amended by striking ''health care standards of the Department of Veterans Affairs'' and inserting ''nationally recognized health care standards and requirements''.

SEC. 723. RESEARCH REGARDING ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE.

The Secretary of Defense may carry out research, development, test, and evaluation activities with respect to Alzheimer's disease.

SEC. 724. ACQUISITION STRATEGY FOR HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONAL STAFFING SERVICES.

(a) ACQUISITION STRATEGY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall develop and carry out an acquisition strategy with respect to entering into contracts for the services of health care professional staff at military medical treatment facilities.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The acquisition strategy under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) Identification of the responsibilities of the military departments and elements of the Department of Defense in carrying out such strategy.

(B) Methods to analyze, using reliable and detailed data covering the entire Department, the amount of funds expended on contracts for the services of health care professional staff.

(C) Methods to identify opportunities to consolidate requirements for such services and reduce cost.

(D) Methods to measure cost savings that are realized by using such contracts instead of purchased care.

(E) Metrics to determine the effectiveness of such strategy.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than April 1, 2015, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the status of implementing the acquisition strategy under paragraph (1) of subsection (a), including how each element under subparagraphs (A) through (E) of paragraph (2) of such subsection are being carried out.

SEC. 725. PILOT PROGRAM ON MEDICATION THERAPY MANAGEMENT UNDER TRICARE PROGRAM.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—In accordance with section 1092 of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary of Defense shall carry out a pilot program to evaluate the feasibility and desirability of including medication therapy management as part of the TRICARE program.

(b) ELEMENTS OF PILOT PROGRAM.—In carrying out the pilot program under subsection (a), the Secretary shall ensure the following:

(1) Patients who participate in the pilot program are patients who—

(A) have more than one chronic condition; and

(B) are prescribed more than one medication.

(2) Medication therapy management services provided under the pilot program are focused on improving patient use and outcomes of prescription medications.

(3) The design of the pilot considers best commercial practices in providing medication therapy management services, including practices under the prescription drug program under part D of title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395w–101 et seq.).

(4) The pilot program includes methods to measure the effect of medication therapy management services on—

(A) patient use and outcomes of prescription medications; and

(B) the costs of health care.

(c) LOCATIONS.—

(1) SELECTION.—The Secretary shall carry out the pilot program under subsection (a) in not less than three locations.

(2) FIRST LOCATION CRITERIA.—Not less than one location selected under paragraph (1) shall meet the following criteria:

(A) The location is a pharmacy at a military medical treatment facility.

(B) The patients participating in the pilot program at such location generally receive primary care services from health care providers at such facility.

(3) SECOND LOCATION CRITERIA.—Not less than one location selected under paragraph (1) shall meet the following criteria:

(A) The location is a pharmacy at a military medical treatment facility.

(B) The patients participating in the pilot program at such location generally do not receive primary care services from health care providers at such facility.

(4) THIRD LOCATION CRITERION.—Not less than one location selected under paragraph (1) shall be a pharmacy located at a location other than a military medical treatment facility.

(d) DURATION.—The Secretary shall carry out the pilot program under subsection (a) for a period determined appropriate by the Secretary that is not less than two years.

(e) REPORT.—Not later than 30 months after the date on which the Secretary commences the pilot program under subsection (a), the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the pilot program that includes—

(1) information on the effect of medication therapy management services on—

(A) patient use and outcomes of prescription medications; and

(B) the costs of health care;

(2) the recommendations of the Secretary with respect to incorporating medication therapy management into the TRICARE program; and

(3) such other information as the Secretary determines appropriate.

(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''medication therapy management'' means professional services provided by qualified pharmacists to patients to improve the effective use and outcomes of prescription medications provided to the patients.

(2) The term ''TRICARE program'' has the meaning given that term in section 1072 of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 726. REPORT ON REDUCTION OF PRIME SERVICE AREAS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 732 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112-239; 126 Stat. 1816), as amended by section 701 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66), 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):

''(b) ADDITIONAL REPORT.—

''(1) IMPLEMENTATION.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the status of reducing the availability of TRICARE Prime in regions described in subsection (d)(1)(B).

''(2) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The report under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

''(A) Details regarding the impact to affected eligible beneficiaries with respect to the reduction of the availability of TRICARE Prime in regions described in subsection (d)(1)(B), including, with respect to each State—

''(i) the number of affected eligible beneficiaries who, as of the date of the report, are enrolled in TRICARE Standard;

''(ii) the number of affected eligible beneficiaries who, as of the date of the report; changed residences to remain eligible for TRICARE Prime in a new region; and

''(iii) the number of affected eligible beneficiaries who, as of the date of the report, have made an election described in subsection (c)(1).

''(B) The estimated increase in annual costs per each affected eligible beneficiary counted under subparagraph (A) as compared to the estimated annual costs if a contract described in subsection (a)(2)(A) did not affect the eligibility of the beneficiary for TRICARE Prime.

''(C) A description of the efforts of the Secretary to assess—

''(i) the impact on access to health care for affected eligible beneficiaries; and

''(ii) the satisfaction of such beneficiaries with respect to access to health care under TRICARE Standard.

''(D) A description of the estimated cost savings realized by reducing the availability of TRICARE Prime in regions described in subsection (d)(1)(B).''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Subsection (b)(3)(A) of such section is amended by striking ''subsection (c)(1)(B)'' and inserting ''subsection (d)(1)(B)''.

SEC. 727. COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORT ON TRANSITION OF CARE FOR POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER OR TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than April 1, 2015, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the congressional defense committees and Committees on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report that assesses the transition of care for post-traumatic stress disorder or traumatic brain injury.

(b) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The report under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) The programs, policies, and regulations that affect the transition of care, particularly with respect to individuals who are taking or have been prescribed antidepressants, stimulants, antipsychotics, mood stabilizers, anxiolytic, depressants, or hallucinogens.

(2) Upon transitioning to care furnished by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, the extent to which the pharmaceutical treatment plan of an individual changes, and the factors determining such changes.

(3) The extent to which the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs have worked together to identify and apply best pharmaceutical treatment practices.

(4) A description of the off-formulary waiver process of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, and the extent to which the process is applied efficiently at the treatment level.

(5) The benefits and challenges of combining the formularies across the Department of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs.

(6) Any other issues that the Comptroller General determines appropriate.

(c) TRANSITION OF CARE DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''transition of care'' means the transition of an individual from receiving treatment furnished by the Secretary of Defense to treatment furnished by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

SEC. 728. BRIEFING ON HOSPITALS IN ARREARS IN PAYMENTS TO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall provide to the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate a briefing on the process used by the Defense Health Agency to collect payments from non-Department of Defense hospitals. Such briefing shall include a list of each hospital that is more than 90 days in arrears in payments to the Secretary, including the amount of arrears (by 30-day increments) for each such hospital.

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

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

SEC. 801. EXTENSION TO UNITED STATES TRANSPORTATION COMMAND OF AUTHORITIES RELATING TO PROHIBITION ON CONTRACTING WITH THE ENEMY.

Section 831(i)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 813) is amended by inserting ''United States Transportation Command,'' after ''United States Southern Command,''.

SEC. 802. EXTENSION OF CONTRACT AUTHORITY FOR ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT OR PROTOTYPE UNITS.

(a) EXTENSION OF TERMINATION.—Subsection (b)(4) of section 819 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 10 U.S.C. 2302 note) is amended by striking ''September 30, 2014'' and inserting ''September 30, 2019''.

(b) EXTENSION OF REPORT REQUIREMENT.—Subsection (c) of such section is amended by striking ''March 1, 2013'' and inserting '' March 1, 2018''.

SEC. 803. AMENDMENT RELATING TO AUTHORITY OF THE DEFENSE ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN PROTOTYPE PROJECTS.

Section 845(a)(1) of Public Law 103–160 (10 U.S.C. 2371 note) is amended by striking ''weapons or weapon systems proposed to be acquired or developed by the Department of Defense, or to improvement of weapons or weapon systems in use by the Armed Forces'' and inserting the following: ''enhancing the mission effectiveness of military personnel and the supporting platforms, systems, components, or materials proposed to be acquired or developed by the Department of Defense, or to improvement of platforms, systems, components, or materials in use by the Armed Forces''.

SEC. 804. 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), as amended by section 802 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 804) is further amended—

(1) in subsections (a) and (b), by striking ''or 2014'' and inserting ''2014, or 2015'';

(2) in subsection (c)(3), by striking ''and 2014'' and inserting ''2014, and 2015'';

(3) in subsection (d)(4), by striking ''or 2014'' and inserting ''2014, or 2015''; and

(4) in subsection (e), by striking ''2014'' and inserting ''2015''.

Subtitle B—Industrial Base Matters

SEC. 811. THREE-YEAR EXTENSION OF AND AMENDMENTS TO TEST PROGRAM FOR NEGOTIATION OF COMPREHENSIVE SMALL BUSINESS SUBCONTRACTING PLANS.

(a) THREE-YEAR EXTENSION.—Subsection (e) of section 834 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991 (15 U.S.C. 637 note) is amended by striking ''December 31, 2014'' and inserting ''December 31, 2017''.

(b) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR COMPREHENSIVE SUBCONTRACTING PLANS.—Subsection (b) of section 834 of such Act is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''paragraph (3)'' and inserting ''paragraph (4)'';

(2) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4), and in that paragraph by striking ''$5,000,000'' and inserting ''$100,000,000''; and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following new paragraph (3):

''(3) Each comprehensive subcontracting plan of a contractor shall require that the contractor report to the Secretary of Defense on a semi-annual basis the following information:

''(A) The amount of first-tier subcontract dollars awarded during the six-month period covered by the report to covered small business concerns, with the information set forth separately—

''(i) by North American Industrial Classification System code;

''(ii) by major defense acquisition program, as defined in section 2430(a) of title 10, United States Code;

''(iii) by contract, if the contract is for the maintenance, overhaul, repair, servicing, rehabilitation, salvage, modernization, or modification of supplies, systems, or equipment and the total value of the contract, including options, exceeds $100,000,000; and

''(iv) by military department.

''(B) The total number of subcontracts active under the test program during the six-month period covered by the report that would have otherwise required a subcontracting plan under paragraph (4) or (5) of section 8(d) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(d)).

''(C) Costs incurred in negotiating, complying with, and reporting on comprehensive subcontracting plans.

''(D) Costs avoided by adoption of a comprehensive subcontracting plan.

''(E) Any other information required by the Department of Defense to complete the study required by subsection (f).''.

(c) ADDITIONAL CONSEQUENCE FOR FAILURE TO MAKE GOOD FAITH EFFORT TO COMPLY.—

(1) AMENDMENTS.—Subsection (d) of section 834 of such Act is amended—

(A) by striking ''COMPANY-WIDE'' and inserting ''COMPREHENSIVE'' in the heading;

(B) by striking ''company-wide'' and inserting ''comprehensive subcontracting''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following: ''In addition, any such failure shall be a factor considered as part of the evaluation of past performance of an offeror.''.

(2) REPEAL OF SUSPENSION OF SUBSECTION (D).—Section 402 of Public Law 101–574 (15 U.S.C. 637 note) is repealed.

(d) ADDITIONAL REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (1) of section 834(f) of such Act is amended by striking ''March 1, 1994, and March 1, 2012'' and inserting ''September 30, 2015''.

(2) CORRECTION OF REFERENCE TO COMMITTEE.—Such paragraph is further amended by striking ''Committees'' and all that follows through the end of such paragraph and inserting the following: ''Committees on Armed Services and on Small Business of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Armed Services and on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate''.

(e) ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS.—

(1) COVERED SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN.—Subsection (g) of section 834 of such Act is amended to read as follows:

''(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the term 'covered small business concern' includes each of the following:

''(1) A small business concern, as that term is defined under section 3(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632(a));

''(2) A small business concern owned and controlled by veterans, as that term is defined in section 3(q)(3) of such Act (15 U.S.C. 632(q)(3)).

''(3) A small business concern owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans, as that term is defined in section 3(q)(2) of such Act (15 U.S.C. 632(q)(2)).

''(4) A qualified HUBZone small business concern, as that term is defined under section 3(p)(5) of such Act (15 U.S.C. 632(p)(5)).

''(5) A small business concern owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, as that term is defined in section 8(d)(3)(C) of such Act (15 U.S.C. 637(d)(3)(C)).

''(6) A small business concern owned and controlled by women, as that term is defined under section 3(n) of such Act (15 U.S.C. 632(n)).''.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Subsection (a)(1) of section 834 of such Act is amended by striking ''small business concerns and small business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals'' and inserting ''covered small business concerns''.

SEC. 812. IMPROVING OPPORTUNITIES FOR SERVICE-DISABLED VETERAN-OWNED SMALL BUSINESSES.

(a) SMALL BUSINESS DEFINITION OF SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN CONSOLIDATED.—Section 3(q) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632(q)) is amended—

(1) by amending paragraph (2) to read as follows:

''(2) SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY SERVICE-DISABLED VETERANS.—The term 'small business concern owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans' means a small business concern—

''(A)(i) not less than 51 percent of which is owned by one or more service-disabled veterans or, in the case of any publicly owned business, not less than 51 percent of the stock of which is owned by one or more service-disabled veterans; and

''(ii) the management and daily business operations of which are controlled by one or more service-disabled veterans or, in the case of a veteran with permanent and severe disability, the spouse or permanent caregiver of such veteran; or

''(B)(i) not less than 51 percent of which is owned by one or more veterans with service-connected disabilities that are permanent and total who are unable to manage the daily business operations of such concern or, in the case of a publicly owned business, not less than 51 percent of the stock of which is owned by one or more such veterans; and

''(ii) is included in the database described in section 8127(f) of title 38, United States Code.''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(6) TREATMENT OF BUSINESSES AFTER DEATH OF VETERAN-OWNER.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (C), if the death of a service-disabled veteran causes a small business concern to be less than 51 percent owned by one or more such veterans, the surviving spouse of such veteran who acquires ownership rights in such small business concern shall, for the period described in subparagraph (B), be treated as if the surviving spouse were that veteran for the purpose of maintaining the status of the small business concern as a small business concern owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans.

''(B) PERIOD DESCRIBED.—The period referred to in subparagraph (A) is the period beginning on the date on which the service-disabled veteran dies and ending on the earliest of the following dates:

''(i) The date on which the surviving spouse remarries.

''(ii) The date on which the surviving spouse relinquishes an ownership interest in the small business concern.

''(iii) The date that is ten years after the date of the veteran's death.

''(C) APPLICATION TO SURVIVING SPOUSE.—Subparagraph (A) only applies to a surviving spouse of a veteran with a service-connected disability if—

''(i) the veteran had a service-connected disability rated as 100 percent disabling or died as a result of a service-connected disability; and

''(ii) prior to the death of the veteran and during the period in which the surviving spouse seeks to qualify under this paragraph, the small business concern is included in the database described in section 8127(f) of title 38, United States Code.''.

(b) VETERANS AFFAIRS DEFINITION OF SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN CONSOLIDATED.—Section 8127 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (h); and

(2) in subsection (l)(2), by striking ''means'' and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting the following: ''has the meaning given that term under section 3(q) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632(q)).''.

(c) SBA TO ASSUME CONTROL OF VERIFICATION OF OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL STATUS OF APPLICANTS FOR INCLUSION IN THE DATABASE OF SMALL BUSINESSES OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY SERVICE DISABLED VETERANS AND VETERANS.—The Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 631 et seq.), as amended by section 815, is further amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 49. VETS FIRST PROGRAM.

''In order to increase opportunities for small business concerns owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans and small business concerns owned and controlled by veterans in the Federal marketplace, not later than 180 days after the effective date of this section, the Administrator shall enter into a memorandum of understanding with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs that transfers control and administration of the program under subsections (e) through (g) of section 8127 of title 38, United States Code, to the Administrator, consistent with the following:

''(1) Not later than 270 days after completing the memorandum of understanding, the Administrator shall make rules to carry out the memorandum. If the Administrator does not make such rules by such date, the Administrator may not exercise the authority under section 7(a)(25)(A) until such time as those rules are made.

''(2) The Administrator shall assume authority and responsibility for maintenance and operation of the database and for verifications under the program. Any verifications undertaken by the Administrator shall employ fraud prevention measures at the time of the initial application, through detection and monitoring processes after initial acceptance, by investigating allegations of potential fraud, removing firms that do not quality from the database, and referring cases for prosecution when appropriate.

''(3) Any appeal by a small business concern, at the time that verification is denied or a contract is awarded, of any determination under the program shall be heard by the Office of Hearings and Appeals of the Small Business Administration.

''(4)(A) The Secretary shall, for a period of 6 years commencing on a date agreed to in the completed memorandum, reimburse to the Administrator of the Small Business Administration any costs incurred by the Administrator for

actions undertaken pursuant to the memorandum from fees collected by the Secretary of Veteran Affairs under multiple-award schedule contracts. The Administrator and the Secretary shall endeavor to ensure maximum efficiency in such actions. Any disputes between the Secretary and the Administrator shall be resolved by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

''(B) The Secretary and the Administrator may extend the term of the memorandum of understanding, except for the reimbursement requirement under subparagraph (A). The Secretary and the Administrator may in a separate memorandum of understanding provide for an extension of such reimbursement.

''(5) Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this section, and every 180 days thereafter, the Secretary and the Administrator shall—

''(A) meet to discuss ways to improve collaboration under the memorandum to increase opportunities for service-disabled veteran-owned small businesses and veteran-owned small businesses; and

''(B) consult with congressionally chartered Veterans Service Organizations to discuss ways to increase opportunities for service-disabled veteran-owned small businesses and veteran-owned small businesses.

''(6) Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this section, and every 180 days thereafter, the Secretary and the Administrator shall report to the Committee on Small Business and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate on the progress made by the Secretary and the Administrator implementing this section.

''(7) In any meeting required under paragraph (5), the Secretary and the Administrator shall include in the discussion of ways to improve collaboration under the memorandum to increase opportunities for small businesses owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans who are women or minorities and small business concerns owned and controlled by veterans who are women or minorities.''.

(d) MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING.—Section 8127(f) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(7) Not later than 180 days after the effective date of this paragraph, the Secretary shall enter into a memorandum of understanding with the Administrator of the Small Business Administration consistent with section 48 of the Small Business Act, which shall specify the manner in which the Secretary shall notify the Administrator as to whether an individual is a veteran and if that veteran has a service-connected disability.''.

SEC. 813. PLAN FOR IMPROVING DATA ON BUNDLED AND CONSOLIDATED CONTRACTS.

Section 15 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 644) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(s) DATA QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PLAN.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than the first day of fiscal year 2016, the Administrator of the Small Business Administration, in consultation with the Small Business Procurement Advisory Council, the Administrator for Federal Procurement Policy, and the Administrator of the General Services Administration shall develop a plan to improve the quality of data reported on bundled and consolidated contracts in the Federal procurement data system.

''(2) PLAN REQUIREMENTS.—The plan shall—

''(A) describe the roles and responsibilities of the Administrator of the Small Business Administration, the Directors of the Offices of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization, the Small Business Procurement Advisory Council, the Administrator for Federal Procurement Policy, the Administrator of the General Services Administration, the senior procurement executives, and Chief Acquisition Officers in implementing the plan described in paragraph (1) and contributing to the annual report required by subsection (p)(4);

''(B) make necessary changes to policies and procedures on proper identification and mitigation of contract bundling and consolidation, and to training procedures of relevant personnel on proper identification and mitigation of contract bundling and consolidation;

''(C) establish consequences for failure to properly identify contracts as bundled or consolidated;

''(D) establish requirements for periodic and statistically valid data verification and validation; and

''(E) assign clear data verification responsibilities.

''(3) COMMITTEE BRIEFING.—Once finalized and by not later than 90 days prior to implementation, the plan described in this subsection shall be presented to the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate.

''(4) IMPLEMENTATION.—Not later than the first day of fiscal year 2017, the Administrator of the Small Business Administration shall implement the plan described in this subsection.

''(5) CERTIFICATION.—The Administrator shall annually provide to the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate certification of the accuracy and completeness of data reported on bundled and consolidated contracts.

''(6) GAO STUDY AND REPORT.—

''(A) STUDY.—Not later than the first day of fiscal year 2018, the Comptroller General of the United States shall initiate a study on the effectiveness of the plan described in this subsection that shall assess whether contracts were accurately labeled as bundled or consolidated.

''(B) CONTRACTS EVALUATED.—For the purposes of conducting the study described in subparagraph (A), the Comptroller General of the United States—

''(i) shall evaluate, for work in each of sectors 23, 33, 54, and 56 (as defined by the North American Industry Classification System), not fewer than 100 contracts in each sector;

''(ii) shall evaluate only those contracts—

''(I) awarded by an agency listed in section 901(b) of title 31, United States Code; and

''(II) that have a Base and Exercised Options Value, an Action Obligation, or a Base and All Options Value exceeding $10,000,000; and

''(iii) shall not evaluate contracts that have used any set aside authority.

''(C) REPORT.—Not later than 12 months after initiating the study required by subparagraph (A), the Comptroller General of the United States shall report to the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate on the results from such study and, if warranted, any recommendations on how to improve the quality of data reported on bundled and consolidated contracts.

''(7) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection the following definitions shall apply:

''(A) CHIEF ACQUISITION OFFICER; SENIOR PROCUREMENT EXECUTIVE.—The terms 'Chief Acquisition Officer' and 'senior procurement executive' have the meanings given such terms in section 44 of this Act.

''(B) FEDERAL PROCUREMENT DATA SYSTEM DEFINITIONS.—The terms 'Base and Exercised Options Value', 'Action Obligation', 'Base and All Options Value', and 'set aside authority' have the meanings given such terms by the Administrator for Federal Procurement Policy in the Federal procurement data system on October 1, 2013, or subsequent equivalent terms.''.

SEC. 814. AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE EDUCATION TO SMALL BUSINESSES ON CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS OF ARMS EXPORT CONTROL ACT.

(a) ASSISTANCE AT SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTERS.—Section 21(c)(1) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 648(c)(1)) is amended by inserting at the end the following: ''Applicants receiving grants under this section shall also assist small businesses by providing, where appropriate, education on the requirements applicable to small businesses under the regulations issued under section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778) and on compliance with those requirements.''.

(b) PROCUREMENT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—Section 2418 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(c) An eligible entity assisted by the Department of Defense under this chapter also may furnish education on the requirements applicable to small businesses under the regulations issued under section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778) and on compliance with those requirements.''.

SEC. 815. PROHIBITION ON REVERSE AUCTIONS FOR COVERED CONTRACTS.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that, when used appropriately, reverse auctions may improve the Federal Government's procurement of commercially available commodities by increasing competition, reducing prices, and improving opportunities for small businesses.

(b) USE OF REVERSE AUCTIONS.—The Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 631 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating section 47 as section 48; and

(2) by inserting after section 46 the following:

''SEC. 47. REVERSE AUCTIONS PROHIBITED FOR COVERED CONTRACTS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a covered contract described in subsection (c), reverse auction methods may not be used—

''(1) if the covered contract is suitable for award to a small business concern; or

''(2) if the award is to be made under—

''(A) section 8(a);

''(B) section 8(m);

''(C) section 15(a);

''(D) section 15(j);

''(E) section 31;

''(F) section 36; or

''(G) section 8127 of title 38, United States Code.

''(b) LIMITATIONS ON USING REVERSE AUCTIONS.—

''(1) NUMBER OF OFFERS; REVISIONS TO BIDS.—A Federal agency may not award a covered contract using a reverse auction method if only one offer is received or if offerors do not have the ability to submit revised bids throughout the course of the auction.

''(2) OTHER PROCUREMENT AUTHORITY.—A Federal agency may not award a covered contract under a procurement provision other than those provisions described in subsection (a)(2) if the justification for using such procurement provision is to use reverse auction methods.

''(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section the following definitions apply:

''(1) COVERED CONTRACT.—The term 'covered contract' means a contract—

''(A) for services, including design and construction services; and

''(B) for goods in which the technical qualifications of the offeror constitute part of the basis of award.

''(2) DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION SERVICES.—The term 'design and construction services' means—

''(A) site planning and landscape design;

''(B) architectural and interior design;

''(C) engineering system design;

''(D) performance of construction work for facility, infrastructure, and environmental restoration projects;

''(E) delivery and supply of construction materials to construction sites;

''(F) construction, alteration, or repair, including painting and decorating, of public buildings and public works; and

''(G) architectural and engineering services as defined in section 1102 of title 40, United States Code.

''(3) REVERSE AUCTION.—The term 'reverse auction' means, with respect to procurement by an agency, a real-time auction conducted through an electronic medium between a group of offerors who compete against each other by submitting offers for a contract or task order with the ability to submit revised offers throughout the course of the auction.''.

(c) CONTRACTS AWARDED BY SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.—Section 8127(j) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(3) The provisions of section 47(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 631 et seq.) (relating to the prohibition on using reverse auction methods to award a contract) shall apply to a contract awarded under this section.''.

SEC. 816. SBA SURETY BOND GUARANTEE.

Section 411(c)(1) of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (15 U.S.C. 694b(c)(1)) is amended by striking ''70'' and inserting ''90''.

Subtitle C—Other Matters

SEC. 821. CERTIFICATION OF EFFECTIVENESS FOR AIR FORCE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY CONTRACTING.

(a) REVIEW REQUIRED.—The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff shall conduct a review of the Air Force Network-Centric Solutions II (NETCENTS II) contract to ensure that it can effectively meet the requirements of the joint force when providing time- and task-critical information technology resources for hardware, applications, and services related to the warfighting mission area. The review shall examine—

(1) the effectiveness of contracting for warfighting mission areas, such as nuclear command and control, space situational awareness, or integrated threat warning, with effectiveness determined by the ability to consistently access domain experts and respond to emerging requirements in a timely manner; and

(2) the efficiency of contracting for the warfighting mission area, with efficiency measured by the amount of time to get new task orders on contract.

(b) CERTIFICATION.—Based on the findings of the review required by subsection (a), the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff shall provide a certification to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives that the Air Force's NETCENTS II contract is effective in delivering information technology capabilities for the joint force. In providing this certification, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff shall also provide the complete findings of the review required by subsection (a).

SEC. 822. AIRLIFT SERVICE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 157 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 2631a the following new section:

''§ 2631b. Airlift service

''(a) REQUIREMENT.—Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), the transportation of passengers or property by CRAF-eligible aircraft obtained by the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of a military department through a contract for airlift service may only be provided by a covered air carrier.

''(b) APPLICABILITY.—The requirement under subsection (a) applies with respect to transportation that is—

''(1) interstate in the United States;

''(2) between a place in the United States and a place outside the United States; or

''(3) between two places outside the United States.

''(c) WAIVER AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of Defense may waive the requirement under subsection (a) if the Secretary determines that—

''(1) no covered air carrier is capable of providing, and willing to provide, the relevant transportation; or

''(2) use of a covered air carrier is otherwise unreasonable.

''(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the following definitions apply:

''(1) COVERED AIR CARRIER.—The term 'covered air carrier' means an air carrier that—

''(A) has aircraft in the Civil Reserve Air Fleet or offers to place CRAF-eligible aircraft in that fleet; and

''(B) holds a certificate issued under section 41102 of title 49.

''(2) CRAF-ELIGIBLE AIRCRAFT.—The term 'CRAF-eligible aircraft' means an aircraft of a type that the Secretary of Defense has determined to be eligible to participate in the Civil Reserve Air Fleet.''.

(b) 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. Airlift service.''.

SEC. 823. COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS FOR SENIOR DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE OFFICIALS SEEKING EMPLOYMENT WITH DEFENSE CONTRACTORS.

Section 847 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 10 U.S.C. 1701 note) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (e); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (c) the following new subsection (d):

''(d) COMPLIANCE.—

''(1) OFFICIAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall designate an official of the Department of Defense to ensure the compliance of this section.

''(2) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this subsection, such designated official shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the compliance of this section.''.

SEC. 824. PROCUREMENT OF PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT.

(a) REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary of Defense shall use best value tradeoff source selection methods to the maximum extent practicable when procuring an item of personal protective equipment or critical safety items.

(b) PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''personal protective equipment'' includes the following:

(1) Body armor components.

(2) Combat helmets.

(3) Combat protective eyewear.

(4) Environmental and fire resistant clothing.

(5) Footwear.

(6) Organizational clothing and individual equipment.

(7) Other items as determined appropriate by the Secretary.

SEC. 825. PROHIBITION ON FUNDS FOR CONTRACTS VIOLATING EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 11246.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available to the Department of Defense may be used to enter into any contract with any entity if such contract would violate Executive Order No. 11246 (relating to nonretaliation for disclosure of compensation information), as amended by the announcement of the President on April 8, 2014.

SEC. 826. REQUIREMENT FOR POLICIES AND STANDARD CHECKLIST IN PROCUREMENT OF SERVICES.

(a) REQUIREMENT.—Section 2330a of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (g), (h), (i), and (j) as subsections (h), (i), (j), and (k), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (f) the following new subsection (g):

''(g) REQUEST FOR SERVICE CONTRACT APPROVAL.—The Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness shall—

''(1) issue policies implementing a standard checklist to be completed before the issuance of a solicitation for any new contract for services or exercising an option under an existing contract for services, including services provided under a contract for goods; and

''(2) ensure such policies and checklist are incorporated into the Department of Defense Supplement to the Federal Acquisition Regulation.''.

(b) ARMY MODEL.—In implementing section 2330a(g) of title 10, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness shall model, to the maximum extent practicable, its policies and checklist on the policies and checklist relating to services contract approval established and in use by the Department of the Army (as set forth in the request for services contract approval form updated as of August 2012, or any successor form).

(c) DEADLINE.—The policies required under such section 2230a(g) shall be issued within 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) REPORT.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the implementation of the standard checklist required under such section 2330a(g) for each of fiscal years 2015, 2016, and 2017 within 120 days after the end of each such fiscal year.

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. ADDITIONAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION.

(a) ADDITIONAL RESPONSIBILITY.—Section 139 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), and (k) as subsections (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), and (l), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (b) the following new subsection (c):

''(c) The Director shall consider the potential for increases in program cost estimates or delays in schedule estimates in the implementation of policies, procedures, and activities related to operational test and evaluation and shall take appropriate action to ensure that operational test and evaluation activities do not unnecessarily increase program costs or impede program schedules.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 196(c)(1)(A)(ii) of such title is amended by striking ''section 139(i)'' and inserting ''section 139(k)''.

SEC. 903. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR INSTALLATIONS AND ENVIRONMENT.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF POSITION.—Section 138(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(11) One of the Assistant Secretaries is the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Installations and Environment. In addition to any duties and powers prescribed under paragraph (1), the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Installations and Environment shall have the duties specified in section 138e of this title.''.

(b) DUTIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 4 of such title is amended by inserting after section 138d the following new section:

''§ 138e. Assistant Secretary of Defense for Installations and Environment

''(a) The Assistant Secretary of Defense for Installations and Environment shall—

''(1) provide leadership and facilitate communication regarding, and conduct oversight to manage and be accountable for, military construction and environmental programs within the Department of Defense and the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps;

''(2) coordinate and oversee planning and programming activities of the Department of Defense and the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps;

''(3) establish policies and guidance, in coordination with the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps, regarding installation assets and services that are required to support defense missions.

''(b) The Assistant Secretary may communicate views on issues within the responsibility of the Assistant Secretary directly to the Secretary of Defense and the Deputy Secretary of Defense without obtaining the approval or concurrence of any other official within the Department of Defense.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 4 of such title is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 138c the following new item:

''138e. Assistant Secretary of Defense for Installations and Environment.''.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—

(A) Section 2701(k)(3) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Installations and Environment'' and inserting ''Assistant Secretary of Defense for Installations and Environment''.

(B) Section 2885(a)(3) of such title is amended by striking ''Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Installations and Environment)'' and inserting ''Assistant Secretary of Defense for Installations and Environment''.

(2) REFERENCES IN OTHER LAWS.—Any reference in any law, regulation, document, or other record of the United States to the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Installations and Environment shall be treated as referring to the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Installations and Environment.

(d) NO ADDITIONAL FUNDS AUTHORIZED.—No additional funds are authorized by this Act to accomplish the mission of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Installations and Environment. Such mission shall be carried out using amounts otherwise authorized or appropriated.

(e) RESTRICTION ON PERSONNEL.—The number of positions for military and civilian personnel and the number of full-time equivalent positions for contractor personnel associated with the office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Installations and Environment shall not exceed the number of such positions that were associated with the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Installations and Environment as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

(f) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section or the amendments made by this section shall be construed as exempting the office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Installations and Environment from further reductions as part of headquarters efficiencies initiatives of the Department of Defense.

SEC. 904. REQUIREMENT FOR CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFING BEFORE DIVESTING OF DEFENSE FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING SERVICE FUNCTIONS.

No plan may be implemented by the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of a military department, the Director of the Defense Finance and Accounting Service, or any other person to transfer financial management, bill paying, or accounting services functions from the Defense Finance and Accounting Service to another entity until the Secretary of Defense provides the congressional defense committees a briefing on the plan and the Secretary certifies to such committees that the plan would reduce costs, increase efficiencies, maintain the timeline for auditability of financial statements, and maintain the roles and missions of the Defense Finance and Accounting Service.

SEC. 905. COMBATANT COMMAND EFFICIENCY PLAN.

(a) PLAN REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall develop a plan to combine the back office functions of the headquarters of two or more combatant commands, including the subordinate component commands.

(b) MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED.—The plan required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A detailed discussion of combining or otherwise sharing in whole or in part similar back office functions between two or more combatant command headquarters located in the same country.

(2) A detailed discussion of combining or otherwise sharing in whole or in part similar back office functions of the Joint Staff and some or all combatant command headquarters.

(3) A detailed discussion of establishing a new organization to manage similar back office functions of two or more combatant command headquarters located in the same country.

(4) A detailed discussion of the risks and capabilities lost by implementing such consolidations and efficiencies.

(5) A detailed discussion of how the efficiencies and consolidations in assigned personnel and resources are in support of the quadrennial defense review and the strategic choices and management review of the Department of Defense.

(6) Any other arrangements that the Secretary considers appropriate.

(c) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report containing—

(1) a summary of the plan required by subsection (a); and

(2) the potential cost savings of any arrangements the Secretary considers in conducting the study.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) BACK OFFICE FUNCTIONS.—The term ''back office functions'' means the administration and support functions of a headquarters of a combatant command, including human resources or other personnel functions, budgeting, and information technology support.

(2) COMBATANT COMMAND.—The term ''combatant command'' means a combatant command established pursuant to section 161 or 167 of title 10, United States Code.

(e) LIMITATION.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2015 for the Department of Defense for operations and maintenance, defense-wide, Joint Chiefs of Staff, as specified in the funding table for section 4301, not more than 85 percent may be obligated or expended until the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, provides the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives the briefing on combatant command headquarters personnel and resources requirements as directed in the Report of the Committee on Armed Services on H.R. 1960 of the 113th Congress (House Report 113–102) under title X.

SEC. 906. REQUIREMENT FOR PLAN TO REDUCE GEOGRAPHIC COMBATANT COMMANDS TO FOUR BY FISCAL YEAR 2020.

(a) PLAN REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall develop a plan for reducing the number of geographic combatant commands to no more than four by the end of fiscal year 2020.

(b) MATTERS COVERED.—The plan required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A detailed discussion of the required reductions and consolidations in assigned personnel, resources, and infrastructure of the various geographic combatant commands, set forth

separately by fiscal year, to achieve the goal of no more than four such commands by the end of fiscal year 2020.

(2) A detailed discussion of the changes to the Unified Command Plan if such reductions and consolidations are implemented.

(3) A detailed discussion and recommendations on the feasibility, risks, and capabilities lost by implementing such reductions and consolidations.

(c) FUNCTIONAL COMMANDS NOT INCLUDED.—Nothing in this section shall be construed as requiring the Department of Defense to include changes to the functional combatant commands or reductions in the functional combatant commands in the plan required by subsection (a).

(d) USE OF PREVIOUS STUDIES AND OUTSIDE EXPERTS.—In developing the plan required by subsection (a), the Secretary may—

(1) use and incorporate previous plans or studies of the Department of Defense; and

(2) consult with and incorporate views of defense experts from outside the Department.

(e) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report containing the plan required by subsection (a), including the feasibility and risks of such plan, and any recommendations to implement the plan as the Secretary considers appropriate.

(f) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed as requiring the Secretary to develop a binding plan.

SEC. 907. OFFICE OF NET ASSESSMENT.

(a) POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States to maintain an independent organization within the Department of Defense to develop and coordinate net assessments of the standing, trends, and future prospects of the military capabilities and potential of the United States in comparison with the military capabilities and potential of other countries or groups of countries so as to identify emerging or future threats or opportunities for the United States.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 4 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"SEC. 145. OFFICE OF NET ASSESSMENT.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—There is in the Office of the Secretary of Defense an office known as the Office of Net Assessment.

''(b) HEAD.—(1) The head of the Office of Net Assessment shall be appointed by the Secretary of Defense. The head shall be a member of the Senior Executive Service.

''(2) The head of the Office of Net Assessment may communicate views on matters within the responsibility of the head directly to the Secretary without obtaining the approval or concurrence of any other official within the Department of Defense.

''(3) The head of the Office of Net Assessment shall report directly to the Secretary.

''(4) The Office is subject to the authority, direction, and control of the Secretary. The Secretary may not delegate the responsibility to exercise such authority, direction, and control over the Office.

''(c) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Office of Net Assessment shall develop and coordinate net assessments with respect to the standing, trends, and future prospects of the military capabilities and potential of the United States in comparison with the military capabilities and potential of other countries or groups of countries to identify emerging or future threats or opportunities for the United States.

''(d) BUDGET.—In the budget materials submitted to the President by the Secretary of Defense in connection with the submittal to Congress, pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, of the budget for any fiscal year after fiscal year 2014, the Secretary shall ensure that a separate, dedicated program element is assigned for the Office of Net Assessment.

''(e) NET ASSESSMENT DEFINED.—In this section, the term 'net assessment' means the comparative analysis of military, technological, political, economic, and other factors governing the relative military capability of nations.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 4 of such title is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

''145. Office of Net Assessment.''.

SEC. 908. AMENDMENTS RELATING TO ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.

(a) DEPUTY CHIEF MANAGEMENT OFFICER.—Subsection (b) of section 132a of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''(b) RESPONSIBILITIES.—Subject to the authority, direction, and control of the Secretary of Defense, the Deputy Chief Management Officer shall perform such duties and exercise such powers as the Secretary may prescribe. The Deputy Chief Management Officer shall—

''(1) assist the Deputy Secretary of Defense in the Deputy Secretary's capacity as Chief Management Officer of the Department of Defense under section 132(c) of this title and perform those duties assigned by the Secretary of Defense or delegated by the Deputy Secretary pursuant to section 904(a)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 10 U.S.C. 132 note);

''(2) assist the Deputy Secretary of Defense in the Deputy Secretary's capacity as the Chief Operating Officer of the Department of Defense under section 1123 of title 31;

''(3) establish policies for the strategic management and integration of the Department of Defense business operations and activities;

''(4) have the responsibilities specified for the Deputy Chief Management Officer for the purposes of section 2222 of this title; and

''(5) be the Performance Improvement Officer of the Department of Defense for the purposes of section 1124(a)(1) of title 31.''.

(b) CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.—

(1) STATUTORY ESTABLISHMENT OF POSITION.—Chapter 4 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 141 the following new section:

"§ 142. Chief information officer

''(a) There is a Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense.

''(b)(1) The Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense—

''(A) is the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense for the purposes of sections 3506(a)(2) and 3544(a)(3) of title 44;

''(B) has the responsibilities and duties specified in section 11315 of title 40; and

''(C) has the responsibilities specified for the Chief Information Officer in sections 2222, 2223(a), and 2224 of this title.

''(2) The Chief Information Officer shall perform such additional duties and exercise such powers as the Secretary of Defense may prescribe.

''(c) The Chief Information Officer takes precedence in the Department of Defense with the officials serving in positions specified in section 131(b)(4) of this title. The officials serving in positions specified in section 131(b)(4) and the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense take precedence among themselves in the order prescribed by the Secretary of Defense.''.

(2) PLACEMENT IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.—Section 131(b) of such title is amended—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (5) through (8) as paragraphs (6) through (9), respectively; and

(B) by inserting after paragraph (4) the following new paragraph (5):

''(5) The Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense.''.

(c) REPEAL OF REQUIREMENT FOR DEFENSE BUSINESS SYSTEM MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE.—Section 186 of title 10, United States Code, is repealed.

(d) ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR DEFENSE BUSINESS SYSTEMS.—Section 2222 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by inserting ''and'' at the end of paragraph (1);

(B) by striking ''; and'' at the end of paragraph (2) and inserting a period; and

(C) by striking paragraph (3);

(2) in subsection (c)(1), by striking ''Defense Business Systems Management Committee'' and inserting ''investment review board established under subsection (g)''; and

(3) in subsection (g)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking '', not later than March 15, 2012,'';

(B) in paragraph (2)(C), by striking ''each'' the first place it appears and inserting ''the''; and

(C) in paragraph (2)(F), by striking ''and the Defense Business Systems Management Committee, as required by section 186(c) of this title,''.

(e) DEADLINE FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF INVESTMENT REVIEW BOARD AND INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT PROCESS.—The investment review board and investment management process required by section 2222(g) of title 10, United States Code, as amended by subsection (d)(3), shall be established not later than March 15, 2015.

(f) AMENDMENTS RELATING TO CERTAIN PRESCRIBED ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE POSITIONS.—Chapter 4 of title 10, United States Code, is further amended as follows:

(1) ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR LOGISTICS AND MATERIEL READINESS.—Paragraph (7) of section 138(b) is amended—

(A) by inserting after ''Readiness'' in the first sentence the following: '', who shall be appointed from among persons with an extensive background in the sustainment of major weapons systems and combat support equipment'';

(B) by striking the second sentence;

(C) by transferring to the end of that paragraph (as amended by subparagraph (B)) the text of subsection (b) of section 138a of such title;

(D) by transferring to the end of that paragraph (as amended by subparagraph (C)) the text of subsection (c) of section 138a of such title; and

(E) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (3) in the text transferred by subparagraph (D) of this paragraph as subparagraphs (A) through (C), respectively.

(2) ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING.—Paragraph (8) of such section is amended—

(A) by striking the second sentence and inserting the text of subsection (a) of section 138b;

(B) by inserting after the text added by subparagraph (A) of this paragraph the following: ''The Assistant Secretary, in consultation with the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Developmental Test and Evaluation, shall—'';

(C) by transferring paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (b) of section 138b to the end of that paragraph (as amended by subparagraphs (A) and (B) of this paragraph), indenting those paragraphs 2 ems from the left margin, and redesignating those paragraphs as subparagraphs (A) and (B), respectively;

(D) in subparagraph (A) (as so transferred and redesignated)—

(i) by striking ''The Assistant Secretary'' and all that follows through ''Test and Evaluation, shall''; and

(ii) by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(E) in subparagraph (B) (as so transferred and redesignated), by striking ''The Assistant Secretary'' and all that follows through ''Test and Evaluation, shall''.

(3) ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR NUCLEAR, CHEMICAL, AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAMS.—Paragraph (10) of such section is amended—

(A) by striking the second sentence and inserting the text of subsection (b) of section 138d; and

(B) by inserting after the text added by subparagraph (A) of this paragraph the text of subsection (a) of such section and in that text as so inserted—

(i) by striking ''of Defense for Nuclear, Chemical, and Biological Defense Programs'' and

(ii) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (3) as subparagraphs (A) through (C), respectively.

(4) REPEAL OF SEPARATE SECTIONS.—Sections 138a, 138b, and 138d are repealed.

(g) CODIFICATION OF RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF THE DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE TITLE.—

(1) CODIFICATION.—Section 137a(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(3) The officials authorized under this section shall be the only Deputy Under Secretaries of Defense.''.

(2) CONFORMING REPEAL.—Section 906(a)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 123 Stat. 2426; 10 U.S.C. 137a note) is repealed.

(3) CONFORMING AMENDMENT FOR THE VACANCY REFORM ACT OF 1998.—Section 137a(b) of such title is amended by striking ''is absent or disabled'' and inserting ''dies, resigns, or is otherwise unable to perform the functions and duties of the office''.

(h) CLARIFICATION OF ORDER OF PRECEDENCE FOR THE PRINCIPAL DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARIES OF DEFENSE AND THE ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF DEFENSE.—

(1) Subsection (d) of section 137a of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''and the Deputy Chief Management Officer of the Department of Defense'' and inserting ''the Deputy Chief Management Officer of the Department of Defense, and the officials serving in the positions specified in section 131(b)(4) of this title and the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense''.

(2) Subsection (d) of section 138 of such title is amended by inserting ''and the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense'' after ''section 131(b)(4) of this title''.

(i) CONFORMING AMENDMENT TO PRIOR REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF DEFENSE.—Section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking ''Assistant Secretaries of Defense (16)'' and inserting ''Assistant Secretaries of Defense (14)''.

(j) CLERICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Title 10, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 4 is amended—

(A) by striking the items relating to sections 138a, 138b, and 138d; and

(B) by inserting after the item relating to section 141 the following new item:

''142. Chief Information Officer.''.

(2) Section 131(b)(8), as redesignated by subsection (b)(2)(A), is amended—

(A) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) through (H) as subparagraphs (B) through (I), respectively; and

(B) by inserting before subparagraph (B), as redesignated by subparagraph (A) of this paragraph, the following new subparagraph (A):

''(A) The two Deputy Directors within the Office of the Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation under section 139a(c) of this title.''.

(3) Section 132(b) is amended by striking ''is disabled or there is no Secretary of Defense'' and inserting ''dies, resigns, or is otherwise unable to perform the functions and duties of the office''.

(4) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 7 is amended by striking the item relating to section 186.

SEC. 909. PERIODIC REVIEW OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS.

(a) PLAN REQUIRED.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall develop a plan for implementing a periodic review and analysis of the Department of Defense personnel requirements for management headquarters.

(b) ELEMENTS OF PLAN.—The plan required by subsection (a) shall include the following for each covered organization:

(1) A list of the key Department of Defense strategic guidance, policy, and mission requirements, including the quadrennial defense review, the Unified Command Plan, and the strategic choices and management review.

(2) A description of how current management headquarters are structured to execute the Department of Defense strategic guidance, policy, and mission requirements listed under paragraph (1).

(3) A description of the critical capabilities and skillsets required by management headquarters to execute Department of Defense strategic guidance in order to fulfill mission objectives.

(4) An identification and analysis of the factors that directly or indirectly influence or contribute to the expense of Department of Defense management headquarters

(5) A description of the proposed timeline and required resources necessary to implement a permanent periodic review and analysis of Department of Defense personnel requirements for management headquarters.

(c) COVERED ORGANIZATION.—In this section, the term ''covered organization'' includes each of the following:

(1) The Office of the Secretary of Defense.

(2) The Joint Staff.

(3) The Defense Agencies.

(4) The Department of Defense field activities.

(5) The headquarters of the combatant commands.

(6) Headquarters, Department of the Army, including the Office of the Secretary of the Army, the Office of the Chief of Staff of the Army, and the Army Staff.

(7) The major command headquarters of the Army.

(8) The Office of the Secretary of the Navy, the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, and Headquarters, United States Marine Corps.

(9) The major command headquarters of the Navy and the Marine Corps.

(10) Headquarters, Department of the Air Force, including the Office of the Secretary of the Air Force, the Office of the Air Force Chief of Staff, and the Air Staff.

(11) The major command headquarters of the Air Force.

(12) The National Guard Bureau.

(d) REPORT.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees the plan required by subsection (a).

(e) AMENDMENTS.—Section 904(d)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 816; 10 U.S.C. 111 note) is amended—

(1) by striking ''2016'' and inserting ''2017'';

(2) in subparagraph (B), by inserting '', consolidations,'' after ''through changes'';

(3) in subparagraph (C)—

(A) by inserting '', consolidations,'' after ''through changes''; and

(B) by inserting '', or other associated cost drivers, including a discussion of how the changes, consolidations, or reductions were prioritized,'' after ''programs and offices'';

(4) in subparagraph (E), by inserting '', including the risks of, and capabilities gained or lost by implementing, such modifications'' before the period; and

(5) by adding at the end the following new subparagraphs:

''(F) A description of how the plan supports or affects current Department of Defense strategic guidance, policy, and mission requirements, including the quadrennial defense review, the Unified Command Plan, and the strategic choices and management review.

''(G) A description of the associated costs specifically addressed by the savings.''.

Subtitle B—Total Force Management

SEC. 911. MODIFICATIONS TO BIENNIAL STRATEGIC WORKFORCE PLAN RELATING TO SENIOR MANAGEMENT, FUNCTIONAL, AND TECHNICAL WORKFORCE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(a) SENIOR MANAGEMENT WORKFORCE.—Subsection (c) of section 115b of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

''(1) Each strategic workforce plan under subsection (a) shall—

''(A) include a separate chapter to specifically address the shaping and improvement of the senior management workforce of the Department of Defense; and

''(B) include an assessment of the senior functional and technical workforce of the Department of Defense within the appropriate functional community.''; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking ''such senior management, functional, and technical workforce'' and inserting ''such senior management workforce and such senior functional and technical workforce''.

(b) HIGHLY QUALIFIED EXPERTS.—Such section is further amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(2), by striking ''subsection (f)(1)'' in subparagraphs (D) and (E) and inserting ''subsection (h)(1) or (h)(2)'';

(2) by redesignating subsections (f) and (g) as subsections (g) and (h), respectively; and

(3) by inserting after subsection (e) the following new subsection (f):

''(f) HIGHLY QUALIFIED EXPERTS.—

''(1) Each strategic workforce plan under subsection (a) shall include an assessment of the workforce of the Department of Defense comprised of highly qualified experts appointed pursuant to section 9903 of title 5 (in this subsection referred to as the 'HQE workforce').

''(2) For purposes of paragraph (1), each plan shall include, with respect to the HQE workforce—

''(A) an assessment of the critical skills and competencies of the existing HQE workforce and projected trends in that workforce based on expected losses due to retirement and other attrition;

''(B) specific strategies for attracting, compensating, and motivating the HQE workforce of the Department, including the program objectives of the Department to be achieved through such strategies and the funding needed to implement such strategies;

''(C) any incentives necessary to attract or retain HQE personnel;

''(D) any changes that may be necessary in resources or in the rates or methods of pay needed to ensure the Department has full access to appropriately qualified personnel; and

''(E) any legislative changes that may be necessary to achieve HQE workforce goals.''.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—Subsection (h) of such section (as redesignated by subsection (b)(2)) is amended to read as follows:

''(h) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) The term 'senior management workforce of the Department of Defense' includes the following categories of Department of Defense civilian personnel:

''(A) Appointees in the Senior Executive Service under section 3131 of title 5.

''(B) Persons serving in the Defense Intelligence Senior Executive Service under section 1606 of this title.

''(2) The term 'senior functional and technical workforce of the Department of Defense' includes the following categories of Department of Defense civilian personnel:

''(A) Persons serving in positions described in section 5376(a) of title 5.

''(B) Scientists and engineers appointed pursuant to section 342(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1995 (Public Law 103–337; 108 Stat. 2721), as amended by section 1114 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-315)).

''(C) Scientists and engineers appointed pursuant to section 1101 of the Strom Thurmond National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999 (5 U.S.C. 3104 note).

''(D) Persons serving in Intelligence Senior Level positions under section 1607 of this title.

''(3) The term 'acquisition workforce' includes individuals designated under section 1721 of this title as filling acquisition positions.''.

(d) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The heading of subsection (c) of such section is amended to read as follows: ''SENIOR MANAGEMENT WORKFORCE; SENIOR FUNCTIONAL AND TECHNICAL WORKFORCE.—''.

SEC. 912. REPEAL OF EXTENSION OF COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORT ON INVENTORY.

Section 803(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 123 Stat. 2402), as amended by section 951(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 839), is amended by striking ''2013, 2014, and 2015'' and inserting ''and 2013''.

SEC. 913. ASSIGNMENT OF CERTAIN NEW REQUIREMENTS BASED ON DETERMINATIONS OF COST-EFFICIENCY.

(a) AMENDMENT.—Chapter 146 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 2463 the following new section:

''§ 2463a. Assignment of certain new requirements based on determinations of cost-efficiency

''(a) ASSIGNMENTS BASED ON DETERMINATIONS OF COST-EFFICIENCY.—(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2) and subject to subsection (b), the assignment of performance of a new requirement by the Department of Defense to military personnel, civilian personnel, or contractor personnel shall be based on a determination of which sector of the Department's workforce can perform the services in the most cost-efficient manner, based on an analysis of the costs to the Federal Government in accordance with Department of Defense Instruction 7041.04 ('Estimating and Comparing the Full Costs of Civilian and Active Duty Military Manpower and Contract Support') or successor guidance.

''(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply in the case of a new requirement that is inherently governmental, closely associated with inherently governmental functions, critical, or required by law to be performed by military personnel or civilian personnel.

''(3) Nothing in this section may be construed as affecting the requirements of the Department of Defense under policies and procedures established by the Secretary of Defense under section 129a of this title for determining the most appropriate and cost-efficient mix of military, civilian, and contractor personnel to perform the mission of the Department of Defense.

''(b) WAIVER AUTHORITY.—(1) Notwithstanding subsection (a), the Secretary of a military department, the commander of a combatant command, or the head of a Defense Agency or activity may waive such subsection and assign performance of a new requirement without a determination of cost-efficiency as required by such subsection if—

''(A) the Secretary, commander, or head certifies in writing to the congressional defense committees that the time required to conduct the determination of cost-efficiency would result in a gap in service that would significantly undermine performance of the mission of the Department of Defense or pose an unacceptable risk; and

''(B) a period of 30 days has expired after such certification is so submitted to the committees.

''(2) A waiver of subsection (a) may be in effect for a period of not greater than 180 days.

''(3) The waiver authority under this subsection may not be exercised after September 30, 2015.

''(c) PROVISIONS RELATING TO ASSIGNMENT OF CIVILIAN PERSONNEL.—If a new requirement is assigned to civilian personnel consistent with the requirements of this section—

''(1) the Secretary of Defense may not—

''(A) impose any constraint or limitation on the size of the civilian workforce in terms of man years, end strength, full-time equivalent positions, or maximum number of employees; or

''(B) require offsetting funding for civilian pay or benefits or require a reduction in civilian full-time equivalents or civilian end-strengths; and

''(2) the Secretary may assign performance of such requirement without regard to whether the employee is a temporary, term, or permanent employee.

''(d) NEW REQUIREMENT DESCRIBED.—For purposes of this section, a new requirement is an activity or function that is not being performed, as of the date of consideration for assignment of performance under this section, by military personnel, civilian personnel, or contractor personnel at a Department of Defense component, organization, installation, or other entity. For purposes of the preceding sentence, an activity or function that is performed at such an entity and that is re-engineered, reorganized, modernized, upgraded, expanded, or changed to become more efficient but is still essentially providing the same service shall not be considered a new requirement.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 2463 the following new item:

''2463a. Assignment of certain new requirements based on determinations of cost-efficiency.''.

SEC. 914. PROHIBITION ON CONVERSION OF FUNCTIONS PERFORMED BY CIVILIAN OR CONTRACTOR PERSONNEL TO PERFORMANCE BY MILITARY PERSONNEL.

Section 129a of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(g) PROHIBITION ON PERFORMANCE OF CERTAIN FUNCTIONS BY MILITARY PERSONNEL.—(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), no functions performed by civilian personnel or contractors may be converted to performance by military personnel unless—

''(A) there is a direct link between the functions to be performed and a military occupational specialty; and

''(B) the conversion to performance by military personnel is cost effective, based on Department of Defense instruction 7041.04 (or any successor administrative regulation, directive, or policy).

''(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to the following functions:

''(A) Functions required by law or regulation to be performed by military personnel.

''(B) Functions related to—

''(i) missions involving operation risks and combatant status under the Law of War;

''(ii) specialized collective and individual training requiring military-unique knowledge and skills based on recent operational experience;

''(iii) independent advice to senior civilian leadership in the Department of Defense requiring military-unique knowledge and skills based on recent operational experience; and

''(iv) command and control arrangements under chapter 47 of this title (the Uniform Code of Military Justice).''.

SEC. 915. NOTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION RELATING TO PROCUREMENT OF SERVICES.

(a) NOTIFICATION.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure compliance with section 2330a of title 10, United States Code, and shall provide, in writing, notification of such compliance to the congressional defense committees not later than March 1, 2015.

(b) REVIEW BY COMPTROLLER GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall review the notification of compliance required by subsection (a) and report any findings or recommendations to the congressional defense committees not later than 120 days after the date on which the notification is provided.

Subtitle C—Other Matters

SEC. 921. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO WAIVE REIMBURSEMENT OF COSTS OF ACTIVITIES FOR NONGOVERNMENTAL PERSONNEL AT DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE REGIONAL CENTERS FOR SECURITY STUDIES.

Section 941(b)(1) of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (10 U.S.C. 184 note) is amended by striking ''through 2014'' and inserting ''through 2019''.

SEC. 922. AUTHORITY TO REQUIRE EMPLOYEES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND MEMBERS OF THE ARMY, NAVY, AIR FORCE, AND MARINE CORPS TO OCCUPY QUARTERS ON A RENTAL BASIS WHILE PERFORMING OFFICIAL TRAVEL.

(a) DEFINITION.—Section 5911(a)(5) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking ''Government; and'' and inserting ''Government or commercial lodging arranged through a Government lodging program; and''.

(b) AUTHORITY.—Section 5911(e) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking ''(e) The'' and inserting ''(e)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), the''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(2)(A) The Secretary of Defense may require an employee of the Department of Defense or a member of the uniformed services under the Secretary's jurisdiction performing duty on official travel to occupy adequate quarters on a rental basis when available.

''(B) A requirement under subparagraph (A) with respect to an employee of the Department of Defense may not be construed to be subject to negotiation under chapter 71 or any other provision of this title.''.

SEC. 923. SINGLE STANDARD MILEAGE REIMBURSEMENT RATE FOR PRIVATELY OWNED AUTOMOBILES OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES AND MEMBERS OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 5704(a)(1) of title 5, United States Code, is amended in the last sentence by striking all that follows: ''the rate per mile'' and inserting ''shall be the single standard mileage rate established by the Internal Revenue Service.''.

(b) REGULATIONS AND REPORTS.—

(1) PROVISIONS RELATING TO PRIVATELY OWNED AIRPLANES AND MOTORCYCLES.—Paragraph (1)(A) of section 5707(b) of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''(1)(A) The Administrator of General Services shall conduct periodic investigations of the cost of travel and the operation of privately owned airplanes and privately owned motorcycles by employees while engaged on official business, and shall report the results of such investigations to Congress at least once a year.''.

(2) PROVISIONS RELATING TO PRIVATELY OWNED AUTOMOBILES.—Clause (i) of section 5707(b)(2)(A) of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''(i) shall provide that the mileage reimbursement rate for privately owned automobiles, as provided in section 5704(a)(1), is the single standard mileage rate established by the Internal Revenue Service referred to in that section, and''.

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 2015 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 $4,000,000,000.

(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. REPEAL OF LIMITATION ON INSPECTOR GENERAL AUDITS OF CERTAIN FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

Section 1008 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002 (Public Law 107–107; 115 Stat. 1204; 10 U.S.C. 113 note) is amended by striking subsection (d).

SEC. 1003. AUTHORITY TO TRANSFER FUNDS TO THE NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION TO SUSTAIN NUCLEAR WEAPONS MODERNIZATION AND NAVAL REACTORS.

(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 2015 is less than $8,700,000,000 (the amount projected to be required for such activities in fiscal year 2015 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 2015 pursuant to this Act, to the Secretary of Energy an amount, not to exceed $150,000,000, to be available only for naval reactors or 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.

SEC. 1004. MANAGEMENT OF DEFENSE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2222 of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"§ 2222. Management of Defense information technology systems

''(a) CONDITIONS FOR OBLIGATION OF FUNDS FOR COVERED DEFENSE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEM PROGRAMS.—Funds available to the Department of Defense, whether appropriated or non-appropriated, may not be obligated for a defense information technology system program that will have a total cost in excess of $1,000,000 over the period of the current future-years defense program submitted to Congress under section 221 of this title unless—

''(1) the appropriate pre-certification authority for the covered defense information technology system program has determined that—

''(A) the defense information technology system program is in compliance with the enterprise architecture developed under subsection (b) and appropriate business process re-engineering efforts have been undertaken to ensure that—

''(i) the business process supported by the defense information technology system program is or will be as streamlined and efficient as practicable; and

''(ii) the need to tailor commercial-off-the-shelf systems to meet unique requirements or incorporate unique requirements or incorporate unique interfaces has been eliminated or reduced to the maximum extent practicable;

''(B) the defense information technology system program is necessary to achieve a critical national security capability or address a critical requirement in an area such as safety or security; or

''(C) the defense information technology system program is necessary to prevent a significant adverse effect on a project that is needed to achieve an essential capability, taking into consideration the alternative solutions for preventing such adverse effect; and

''(2) the covered defense information technology system program has been reviewed and certified by the investment review board established under subsection (e).

''(b) ENTERPRISE ARCHITECTURE FOR DEFENSE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS.—(1) The Secretary of Defense shall develop an enterprise architecture, known as the joint information technology enterprise architecture, to cover all defense information technology systems, and the functions and activities supported by defense information technology systems, which shall be sufficiently defined to effectively guide, constrain, and permit implementation of interoperable defense information technology system solutions and consistent with the policies and procedures established by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

''(2) The Secretary of Defense shall delegate responsibility and accountability for the defense information technology enterprise architecture content, including unambiguous definitions of functional processes, business rules, and standards, as follows:

''(A) For the warfighting mission area, the Joint Staff shall be responsible and accountable for the content of those portions of the defense information systems enterprise architecture.

''(B) For the business systems mission area, the Deputy Chief Management Officer of the Department of Defense shall be responsible and accountable for the content of those portions of the defense information technology enterprise architecture.

''(C) For the Enterprise Information environment mission area, the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense shall be responsible and accountable for the content of those portions of the defense information technology enterprise architecture.

''(c) COMPOSITION OF ENTERPRISE ARCHITECTURE.—The defense information technology enterprise architecture developed under subsection (b)(1)(A) shall include the following:

''(1) An information infrastructure that, at a minimum, would enable the Department of Defense to comply with all applicable law.

''(2) Policies, procedures, data standards, performance measures, and system interface requirements that are to apply uniformly throughout the Department of Defense.

''(3) A target defense information technology systems computing environment, compliant with the defense information technology enterprise architecture, as determined by the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense.

''(d) DESIGNATION OF APPROPRIATE PRE-CERTIFICATION AUTHORITIES AND SENIOR OFFICIALS.—For purposes of subsections (a) and (e), the appropriate pre-certification authority for a defense information technology system program is as follows:

''(1) In the case of an Army program, the Secretary of the Army.

''(2) In the case of a Navy program, the Secretary of the Navy.

''(3) In the case of an Air Force program, the Secretary of the Air Force.

''(4) In the case of a program of a Defense Agency, the Director, or equivalent, of such Defense Agency, unless otherwise approved by the Secretary of Defense.

''(5) In the case of a program that will support the business processes of more than one military department or Defense Agency, an appropriate pre-certification authority designated by the Secretary of Defense.

''(e) DEFENSE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEM INVESTMENT REVIEW.—(1) The Secretary of Defense shall establish an investment review board and investment management process to review and certify the planning, design, acquisition, development, deployment, operation, maintenance, modernization, and project cost benefits and risks of covered defense information technology systems programs. The investment review board and investment management process so established shall specifically address the requirements of subsection (a).

''(2) The review of defense information technology systems programs under the investment management process shall include the following:

''(A) Review and approval by an investment review board of each covered defense information technology system program before the obligation of funds on the system in accordance with the requirements of subsection (a).

''(B) Periodic review of all covered defense information technology system programs, grouped in mission areas.

''(C) Representation on each investment review board by appropriate officials from among the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the armed forces, the combatant commands, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the Defense Agencies, including representation from each of the following:

''(i) The appropriate pre-certification authority for the defense information technology system under review.

''(ii) The appropriate senior official of the Department of Defense for the functions and activities supported by the defense information technology system under review.

''(iii) The Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense.

''(D) Use of threshold criteria to ensure an appropriate level of review within the Department of Defense of, and accountability for, defense information technology system programs depending on scope, complexity, and cost.

''(E) Use of procedures for making certifications in accordance with the requirements of subsection (a).

''(f) BUDGET INFORMATION.—In the materials that the Secretary submits to Congress in support of the budget submitted to Congress under section 1105 of title 31 for fiscal year 2015 and fiscal years thereafter, the Secretary of Defense shall include the following information:

''(1) Identification of each defense information technology system program for which funding is proposed in that budget.

''(2) Identification of all funds, by appropriation, proposed in that budget for each such program, including—

''(A) funds for current services (to operate and maintain the system covered by such program); and

''(B) funds for information technology systems modernization, identified for each specific appropriation.

''(3) For each such program, identification of the appropriate pre-certification authority and senior official of the Department of Defense designated under subsection (d).

''(4) For each such program, a description of each approval made under subsection (a)(3) with regard to such program, including—

''(A) specific milestones and actual performance against specified performance measures, and any revision of such milestones and performance measures; and

''(B) specific actions on the defense information technology system programs submitted for certification under such subsection.

''(5) Identification of any covered defense information technology system program during the preceding fiscal year that was not approved under subsection (a), and the reasons for the lack of approval.

''(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) The term 'enterprise architecture' has the meaning given that term in section 3601(4) of title 44.

''(4) The terms 'information system' and 'information technology' have the meanings given those terms in section 11101 of title 40.

''(5) The term 'national security system' has the meaning given that term in section 3542(b)(2) of title 44.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The item relating to section 2222 in the table of chapters at the beginning of chapter 131 of such title is amended to read as follows:

''2222. Management of Defense information technology systems.''.

Subtitle B—Counter-Drug Activities

SEC. 1011. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO SUPPORT UNIFIED COUNTERDRUG AND COUNTERTERRORISM CAMPAIGN IN COLOMBIA.

(a) EXTENSION.—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 1011 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66), is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''2014'' and inserting ''2015''; and

(2) in subsection (c), by striking ''2014'' and inserting ''2015''.

(b) NOTICE TO CONGRESS ON ASSISTANCE.—Not later than 15 days before providing assistance under section 1021 of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (as amended by subsection (a)) using funds available for fiscal year 2015, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a notice setting forth the assistance to be provided, including the types of such assistance, the budget for such assistance, and the anticipated completion date and duration of the provision of such assistance.

SEC. 1012. THREE-YEAR EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL SUPPORT FOR COUNTERDRUG ACTIVITIES OF OTHER GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES.

Subsection (a) of section 1004 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991 (Public Law 101–510;10 U.S.C. 374 note), as most recently amended by section 1005 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81), is amended by striking ''During fiscal years 2012 through 2014'' and inserting ''During fiscal years 2014 through 2017''.

SEC. 1013. SUBMITTAL OF BIANNUAL REPORTS ON USE OF FUNDS IN THE DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE-WIDE ACCOUNT ON THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE SENATE.

Consistent with section 481(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act (22 U.S.C. 2291b), section 1009(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1906) is amended by inserting '', the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate'' after ''congressional defense committees''.

SEC. 1014. NATIONAL GUARD DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES.

Section 112 of title 32, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(4) The operation of regionally located National Guard Counter-drug Training Centers within the United States for the purposes of providing counter-drug related training to Federal, State, and local law enforcement personnel, as well as for foreign law enforcement personnel participating in the National Guard State Partnership Program.''; and

(2) in subsection (h)(1), by inserting ''and activities that counter threats posed by local, State, and transnational criminal organizations drug smuggling and associated illicit activities within and on their borders, as'' after ''drug demand reduction activities''.

SEC. 1015. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The stability and security of Mexico and the nations of Central America have a direct impact on the stability and security of the United States.

(2) Over the past decade, a ''balloon effect'' has pushed increased violence and instability into Central America and Mexico from South America.

(3) Drug cartels and transnational criminal organizations have spread throughout the region, causing instability and lack of rule of law in many nations.

(4) Illicit networks are used in a variety of illegal activities including the movement of narcotics, humans, weapons, and money.

(5) According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Honduras has the highest murder rate in the world with 92 murders per 100,000 people.

(6) Currently, Mexico is working to reduce violence created by transnational criminal organizations and address issues spurred by the emergence of internal self defense groups.

(7) United States Northern Command and United States Southern Command lead the efforts of the Department of Defense in combating illicit networking in Mexico and Central America.

(8) To combat these destabilizing threats, through a variety of authorities, the Department of Defense advises, trains, educates, and equips vetted troops in Mexico and many of the nations of Central America to build their militaries and police forces, with an emphasis on human rights and building partnership capacity.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Department of Defense should continue to focus on combating illicit networking routes in Mexico and Central America;

(2) United States Northern Command and United States Southern Command should continue to work together to combat the transnational nature of these threats; and

(3) the Department of Defense should increase its maritime, aerial and intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance assets in the region in order to reduce the amount of illicit networking flowing into the United States.

Subtitle C—Naval Vessels and Shipyards

SEC. 1021. DEFINITION OF COMBATANT AND SUPPORT VESSEL FOR PURPOSES OF THE ANNUAL PLAN AND CERTIFICATION RELATING TO BUDGETING FOR CONSTRUCTION OF NAVAL VESSELS.

Section 231(f) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(4) The term 'combatant and support vessel' means any commissioned ship built or armed for naval combat or any naval ship designed to provide support to combatant ships and other naval operations. Such term does not include patrol coastal ships, non-commissioned combatant craft specifically designed for combat roles, or ships that are designated for potential mobilization.''.

SEC. 1022. NATIONAL SEA-BASED DETERRENCE FUND.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT OF FUND.—Chapter 131 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 2218 the following new section:

''§2218a. National Sea-Based Deterrence Fund

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Treasury a fund to be known as the 'National Sea-Based Deterrence Fund'.

''(b) ADMINISTRATION OF FUND.—The Secretary of Defense shall administer the Fund consistent with the provisions of this section.

''(c) FUND PURPOSES.—(1) Funds in the Fund shall be available for obligation and expenditure only for the advanced procurement or construction of nuclear-powered strategic ballistic missile submarines.

''(2) Funds in the Fund may not be used for a purpose or program unless the purpose or program is authorized by law.

''(d) DEPOSITS.—There shall be deposited in the Fund all funds appropriated to the Department of Defense for fiscal years after fiscal year 2016 for the advanced procurement or construction of nuclear-powered strategic ballistic missile submarines.

''(e) EXPIRATION OF FUNDS AFTER 10 YEARS.—No part of an appropriation that is deposited in the Fund pursuant to subsection (d) shall remain available for obligation more than 10 years after the end of the fiscal year for which appropriated except to the extent specifically provided by law.

''(f) BUDGET REQUESTS.—Budget requests submitted to Congress for the Fund shall separately identify the amount requested for programs, projects, and activities for the construction (including the design of vessels) of nuclear-powered strategic ballistic missile submarines.

''(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) The term 'Fund' means the National Sea-Based Deterrence Fund established by subsection (a).

''(2) The term 'nuclear-powered strategic ballistic missile submarine' means any nuclear-powered submarine owned, operated, or controlled by the Department of Defense with the primary mission of launching nuclear-armed ballistic missiles.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 2218 the following new item:

''2218a. National sea-based deterrence fund.''.

(b) TRANSFER AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), and to the extent provided in appropriations Acts, the Secretary of Defense may transfer to the National Sea-Based Deterrence Fund established by section 2218a of title 10, United States

Code, as added by subsection (a)(1), amounts not to exceed $3,500,000,000 from unobligated funds authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years 2014, 2015, or 2016 for the Navy for shipbuilding and conversion, Navy, for the advanced procurement or construction, purchase, or alteration of nuclear-powered strategic ballistic missile submarines. The transfer authority provided under this paragraph is in addition to any other transfer authority provided to the Secretary of Defense by law.

(2) AVAILABILITY.—Funds transferred to the National Sea-Based Deterrence Fund pursuant to paragraph (1) shall remain available for the same period for which the transferred funds were originally appropriated.

SEC. 1023. ELIMINATION OF REQUIREMENT THAT A QUALIFIED AVIATOR OR NAVAL FLIGHT OFFICER BE IN COMMAND OF AN INACTIVATED NUCLEAR-POWERED AIRCRAFT CARRIER BEFORE DECOMMISSIONING.

Section 5942(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting ''(1)'' after ''(a)''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(2) Paragraph (1) does not apply to command of a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier that has been inactivated for the purpose of permanent decommissioning and disposal.''.

SEC. 1024. LIMITATION ON EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS UNTIL COMMENCEMENT OF PLANNING OF REFUELING AND COMPLEX OVERHAUL OF THE U.S.S. GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Not more than 50 percent of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available under section 301 of this Act for the Office of the Secretary of Defense for fiscal year 2015 may be obligated or expended until the Secretary of Defense obligates funds to commence the planning and long lead time material procurement associated with the refueling and complex overhaul of the U.S.S. George Washington (CVN–73).

SEC. 1025. SENSE OF CONGRESS RECOGNIZING THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SINKING OF U.S.S. THRESHER.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) U.S.S. Thresher was first launched at Portsmouth Naval Shipyard on July 9, 1960.

(2) U.S.S. Thresher departed Portsmouth Naval Shipyard for her final voyage on April 9, 1963, with a crew of 16 officers, 96 sailors, and 17 civilians.

(3) The mix of that crew reflects the unity of the naval submarine service, military and civilian, in the protection of the United States.

(4) At approximately 7:47 a.m. on April 10, 1963, while in communication with the surface ship U.S.S. Skylark, and approximately 220 miles off the coast of New England, U.S.S. Thresher began her final descent.

(5) U.S.S. Thresher was declared lost with all hands on April 10, 1963.

(6) In response to the loss of U.S.S. Thresher, the United States Navy instituted new regulations to ensure the health of the submariners and the safety of the submarines of the United States.

(7) Those regulations led to the establishment of the Submarine Safety and Quality Assurance program (SUBSAFE), now one of the most comprehensive military safety programs in the world.

(8) SUBSAFE has kept the submariners of the United States safe at sea ever since as the strongest, safest submarine force in history.

(9) Since the establishment of SUBSAFE, no SUBSAFE-certified submarine has been lost at sea, which is a legacy owed to the brave individuals who perished aboard U.S.S. Thresher.

(10) From the loss of U.S.S. Thresher, there arose in the institutions of higher education in the United States the ocean engineering curricula that enables the preeminence of the United States in submarine warfare.

(11) The crew of U.S.S. Thresher demonstrated the ''last full measure of devotion'' in service to the United States, and this devotion characterizes the sacrifices of all submariners, past and present.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—Congress—

(1) recognizes the 51st anniversary of the sinking of U.S.S. Thresher;

(2) remembers with profound sorrow the loss of U.S.S. Thresher and her gallant crew of sailors and civilians on April 10, 1963; and

(3) expresses its deepest gratitude to all submariners on ''eternal patrol'', who are forever bound together by dedicated and honorable service to the United States of America.

SEC. 1026. AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR RETIREMENT OR INACTIVATION OF TICONDEROGA CLASS CRUISERS OR DOCK LANDING SHIPS.

(a) LIMITATION ON THE AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, none of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2015 may be obligated or expended to retire, prepare to retire, inactivate, or place in storage a cruiser or dock landing ship.

(b) CRUISER UPGRADES.—As provided by section 8107 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014 (Public Law 113–76), the Secretary of the Navy shall begin the upgrade of two cruisers during fiscal year 2015, including—

(1) hull, mechanical, and electrical upgrades; and

(2) combat systems modernizations.

Subtitle D—Counterterrorism

SEC. 1031. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO MAKE REWARDS FOR COMBATING TERRORISM.

Section 127b(c)(3)(C) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''September 30, 2014'' and inserting ''September 30, 2015''.

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, 2015, 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'' means any individual located at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, as of October 1, 2009, who—

(1) is not a citizen of the United States or a member of the Armed Forces of the United States; and

(2) is—

(A) in the custody or under the control of the Department of Defense; or

(B) otherwise under detention at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

SEC. 1033. 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, 2015, 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.

Subtitle E—Miscellaneous Authorities and Limitations

SEC. 1041. MODIFICATION OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AUTHORITY FOR HUMANITARIAN DEMINING ASSISTANCE AND STOCKPILED CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.

(a) INCLUSION OF INFORMATION ABOUT INSUFFICIENT FUNDING IN ANNUAL REPORT.—Subsection (d)(3) of section 407 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting ''or insufficient funding'' after ''such activities'';

(b) DEFINITION OF STOCKPILED CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS ASSISTANCE.—Subsection (e)(2) of such section is amended—

(1) by striking ''and includes'' and inserting the following: ''small arms, and light weapons, including man-portable air-defense systems. Such term includes''; and

(2) by inserting before the period at the end the following: '', small arms, and light weapons, including man-portable air-defense systems''.

SEC. 1042. AUTHORITY TO ACCEPT VOLUNTARY SERVICES OF LAW STUDENTS AND PERSONS STUDYING TO BE PARALEGALS.

Section 1588(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(10) Internship or externship services provided by law students or persons studying to be a paralegal, when such services are provided under the direct supervision of an attorney.''.

SEC. 1043. EXPANSION OF AUTHORITY FOR SECRETARY OF DEFENSE TO USE THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE REIMBURSEMENT RATE FOR TRANSPORTATION SERVICES PROVIDED TO CERTAIN NON-DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ENTITIES.

(a) ELIGIBLE CATEGORIES OF TRANSPORTATION.—Subsection (a) of section 2642 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''The Secretary'' and inserting ''Subject to subsection (b), the Secretary'';

(2) in paragraph (3)—

(A) by striking ''During the period beginning on October 28, 2009, and ending on September 30, 2019, for'' and inserting ''For'';

(B) by striking ''of Defense'' the first place it appears and all that follows through ''military sales'' and inserting ''of Defense''; and

(C) by striking '', but only if'' and all that follows through ''commercial transportation industry''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

''(4) For military transportation services provided in support of foreign military sales.

''(5) For military transportation services provided to a State, local, or tribal agency (including any organization composed of State, local, or tribal agencies).

''(6) For military transportation services provided to a Department of Defense contractor when transporting supplies that are for, or destined for, a Department of Defense entity.''.

(b) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY FOR CERTAIN CATEGORIES OF TRANSPORTATION.—Such section is further amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (c); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (a) the following new subsection (b):

''(b) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY FOR CERTAIN CATEGORIES OF TRANSPORTATION.—The provisions of paragraphs (3), (4), (5), and (6) of subsection (a) shall apply only to military transportation services provided before October 1, 2024.''.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) SECTION HEADING.—The heading of such section is amended to read as follows:

"§ 2642. Transportation services provided to certain non-Department of Defense agencies and entities: Use of Department of Defense reimbursement rate".

(2) TABLE OF SECTIONS.—The item relating to such section in the table of sections at the beginning of chapter 157 of such title is amended to read as follows:

"2642. Transportation services provided to certain non-Department of Defense agencies and entities: Use of Department of Defense reimbursement rate.".

SEC. 1044. REPEAL OF AUTHORITY RELATING TO USE OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS BY CIVIL RESERVE AIR FLEET CONTRACTORS.

(a) REPEAL.—Section 9513 of title 10, United States Code, is repealed.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 931 of such title is amended by striking the item relating to section 9513.

SEC. 1045. CERTIFICATION AND LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR AVIATION FOREIGN INTERNAL DEFENSE PROGRAM.

(a) CERTIFICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—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 certification regarding the aviation foreign internal defense program that includes each of the following:

(A) An overall description of the program, included validated requirements from each of the geographic combatant commands and the Joint Staff, and statutory authorities used to support fixed and rotary wing aviation foreign internal defense programs within the Department of Defense.

(B) Program goals, proposed metrics of performance success, and anticipated procurement and operation and maintenance costs across the Future Years Defense Program.

(C) A comprehensive strategy outlining and justifying contributing commands and units for program execution, including the use of Air Force, Special Operations Command, Reserve, and National Guard forces and components.

(D) The results of any analysis of alternatives and efficiencies reviews for any contracts awarded to support the aviation foreign internal defense program.

(E) Any other items the Secretary of Defense determines appropriate.

(2) FORM.—The certification required under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(b) LIMITATIONS.—

(1) LIMITATIONS ON THE USE OF FUNDS.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2015 may be obligated or expended to support the aviation foreign internal defense program, or to retire, transfer, or divest any asset of such program, until the date that is 45 days after the date on which the Secretary of Defense provides to the congressional defense committees the certification required under subsection (a).

(2) LIMITATION ON DISPOSITION OF AIRCRAFT.—No aircraft that, as of the date of the enactment of this Act, is part of the aviation foreign internal defense program may be transferred into or maintained in a status that is considered excess to the requirements of the possessing command and awaiting disposition instructions.

SEC. 1046. SUBMITTAL OF PROCEDURES AND REPORT RELATING TO SENSITIVE MILITARY OPERATIONS.

Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2015 for the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict, not more than 75 percent may be obligated or expended until the Secretary of Defense submits to the congressional defense committees—

(1) the procedures required to be submitted by section 130f(b)(1) of title 10, United States Code; and

(2) the report required to be submitted under section 1043 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 857).

SEC. 1047. LIMITATION ON USE OF RUSSIAN-FLAGGED AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT TO SUPPORT THE AIRLIFT MOVEMENT REQUIREMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES TRANSPORTATION COMMAND.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available to the Secretary of Defense for fiscal year 2015 may be used to fly any Russian-flagged airlift aircraft to support any airlift movement requirement of the United States Transportation Command until the commander of the United States Transportation Command certifies to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives that with respect to the airlift movement requirement, using the Russian-flagged airlift aircraft is the only means available to the commander to execute the requirement.

SEC. 1048. PROHIBITION ON REDUCTION OF FORCE STRUCTURE AT LAJES AIR FORCE BASE UNTIL COMPLETION OF ASSESSMENTS BY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE AND GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE.

The Secretary of the Air Force may not reduce the force structure at Lajes Air Force Base, Azores, Portugal, below the force structure at such Air Force Base as of October 1, 2013, until 30 days after the following occur:

(1) The Secretary of Defense concludes the European Infrastructure Consolidation Assessment initiated by the Secretary on January 25, 2013.

(2) The Secretary briefs the congressional defense committees regarding such Assessment, including a specific assessment of the efficacy of Lajes Air Force Base in supporting the United States overseas force posture.

(3) The Comptroller General of the United States reviews and validates the results of such Assessment and conducts an independent assessment of the possible operational capabilities of Lajes Air Force Base.

SEC. 1049. LIMITATION ON REMOVAL OF C–130 AIRCRAFT.

The Secretary of the Air Force may not remove C–130 aircraft from a unit of the regular or reserve components of the Air Force that is tasked with the modular airborne fire fighting system mission, or from a unit that is formally associated with a unit that is tasked with such mission, until the date on which the Secretary of the Air Force certifies to the congressional defense committees that such mission will not be negatively affected by the removal of such aircraft.

SEC. 1050. CONDITIONS ON ARMY NATIONAL GUARD AND ACTIVE ARMY FORCE STRUCTURE CHANGES PENDING COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORT.

(a) CERTAIN REDUCTIONS PROHIBITED.—During fiscal year 2015, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Army may not carry out any of the following actions:

(1) Reduce the end strength for active duty personnel of the Army for a fiscal year below 490,000.

(2) Reduce the end strength for Selected Reserve personnel of the Army National Guard of the United States for a fiscal year below 350,000.

(3) Transfer AH-64 Attack helicopters from the Army National Guard to the regular Army.

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than March 1, 2015, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report containing a review of the analyses of any counter-proposals submitted to the Army by the Chief of the National Guard and conducted by the Army and the Department of Defense Cost Assessment Program Evaluation Office as the basis for the decision to determine the future force structure of the Army, including the appropriate mix between regular Army, the National Guard, and the Army Reserve.

(c) ELEMENTS OF REPORT.—The report required by subsection (b) shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(1) An assessment of the force structure model used to conduct the analysis and determination of whether proper assumptions were made based on the current budget program, the National Military Strategy, and Combatant Commanders' operational requirements for the Army.

(2) An assessment of the cost analysis models used to make the determinations regarding which Army aviation platforms should be retained and in which component, including the projected costs and savings associated with the determinations.

(3) A comparison of the operational readiness rates for the past five years for the equipment platforms that comprise aviation brigades of the regular Army and the Army National Guard.

(4) An assessment of the manning levels required for combat aviation brigades in the regular Army and the Army National Guard, including whether the resources to fund full-time support of military technicians was properly applied to fill the authorized positions in States with aviation brigades.

(d) NO LIMITATION ON AVIATION TRAINING.—Nothing in subsection (a) shall be construed—

(1) to limit the provision of qualification training for military occupational specialties related to Army Aviation; or

(2) to prevent the Secretary of the Army from continuing flight training and advanced qualification courses for selected National Guard AH-64 personnel in accordance with current force structure and Army readiness requirements.

(e) SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR THE ARMY NATIONAL GUARD.—Congress is concerned with the planned reductions and realignments the Army has proposed with respect to aviation realignment of combat aviation aircraft in the Army National Guard as well as greater reductions in active component end strength and brigade combat teams.

Subtitle F—Studies and Reports

SEC. 1061. PROTECTION OF DEFENSE MISSION-CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE FROM ELECTROMAGNETIC PULSE AND HIGH-POWERED MICROWAVE SYSTEMS.

(a) CERTIFICATION REQUIRED.—Not later than June 1, 2015, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees certification that defense mission-critical infrastructure requiring electromagnetic pulse protection that receives power supply from commercial or other non-military sources is protected from the adverse effects of man-made or naturally occurring electromagnetic pulse and high-powered microwave weapons.

(b) FORM OF SUBMISSION.—The certification required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in classified form.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term "defense mission-critical infrastructure" means Department of Defense infrastructure of defense critical systems essential to project, support, and sustain the Armed Forces and military operations worldwide.

(2) The term "defense critical system" means a primary mission system or an auxiliary or supporting system—

(A) the operational effectiveness and operational suitability of which are essential to the successful mission completion or to aggregate residual combat capability; and

(B) the failure of which would likely result in the failure to complete a mission.

SEC. 1062. RESPONSE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TO COMPROMISES OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Compromises of classified information cause indiscriminate and long-lasting damage to United States national security and often have a direct impact on the safety of warfighters.

(2) In 2010, hundreds of thousands of classified documents were illegally copied and disclosed across the Internet.

(3) Classified information has been disclosed in numerous public writings and manuscripts endangering current operations.

(4) In 2013, nearly 1,700,000 files were downloaded from United States Government information systems, threatening the national security of the United States and placing the lives of United States personnel at extreme risk. The majority of the information compromised relates to the capabilities, operations, tactics, techniques, and procedures of the Armed Forces of the United States, and is the single greatest quantitative compromise in the history of the United States.

(5) The Department of Defense is taking steps to mitigate the harm caused by these leaks.

(6) Congress must be kept apprised of the progress of the mitigation efforts to ensure the protection of the national security of the United States.

(b) REPORTS REQUIRED.—

(1) INITIAL REPORT.—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 actions taken by the Secretary in response to significant compromises of classified information. Such report shall include each of the following:

(A) A description of any changes made to Department of Defense policies or guidance relating to significant compromises of classified information, including regarding security clearances for employees of the Department, information technology, and personnel actions.

(B) An overview of the efforts made by any task force responsible for the mitigation of such compromises of classified information.

(C) A description of the resources of the Department that have been dedicated to efforts relating to such compromises.

(D) A description of the plan of the Secretary to continue evaluating the damage caused by, and to mitigate the damage from, such compromises.

(E) A general description and estimate of the anticipated costs associated with mitigating such compromises.

(2) UPDATES TO REPORT.—During calendar years 2015 through 2018, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees semiannual updates to the report required by paragraph (1). Each such update shall include information regarding any changes or progress with respect to the matters covered by such report.

SEC. 1063. REPORT AND BRIEFING TO CONGRESS ON PROCUREMENT AND INSPECTION OF ARMORED COMMERCIAL PASSENGER-CARRYING VEHICLES TO TRANSPORT CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) civilian employees of the Department of Defense should be provided all reasonable protection while such employees are in hostile foreign areas, and such protection should include adequate armored commercial passenger-carrying vehicle transportation; and

(2) to ensure adequate protection of civilian employees, the Department of Defense should employ stringent, uniform standards for the procurement and inspection upon delivery of armored commercial passenger-carrying vehicles for use by civilian employees overseas.

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics, shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the policies and procedures of the Department of Defense for procuring and inspecting upon delivery armored commercial passenger-carrying vehicles for transporting civilian employees. Such report shall include—

(1) a description of the policies and procedures of the Department of Defense at the time of the report for procuring and inspecting upon delivery armored commercial passenger-carrying vehicles for transporting civilian employees in hostile or potentially hostile locations overseas;

(2) recommendations for any changes to such policies and procedures of the Department of Defense that the Secretary determines would increase the safety of civilian employees in hostile or potentially hostile locations overseas; and

(3) any other relevant matter the Secretary determines appropriate.

(c) BRIEFING REQUIRED.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics, shall provide to the congressional defense committees a detailed briefing on the report required by subsection (b).

SEC. 1064. STUDY ON JOINT ANALYTIC CAPABILITY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(a) INDEPENDENT ASSESSMENT.—The Secretary of Defense shall commission an independent assessment of the joint analytic capabilities of the Department of Defense to support strategy, plans, and force development and their link to resource decisions.

(b) CONDUCT OF ASSESSMENT.—The assessment required by subsection (a) may, at the election of the Secretary, be conducted by an independent, non-governmental institute which is described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from tax under section 501(a) of such Code, and has recognized credentials and expertise in national security and military affairs appropriate for the assessment.

(c) ELEMENTS.—The assessment required by subsection (a) should include, but not be limited to, the following:

(1) An assessment of the analytical capability of the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Joint Staff to support force planning, defense strategy development, program and budget decisions, and the review of war plans.

(2) Recommendations on improvements to such capability as required, including changes to processes or organizations that may be necessary

(d) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the entity selected for the conduct of the assessment required by subsection (a) shall provide to the Secretary an unclassified report, with a classified annex (if appropriate), containing its findings as a result of the assessment. Not later than 90 days after the date of receipt of the report, the Secretary shall transmit the report to the congressional defense committees, together with such comments on the report as the Secretary considers appropriate.

Subtitle G—Other Matters

SEC. 1071. TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.

(a) AMENDMENTS TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, TO REFLECT ENACTMENT OF TITLE 41, UNITED STATES CODE.—Title 10, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) Section 2013(a)(1) is amended by striking ''section 6101(b)–(d) of title 41'' and inserting ''section 6101 of title 41''.

(2) Section 2302 is amended—

(A) in paragraph (7), by striking ''section 4 of such Act'' and inserting ''such section''; and

(B) in paragraph (9)(A)—

(i) by striking ''section 26 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 422)'' and inserting ''chapter 15 of title 41''; and

(ii) by striking ''such section'' and inserting ''such chapter''.

(3) Section 2306a(b)(3)(B) is amended by striking ''section 4(12)(C)(i) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403(12)(C)(i))'' and inserting ''section 103(3)(A) of title 41''.

(4) Section 2314 is amended by striking ''Sections 6101(b)–(d)'' and inserting ''Sections 6101''.

(5) Section 2321(f)(2) is amended by striking ''section 35(c) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 431(c))'' and inserting ''section 104 of title 41''.

(6) Section 2359b(k)(4)(A) is amended by striking ''section 4 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403)'' and inserting ''section 110 of title 41''.

(7) Section 2379 is amended—

(A) in subsections (a)(1)(A), (b)(2)(A), and (c)(1)(B)(i), by striking ''section 4(12) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403(12))'' and inserting ''section 103 of title 41''; and

(B) in subsections (b) and (c)(1), by striking ''section 35(c) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 431(c))'' and inserting ''section 104 of title 41''.

(8) Section 2410m(b)(1) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A)(i), by striking ''section 7 of such Act'' and inserting ''section 7104(a) of such title''; and

(B) in subparagraph (B)(ii), by striking ''section 7 of the Contract Disputes Act of 1978'' and inserting ''section 7104(a) of title 41''.

(9) Section 2533(a) is amended by striking ''such Act'' in the matter preceding paragraph (1) and inserting ''chapter 83 of such title''.

(10) Section 2533b is amended—

(A) in subsection (h)—

(i) in paragraph (1), by striking ''sections 34 and 35 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 430 and 431)'' and inserting ''sections 1906 and 1907 of title 41''; and

(ii) in paragraph (2), by striking ''section 35(c) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 431(c))'' and inserting ''section 104 of title 41''; and

(B) in subsection (m)—

(i) in paragraph (2), by striking ''section 4 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403)'' and inserting ''section 105 of title 41'';

(ii) in paragraph (3), by striking ''section 4 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403)'' and inserting ''section 131 of title 41''; and

(iii) in paragraph (5), by striking ''section 35(c) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 431(c))'' and inserting ''section 104 of title 41''.

(11) Section 2545(1) is amended by striking ''section 4(16) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403(16))'' and inserting ''section 131 of title 41''.

(12) Section 7312(f) is amended by striking ''Section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)'' and inserting ''Section 6101 of title 41''.

(b) AMENDMENTS TO OTHER DEFENSE-RELATED STATUTES TO REFLECT ENACTMENT OF TITLE 41, UNITED STATES CODE.—

(1) The Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111–383) is amended as follows:

(A) Section 846(a) (10 U.S.C. 2534 note) is amended—

(i) by striking ''the Buy American Act (41 U.S.C. 10a et seq.)'' and inserting ''chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code''; and

(ii) by striking ''that Act'' and inserting ''that chapter''.

(B) Section 866 (10 U.S.C. 2302 note) is amended—

(i) in subsection (b)(4)(A), by striking ''section 26 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 422)'' and inserting ''chapter 15 of title 41, United States Code''; and

(ii) in subsection (e)(2)(A), by striking ''section 4(13) of the Office of Federal Procurement

Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403(13))'' and inserting ''section 110 of title 41, United States Code''.

(C) Section 893(f)(2) (10 U.S.C. 2302 note) is amended by striking ''section 26 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 422)'' and inserting ''chapter 15 of title 41, United States Code''.

(2) The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) is amended as follows:

(A) Section 805(c)(1) (10 U.S.C. 2330 note) is amended—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''section 4(12)(E) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403(12)(E))'' and inserting ''section 103(5) of title 41, United States Code''; and

(ii) in subparagraph (C)(i), by striking ''section 4(12)(F) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403(12)(F))'' and inserting ''section 103(6) of title 41, United States Code''.

(B) Section 821(b)(2) (10 U.S.C. 2304 note) is amended by striking ''section 4(12) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403(12))'' and inserting ''section 103 of title 41, United States Code''.

(C) Section 847 (10 U.S.C. 1701 note) is amended—

(i) in subsection (a)(5), by striking ''section 27(e) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 423(e))'' and inserting ''section 2105 of title 41, United States Code'';

(ii) in subsection (c)(1), by striking ''section 4(16) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act'' and inserting ''section 131 of title 41, United States Code''; and

(iii) in subsection (d)(1), by striking ''section 27 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 423)'' and inserting ''chapter 21 of title 41, United States Code''.

(D) Section 862 (10 U.S.C. 2302 note) is amended—

(i) in subsection (b)(1), by striking ''section 25 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 421)'' and inserting ''section 1303 of title 41, United States Code''; and

(ii) in subsection (d)(1), by striking ''section 6(j) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 405(j))'' and inserting ''section 1126 of title 41, United States Code''.

(3) The John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Public Law 109–364) is amended as follows:

(A) Section 832(d)(3) (10 U.S.C. 2302 note) is amended by striking ''section 8(b) of the Service Contract Act of 1965 (41 U.S.C. 357(b))'' and inserting ''section 6701(3) of title 41, United States Code''.

(B) Section 852(b)(2)(A)(ii) (10 U.S.C. 2324 note) is amended by striking ''section 4(12) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403(12))'' and inserting ''section 103 of title 41, United States Code''.

(4) Section 8118 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2005 (Public Law 108–287; 10 U.S.C. 2533a note), is amended by striking ''section 34 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 430)'' and inserting ''section 1906 of title 41, United States Code''.

(5) The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (Public Law 108–136) is amended as follows:

(A) Section 812(b)(2) (10 U.S.C. 2501 note) is amended by striking ''section 6(d)(4)(A) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 405(d)(4)(A))'' and inserting ''section 1122(a)(4)(A) of title 41, United States Code''.

(B) Subsection (c) of section 1601 (10 U.S.C. 2358 note) is amended—

(i) in paragraph (1)(A), by striking ''section 32A of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act, as added by section 1443 of this Act'' and inserting ''section 1903 of title 41, United States Code''; and

(ii) in paragraph (2)(B), by striking ''Subsections (a) and (b) of section 7 of the Anti-Kickback Act of 1986 (41 U.S.C. 57(a) and (b))'' and inserting ''Section 8703(a) of title 41, United States Code''.

(6) Section 8025(c) of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2004 (Public Law 108–87; 10 U.S.C. 2410d note), is amended by striking ''the Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act (41 U.S.C. 46–48)'' and inserting ''chapter 85 of title 41, United States Code''.

(7) Section 817(e)(1)(B) of the Bob Stump National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003 (Public Law 107–314; 10 U.S.C. 2306a note) is amended by striking ''section 26(f)(5)(B) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 422(f)(5)(B))'' and inserting ''section 1502(b)(3)(B) of title 41, United States Code''.

(8) Section 801(f)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002 (Public Law 107–107; 10 U.S.C. 2330 note) is amended by striking ''section 16(3) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 414(3))'' and inserting ''section 1702(c) of title 41, United States Code''.

(9) Section 803(d) of the Strom Thurmond National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999 (Public Law 105–261; 10 U.S.C. 2306a note) is amended by striking ''subsection (b)(1)(B) of section 304A of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 254b)'' and inserting ''section 3503(a)(2) of title 41, United States Code''.

(10) Section 848(e)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 (Public Law 105–85; 10 U.S.C. 2304 note) is amended by striking ''section 32 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 428)'' and inserting ''section 1902 of title 41, United States Code''.

(11) Section 722(b)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997 (Public Law 104–201; 10 U.S.C. 1073 note) is amended by striking ''section 25(c) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 421(c))'' and inserting ''section 1303(a) of title 41, United States Code''.

(12) Section 3412(k) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996 (Public Law 104–106, 10 U.S.C. 7420 note) is amended by striking ''section 303(c) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253(c))'' and inserting ''section 3304(a) of title 41, United States Code''.

(13) Section 845 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994 (Public Law 103–160; 10 U.S.C. 2371 note) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)(2)(A), by striking ''section 16(c) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 414(c))'' and inserting ''section 1702(c) of title 41, United States Code,'';

(B) in subsection (d)(1)(B)(ii), by striking ''section 16(3) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 414(3))'' and inserting ''section 1702(c) of title 41, United States Code'';

(C) in subsection (e)(2)(A), by striking ''section 4(12) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403(12))'' and inserting ''section 103 of title 41, United States Code''; and

(D) in subsection (h), by striking ''section 27 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 423)'' and inserting ''chapter 21 of title 41, United States Code''.

(14) Section 326(c)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993 (Public Law 102–484; 10 U.S.C. 2302 note) is amended by striking ''section 25(c) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 421(c))'' and inserting ''section 1303(a) of title 41, United States Code''.

(15) Section 806 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993 (Public Law 102–190; 10 U.S.C. 2302 note) is amended—

(A) in subsection (b), by striking ''section 4(12) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act'' and inserting ''section 103 of title 41, United States Code''; and

(B) in subsection (c)—

(i) by striking ''section 25(a) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act'' and inserting ''section 1302(a) of title 41, United States Code''; and

(ii) by striking ''section 25(c)(1) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 421(c)(1))'' and inserting ''section 1303(a)(1) of such title 41''.

(16) Section 831 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991 (Public Law 101–510, 10 U.S.C. 2302 note) is amended—

(A) by designating the subsection after subsection (k), relating to definitions, as subsection (l); and

(B) in paragraph (8) of that subsection, by striking ''the first section of the Act of June 25, 1938 (41 U.S.C. 46; popularly known as the 'Wagner-O'Day Act')'' and inserting ''section 8502 of title 41, United States Code''.

(c) AMENDMENTS TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, TO REFLECT RECLASSIFICATION OF PROVISIONS OF LAW CODIFIED IN TITLE 50, UNITED STATES CODE.—Title 10, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) Sections 113(b), 125(a), and 155(d) are amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 401)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3002)''.

(2) Sections 113(e)(2), 117(a)(1), 118(b)(1), 118a(b)(1), 153(b)(1)(C)(i), 231(b)(1), 231a(c)(1), and 2501(a)(1)(A) are amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 404a)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3043)''.

(3) Sections 167(g), 421(c), and 2557(c) are amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 413 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.)''.

(4) Section 201(b)(1) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 403–6(b))'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3041(b))''.

(5) Section 429 is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking ''Section 102A of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 403–1)'' and inserting ''section 102A of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3024)''; and

(B) in subsection (e), by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 401a(4))'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3003(4))''.

(6) Section 442(d) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 404e(a))'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3045(a))''.

(7) Section 444 is amended—

(A) in subsection (b)(2), by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 403o)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3515)''; and

(B) in subsection (e)(2)(B), by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 403a et seq.)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.)''.

(8) Section 457 is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 431)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3141)''; and

(B) in subsection (c), by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 431(b))'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3141(b))''.

(9) Sections 462, 1599a(a), and 1623(a) are amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 402 note)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3614)''.

(10) Sections 491(c)(3), 494(d)(1), 496(a)(1), 2409(e)(1) are amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 401a(4))'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3003(4))''.

(11) Section 1605(a)(2) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 403r)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3518)''.

(12) Section 2723(d)(2) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 413)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3091)''.

(d) AMENDMENTS TO OTHER DEFENSE-RELATED STATUTES TO REFLECT RECLASSIFICATION OF PROVISIONS OF LAW CODIFIED IN TITLE 50, UNITED STATES CODE.—

(1) The following provisions of law are amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 401a(4))'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3003(4))'':

(A) Section 911(3) of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111–383; 10 U.S.C. 2271 note).

(B) Sections 801(b)(3) and 911(e)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 10 U.S.C. 2304 note; 2271 note).

(C) Section 812(e) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (Public Law 108–136; 10 U.S.C. 2501 note).

(2) Section 901(d) of the Bob Stump National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003 (Public Law 107–314; 10 U.S.C. 137 note) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 401 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.)''.

(e) DATE OF ENACTMENT REFERENCES.—Title 10, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) Section 1218(d)(3) is amended by striking ''on the date that is five years after the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010'' and inserting ''on October 28, 2014''.

(2) Section 1566a(a) is amended by striking ''Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 and under'' and inserting ''Under''.

(3) Section 2275(d) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''before the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013'' and inserting ''before January 2, 2013''; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking ''on or after the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013'' and inserting ''on or after January 2, 2013''.

(4) Section 2601a(e) is amended by striking ''after the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012'' and inserting ''after December 31, 2011,''.

(5) Section 6328(c) is amended by striking ''on or after the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010'' and inserting ''on or after October 28, 2009,''.

(f) OTHER AMENDMENTS TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE.—Title 10, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 3 is amended by striking the item relating to section 130f and inserting the following new item:

''130f. Congressional notification of sensitive military operations.''.

(2) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 7 is amended by inserting a period at the end of the item relating to section 189.

(3) Section 189(c)(1) is amended by striking ''139c'' and inserting ''2430(a)''.

(4) Section 407(a)(3)(A) is amended by striking the comma after ''as applicable''.

(5) Section 429 is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking ''Section'' in the second sentence and inserting ''section''; and

(B) in subsection (c), by striking ''act'' and inserting ''law''.

(6) Section 674(b) is amended by striking ''afer'' and inserting ''after''.

(7) Section 949i(b) is amended by striking '',,'' and inserting a comma.

(8) Section 950b(B)(2)(A) is amended by striking ''give'' and inserting ''given''.

(9) Section 1040(a)(1) is amended by striking ''..'' and inserting a period.

(10) Section 1044(d)(2) is amended by striking ''..'' and inserting a period.

(11) Section 1074m(a)(2) is amended by striking ''subparagraph'' in the matter preceding subparagraph (A) and inserting ''subparagraphs''.

(12) Section 1154(a)(2)(A)(ii) is amended by striking ''U.S.C.1411'' and inserting ''U.S.C. 1411''.

(13) Section 2222(g)(3) is amended by striking ''(A)'' after ''(3)''.

(14) Section 2335(d) is amended—

(A) by designating the last sentence of paragraph (2) as paragraph (3); and

(B) in paragraph (3), as so designated—

(i) by inserting before ''each of'' the following paragraph heading: ''OTHER TERMS.—'';

(ii) by striking ''the term'' and inserting ''that term''; and

(iii) by striking ''Federal Campaign'' and inserting ''Federal Election Campaign''.

(15) Section 2430(c)(2) is amended by striking ''section 2366a(a)(4)'' and inserting ''section 2366a(a)(6)''.

(16) Section 2601a is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)(1), by striking ''issue'' and inserting ''prescribe''; and

(B) in subsection (d), by striking ''issued'' and inserting ''prescribed''.

(17) Section 2853(c)(1)(A) is amended by striking ''can be still be'' and inserting ''can still be''.

(18) Section 2866(a)(4)(A) is amended by striking ''repayed'' and inserting ''repaid''.

(19) Section 2884(c) is amended by striking ''on evaluation'' in the matter preceding paragraph (1) and inserting ''an evaluation''.

(20) Section 7292(d)(2) is amended by striking ''section 1024(a)'' and inserting ''section 1018(a)''.

(g) NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014.—Effective as of December 23, 2013, and as if included therein as enacted, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66) is amended as follows:

(1) Section 2712 (127 Stat. 1004) is repealed.

(2) Section 2809(a) (127 Stat. 1013) is amended by striking ''subjection'' and inserting ''subsection''.

*(3) Section 2966 (127 Stat. 1042) is amended in the section heading by striking ''**TITLE**'' and inserting ''**ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION**''.*

(4) Section 2971(a) (127 Stat. 1044) is amended—

(A) by striking ''the map'' and inserting ''the maps''; and

(B) by striking ''the mineral leasing laws, and the geothermal leasing laws'' and inserting ''and the mineral leasing laws''.

(5) Section 2972(d)(1) (127 Stat. 1045) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by inserting ''public'' before ''land''; and

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''public''.

(6) Section 2977(c)(3) (127 Stat. 1047) is amended by striking ''; and'' and inserting a period.

(h) NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013.—Effective as of January 2, 2013, and as if included therein as enacted, section 604(b)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1774) is amended by striking ''on the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013'' and inserting ''on January 2, 2013,''.

(i) 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 such amendments by other provisions of this Act.

SEC. 1072. 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 striking ''counterdrug and counter-terrorism activities'' and inserting ''counterdrug, counterterrorism, and border security activities''

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking ''the Attorney General and the Director of National Drug Control Policy'' and inserting ''the Attorney General, the Director of National Drug Control Policy, and the Secretary of Homeland Security, as appropriate.''; and

(2) in subsection (d), by striking ''counterdrug and counter-terrorism activities'' and inserting ''counterdrug, counterterrorism, or border security activities''.

SEC. 1073. REVISION TO STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS FOR AVIATION INSURANCE CLAIMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 44309 of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(2), by adding at the end the following new sentence: ''A civil action shall not be instituted against the United States under this chapter unless the claimant first presents the claim to the Secretary of Transportation and such claim is finally denied by the Secretary in writing and notice of the denial of such claim is sent by certified or registered mail.''.

(2) by striking subsection (c) and inserting the following new subsection (c):

''(c) TIME REQUIREMENTS.—(1) Except as provided under paragraph (2), an insurance claim made under this chapter against the United States shall be forever barred unless it is presented in writing to the Secretary of Transportation within two years after the date on which the loss event occurred. Any civil action arising out of the denial of such a claim shall be filed by not later than six months after the date of the mailing, by certified or registered mail, of notice of final denial of the claim by the Secretary.

''(2)(A) For claims based on liability to persons with whom the insured has no privity of contract, an insurance claim made under the authority of this chapter against the United States shall be forever barred unless it is presented in writing to the Secretary of Transportation by not later than the earlier of—

''(i) the date that is 60 days after the date on which final judgment is entered by a tribunal of competent jurisdiction; or

''(ii) the date that is six years after the date on which the loss event occurred.

''(B) Any civil action arising out of the denial of such claim shall be filed by not later than six months after the date of mailing, by certified or registered mail, of notice of final denial of the claim by the Secretary.

''(3) A claim made under this chapter shall be deemed to be administratively denied if the Secretary fails to make a final disposition of the claim before the date that is 6 months after the date on which the claim is presented to the Secretary, unless the Secretary makes a different agreement with the claimant when there is good cause for an agreement.''.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to a claim arising after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 1074. PILOT PROGRAM FOR THE HUMAN TERRAIN SYSTEM.

(a) PILOT PROGRAM REQUIRED.—The Secretary of the Army shall carry out a pilot program under which the Secretary uses the Human Terrain System assets in the Pacific Command area of responsibility to support phase 0 shaping operations and the theater security cooperation plans of the Commander of the Pacific Command.

(b) LIMITATION.—Not more than 12 full-time equivalent personnel, or 12 full-time equivalent personnel for reach back support, may be deployed into the Pacific command area of responsibility to support the pilot program required by subsection (a). The limitation under the preceding sentence shall not apply to training or support functions required to prepare personnel for participation in the pilot program.

(c) REPORTS.—

(1) BRIEFING.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Army shall provide to the congressional defense committees a briefing on the plan of the Secretary to carry out the program required by subsection (a), including the milestones, metrics, deliverables, and resources needed to execute such a pilot program. In establishing the metrics for the pilot program, the Secretary shall include the ability to measure the value of the program in comparison to other analytic tools and techniques.

(2) INITIAL REPORT.—Not later than one year 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 status of the pilot program. Such report shall include the independent analysis and recommendations of the Commander of the Pacific Command regarding the effectiveness of the program and how it could be improved.

(3) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than December 1, 2016, the Secretary of the Army shall submit to the congressional defense committees a final report on the pilot program. Such report shall include an analysis of the comparative value of human terrain information relative to other analytic tools and techniques, recommendations regarding expanding the program to include other combatant commands, and any improvements to the program and necessary resources that would enable such an expansion.

(d) TERMINATION.—The authority to carry out a pilot program under this section shall terminate on September 30, 2016.

SEC. 1075. 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 nonregulatory 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.

SEC. 1076. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE LIFE AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF DR. JAMES R. SCHLESINGER.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Honorable Dr. James R. Schlesinger was born in New York, New York, on February 15, 1929, graduated summa cum laude from Harvard College in 1950 where he was elected Phi Beta Kappa and awarded the Frederick Sheldon Travel Fellowship, and subsequently received from Harvard University his master's degree in 1952 and doctoral degree in 1956.

(2) Dr. Schlesinger married Rachel Line Mellinger in 1954 and had eight children with her before she passed away in 1995.

(3) Dr. Schlesinger is survived by his children Cora Schlesinger, Charles Schlesinger, Ann Schlesinger, William Schlesinger, Emily Schlesinger, Thomas Schlesinger, Clara Schlesinger, and James Schlesinger, Jr., and eleven grandchildren.

(4) Dr. Schlesinger was a generous patron of the arts, including helping significantly to establish the Rachel M. Schlesinger Concert Hall and Arts Center in Arlington, Virginia.

(5) Dr. Schlesinger was a generous sponsor of higher education, serving on the International Council at Harvard University's Belfer Center, endowing the Julius Schlesinger Professorship of Operations Management at New York University's Stern School of Business and the James R. Schlesinger Distinguished Professorship at the Miller Center of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia, and sponsoring an ongoing music scholarship at Harvard College in honor of his beloved wife.

(6) Dr. Schlesinger was a distinguished statesman-scholar of great integrity, intellect, and insight who dedicated his life to protecting the security of the United States and Western civilization and the liberty of all the people of the United States throughout his highly-decorated and distinguished career spanning seven decades—

(A) serving as a professor of economics at the University of Virginia from 1955 until 1963;

(B) authoring numerous important scholarly and policy-related publications, including The Political Economy of National Security: A Study of the Economic Aspect of the Contemporary Power Struggle (1960), Defense Planning and Budgeting: The Issue of Centralized Control (1968), American Security and Energy Policy (1980), America at Century's End (1989), and most recently, Minimum Deterrence: Examining the Evidence (2013);

(C) serving at the RAND Corporation from 1963 until 1969, including as the director of strategic studies;

(D) beginning service in the Federal Government in 1969, leading on defense matters as the assistant director and acting deputy director of the United States Bureau of the Budget;

(E) serving as a member and chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission from 1971 until 1973, working tirelessly to introduce extensive organization and management changes to strengthen the regulatory performance of the Commission;

(F) serving as Director of Central Intelligence in 1973, focusing on the agency's adherence to its legislative charter; and

(G) becoming the Secretary of Defense in 1973 at age 44, a position Dr. Schlesinger held until 1975, during which time he—

(i) authored the ''Schlesinger Doctrine'' that instituted important reforms to strengthen the flexibility and credibility of the United States nuclear deterrent to prevent war, assure United States allies, and protect the liberties all Americans enjoy; ensuring that the United States maintained ''essential equivalence'' with the Soviet Union's conventional military forces and surging nuclear capabilities;

(ii) lead the successful development of the A-10 close-air support aircraft and the F-16 fighter; leading the Department of Defense with great skill and prescience during the 1973 Yom Kippur War in which he was key to the United States airlift that, according to Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir, ''meant life for our people'';

(iii) led the Department of Defense during the 1974 Cyprus Crisis, the closing phase of the Indochina conflict, and the 1975 Mayaguez incident in which his actions helped save the lives of captured Americans,

(iv) consulted regularly with and was highly-regarded by the uniformed military; and working tenaciously to strengthen the morale of the military following the United States withdrawal from Vietnam and to stem the defense budget cuts in that challenging period.

(7) In light of his realistic views of the Soviet Union's power and intentions, Dr. Schlesinger was invited to China as a private citizen in 1975 at the personal request of Mao Zedong, Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, and upon Mao's death, was the only foreigner invited by the Chinese leadership to lay a wreath at Mao's bier.

(8) In 1976, President-elect Jimmy Carter invited Dr. Schlesinger to serve as his special advisor on energy during the difficult period of oil embargoes and fuel shortages to establish a national energy policy and create the charter for the Department of Energy and subsequently to serve President Carter as the first Secretary of Energy, successfully initiating new conservation standards, gradual oil and natural gas deregulation, and unifying the nation's approach to energy policy with national security considerations.

(9) Following his return to private life in 1979, Dr. Schlesinger continued serving tirelessly to the end of his life in a wide array of public service and civic positions, including as a member of President Ronald Reagan's Commission on Strategic Forces, a member of Virginia Governor Charles Robb's Commission on Virginia's Future, Chairman of the Board of Trustees for the Mitre Corporation, a member of the Defense Policy Board and co-chair of studies for the Defense Science Board, Chairman of the National Space-Based Positioning, Navigation, and Timing Board, a Director of Sandia Corporation, a Trustee of the Atlantic Council, Nixon Center, and Henry M. Jackson Foundation, and an original member of the Secretary of State's International Security Advisory Board.

(10) In the recent past, Dr. Schlesinger was appointed by President George W. Bush to the Homeland Security Advisory Board, invited by Secretary Robert Gates to lead the ''Schlesinger Task Force'' to recommend measures to ensure the highest levels of competence and control of the Nation's nuclear forces, and invited by Congress to serve as the Vice Chairman of the Congressional Commission on the Strategic Posture of the United States to produce the 2009 study, entitled ''America's Strategic Posture'', which served as the blueprint for the 2010 Nuclear Posture Review of the Department of Defense.

(11) In addition to Dr. Schlesinger's earned doctorate from Harvard University, he was awarded 13 honorary doctorates, and was the recipient of numerous prestigious medals and awards, including inter alia, the National Security Medal presented by President Carter, the Defense Science Board's Eugene G. Fubini Award, the United States Army Association's George Catlett Marshall Medal, the Air Force Association's H. H. Arnold Award, the Navy League's National Meritorious Citation, the Society of Experimental Test Pilots' James H. Doolittle Award, the Military Order of World Wars' Distinguished Service Medal, the Air Force Association's Lifetime Achievement Award, and the Henry M. Jackson Foundation's Henry M. Jackson Award for Distinguished Public Service.

(12) Dr. Schlesinger's monumental contributions to the security and liberty of the nation and Western civilization, and to the betterment of his local community should serve as an example to all people of the United States.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—Congress—

(1) has learned with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of the Honorable Dr. James R. Schlesinger, former Secretary of Defense, Secretary of Energy, and Director of Central Intelligence;

(2) honors the legacy of Dr. Schlesinger's commitment to the liberty and security of this Nation and the Western community of nations, the betterment of his local community, and his loving family;

(3) extends its deepest condolences and sympathy to the family, friends, and colleagues of Dr. Schlesinger who have lost a beloved father, grandfather, and thoughtful leader;

(4) honors Dr. Schlesinger's wisdom, discernment, scholarship, and dedication to a life of public service that greatly benefitted his community, country, and Western civilization;

(5) recognizes with great appreciation that while serving as public servant under Presidents Nixon, Ford, and Carter, Dr. Schlesinger contributed significantly, thoughtfully, and directly to the betterment of United States policies and practices in the areas of national defense, energy, and intelligence;

(6) recognizes with great appreciation that after returning to private life, Dr. Schlesinger continued to serve the Nation selflessly until his passing through his numerous bipartisan contributions to the reasoned public discourse of issues and his leadership on numerous high-level studies sponsored by the White House, the Department of Defense, the Department of State, and the United States Congress;

(7) recognizes with great appreciation Dr. Schlesinger's exemplary life guided by his commitment to the continuing security and liberty of the United States, and by his honor, duty, and devotion to country and family, scholarship, and personal moral integrity; and

(8) expresses profound respect and admiration for Dr. Schlesinger and his exemplary legacy of commitment to the people of the United States, members of the Armed Forces, and all those who help safeguard the Nation.

SEC. 1077. REFORM OF QUADRENNIAL DEFENSE REVIEW.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) REFORM.—Section 118 of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"§ 118. Defense Strategy Review

''(a) QUADRENNIAL NATIONAL SECURITY THREATS AND TRENDS REPORT.—

''(1) REPORT REQUIRED.—Each year following a year evenly divisible by four, on the date on which the President submits the budget for the next fiscal year to Congress under section 1105(a) of title 31, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report (to be known as the 'Quadrennial National Security Threats and Trends Report') on United States national security interests and threats and trends that could affect those interests. The report shall be developed in full consultation with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

''(2) TIMEFRAMES.—The report shall consider the following three general timeframes:

''(A) Near-term (5 years).

''(B) Mid-term (10 to 15 years).

''(C) Far-term (20 years).

''(3) CONTENTS OF THE REPORT.—

''(A) The report required under this subsection shall include a discussion of United States national security interests consistent with the President's most recently submitted National Security Strategy prescribed by the President pursuant to section 108 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3043).

''(B) The report required under this subsection shall include a discussion of the current and future security environment, including assessed threats, trends, and possible developments that could affect the national security interests of the United States. Such areas of discussion shall include, at a minimum—

''(i) geopolitical changes;

''(ii) military capabilities;

''(iii) technology developments;

''(iv) demographic changes; and

''(v) other trends the Secretary considers to be significant.

''(C) The report required under this subsection shall include a list of current and possible future threats to United States national security interests. The threats included in the list shall be categorized by their likelihood, imminence, and potential severity, and shall include only those threats the Department of Defense would likely have a role in preventing, combating, or otherwise addressing.

''(4) FORM.—The report required under this subsection shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

''(b) NATIONAL DEFENSE PANEL.—

''(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than February 1 of a year following a year evenly divisible by four, there shall be established an independent panel to be known as the National Defense Panel (in this subsection referred to as the 'Panel'). The Panel shall have the duties set forth in this subsection.

''(2) MEMBERSHIP.—The Panel shall be composed of ten members from private civilian life who are recognized experts in matters relating to the national security of the United States. Eight of the members shall be appointed as follows:

''(A) Two by the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

''(B) Two by the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate.

''(C) Two by the ranking member of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

''(D) Two by the ranking member of the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate.

''(3) CO-CHAIRS OF THE PANEL.—In addition to the members appointed under paragraph (2), the Secretary of Defense shall appoint two members from private civilian life to serve as co-chairs of the panel.

''(4) PERIOD OF APPOINTMENT; VACANCIES.—Members shall be appointed for the life of the Panel. Any vacancy in the Panel shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

''(5) DUTIES.—

''(A) QUADRENNIAL NATIONAL SECURITY THREATS AND TRENDS REPORT.—The Panel shall have the following duties with respect to a quadrennial national security threats and trends report submitted under subsection (a):

''(i) Review the report and suggest additional threats, trends, developments, opportunities, and challenges that should be addressed in the Defense Strategy Review required under subsection (c).

''(ii) Discuss the role of the United States in the world, with particular attention to the role of the United States military and the Department of Defense, including a prioritized list of United States national security interests.

''(iii) Outline a defense strategy to address the threats, trends, developments, opportunities, and challenges suggested under clause (i), in particular discussing prioritized ends and ways and means to address the threats so outlined.

''(iv) Determine the kind and degree of risk that is acceptable to the United States in undertaking the various military missions under the strategy outlined in clause (iii) and discuss ways of mitigating such risk.

''(v) Provide to Congress and the Secretary of Defense, in the report required by paragraph (7), any recommendations it considers appropriate for their consideration.

''(B) DEFENSE STRATEGY REVIEW.—The Panel shall have the following duties with respect to a Defense Strategy Review conducted under subsection (c):

''(i) Assess the report on the Defense Strategy Review submitted by the Secretary of Defense under subsection (c)(3).

''(ii) Assess the assumptions, strategy, findings, and risks of the report on the Defense Strategy Review submitted under subsection (c)(3).

''(iii) Consider alternative defense strategies.

''(iv) Consider alternatives in force structure and capabilities, presence, infrastructure, readiness, personnel composition and skillsets, organizational structures, budget plans, and other elements of the defense program of the United States to execute successfully the full range of missions called for in the Defense Strategy Review and in the alternative strategies considered under clause (iii).

''(v) Provide to Congress and the Secretary of Defense, in the report required by paragraph (7), any recommendations it considers appropriate for their consideration.

''(6) FIRST MEETING.—If the Secretary of Defense has not made the Secretary's appointments to the Panel under paragraph (3) by March 1 of a year in which a quadrennial national security threats and trends report is submitted under this section, the Panel shall convene for its first meeting with the remaining members.

''(7) REPORTS.—

''(A) Not later than July 1 of a year in which a Panel is established under paragraph (1), the Panel shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the Panel's review of the quadrennial national security threats and trends report, as required by paragraph (5)(A).

''(B) Not later than three months after the date on which the report on a Defense Strategy Review is submitted under subsection (c), the Panel shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the Panel's assessment of such Defense Strategy Review, as required by paragraph (5)(B).

''(8) ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.—

''(A) The Panel may request directly from the Department of Defense and any of its components such information as the Panel considers necessary to carry out its duties under this subsection. The head of the department or agency concerned shall cooperate with the Panel to ensure that information requested by the Panel under this paragraph is promptly provided to the maximum extent practical.

''(B) Upon the request of the co-chairs, the Secretary of Defense shall make available to the Panel the services of any federally funded research and development center that is covered by a sponsoring agreement of the Department of Defense.

''(C) The Panel shall have the authorities provided in section 3161 of title 5 and shall be subject to the conditions set forth in such section.

''(D) Funds for activities of the Panel shall be provided from amounts available to the Department of Defense.

''(9) TERMINATION.—A Panel established under paragraph (1) shall terminate 45 days after the date on which the Panel submits its report on a Defense Strategy Review under paragraph (7)(B).

''(c) DEFENSE STRATEGY REVIEW.—

''(1) REVIEW REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall every four years, during a year following a year evenly divisible by four, conduct a comprehensive examination (to be known as a 'Defense Strategy Review') of the national defense strategy, force structure, force modernization plans, infrastructure, budget plan, and other elements of the defense program and policies of the United States with a view toward determining and expressing the defense strategy of the United States and establishing a defense program. Each such Defense Strategy Review shall be conducted in consultation with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

''(2) CONDUCT OF REVIEW.—Each Defense Strategy Review shall be conducted so as to—

''(A) delineate a national defense strategy consistent with the most recent National Security Strategy prescribed by the President pursuant to section 108 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3043);

''(B) provide the mechanism for—

''(i) setting priorities, shaping the force, guiding capabilities and resources, and adjusting the organization of the Department of Defense to respond to changes in the strategic environment;

''(ii) ensuring that entities within the Department of Defense are working toward common goals; and

''(iii) engaging Congress, other United States Government stakeholders, allies and partners, and the private sector on such strategy;

''(C) provide a bridge between higher-level policy and strategy and other Department of Defense guidance and activities;

''(D) consider three general timeframes of the near-term (associated with the future-years defense program), mid-term (10 to 15 years), and far-term (20 years);

''(E) address the security environment, threats, trends, opportunities, and challenges;

''(F) define the force structure and capabilities, force modernization plans, presence, infrastructure, readiness, personnel composition and skillsets, organizational structures, and other elements of the defense program of the United States associated with that national defense strategy that would be required to execute successfully the full range of missions called for in that national defense strategy;

''(G) identify the budget plan that would be required to provide sufficient resources to execute successfully the full range of missions called for in that national defense strategy;

''(H) define the nature and magnitude of the strategic and operational risks associated with executing the national defense strategy; and

''(I) understand the relationships and tradeoffs between missions, risks, and resources.

''(3) SUBMISSION OF REPORT ON DEFENSE STRATEGY REVIEW TO CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The Secretary shall submit a report on each Defense Strategy Review to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The report shall be submitted not later than March 1 of the year following the year in which the review is conducted. If the year in which the review is conducted is in the second term of a President, the

Secretary may submit an update to the Defense Strategy Review report submitted during the first term of that President.

''(4) ELEMENTS.—The report shall provide a comprehensive discussion of the Review, including the following:

''(A) The national defense strategy of the United States.

''(B) The assumed or defined prioritized national security interests of the United States that inform the national defense strategy defined in the Review.

''(C) The assumed strategic environment, including the threats, developments, trends, opportunities, and challenges that affect the assumed or defined national security interests of the United States, including those that were examined for the purposes of the Review and those that were considered in the development of the Quadrennial National Security Threats and Trends Report required under subsection (a).

''(D) The assumed steady state activities, crisis and conflict scenarios, military end states, and force planning construct examined in the review.

''(E) The prioritized missions of the armed forces under the strategy and a discussion of the roles and missions of the components of the armed forces to carry out those missions.

''(F) The assumed roles and capabilities provided by other United States Government agencies and by allies and partners.

''(F) The force structure and capabilities, presence, infrastructure, readiness, personnel composition and skillsets, organizational structures, and other elements of the defense program that would be required to execute successfully the full range of missions called for in the strategy.

''(G) An assessment of the gaps and shortfalls between the force structure, capabilities, and additional elements as required by subparagraph (F) and the current elements in the Department's existing program of record, and a prioritization of those gaps and shortfalls.

''(H) An assessment of the risks assumed by the strategy, including—

''(i) how the Department defines, categorizes, and measures risk, such as strategic and operational risk; and

''(ii) the plan for mitigating major identified risks, including the expected timelines for, and extent of, any such mitigation, and the rationale for where greater risk is accepted.

''(I) A sensitivity analysis, specifically to understand the relationships and tradeoffs between missions, risks, and resources.

''(J) Any other key assumptions and elements addressed in the review or that the Secretary considers necessary to include.

''(5) CJCS REVIEW.—(A) Upon the completion of each Review under this subsection, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff shall prepare and submit to the Secretary of Defense the Chairman's assessment of risks under the defense strategy developed by the Review and a description of the capabilities needed to address such risk. In preparing such assessment, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff shall consider the threats and trends contained in the Quadrennial National Security Threats and Trends Report required by subsection (a), any additional threats considered as part of the Review under this subsection (particularly those that are categorized as likely, imminent, or severe), and any additional threats the Chairman considers appropriate.

''(B) The Chairman's assessment shall be submitted to the Secretary in time for the inclusion of the assessment in the report on the Review under this subsection. The Secretary shall include the Chairman's assessment, together with the Secretary's comments, in the report in its entirety.

''(6) FORM.—The report required under this subsection shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The item relating to section 118 at the beginning of chapter 2 of such title is amended to read as follows:

''118. Defense Strategy Review.''.

(b) REPEAL OF QUADRENNIAL ROLES AND MISSIONS REVIEW.—

(1) REPEAL.—Chapter 2 of such title is amended by striking section 118b.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by striking the item relating to section 118b.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Section 118 of such title, as amended by subsection (a), and the amendments made by this section, shall take effect on October 1, 2015.

SEC. 1078. RESUBMISSION OF 2014 QUADRENNIAL DEFENSE REVIEW.

(a) REQUIREMENT TO RESUBMIT 2014 QDR.—Not later than October 1, 2014, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, shall, in accordance with this section, resubmit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives the report on the 2014 quadrennial defense review that was submitted to such committees as required by section 118(d) of title 10, United States Code,

(b) MATTERS COVERED.—The resubmitted report shall fully address the elements required in subsections (a), (b)(3), and (b)(4) of section 118 of such title, which specifically include the following:

(1) An articulation of a defense program for the next 20 years, consistent with the national defense strategy of the United States determined and expressed in the 2014 quadrennial defense review.

(2) An identification of (A) the budget plan that would be required to provide sufficient resources to execute successfully the full range of missions called for in that national defense strategy at a low-to-moderate level of risk, and (B) any additional resources (beyond those programmed in the current future-years defense program) required to achieve such a level of risk.

(3) Recommendations that are not constrained to comply with and are fully independent of the budget submitted to Congress by the President pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, United States Code.

(c) LIMITATION ON FUNDS.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2015 for the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, not more than 75 percent may be obligated or expended until the Secretary of Defense resubmits to the congressional defense committees the 2014 quadrennial defense report in accordance with this section.

SEC. 1079. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING COUNTER-IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICES.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) counter-improvised explosive device tactics, techniques, and procedures used in Iraq and Afghanistan have produced important technical data, lessons learned, and enduring technology critical to mitigating the devastating effects of improvised explosive devices, which have been the leading cause of combat fatalities in the United States Central Command area of operations since 2002, and whose use are now expanding to other Global Combatant Commands area of operations;

(2) without the preservation of knowledge about counter-improvised explosive devices, the Nation could fail to take full advantage of the hard earned lessons and investments of the past decade of counter-improvised explosive device operations to enhance warfighter readiness; and

(3) the Department of Defense should remain dedicated to retaining a knowledge base relating to counter-improvised explosive devices to ensure lessons learned and investments are maximized for future benefits.

SEC. 1080. ENHANCING PRESENCE AND CAPABILITIES AND READINESS POSTURE OF UNITED STATES MILITARY IN EUROPE.

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 plan that—

(1) identifies the capabilities and capacities, including with respect to cyber, special operations, and intelligence, required by the Armed Forces of the United States to counter or mitigate conventional, unconventional, and subversive activities of the Russian Federation within the area of responsibility of the United States European Command;

(2) identifies the required capabilities and capacities needed by the Armed Forces of the United States to meet operations plan requirements for a response under Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty;

(3) identifies any deficiencies in the readiness of the Armed Forces of the United States in the area of the responsibility of the United States European Command; and

(4) recommends actions, resources, and timelines with respect to correcting any deficiency identified under paragraphs (1), (2), or (3).

SEC. 1081. DETERMINATION AND DISCLOSURE OF TRANSPORTATION COSTS INCURRED BY THE 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.—This section does not apply with respect to any trip the sole purpose of which is to visit one or more United States military installations or to visit United States military personnel in a war zone (or both).

(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, 2015, 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 2014 (Public Law 113–66), is further amended by striking ''through 2014'' and inserting ''through 2015''.

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 1102 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66), is further amended by striking ''2015'' and inserting ''2016''.

SEC. 1103. REVISION TO LIST OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY REINVENTION LABORATORIES.

Section 1105(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 123 Stat. 2487; 10 U.S.C. 2358 note) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(18) The Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences.

''(19) The Space and Missile Defense Command Technical Center.''.

SEC. 1104. PERMANENT AUTHORITY FOR EXPERIMENTAL PERSONNEL PROGRAM FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PERSONNEL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1101 of the Strom Thurmond National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999 (Public Law 105–261; 5 U.S.C. 3104 note) is amended by striking subsections (e), (f) and (g).

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Such section is further amended—

*(1) in the section heading, by striking ''**EXPERIMENTAL**'' and inserting ''**ALTERNATIVE**'';*

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking ''During the program period specified in subsection (e)(1), the'' and inserting ''The''; and

(B) by striking ''experimental''; and

(3) in subsection (d)(1)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''12-month period'' and inserting ''calendar year''; and

(B) in subparagraph (A), striking ''fiscal year'' and inserting ''calendar year''.

SEC. 1105. TEMPORARY AUTHORITIES FOR CERTAIN POSITIONS AT DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING FACILITIES.

Section 1107 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66) is amended—

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

''(3) STUDENTS ENROLLED IN SCIENTIFIC AND ENGINEERING PROGRAMS.—The director of any STRL may appoint qualified candidates enrolled in a program of undergraduate or graduate instruction leading to a bachelor's or master's degree in a scientific, technical, engineering or mathematical course of study at an institution of higher education (as that term is defined in section 101 and 102 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001)) to positions described in paragraph (3) of subsection (b) as an employee in a laboratory described in that paragraph without regard to the provisions of subchapter I of chapter 33 of title 5, United States Code (other than sections 3303 and 3328 of such title).'';

(2) in subsection (b), by adding at the end the following:

''(3) CANDIDATES ENROLLED IN SCIENTIFIC AND ENGINEERING PROGRAMS.—The positions described in this paragraph are scientific and engineering positions that may be temporary or term in any laboratory designated by section 1105(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 123 Stat. 2486; 10 U.S.C. 2358 note) as a Department of Defense science and technology reinvention laboratory.''; and

(3) in subsection (c), by adding at the end the following:

''(3) In the case of a laboratory described in subsection (b)(3), with respect to appointment authority under subsection (a)(3), the number equal to 5 percent of the total number of scientific and engineering positions in such laboratory that are filled as of the close of the fiscal year last ending before the start of such calendar year.''.

SEC. 1106. JUDICIAL REVIEW OF MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD DECISIONS RELATING TO WHISTLEBLOWERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 7703(b)(1)(B) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking ''2-year'' and inserting ''5-year''.

(b) DIRECTOR APPEAL.—Section 7703(d)(2) of such title is amended by striking ''2-year'' and inserting ''5-year''.

TITLE XII—MATTERS RELATING TO FOREIGN NATIONS

Subtitle A—Assistance and Training

SEC. 1201. ONE-YEAR EXTENSION OF GLOBAL SECURITY CONTINGENCY FUND.

(a) REVISIONS TO GLOBAL SECURITY CONTINGENCY FUND.—Subsection (c)(1) 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 by striking ''the provision of equipment, supplies, and training.'' and inserting the following: ''the provision of the following:

''(A) Equipment.

''(B) Supplies.

''(C) With respect to amounts in the Fund appropriated or transferred into the Fund after the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015, small-scale construction not exceeding $750,000 on a per-project basis.

''(D) Training.''.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Subsection (i) of such section is amended—

(1) by striking ''Amounts'' and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), amounts'';

(2) by striking ''September 30, 2015'' and inserting ''September 30, 2016''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) EXCEPTION.—Amounts appropriated or transferred to the Fund before the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 shall remain available for obligation and expenditure after September 30, 2015, only for activities under programs commenced under subsection (b) before September 30, 2015.''.

(c) EXPIRATION.—Subsection (p) of such section, as amended by section 1202(e) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 894), is further amended—

(1) by striking ''September 30, 2015'' and inserting ''September 30, 2016'';

(2) by striking ''fiscal years 2012 through 2015'' and inserting ''fiscal years 2012 through 2016''; and

(3) by adding at the end before the period the following: ''and subject to the requirements contained in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (i)''.

SEC. 1202. NOTICE TO CONGRESS ON CERTAIN ASSISTANCE UNDER AUTHORITY TO CONDUCT ACTIVITIES TO ENHANCE THE CAPABILITY OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO RESPOND TO INCIDENTS INVOLVING WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION.

Section 1204(e) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 896; 10 U.S.C. 401 note) is amended by inserting after ''congressional defense committees'' the following: ''and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives''.

SEC. 1203. ENHANCED AUTHORITY FOR PROVISION OF SUPPORT TO FOREIGN MILITARY LIAISON OFFICERS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES WHILE ASSIGNED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(a) ELIGIBILITY.—Subsection (a) of section 1051a of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''involved in a military operation'' and all that follows and inserting ''while such liaison officer is assigned temporarily to the headquarters of a combatant command, component command, or subordinate operational command of the United States.''.

(b) LIMITATIONS.—Such section, as so amended, is further amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (f); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (c) the following new subsection (d):

''(d) LIMITATIONS.—The number of liaison officers supported under subsection (b)(1) may not exceed 60 at any one time, and the amount of unreimbursed support for any such liaison officer under that subsection in any fiscal year may not exceed $200,000 (in fiscal year 2014 constant dollars).''.

(c) SECRETARY OF STATE CONCURRENCE.—Such section, as so amended, is further amended by inserting after subsection (d), as added by subsection (b)(2) of this section, the following new subsection (e):

''(e) SECRETARY OF STATE CONCURRENCE.—The authority of the Secretary of Defense to provide administrative services and support under subsection (a) for the performance of duties by a liaison officer of another nation may be exercised only with respect to a liaison officer of another nation whose assignment as described in that subsection is accepted by the Secretary of Defense with the concurrence of the Secretary of State.''.

(d) DEFINITION.—Subsection (f) of such section, as redesignated by subsection (d)(1) of this section, is further amended by inserting ''training programs conducted to familiarize, orient, or certify liaison officers regarding unique aspects of the assignments of the liaison officers,'' after ''police protection,''.

(e) ANNUAL REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later January 31, 2016, January 31, 2017, and January 31, 2018, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report that includes a summary of the expenses, by command and associated countries, incurred by the United States for those liaison officers of a developing country in connection with the assignment of that officer as described in subsection (a) of section 1051(a) of title 10, United States Code, as amended by subsection (a) of this section.

(2) DEFINITION.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall also include the definition of and criteria established to designate a country as a ''developing country'' for purposes of such paragraph.

(3) FORM.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted in an unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

SEC. 1204. ANNUAL REPORT ON HUMAN RIGHTS VETTING AND VERIFICATION PROCEDURES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of

State, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees for each of the fiscal years 2015 through 2019 a report on human rights vetting and verification procedures used to comply with the requirements of section 8057 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014 (Public Law 113–76) or any successor requirements.

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An accounting and description of all training, equipment, or other assistance that was approved or provided to foreign security forces for the prior fiscal year for which such vetting and verification procedures were required, itemized by country and event.

(2) An accounting and description of all training, equipment, or other assistance that was not approved or provided to foreign security forces for the prior fiscal year by reason of not complying with such vetting and verification procedures, itemized by country and event, including the reasons for such non-compliance.

(3) A description of any human rights, rule of law training, or other assistance that was provided to foreign security forces described in paragraph (2) for the prior fiscal year for purposes of seeking to comply with such vetting and verification procedures in the future, itemized by country and event.

(4) A description of any interagency processes that were used to evaluate compliance with the requirements of section 8057 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014 or any successor requirements.

(5) In the event the Secretary of Defense exercises the authority under subsection (b) or (c) of section 8057 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014 or any successor authority, a justification for the exercise of such authority and an explanation of the specific benefits derived from the exercise of such authority.

(6) Any additional items the Secretary of Defense determines to be appropriate.

(c) SUBMISSION REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted to the appropriate congressional committees at the same time as the budget of the President is submitted to Congress under section 1105 of title 31, United States Code.

(2) FORM.—The report shall be submitted in unclassified form and may include a classified annex if necessary.

(d) DEFINITION.—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.

Subtitle B—Matters Relating to Afghanistan and Pakistan

SEC. 1211. EXTENSION OF COMMANDERS' EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM IN AFGHANISTAN.

(a) ONE YEAR EXTENSION.—Section 1201 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1619), as most recently amended by section 1211 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 904), is further amended by striking ''fiscal year 2014'' each place it appears and inserting ''fiscal year 2015''.

(b) FUNDS AVAILABLE DURING FISCAL YEAR 2015.—Subsection (a) of such section, as so amended, is further amended by striking ''for operation and maintenance'' and inserting ''by section 1503 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015''.

SEC. 1212. EXTENSION 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 1213 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 905), is further amended by striking ''fiscal year 2014 for overseas contingency operations'' and inserting ''by section 1503 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015''.

(b) EXTENSION OF NOTICE REQUIREMENT RELATING TO REIMBURSEMENT OF PAKISTAN FOR SUPPORT PROVIDED BY PAKISTAN.—Section 1232(b)(6) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (122 Stat. 393), as most recently amended by section 1213(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 906), is further amended by striking ''September 30, 2014'' and inserting ''September 30, 2015''.

(c) EXTENSION OF LIMITATION ON REIMBURSEMENT OF PAKISTAN PENDING CERTIFICATION ON PAKISTAN.—Subsection (d) of section 1227 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (126 Stat. 2000) is amended—

(1) in the subsection heading, by striking ''IN FISCAL YEAR 2013''; and

(2) in paragraph (1), by striking ''Effective as of the date of the enactment of this Act,'' and all that follows through ''remain available for obligation'' and inserting ''No amounts authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2015 or any prior fiscal year''.

SEC. 1213. EXTENSION OF CERTAIN AUTHORITIES FOR SUPPORT OF FOREIGN FORCES SUPPORTING OR PARTICIPATING WITH THE UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES.

(a) LOGISTICAL SUPPORT FOR COALITION FORCES SUPPORTING UNITED STATES MILITARY OPERATIONS IN AFGHANISTAN.—Section 1234 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 122 Stat. 394), as most recently amended by section 1217(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 909), is further amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''fiscal year 2014'' and inserting ''fiscal year 2015'';

(2) in subsection (d), by striking ''December 31, 2014'' and inserting ''December 31, 2015''; and

(3) in subsection (e)(1), by striking ''December 31, 2014'' and inserting ''December 31, 2015''.

(b) USE OF ACQUISITION AND CROSS-SERVICING AGREEMENTS TO LEND CERTAIN MILITARY EQUIPMENT TO CERTAIN FOREIGN FORCES FOR PERSONNEL PROTECTION AND SURVIVABILITY.—Section 1202(e) of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Public Law 109–364; 120 Stat. 2413), as most recently amended by section 1217(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 909), is further amended by striking ''December 31, 2014'' and inserting ''December 31, 2015''.

SEC. 1214. REPORT ON PROGRESS TOWARD SECURITY AND STABILITY IN AFGHANISTAN UNDER OPERATION RESOLUTE SUPPORT.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than April 1, 2015, and every 180 days thereafter, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on progress toward security and stability in Afghanistan under the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's (NATO) Operation Resolute Support.

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED: STRATEGIC DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES ACTIVITIES RELATING TO SECURITY AND STABILITY IN AFGHANISTAN UNDER OPERATION RESOLUTE SUPPORT.—The report required under subsection (a) shall include a description of the mission and a comprehensive strategy of the United States for security and stability in Afghanistan during Operation Resolute Support, including any changes to the mission and strategy over time. The description of such strategy shall consist of a general overview and a separate detailed section for each of the following:

(1) NATO.—The status of the train, advise, and assist mission under NATO's Operation Resolute Support.

(2) ANSF.—A description of the following:

(A) The strategy and budget, with defined objectives, for activities relating to strengthening and sustaining the resources, capabilities, and effectiveness of the Afghanistan National Army (ANA) and the Afghanistan National Police (ANP) of the Afghanistan National Security Forces (ANSF), with the goal of ensuring that a strong and fully-capable ANSF is able to independently and effectively conduct operations and maintain security and stability in Afghanistan by the end of Operation Resolute Support.

(B) Any actions of the United States and the Government of Afghanistan to achieve the following goals relating to sustaining the capacity of the ANSF and the results of such actions:

(i) Improve and sustain ANSF recruitment and retention, including through vetting and salaries for the ANSF.

(ii) Improve and sustain ANSF training and mentoring.

(iii) Strengthen the partnership between the Government of the United States and the Government of Afghanistan.

(iv) Ensure international commitments to support the ANSF.

(3) NATO BASES IN AFGHANISTAN.—A description of the following:

(A) The access arrangements, the specific locations, and the force protection requirements for bases that the United States has access to in Afghanistan.

(B) A summary of attacks against NATO bases or facilities and any challenges to force protection, such as ''green-on-blue'' attacks.

(4) PUBLIC CORRUPTION AND RULE OF LAW.—A description of any actions, and the results of such actions, by the United States, NATO, and the Government of Afghanistan to fight public corruption and strengthen governance and the rule of law at the local, provincial, and national levels.

(5) REGIONAL CONSIDERATIONS.—A description of any actions by the Government of Afghanistan to increase cooperation with countries geographically located around Afghanistan's border, with a particular focus on improving security and stability in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border areas, and the status of such actions.

(c) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED: PERFORMANCE INDICATORS, MEASURES OF PROGRESS, AND ANY UNFULFILLED REQUIREMENTS TOWARD SUSTAINABLE LONG-TERM SECURITY AND STABILITY IN AFGHANISTAN UNDER OPERATION RESOLUTE SUPPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The report required under subsection (a) shall set forth a comprehensive set of performance indicators, measures of progress, and any unfulfilled requirements toward sustainable long-term security and stability in Afghanistan, as specified in paragraph (2), and shall include performance standards and goals, together with a notional timetable for achieving such goals.

(2) PERFORMANCE INDICATORS, MEASURES OF PROGRESS, AND ANY UNFULFILLED REQUIREMENTS SPECIFIED.—The performance indicators, measures of progress, and any unfulfilled requirements specified in this paragraph shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(A) An assessment of NATO train, advise, and assist mission requirements. Such assessments shall include—

(i) indicators of the efficacy of the train, advise, and assist mission, such as number of engagements with the ANSF per day, a description of the engagements with the ANSF, and trends in the marginal improvements in the functional areas of the ANSF support structure from the tactical to the ministerial level;

(ii) contractor support requirements for the train, advise, and assist mission and for the ANSF; and

(iii) any unfulfilled requirements.

(B) For the ANA, and separately for the ANP, an assessment and any changes over time for the following:

(i) Recruitment and retention numbers, rates of absenteeism, rates and overall number of any desertions, ANSF vetting procedures, and salary scale.

(ii) Numbers ANSF being trained and the type of training and mentoring.

(iii) Operational readiness status of ANSF units, including any changes to the type, number, size, and organizational structure of ANA and ANP units.

(iv) A description of any gaps in ANSF capacity and capability.

(v) Effectiveness of ANA and ANP senior officers and the ANA and ANP chain of command.

(vi) An assessment of the extent to which insurgents have infiltrated the ANA and ANP.

(vii) An assessment of the ANSF's ability to hold terrain in Afghanistan and any posture changes in the ANSF such that they no longer are providing coverage of certain areas in Afghanistan that the ANSF was providing coverage of prior to the reporting period.

(C) An assessment of the relative strength of the insurgency in Afghanistan and the extent to which it is utilizing weapons or weapons-related materials from countries other than Afghanistan.

(D) A description of all terrorist and insurgent groups operating in Afghanistan, including the number, size, equipment strength, military effectiveness, and sources of support.

(E) An assessment of security and stability, including terrorist and insurgent activity, in Afghanistan-Pakistan border areas and in Pakistan's Federally Administered Tribal Areas from groups, including, al-Qaeda, the Haqqani Network, and the Quetta Shura Taliban, and any attacks on NATO supply lines.

(F) A description of the counterterrorism mission and an assessment of the counterterrorism campaign within Operation Resolute Support, including—

(i) the ability of NATO and the ANSF to detain individuals for intelligence purposes and to prevent high-value detainees from returning to the battlefield; and

(ii) an assessment of whether the Government of Afghanistan is partnering effectively and conducting operations based on NATO intelligence information.

(G) An assessment of United States military requirements for the NATO train, advise, and assist mission, counterterrorism, and force protection requirements under Operation Resolute Support, including planned personnel rotations and the associated time period of deployment for the 1-year period beginning on the date of the submission of the report required under subsection (a).

(d) FORM.—The report required under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex, if necessary.

(e) CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFINGS.—The Secretary of Defense shall supplement the report required under subsection (a) with regular briefings to the appropriate congressional committees on the subject matter of the report.

(f) THREE-MONTH EXTENSION OF REPORT ON PROGRESS TOWARD SECURITY AND STABILITY IN AFGHANISTAN.—Section 1230(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 122 Stat. 385), as most recently amended by section 1218(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1632), is further amended by striking ''the end of fiscal year 2014'' and inserting ''December 31, 2014''.

(g) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—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.

SEC. 1215. REQUIREMENT TO WITHHOLD DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ASSISTANCE TO AFGHANISTAN IN AMOUNT EQUIVALENT TO 150 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 150 percent of the total taxes assessed during fiscal year 2014 by the Government of Afghanistan on all Department of Defense assistance in violation of the status of forces agreement between the United States and Afghanistan (entered in force May 28, 2003) shall be withheld by the Secretary of Defense from obligation from funds appropriated for such assistance for fiscal year 2015 to the extent that the Secretary of Defense certifies and reports in writing to the appropriate congressional committees 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 March 1, 2015, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the total taxes assessed during fiscal year 2014 by the Government of Afghanistan on any Department of Defense assistance.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—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.

(2) DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ASSISTANCE.—The term ''Department of Defense assistance'' means funds provided in a fiscal year to Afghanistan by the Department of Defense, either directly or through grantees, contractors, or subcontractors.

(e) TERMINATION.—This section shall terminate at the close of the date on which the Secretary of Defense submits to the appropriate congressional committees a notification that the United States and Afghanistan have signed a bilateral security agreement and such agreement has entered into force.

SEC. 1216. UNITED STATES PLAN FOR SUSTAINING THE AFGHANISTAN NATIONAL SECURITY FORCES THROUGH THE END OF FISCAL YEAR 2018.

(a) PLAN 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 State, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that contains a detailed plan for sustaining the Afghanistan National Army (ANA) and the Afghanistan National Police (ANP) of the Afghanistan National Security Forces (ANSF) through the end of fiscal year 2018, with the objective of ensuring that a strong and fully-capable ANSF will be able to independently and effectively conduct operations and maintain security and stability in Afghanistan.

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The plan contained in the report required under subsection (a) shall include a description of the following matters:

(1) A comprehensive and effective strategy and budget, with defined objectives.

(2) A description of the commitment for contributions from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and non-NATO nations, including the plan to achieve such commitments for the ANSF.

(3) A mechanism for tracking funding, equipment, training, and services provided for the ANSF by the United States, countries participating in NATO, and other coalition forces that are not part of Operation Resolute Support.

(4) Any actions to assist the Government of Afghanistan or on its behalf to achieve the following goals and the results of such actions:

(A) Improve and sustain effective Afghan security institutions with fully capable senior leadership and staff, including logistics, intelligence, medical, and recruiting units.

(B) Any additional train and equip efforts, including for the Afghan Air Force, as necessary, and Afghan Special Mission Wing, such that these entities are fully-capable of conducting operations independently and in sufficient numbers.

(C) Establish strong ANSF-readiness assessment tools and metrics.

(D) Improve and sustain strong, professional ANSF officers at the junior-, mid-, and senior-levels

(E) Further strong ANSF communication and control between central command and regions, provinces, and districts.

(F) Develop and improve mechanisms for incorporating lessons learned and best practices into ANSF operations.

(G) Improve ANSF oversight mechanisms, including a strong record-keeping system to track ANSF equipment and personnel.

(c) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—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.

SEC. 1217. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON UNITED STATES MILITARY COMMITMENT TO OPERATION RESOLUTE SUPPORT IN AFGHANISTAN.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States continues to have vital national security interests in ensuring that Afghanistan remains a stable, sovereign country and that groups like Al Qaeda, the Haqqani Network, and the Quetta Shura Taliban are not able to use Afghanistan as a safe haven from which to launch attacks;

(2) the United States should have a residual presence in Afghanistan to train, advise, and assist the ANSF, conduct counterterrorism operations, and support force protection requirements in order to maintain the gains achieved in Afghanistan;

(3) it is in the interests of both the United States and Afghanistan to sign the Bilateral Security Agreement as soon as practicable after the new President of Afghanistan is sworn in;

(4) the United States should provide financial, advisory, and other necessary support to the ANSF, at the authorized end-strength of 352,000 personnel, through 2018;

(5) the train, advise, and assist mission, following the end of the NATO mission on December 31, 2014, should be able to assist the ANSF in all parts of Afghanistan;

(6) uncertainty with the signing of the Bilateral Security Agreement with Afghanistan is threatening the gains achieved by the United States and coalition forces and the United States' enduring vital national security interests in Afghanistan and the region;

(7) the President should announce the United States residual presence for Operation Resolute Support to reassure the people of Afghanistan and to provide a tangible statement of support for the future of Afghanistan;

(8) the United States should aggressively work with NATO and the Government of Afghanistan to achieve a status of forces agreement for NATO forces in support of the post-2014 mission; and

(9) NATO member countries pledged their support and long-term commitment to Afghanistan at the Lisbon, Chicago, and Tokyo conferences and should honor their commitments to Afghanistan and the ANSF.

SEC. 1218. EXTENSION OF AFGHAN SPECIAL IMMIGRANT PROGRAM.

Section 602(b)(3) of the Afghan Allies Protection Act of 2009 (8 U.S.C. 1101 note) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(E) FISCAL YEAR 2015.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (D), for fiscal year 2015, the total number of principal aliens who may be provided special immigrant status under this section may not exceed 1,075. For purposes of status provided under this subparagraph—

''(I) the period during which an alien must have been employed in accordance with paragraph (2)(A)(ii) must terminate on or before December 31, 2015;

''(II) the principal alien seeking special immigrant status under this subparagraph shall apply to the Chief of Mission in accordance with paragraph (2)(D) not later than September 30, 2015; and

''(III) the authority to provide such status shall terminate on September 30, 2016.

''(ii) CONSTRUCTION.—Clause (i) shall not be construed to affect numerical limitations, or the terms for provision of status, under subparagraph (D).''.

Subtitle C—Matters Relating to the Russian Federation

SEC. 1221. LIMITATION ON MILITARY CONTACT AND COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

(a) LIMITATION.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2015 for the Department of Defense may be used for any bilateral military-to-military contact or cooperation between the Governments of the United States and the Russian Federation until the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that—

(1) the armed forces of the Russian Federation are no longer illegally occupying Ukrainian territory;

(2) the Russian Federation is respecting the sovereignty of all Ukrainian territory;

(3) the Russian Federation is no longer taking actions that are inconsistent with the INF Treaty;

(4) the Russian Federation is in compliance with the CFE Treaty and has lifted its suspension of Russian observance of its treaty obligations; and

(5) the Russian Federation has not sold or otherwise transferred the Club-K land attack cruise missile system to any foreign country or foreign person during fiscal year 2014.

(b) WAIVER.—The Secretary of Defense may waive the limitation in subsection (a) with respect to a certification requirement specified in paragraph (1), (2), (3), or (4) if—

(1) the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, submits to the appropriate congressional committees—

(A) a notification that such a waiver is in the national security interest of the United States and a description of the national security interest covered by the waiver; and

(B) a report explaining why the Secretary of Defense cannot make the certification under subsection (a); and

(2) a period of 30 days has elapsed following the date on which the Secretary of Defense submits the information in the report under subparagraph (B).

(c) ADDITIONAL WAIVER.—The Secretary of Defense may waive the limitation required by subsection (a)(5) with respect to the sale or other transfer of the Club-K land attack cruise missile system if—

(1) the United States has imposed sanctions against the manufacturer of such system by reason of such sale or other transfer; or

(2) the Secretary has developed and submitted to the appropriate congressional committees a plan to prevent the sale or other transfer of such system in the future.

(d) EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN MILITARY BASES.—The certification requirement specified in paragraph (1) of subsection (a) shall not apply to military bases of the Russian Federation in Ukraine's Crimean peninsula operating in accordance with its 1997 agreement on the Status and Conditions of the Black Sea Fleet Stationing on the Territory of Ukraine.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—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.

(2) BILATERAL MILITARY-TO-MILITARY CONTACT OR COOPERATION.—The term ''bilateral military-to-military contact or cooperation''—

(A) means—

(i) reciprocal visits and meetings by high-ranking delegations;

(ii) information sharing, policy consultations, security dialogues or other forms of consultative discussions;

(iii) exchanges of military instructors, training personnel, and students;

(iv) exchanges of information;

(v) defense planning; and

(vi) military training or exercises; but

(B) does not include any contact or cooperation that is in support of United States stability operations.

(3) CFE TREATY.—The term ''CFE Treaty'' means the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe, signed at Paris November 19, 1990, and entered into force July 17, 1992.

(4) INF TREATY.—The term ''INF Treaty'' means the Treaty Between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles, commonly referred to as the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty, signed at Washington December 8, 1987, and entered into force June 1, 1988.

(f) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section takes effect on the date of the enactment of this Act and applies with respect to funds described in subsection (a) that are unobligated as of such date of enactment.

SEC. 1222. LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS WITH RESPECT TO CERTIFICATION OF CERTAIN FLIGHTS BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION UNDER THE TREATY ON OPEN SKIES.

(a) LIMITATION.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or any other Act may be used to authorize or permit a certification by the United States of a proposal by the Russian Federation to change any sensor package of an aircraft for a flight by the Russian Federation under the Open Skies Treaty, unless—

(1) the Secretary of Defense, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the Director of National Intelligence jointly certify to the appropriate congressional committees that such proposal will not enhance the capability or potential of the Russian Federation to gather intelligence that poses an unacceptable risk to the national security of the United States or is not designed to be collected under such Treaty; and

(2) the Secretary of State certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that—

(A) the armed forces of the Russian Federation are no longer illegally occupying Ukrainian territory;

(B) the Russian Federation is no longer violating the INF Treaty; and

(C) the Russian Federation is in compliance with the CFE Treaty and has lifted its suspension of Russian observance of its treaty obligations.

(b) WAIVER.—The President may waive the requirement of the Secretary of State to make a certification described in subsection (a)(2) with respect to a proposal by the Russian Federation if the President determines that it is in the national security interests of the United States to do so and submits to the appropriate congressional committees a report that contains the reasons for such determination.

(c) NOTICE AND WAIT REQUIREMENT.—The President may not authorize or permit a certification by the United States for which the certifications required by paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a) are made until the expiration of a 90-day period beginning on the date on which the certification required by such paragraph (1) or the certification required by such paragraph (2) is submitted to the appropriate congressional committees, whichever occurs later.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the congressional defense committees;

(B) the Select Committee on Intelligence and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(C) the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(2) CFE TREATY.—The term ''CFE Treaty'' means the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe, signed at Paris November 19, 1990, and entered into force July 17, 1992.

(3) INF TREATY.—The term ''INF Treaty'' means the Treaty Between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles, commonly referred to as the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty, signed at Washington December 8, 1987, and entered into force June 1, 1988.

(4) OPEN SKIES TREATY.—The term ''Open Skies Treaty'' means the Treaty on Open Skies, done at Helsinki March 24, 1992, and entered into force January 1, 2002.

SEC. 1223. LIMITATIONS ON PROVIDING CERTAIN MISSILE DEFENSE INFORMATION TO THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1246(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 923) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''2016'' and inserting ''2017'';

(2) in paragraph (2), by inserting after ''2014'' the following: ''or 2015''; and

(3) in paragraph (3), by inserting ''and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives'' after ''congressional defense committees''.

(b) LIMITATIONS ON PROVIDING OTHER INFORMATION.—No funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for each of fiscal years 2015 through 2017 for the Department of Defense may be used to provide the Government of the Russian Federation or any Russian person with information relating to the velocity at burnout of United States missile defense interceptors or missile defense targets or related information.

SEC. 1224. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS TO TRANSFER MISSILE DEFENSE INFORMATION TO THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2015 or any subsequent fiscal year for the Department of Defense may be obligated or expended to transfer missile defense information to the Russian Federation unless, with respect to such fiscal year, the President submits to the congressional defense committees not later than October 31 of such fiscal year a report on discussions between the Russian Federation and the United States on missile defense matters during the immediately preceding fiscal year, including any discussions for cooperation

between the two countries on missile defense matters.

(b) FISCAL YEAR 2015 REPORT.—The report submitted pursuant to subsection (a) with respect to fiscal year 2015 shall, in addition to including the information described in subsection (a) with respect to fiscal year 2014, include the information described in subsection (a) with respect to fiscal years 2007 through 2013.

SEC. 1225. REPORT ON NON-COMPLIANCE BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION OF ITS OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE INF TREATY.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the Russian Federation is in material breach of its obligations under the Treaty Between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles, commonly referred to as the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty, signed at Washington December 8, 1987, and entered into force June 1, 1988; and

(2) such behavior poses a threat to the United States, its deployed forces, and its allies.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the President should hold the Russian Federation accountable for being in material breach of its obligations under the INF Treaty;

(2) the President should demand the Russian Federation completely and verifiably eliminate the military systems that constitute the material breach of its obligations under the INF Treaty;

(3) the President should seriously consider not engaging in further reductions of United States nuclear forces generally and should seriously consider not engaging in nuclear arms reduction negotiations with the Russian Federation specifically until such complete and verifiable elimination of the military systems has occurred; and

(4) the President, in consultation with United States allies, should consider whether it is in the national security interests of the United States to unilaterally remain a party to the INF Treaty if the Russian Federation is still in material breach of the INF Treaty beginning one year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) 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 appropriate congressional committees an unclassified report that includes the following:

(1) The status of the President's efforts, in cooperation with United States allies, to hold the Russian Federation accountable for being in material breach of its obligations under the INF Treaty and obtain the complete and verifiable elimination of its military systems that constitute the material breach of its obligations under the INF Treaty.

(2) The President's assessment as to whether it remains in the national security interests of the United States to remain a party to the INF Treaty, and other related treaties and agreements, while the Russian Federation is in material breach of its obligations under the INF Treaty.

(d) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the congressional defense committees;

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(3) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 1226. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING RUSSIAN AGGRESSION TOWARD UKRAINE.

It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the continuing and long-standing pattern and practice by the Government of the Russian Federation of physical, diplomatic, and economic aggression toward neighboring countries is clearly intended to exert undue influence on the free will of sovereign nations and peoples to determine their own future;

(2) the Russian military build-up and aggressive posture on the eastern border of Ukraine represent a deliberate intent to intimidate Ukraine and to force its citizens to submit to Russian control;

(3) the Russian Federation should immediately cease all improper and illegal activities in Ukraine;

(4) the 1994 Budapest Memorandum on Security Assurances, which was executed jointly with the Russian Federation, Ukraine, and the United Kingdom, represents a commitment to respect the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity and borders of Ukraine, and Russian actions clearly violate the commitment made by the Russian Federation in that memorandum;

(5) the security cooperation with the Ukrainian military by the United States military is an important opportunity to support the continued professionalization of the Ukrainian military;

(6) an enhanced military presence and readiness posture of the United States military in Europe is key to deterring further Russian aggression and assuring allies and partners; and

(7) the treaty commitments under Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty signed at Washington, April 4, 1949, and entered into force August 24, 1949, are important and a cornerstone to international security.

SEC. 1227. ANNUAL REPORT ON MILITARY AND SECURITY DEVELOPMENTS INVOLVING THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than June 1 of each year, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate 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 NATO, 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 cyber warfare 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 attache 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) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(d) REPEAL OF SUPERSEDED AUTHORITY.—Section 10 of the Support for the Sovereignty, Integrity, Democracy, and Economic Stability of Ukraine Act of 2014 (Public Law 113–95) is repealed.

(e) SUNSET.—This section shall terminate on June 1, 2021.

Subtitle D—Matters Relating to the Asia-Pacific Region

SEC. 1231. STRATEGY TO PRIORITIZE UNITED STATES INTERESTS IN THE UNITED STATES PACIFIC COMMAND AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.

(a) STRATEGY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State and the heads of other Federal departments and agencies specified in paragraph (4), shall develop a strategy to prioritize United States interests in the United States Pacific Command Area of Responsibility.

(2) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The strategy required by paragraph (1) shall address the following:

(A) Strengthening bilateral security alliances.

(B) Improving relationships with countries that are emerging powers.

(C) Engaging with regional multilateral institutions.

(D) Expanding trade and investment.

(E) Bolstering a capable military presence.

(F) Promoting democracy and human rights.

(G) Coordinating efforts to counter transnational threats.

(H) Maintaining a rules-based structure.

(I) Improving the current and future security environment.

(J) Prioritizing United States military and diplomatic missions within respective Federal department or agency planning and budgeting guidance.

(K) Coordinating a response framework to prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies.

(L) Prioritizing security cooperation initiatives, including military-to-military and military-to-civilian engagements.

(3) ASIA REBALANCING STRATEGY.—The strategy required by paragraph (1) shall be informed by the results of the integrated, multi-year planning and budget strategy for a rebalancing of United States policy in Asia submitted to Congress pursuant to section 7043(a) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2014 (division K of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014 (Public Law 113–76)).

(4) FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES SPECIFIED.—The Federal departments and agencies specified in this paragraph are the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Transportation, the Department of Commerce, the Department of the Interior, the Office of the United States Trade Representative, and any other relevant department or agency as specified by the Secretary of Defense.

(b) IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President, acting through the National Security Council and in coordination with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, shall develop an implementation plan for the Department of Defense, the Department of State, and each Federal department and agency specified in subsection (a)(4) to support the strategy required by subsection (a). The implementation plan shall provide specific goals and areas of focus for each department and agency to prioritize funding in its annual budget submissions.

(2) RELATION TO AGENCY PRIORITY GOALS AND ANNUAL BUDGET.—

(A) AGENCY PRIORITY GOALS.—In identifying agency priority goals under section 1120(b) of title 31, United States Code, for the Department of Defense, the Department of State, and each Federal department and agency specified in subsection (a)(4), the President, acting through the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, shall take into consideration the strategy required by subsection (a) and the implementation plan of the department or agency required by paragraph (1).

(B) ANNUAL BUDGET.—The President, acting through the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, shall ensure that the annual budget submitted to Congress under section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, includes a separate section that clearly highlights programs and projects that are being funded in the annual budget that relate to the strategy required by subsection (a) and the implementation plan of the Department of Defense, the Department of State, and each Federal department and agency specified in subsection (a)(4).

(c) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President, acting through the National Security Council, shall submit to Congress a report than contains the strategy required by subsection (a) and each implementation plan required by subsection (b).

(2) FORM.—The report shall be submitted in unclassified form but may contain a classified annex if necessary.

SEC. 1232. MODIFICATIONS TO ANNUAL REPORT ON MILITARY AND SECURITY DEVELOPMENTS INVOLVING THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

(a) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—Subsection (b) of section 1202 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (Public Law 106–65; 113 Stat. 781; 10 U.S.C. 113 note) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (10) through (20) as paragraphs (11) through (21), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (9) the following:

''(10) The developments in maritime law enforcement capabilities and organization of the People's Republic of China, focusing on activities in contested maritime areas in the South China Sea and East China Sea. Such analyses shall include an assessment of the nature of China's maritime law enforcement activities directed against United States allies and partners. Such maritime activities shall include activities originating or suspect of originating from China and shall include government and nongovernment activities that are believed to be sanctioned or supported by the Chinese government.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act and apply with respect to reports required to be submitted under subsection (a) of section 1202 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000, as so amended, on or after that date.

SEC. 1233. REPORT ON GOALS AND OBJECTIVES GUIDING MILITARY ENGAGEMENT WITH BURMA.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than December 1, 2014, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the goals and objectives guiding military-to-military engagement between the United States and the Union of Burma.

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report required under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) a description of the specific goals and objectives of the United States that military-to-military engagement between the United States and Burma would facilitate;

(2) a description of how the United States measures progress toward such goals and objectives, and the implications of failing to achieve such goals and objectives;

(3) a description of the specific military-to-military engagement activities between the United States and Burma conducted during the period beginning on March 1, 2011, and ending on the close of the day before the date of the submission of the report, and of any planned military-to-military engagement activities between the United States and Burma that will be conducted during the period beginning on the date of the submission of the report and ending on the close of February 29, 2020, including descriptions of associated goals and objectives, estimated costs, timeframes, and United States military organizations or personnel involved;

(4) a description and assessment of the political, military, economic, and civil society reforms being undertaken by the Government of Burma, including—

(A) protecting the individual freedoms and human rights of the Burmese people, including for all ethnic and religious minorities and internally displaced populations;

(B) establishing civilian control of the armed forces;

(C) implementing constitutional and electoral reforms;

(D) allowing access to all areas in Burma; and

(E) increasing governmental transparency and accountability; and

(5) a description and assessment of relationships of the Government of Burma with unlawful or sanctioned entities.

(c) UPDATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall submit on an annual basis to the appropriate congressional committees an update of the matters described in subsection (b)(4) and included in the report required under subsection (a).

(2) SUNSET.—The requirement to submit updates under paragraph (1) shall terminate at the end of the 5-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) FORM.—The report required under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex, if necessary.

(e) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—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.

SEC. 1234. REPORT ON DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE MUNITIONS STRATEGY FOR UNITED STATES PACIFIC COMMAND.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than April 1, 2015, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the munitions strategy for the United States Pacific Command, including an identification of munitions requirements, an assessment of munitions gaps and shortfalls, and necessary munitions investments. Such strategy shall cover the 10-year period beginning with 2015.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report on munitions strategy required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An identification of current and projected munitions requirements, by class or type.

(2) An assessment of munitions gaps and shortfalls, including a census of current munitions capabilities and programs, not including ammunition.

(3) A description of current and planned munitions programs, including with respect to procurement, research, development, test and evaluation, and deployment activities.

(4) Schedules, estimated costs, and budget plans for current and planned munitions programs.

(5) Identification of opportunities and limitations within the associated industrial base.

(6) Identification and evaluation of technology needs and applicable emerging technologies, including with respect to directed energy, rail gun, and cyber technologies.

(7) An assessment of how current and planned munitions programs, and promising technologies, may affect existing operational concepts and capabilities of the military departments or lead to new operational concepts and capabilities.

(8) An assessment of programs and capabilities by other countries to counter the munitions programs and capabilities of the Armed Forces of the United States, not including with respect to ammunition, and how such assessment affects the munitions strategy of each military department.

(9) Any other matters the Secretary determines appropriate.

(c) FORM.—The report under subsection (a) may be submitted in classified or unclassified form.

SEC. 1235. MISSILE DEFENSE COOPERATION.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) Admiral Samuel Locklear, Commander of the United States Pacific Command, testified before the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives on March 5, 2014, that in the spring of 2013, North Korea ''conducted another underground nuclear test, threatened the use of a nuclear weapon against the United States, and concurrently conducted a mobile missile deployment of an Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile, reportedly capable of ranging our western most U.S. territory in the Pacific.'';

(2) General Curtis Scaparrotti, Commander of the United States Forces Korea, testified before

such committee on April 2, 2014, that ''CFC [Combined Forces Command] is placing special emphasis on missile defense, not only in terms of systems and capabilities, but also with regard to implementing an Alliance counter-missile strategy required for our combined defense.''; and

(3) increased emphasis and cooperation on missile defense among the United States, Japan, and the Republic of Korea, enhances the security of allies of the United States in Northeast Asia, increases the defense of forward-based forces of the United States, and enhances the protection of the United States.

(b) ASSESSMENT REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall conduct an assessment to identify opportunities for increasing missile defense cooperation among the United States, Japan, and the Republic of Korea, and to evaluate options for short-range missile, rocket, and artillery defense capabilities.

(c) ELEMENTS.—The assessment under subsection (b) shall include the following:

(1) Candidate areas for increasing missile defense cooperation, including greater information sharing, systems integration, and joint operations.

(2) Potential challenges and limitations to enabling such cooperation and plans for mitigating such challenges and limitations.

(3) An assessment of the utility of short-range missile defense and counter-rocket, artillery, and mortar system capabilities, including with respect to—

(A) the requirements for such capabilities to meet operational and contingency plan requirements in Northeast Asia;

(B) cost, schedule, and availability;

(C) technology maturity and risk; and

(D) consideration of alternatives.

(d) BRIEFING REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall provide to the congressional defense committees a briefing on the assessment under subsection (b).

SEC. 1236. MARITIME CAPABILITIES OF TAIWAN AND ITS CONTRIBUTION TO REGIONAL PEACE AND STABILITY.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than April 1, 2016, the Secretary of Defense shall, in consultation with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, submit to the congressional defense committees, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives a report that contains the following:

(1) A description and assessment of the posture and readiness of elements of the Chinese People's Liberation Army expected or available to threaten the maritime or territorial security of Taiwan, including an assessment of—

(A) the undersea and surface warfare capabilities of the People's Liberation Army Navy in the littoral areas in and around the Taiwan Strait;

(B) the amphibious and heavy sealift capabilities of the People's Liberation Army Navy;

(C) the capabilities of the People's Liberation Army Air Force to establish air dominance over Taiwan; and

(D) the capabilities of the People's Liberation Army Second Artillery Corps to suppress or destroy the forces of Taiwan necessary to defend the security of Taiwan.

(2) A description and assessment of the posture and readiness of elements of the armed forces of Taiwan expected or available to maintain the maritime or territorial security of Taiwan, including an assessment of—

(A) the undersea and surface warfare capabilities of the navy of Taiwan;

(B) the land-based anti-ship cruise missile capabilities of Taiwan; and

(C) other anti-access or area-denial capabilities, such as mines, that contribute to the deterrence of Taiwan against actions taken to determine the future of Taiwan by other than peaceful means.

(b) FORM.—The report required by subsection (a) may be submitted in classified or unclassified form.

(c) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States, in accordance with the Taiwan Relations Act (Public Law 96–8), should continue to make available to Taiwan such defense articles and services as may be necessary to enable Taiwan to maintain a sufficient self-defense capability;

(2) the growth and modernization of the People's Liberation Army, including its focus on ''preparing for potential conflict in the Taiwan Strait [which] appears to remain the principal focus and primary driver of China's military investment'', as noted in the 2013 Office of the Secretary of Defense Annual Report to Congress: Military and Security Developments Involving the People's Republic of China, requires greater attention to the needed defense capabilities of Taiwan; and

(3) the United States should consider opportunities to help enhance the maritime capabilities and nautical skills of the Taiwanese navy that can contribute to Taiwan's self-defense and to regional peace and stability, including extending an invitation to Taiwan to participate in the 2014 Rim of the Pacific international maritime exercise in non-combat areas such as humanitarian assistance and disaster relief operations.

SEC. 1237. INDEPENDENT ASSESSMENT ON COUNTERING ANTI-ACCESS AND AREA-DENIAL STRATEGIES AND CAPABILITIES IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION.

(a) ASSESSMENT REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall enter into an agreement with an independent entity to conduct an assessment of anti-access and area-denial strategies and capabilities that pose a threat to security in the Asia-Pacific region and strategies to mitigate such threats.

(2) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The assessment required under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) identification of anti-access and area-denial strategies and capabilities;

(B) assessment of gaps and shortfalls in the ability of the United States to address anti-access and area-denial strategies and capabilities identified under subparagraph (A) and plans of the Department of Defense to address such gaps and shortfalls;

(C) assessment of Department of Defense strategies to counter or mitigate anti-access and area-denial strategies and capabilities identified under subparagraph (A); and

(D) any other matters the independent entity determines to be appropriate.

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than March 1, 2015, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report that includes the assessment and strategies required under subsection (a) and any other matters the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(2) FORM.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex if necessary.

(c) DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPORT.—The Secretary of Defense shall provide the independent entity described in subsection (a) with timely access to appropriate information, data, and analysis so that the entity may conduct a thorough and independent assessment as required under subsection (a).

SEC. 1238. SENSE OF CONGRESS REAFFIRMING SECURITY COMMITMENT TO JAPAN.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States highly values its alliance with the Government of Japan as a cornerstone of peace and security in the region, based on shared values of democracy, the rule of law, free and open markets, and respect for human rights in order to promote peace, security, stability, and economic prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region;

(2) the United States welcomes Japan's determination to contribute more proactively to regional and global peace and security;

(3) the United States supports recent increases in Japanese defense funding, adoption of a National Security Strategy, formation of security institutions such as the Japanese National Security Council, and other moves that will enable Japan to bear even greater alliance responsibilities;

(4) the United States and Japan should continue to improve joint interoperability and collaborate on developing future capabilities with which to maintain regional stability in an increasingly uncertain security environment;

(5) the United States and Japan should continue efforts to strengthen regional multilateral institutions that promote economic and security cooperation based on internationally accepted rules and norms;

(6) the United States acknowledges that the Senkaku Islands are under the administration of Japan and opposes any unilateral actions that would seek to undermine such administration and remains committed under the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security to respond to any armed attack in the territories under the administration of Japan; and

(7) the United States reaffirms its commitment to the Government of Japan under Article V of the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security that ''[e]ach Party recognizes that an armed attack against either Party in the territories under the administration of Japan would be dangerous to its own peace and safety and declares that it would act to meet the common danger in accordance with its constitutional provisions and processes''.

SEC. 1239. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON OPPORTUNITIES TO STRENGTHEN RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the alliance between the United States and Republic of Korea has served as an anchor for stability, security, and prosperity on the Korean Peninsula, in the Asia-Pacific region, and around the world;

(2) the United States and Republic of Korea continue to strengthen and adapt the alliance to serve as a linchpin of peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region, recognizing the shared values of democracy, human rights, and the rule of law as the foundations of the alliance;

(3) the United States and Republic of Korea share deep concerns that North Korea's nuclear and ballistic missiles programs and its repeated provocations pose grave threats to peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and Northeast Asia and recognize that both nations are determined to achieve the peaceful denuclearization of North Korea, and remain fully committed to continuing close cooperation on the full range of issues related to North Korea;

(4) the United States supports the vision of a Korean Peninsula free of nuclear weapons, free from the fear of war, and peacefully reunited on the basis of democratic and free market principles, as articulated in President Park's Dresden address;

(5) the United States and Republic of Korea are strengthening the combined defense posture on the Korean Peninsula;

(6) the United States and Republic of Korea have decided that due to the evolving security environment in the region, including the enduring North Korean nuclear and missile threat, the current timeline to the transition of wartime operational control (OPCON) to a Republic of Korea-led defense in 2015 can be reconsidered; and

(7) the United States welcomes the Republic of Korea's ratification of a new five-year Special Measures Agreement, which establishes the framework for Republic of Korea contributions to offset the costs associated with the stationing of United States Forces Korea on the Korean Peninsula.

Subtitle E—Other Matters

SEC. 1241. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY FOR SUPPORT OF SPECIAL OPERATIONS TO COMBAT TERRORISM.

Section 1208(h) of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108–375; 118 Stat. 2086), as most recently amended by section 1203(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1621), is further amended by striking ''2015'' and inserting ''2017''.

SEC. 1242. ONE-YEAR EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATION FOR NON-CONVENTIONAL ASSISTED RECOVERY CAPABILITIES.

(a) EXTENSION.—Subsection (h) of section 943 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417; 122 Stat. 4579), as most recently amended by section 1241 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 920), is further amended by striking ''2015'' and inserting ''2016''.

(b) CROSS-REFERENCE AMENDMENT.—Subsection (f) of such section is amended by striking ''413b(e)'' and inserting ''3093(e)''.

SEC. 1243. EXTENSION AND MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO SUPPORT OPERATIONS AND ACTIVITIES OF THE OFFICE OF SECURITY COOPERATION IN IRAQ.

Section 1215(f)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1631; 10 U.S.C. 113 note), as most recently amended by section 1214 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 906; 10 U.S.C. 113 note), is further amended—

(1) by striking ''fiscal year 2014'' and inserting ''fiscal year 2015'';

(2) by striking ''non-operational''; and

(3) by striking ''in an institutional environment'' and inserting ''at a base or facility of the Government of Iraq''.

SEC. 1244. MODIFICATION OF NATIONAL SECURITY PLANNING GUIDANCE TO DENY SAFE HAVENS TO AL-QAEDA AND ITS VIOLENT EXTREMIST AFFILIATES.

(a) MODIFICATION.—Section 1032(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1571; 50 U.S.C. 3043 note) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by redesignating subparagraph (C), (D), and (E) as subparagraph (D), (E), and (F), respectively;

(B) by inserting after subparagraph (B) the following:

''(C) For each specified geographic area, a description of the following:

''(i) The feasibility of conducting multilateral programs to train and equip the military forces of relevant countries in the area.

''(ii) The authority and funding that would be required to support such programs.

''(iii) How such programs would be implemented.

''(iv) How such programs would support the national security priorities and interests of the United States and complement other efforts of the United States Government in the area and in other specified geographic areas.''; and

(C) in subparagraph (F) (as redesignated), by striking ''subparagraph (C)'' and inserting ''subparagraph (D)''; and

(2) in paragraph (3)(A), by striking ''paragraph (2)(C)'' and inserting ''paragraph (2)(D)''.

(b) REPORT.—Section 1032(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1571; 50 U.S.C. 3043 note), as amended by subsection (a), is further amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (5); and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following:

''(4) REPORT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than October 1, 2014, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that contains the national security planning guidance required under paragraph (1), including any updates thereto.

''(B) FORM.—The report may include a classified annex as determined to be necessary by the President.

''(C) DEFINITION.—In this paragraph, the term 'appropriate congressional committees' means—

''(i) the congressional defense committees; and

''(ii) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.''.

SEC. 1245. ENHANCED AUTHORITY TO ACQUIRE GOODS AND SERVICES OF DJIBOUTI IN SUPPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ACTIVITIES IN UNITED STATES AFRICA COMMAND AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States forces should continue to be forward postured in Africa and in the Middle East;

(2) Djibouti is in a strategic location to support United States vital national security interests in the region;

(3) the United States should take definitive steps to maintain its basing access and agreements with the Government of Djibouti to support United States vital national security interests in the region;

(4) the United States should devise and implement a comprehensive governmental approach to engaging with the Government of Djibouti to reinforce the strategic partnership between the United States and Djibouti; and

(5) the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, in conjunction with the Secretary of Defense, should take concrete steps to advance and strengthen the relationship between United States and the Government of Djibouti.

(b) AUTHORITY.—In the case of a good or service to be acquired in direct support of covered activities for which the Secretary of Defense makes a determination described in subsection (c), the Secretary may conduct a procurement in which—

(1) competition is limited to goods of Djibouti or services of Djibouti; or

(2) a preference is provided for goods of Djibouti or services of Djibouti.

(c) DETERMINATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A determination described in this subsection is a determination by the Secretary of either of the following:

(A) That the good or service concerned is to be used only in support of covered activities.

(B) That it is vital to the national security interests of the United States to limit competition or provide a preference as described in subsection (b) because such limitation or preference is necessary—

(i) to reduce—

(I) United States transportation costs; or

(II) delivery times in support of covered activities; or

(ii) to promote regional security, stability, and economic prosperity in Africa.

(C) That the good or service is of equivalent quality of a good or service that would have otherwise been acquired.

(2) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT.—A determination under paragraph (1)(B) shall not be effective for purposes of a limitation or preference under subsection (b) unless the Secretary also determines that the limitation or preference will not adversely affect—

(A) United States military operations or stability operations in the United States Africa Command area of responsibility; or

(B) the United States industrial base.

(d) REPORTING AND OVERSIGHT.—In exercising the authority under subsection (b) to procure goods or services in support of covered activities, the Secretary of Defense—

(1) in the case of the procurement of services, shall ensure that the procurement is conducted in accordance with the management structure implemented pursuant to section 2330(a) of title 10, United States Code;

(2) shall ensure that such goods or services are identified and reported under a single, joint Department of Defense-wide system for the management and accountability of contractors accompanying United States forces operating overseas or in contingency operations (such as the synchronized predeployment and operational tracker (SPOT) system); and

(3) shall ensure that the United States Africa Command has sufficiently trained staff and adequate resources to conduct oversight of procurements carried out pursuant to subsection (b), including oversight to detect and deter fraud, waste, and abuse.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COVERED ACTIVITIES.—The term ''covered activities'' means Department of Defense activities in the United States Africa Command area of responsibility.

(2) GOOD OF DJIBOUTI.—The term ''good of Djibouti'' means a good wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of Djibouti.

(3) SERVICE OF DJIBOUTI.—The term ''service of Djibouti'' means a service performed by a person that—

(A)(i) is operating primarily in Djibouti; or

(ii) is making a significant contribution to the economy of Djibouti through payment of taxes or use of products, materials, or labor of Djibouti, as determined by the Secretary of State; and

(B) is properly licensed or registered by authorities of the Government of Djibouti, as determined by the Secretary of State.

(f) TERMINATION.—The authority and requirements of this section expire at the close of September 30, 2018.

SEC. 1246. STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR UNITED STATES SECURITY FORCE ASSISTANCE AND COOPERATION IN THE EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN REGIONS.

(a) STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall develop a strategic framework for United States security force assistance and cooperation in the European and Eurasian regions.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The strategic framework required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) An evaluation of the extent to which the threat to security and stability in the European and Eurasian regions is a threat to the national security of the United States and the security interests of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization alliance.

(B) An identification of the primary objectives, priorities, and desired end-states of United States security force assistance and cooperation programs in such regions and of the resources required to achieve such objectives, priorities, and end states.

(C) A methodology for assessing the effectiveness of United States security force assistance and cooperation programs in such regions in making progress towards such objectives, priorities, and end-states, including an identification of key benchmarks for such progress.

(D) Criteria for bilateral and multilateral partnerships in such regions.

(b) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the strategic framework required by subsection (a).

(2) FORM.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted in an unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(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. 1247. REQUIREMENT OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TO CONTINUE IMPLEMENTATION OF UNITED STATES STRATEGY TO PREVENT AND RESPOND TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE GLOBALLY AND PARTICIPATION IN INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the most dangerous places to be a woman are some of the most unstable and violent regions in the world and gender-based violence will impact one in three women worldwide and this in turn has a direct impact on United States national security, the stability of nations, the rule of law, democracy, and peace-building processes;

(2) combating violence against women and girls through the implementation and integration of gender-based violence prevention and response mechanisms throughout United States overseas operations is a critical step toward promoting regional and global stability and achieving sustainable peace and security;

(3) under the Joint Explanatory Statement of the Committee of Conference accompanying the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2012 (H.R. 2055, One Hundred Twelfth Congress), the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development were directed in the matter relating to section 7061 to submit to Congress a multi-year strategy to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls in countries where it is common through achievable and sustainable goals, benchmarks for measuring progress, and expected results, including through regular engagement with men and boys as community leaders and advocates in ending such violence;

(4) Executive Order 13623 of August 10, 2012 (77 Fed. Reg. 49345) established the United States Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-based Violence Globally (in this section referred to as the ''Strategy''), the first such strategy submitted pursuant to the matter relating to section 7061 under the Joint Explanatory Statement of the Committee of Conference accompanying the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2012;

(5) Executive Order 13623 required the Department of Defense to participate in an Interagency Working Group co-chaired by the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development to implement the Strategy; and

(6) since the authority for the Strategy was established initially in the matter relating to section 7061 under the Joint Explanatory Statement of the Committee of Conference accompanying the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2012, it is important for Congress to maintain its appropriate oversight over the implementation of the Strategy.

(b) BRIEFINGS REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall brief the appropriate congressional committees on efforts of the Department of Defense relating to participation in the Interagency Working Group to implement the Strategy.

(2) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—As part of the briefings, the Secretary shall describe specifically efforts of the Department of Defense in the Interagency Working Group to implement international violence against women and girls prevention and response strategies, funding allocations, programming, and associated outcomes.

(3) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—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.

(c) REQUIREMENT TO CONTINUE IMPLEMENTATION OF STRATEGY AND PARTICIPATION IN INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that the Department of Defense—

(1) during the current period of the Strategy, continues to implement the Strategy as appropriate by reason of the role of the Department of Defense in the Interagency Working Group; and

(2) continues to participate in interagency collaborative efforts to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls.

SEC. 1248. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SITUATIONAL AWARENESS OF ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ACTIVITY.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) There is a lack of situational awareness within the Department of Defense concerning how state and non-state adversaries and potential adversaries are interwoven into the international financial and trading systems via legal and licit activities and use such market activities to fund and equip themselves and advance their interests.

(2) There is a lack of capability within the Department of Defense to formulate policy options within the interagency process, or for consideration within the Department, concerning whether state and non-state adversaries and potential adversaries have key vulnerabilities associated with their positioning within the global economic and financial systems.

(3) The Department of Defense would benefit from having enhanced situational awareness regarding the commercial and strategic interactions of state and non-state adversaries and potential adversaries within the global economic and financial systems and integrating relevant findings into defense policy options, deterrence strategy, planning and preparedness.

(4) The state-owned enterprises and sovereign wealth funds of adversaries and potential adversaries represent, in some cases, strategic tools of their controlling governments and their global operations and therefore warrant increased scrutiny and knowledge.

(5) Without improved situational awareness of the business transactions and financial activities of state and non-state adversaries and potential adversaries, as well as entities they own and control, current efforts and deterrence strategies will continue to represent an underdeveloped defense requirement that lacks strategic direction.

(b) ENHANCED SITUATIONAL AWARENESS REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall take such steps as may be necessary to improve—

(1) the situational awareness capabilities of the Department of Defense regarding the legal and licit business transactions and global market positioning of adversaries and potential adversaries; and

(2) the ability of the Department to translate such situational awareness into the intelligence, planning, deterrence, and capabilities and strategies of the Department.

SEC. 1249. TREATMENT OF THE KURDISTAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND THE PATRIOTIC UNION OF KURDISTAN UNDER THE IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT.

(a) DISCRETION TO EXCLUDE KURDISTAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND PATRIOTIC UNION OF KURDISTAN FROM TREATMENT AS TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS.—The Secretary of State, after consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Attorney General, or the Secretary of Homeland Security, after consultation with the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, may exclude the Kurdistan Democratic Party and the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan from the definition of terrorist organization in section 212(a)(3)(B)(vi) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(3)(B)(vi)) for the limited purpose of issuing a temporary visa to a member of the Kurdistan Democratic Party or the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan.

(b) PROHIBITION ON JUDICIAL REVIEW.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law (whether statutory or nonstatutory), section 242 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1252), sections 1361 and 1651 of title 28, United States Code, section 2241 of such title, and any other habeas corpus provision of law, no court shall have jurisdiction to review any determination made pursuant to subsection (a).

SEC. 1250. PROHIBITION ON INTEGRATION OF CERTAIN MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2015 for the Department of Defense or for United States contributions to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization may be obligated or expended to integrate missile defense systems of the People's Republic of China into missile defense systems of the United States.

Subtitle F—Reports and Sense of Congress Provisions

SEC. 1261. REPORT ON "NEW NORMAL" AND GENERAL MISSION REQUIREMENTS OF UNITED STATES AFRICA COMMAND.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States Africa Command should have sufficient assigned military forces; intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance assets; crisis response forces; and enablers to support the crisis response forces to meet the ''New Normal'' and general mission requirements in the area of responsibility of the United States Africa Command;

(2) with the current force posture and structure of the United States Africa Command, the United States is accepting a high level of risk in defending United States posts that are ''high risk, high threat'' posts;

(3) the United States should posture forces forward and achieve the associated basing and access agreements to support such forces across the Continent of Africa in order to meet the ''New Normal'' and general mission requirements in the area of responsibility of the United States Africa Command;

(4) the Department of Defense should consider reassigning to the United States Africa Command enabler assets currently assigned to, and shared with, the United States European Command; and

(5) the United States Africa Command requires more intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance assets to meet the ''New Normal'' and general mission requirements in its area of responsibility.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than January 15, 2015, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the extent to which the ''New Normal'' requirements have changed the force posture and structure required of the United States Africa Command to meet the ''New Normal'' and general mission requirements in its area of responsibility.

(c) ELEMENTS.—The report required by subsection (b) shall include the following:

(1) A detailed description of the ''New Normal'' and general mission requirements in the area of responsibility of the United States Africa Command.

(2) A description of any changes required for the United States Africa Command to meet the ''New Normal'' and general mission requirements in its area of responsibility, including the gaps or shortfalls in capability, size, posture, agreements, basing, and enabler support of all crisis response forces and associated assets to access and defend posts that are ''high risk, high threat'' posts.

(3) An assessment of how the United States Africa Command could employ permanently assigned military forces to support all mission requirements of the United States Africa Command.

(4) An estimate of the annual intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance requirements of the United States Africa Command and the shortfall, if any, in meeting such requirements in fiscal year 2015.

(d) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—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.

(e) FORM.—The report required by subsection (b) may include a classified annex.

SEC. 1262. REPORT ON CONTRACTORS WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE THAT HAVE CONDUCTED SIGNIFICANT TRANSACTIONS WITH IRANIAN PERSONS OR THE GOVERNMENT OF IRAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for a period not to exceed 3 years, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that contains the following:

(1) A list of each contractor with the Department of Defense (including any subcontractors at any tier of the contractor), and any person owned or controlled by the contractor or that owns or controls the contractor, that has conducted a significant transaction with an Iranian person (other than an Iranian person listed under paragraph (2)) or the Government of Iran.

(2) A list of each contractor with the Department of Defense (including any subcontractors at any tier of the contractor), and any person owned or controlled by the contractor or that owns or controls the contractor, that has conducted a significant transaction with an Iranian person whose property has been blocked pursuant to Executive Order 13224 (66 Fed. Reg. 49079) or Executive Order 13382 (70 Fed. Reg. 38567) during the 5-year period preceding the date of the submission of the report.

(3) The value of each significant transaction described in paragraphs (1) and (2).

(b) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 1263. REPORTS ON NUCLEAR PROGRAM OF IRAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to Congress a report on the interim agreement relating to the nuclear program of Iran. Such report shall include—

(1) verification of whether Iran is complying with such agreement; and

(2) an assessment of the overall state of the nuclear program of Iran.

(b) ADDITIONAL REPORTS.—If the interim agreement described in subsection (a) is renewed or if a comprehensive and final agreement is entered into regarding the nuclear program of Iran, by not later than 90 days after such renewal or final agreement being entered into, the President shall submit to Congress a report on such renewed or final agreement. Such report shall include the matters described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a).

SEC. 1264. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON UNITED STATES PRESENCE AND COOPERATION IN THE ARABIAN GULF REGION TO DETER IRAN.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States should maintain a robust forward presence and posture in order to support United States allies and partners in the Arabian Gulf region, including Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries and Israel, and to deter Iran;

(2) the United States should seek ways to support the security posture of GCC countries in the Arabian Gulf region to deter Iran;

(3) key strategic United States bases in the Arabian Gulf region that are used to deter Iran and would be used for any military operations in the Arabian Gulf region are entirely financed by funds for overseas contingency operations which is an unsustainable approach;

(4) such key strategic United States bases in the Arabian Gulf region should be funded through the base budget of the Department of Defense;

(5) the United States does not have status of forces agreements and defense agreements with key GCC allies, which would support the defense of the Arabian Gulf region and would deter Iran, and the United States should seek to complete these agreements immediately;

(6) the interim agreement with Iran relating to Iran's nuclear program does not address key aspects of Iran's nuclear program, including the possible military dimensions of Iran's nuclear program;

(7) a comprehensive agreement with Iran relating to Iran's efforts to develop a nuclear weapons capability should address past and present issues of concern of the United States, the International Atomic Energy Agency, and the United Nations Security Council;

(8) the United States should continue to put significant pressure on Iran's network of organizations that conduct malign activities in the Arabian Gulf region, and around the globe, even while the United States engages in negotiations with Iran relating to Iran's nuclear program;

(9) the United States Government should not enter into a contract with any person or entity that is determined to have violated United States sanctions laws with respect to contracting with the Government of Iran and should encourage United States allies, partners, and other countries to maintain the same contracting standard; and

(10) a comprehensive agreement with Iran relating to Iran's efforts to develop or acquire a nuclear weapons capability should be agreed to by the United States only if—

(A) Iran ceases the enrichment of uranium;

(B) Iran has ceased the pursuit, acquisition, and development of, and has verifiably dismantled its nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons and ballistic missiles and ballistic missile launch technology; and

(C) the Government of Iran has ceased providing support for acts of international terrorism.

SEC. 1265. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON MODERNIZATION OF DEFENSE CAPABILITIES OF POLAND.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The efforts of Poland to modernize its defense capabilities and restructure its armed forces have the potential not only to enhance the national security of Poland but also to strengthen the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

(2) The main priority of Poland with respect to such efforts is to procure anti-aircraft and missile defense systems.

(3) At a time when most NATO allies are cutting defense spending, Poland has maintained a steady defense budget and is making significant investment in procurement of new defense systems.

(4) The United States should recognize the efforts of Poland to modernize its defense capabilities and restructure its armed forces and promote such efforts as a positive example for other NATO allies to follow.

(5) The United States has enjoyed a close cultural, economic, political, and military relationship with Poland for many years and the efforts of Poland to modernize its defense capabilities and restructure its armed forces provide opportunities for the two countries to work together even more closely.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the President should seek to work with Poland to ensure that, as part of the efforts of Poland to modernize its defense capabilities and restructure its armed forces—

(A) Poland, to the maximum extent practicable, procures defense systems that are interoperable with NATO defense systems and will help fill critical NATO shortfalls; and

(B) Poland, to the maximum extent practicable and to the extent not inconsistent with the provisions of subparagraph (A), procures United States defense systems that—

(i) will strengthen the bilateral, strategic partnership between the two countries;

(ii) will provide Poland with proven defense systems capabilities; and

(iii) promote deeper and closer bilateral cooperation between the two countries; and

(2) the United States stands ready to assist Poland to achieve its goals to modernize its defense capabilities and restructure its armed forces.

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 2015 COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION FUNDS DEFINED.—As used in this title, the term ''fiscal year 2015 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 2015, 2016, and 2017.

SEC. 1302. FUNDING ALLOCATIONS.

(a) FUNDING FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES.—Of the $365,108,000 authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2015 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, $1,000,000.

(2) For chemical weapons destruction, $15,720,000.

(3) For global nuclear security, $17,703,000.

(4) For cooperative biological engagement, $254,342,000.

(5) For proliferation prevention, $46,124,000.

(6) For threat reduction engagement, $2,375,000.

(7) For activities designated as Other Assessments/Administrative Costs, $27,844,000.

(b) REPORT ON OBLIGATION OR EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR OTHER PURPOSES.—No fiscal year 2015 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 2015 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 2015 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. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION ACTIVITIES WITH RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

(a) LIMITATION.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2015 for Cooperative Threat Reduction may be obligated or expended for cooperative threat reduction activities with the Russian Federation until the date that is 30 days after the date on which the Secretary of Defense certifies, in coordination with the Secretary of State, to the appropriate congressional committees that—

(1) the armed forces of the Russian Federation are no longer illegally occupying Ukrainian territory;

(2) the Russian Federation is no longer acting inconsistently with the INF Treaty; and

(3) the Russian Federation is in compliance with the CFE Treaty and has lifted its suspension of Russian observance of its treaty obligations.

(b) WAIVER.—The Secretary of Defense may waive the limitation in subsection (a) if—

(1) the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, submits to the appropriate congressional committees—

(A) a notification that such a waiver is in the national security interest of the United States and a description of the national security interest covered by the waiver; and

(B) a report explaining why the Secretary of Defense cannot make the certification under subsection (a); and

(2) a period of 30 days has elapsed following the date on which the Secretary of Defense submits the information in the report under paragraph (1)(B).

(c) EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN MILITARY BASES.—The certification requirement specified in paragraph (1) of subsection (a) shall not apply to military bases of the Russian Federation in Ukraine's Crimean peninsula operating in accordance with its 1997 agreement on the Status and Conditions of the Black Sea Fleet Stationing on the Territory of Ukraine.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

(2) CFE TREATY.—The term ''CFE Treaty'' means the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe, signed at Paris November 19, 1990, and entered into force July 17, 1992.

(3) INF TREATY.—The term ''INF Treaty'' means the Treaty Between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles, commonly referred to as the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty, signed at Washington December 8, 1987 and entered into force June 1, 1988.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section takes effect on the date of the enactment of this Act and applies with respect to funds described in subsection (a) that are unobligated as of such date of enactment.

TITLE XIV—OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS

Subtitle A—Military Programs

SEC. 1401. WORKING CAPITAL FUNDS.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2015 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. 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 2015 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. 1403. DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE-WIDE.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2015 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. 1404. DEFENSE INSPECTOR GENERAL.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2015 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. 1405. DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2015 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. REVISIONS TO PREVIOUSLY AUTHORIZED DISPOSALS FROM THE NATIONAL DEFENSE STOCKPILE.

(a) FISCAL YEAR 1999 DISPOSAL AUTHORITY.—Section 3303(a)(7) of the Strom Thurmond National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999 (Public Law 105–261; 50 U.S.C. 98d note), as most recently amended by section 1412(a) of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417; 122 Stat. 4649), is further amended by striking ''1,386,000,000 by the end of fiscal year 2016'' and inserting ''$1,436,000,000 by the end of fiscal year 2019''.

(b) FISCAL YEAR 2000 DISPOSAL AUTHORITY.—Section 3402(b)(5) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (Public Law 106–65; 50 U.S.C. 98d note), as most recently amended by section 1412 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81;125 Stat. 1654), is further amended by striking ''$830,000,000 by the end of fiscal year 2016'' and inserting ''$850,000,000 by the end of 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 by section 1406 and available for the Defense Health Program for operation and maintenance, $146,857,000 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 2015 from the Armed Forces Retirement Home Trust Fund the sum of $63,400,000 for the operation of the Armed Forces Retirement Home.

TITLE XV—AUTHORIZATION OF ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS

Subtitle A—Authorization of Appropriations

SEC. 1501. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this subtitle is to authorize appropriations for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2015 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 2015 for procurement accounts for the Army, the Navy and the Marine Corps, the Air Force, and Defense-wide activities in the amount of $6,180,000,000.

SEC. 1503. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2015 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 in the amount of $64,040,000,000. In addition to the authorization of appropriations in the preceding sentence, funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2015 for the Department of the Air Force for the purpose of maintaining, operating, and upgrading the A–10 aircraft fleet in the amount of $635,000,000.

SEC. 1504. MILITARY PERSONNEL.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2015 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 in the amount of $7,140,000,000.

SEC. 1505. OTHER APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated

for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2015 for expenses, not otherwise provided for, for the Other Authorizations in the amount of $1,450,000,000.

(b) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ''Other Authorizations'' means the Defense Health Program, Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense-wide, and National Guard and Reserve Equipment.

Subtitle B—Financial Matters

SEC. 1511. 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. 1512. 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 2015 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) LIMITATIONS.—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, Reports, and Other Matters

SEC. 1521. CONTINUATION OF EXISTING LIMITATIONS ON THE USE OF FUNDS IN THE AFGHANISTAN SECURITY FORCES FUND.

Funds available to the Department of Defense for the Afghanistan Security Forces Fund for fiscal year 2015 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).

SEC. 1522. USE OF AND TRANSFER OF FUNDS FROM JOINT IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICE DEFEAT FUND.

Subsections (b) and (c) of section 1514 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Public Law 109–364; 120 Stat. 2439), as in effect before the amendments made by section 1503 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417; 122 Stat. 4649), shall apply to the funds made available to the Department of Defense for the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund for fiscal year 2015.

TITLE XVI—STRATEGIC PROGRAMS, CYBER, AND INTELLIGENCE MATTERS

Subtitle A—Space Activities

SEC. 1601. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SPACE SECURITY AND DEFENSE PROGRAM.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the Sense of Congress that—

(1) critical United States national security space systems are facing a serious growing foreign threat;

(2) the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation are both developing capabilities to disrupt the use of space by the United States in a conflict, as recently outlined by the Director of National Intelligence in testimony before Congress; and

(3) a fully-developed multi-faceted space security and defense program is needed to deter and defeat any adversaries' acts of space aggression.

(b) REPORT ON ABILITY OF THE UNITED STATES TO DETER AND DEFEAT ADVERSARY SPACE AGGRESSION.—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 an assessment of the ability of the Department of Defense to deter and defeat any act of space aggression by an adversary.

(c) STUDY ON ALTERNATIVE DEFENSE AND DETERRENCE STRATEGIES IN RESPONSE TO FOREIGN COUNTERSPACE CAPABILITIES.—

(1) STUDY REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense, acting through the Office of Net Assessment, shall conduct a study of potential alternative defense and deterrent strategies in response to the existing and projected counterspace capabilities of China and Russia. Such study shall include an assessment of the congruence of such strategies with the current United States defense strategy and defense programs of record, and the associated implications of pursuing such strategies.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees the results of the study required under paragraph (1).

SEC. 1602. EVOLVED EXPENDABLE LAUNCH VEHICLE NOTIFICATION.

(a) NOTIFICATION.—The Secretary of the Air Force shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees notice of each change to the evolved expendable launch vehicle acquisition plan and schedule from the plan and schedule included in the budget submitted by the President under section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, for fiscal year 2015. Such notification shall include—

(1) an identification of the change;

(2) a national security rationale for the change;

(3) the impact of the change on the evolved expendable launch vehicle block buy contract;

(4) the impact of the change on the opportunities for competition for certified evolved expendable launch vehicle launch providers; and

(5) the costs or savings of the change.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—The requirement under subsection (a) shall apply to fiscal years 2015, 2016, and 2017.

(c) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the congressional defense committees; and

(2) with respect to a change to the evolved expendable launch vehicle acquisition schedule for an intelligence-related launch, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

SEC. 1603. SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS RESPONSIBILITIES OF EXECUTIVE AGENT FOR SPACE.

The Secretary of Defense shall, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, revise Department of Defense directives and guidance to require the Department of Defense Executive Agent for Space to ensure that in developing space strategies, architectures, and programs for satellite communications, the Executive Agent shall—

(1) conduct strategic planning to ensure the Department of Defense is effectively and efficiently meeting the satellite communications requirements of the military departments and commanders of the combatant commands;

(2) coordinate with the secretaries of the military departments and the heads of Defense Agencies to eliminate duplication of effort and to ensure that resources are used to achieve the maximum effort in related satellite communication science and technology; research, development, test and evaluation; production; and operations and sustainment;

(3) coordinate with the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics and the Chief Information Officer of the Department to ensure that effective and efficient acquisition approaches are being used to acquire military and commercial satellite communications for the Department, including space, ground, and user terminal integration; and

(4) coordinate with the chairman of the Joint Requirements Oversight Council to develop a process to identify the current and projected satellite communications requirements of the Department.

SEC. 1604. LIQUID ROCKET ENGINE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Defense should develop a next-generation liquid rocket engine that—

(1) is made in the United States;

(2) meets the requirements of the national security space community;

(3) is developed by not later than 2019;

(4) is developed using full and open competition; and

(5) is available for purchase by all space launch providers of the United States.

(b) DEVELOPMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall develop a next-generation liquid rocket engine that enables the effective, efficient, and expedient transition from the use of non-allied space launch engines to a domestic alternative for national security space launches.

(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act for fiscal year 2015 for research, development, test, and evaluation, Air Force, as specified in the funding table in section 4201, $220,000,000 shall be available for the Secretary of Defense to develop a next-generation liquid rocket engine.

(c) COORDINATION.—The Secretary shall coordinate with the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, to the extent practicable, to ensure that the rocket engine developed under subsection (b) meets objectives that are common to both the national security space community and the space program of the United States.

(d) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in coordination with the Administrator, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes—

(1) a plan to carry out the development of the rocket engine under subsection (b), including an analysis of the benefits of using public-private partnerships;

(2) the requirements of the program to develop such rocket engine; and

(3) the estimated cost of such rocket engine.

(e) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the following:

(1) The congressional defense committees.

(2) The Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

(3) The Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

SEC. 1605. PILOT PROGRAM FOR ACQUISITION OF COMMERCIAL SATELLITE COMMUNICATION SERVICES.

(a) PILOT PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense may develop and carry out a pilot program to determine the feasibility and advisability of expanding the use of working capital funds by the Secretary to effectively and efficiently acquire commercial satellite capabilities to meet the requirements of the military departments, Defense Agencies, and combatant commanders.

(2) FUNDING.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated for any of fiscal years 2015

through 2020 for the Department of Defense for the acquisition of commercial satellite communications, not more than $50,000,000 may be obligated or expended for such pilot program during such a fiscal year.

(3) CERTAIN AUTHORITIES.—In carrying out the pilot program under paragraph (1), the Secretary may not use the authorities provided in sections 2208(k) and 2210(b) of title 10, United States Code.

(b) GOALS.—In developing and carrying out the pilot program under subsection (a)(1), the Secretary shall ensure that the pilot program—

(1) provides a cost effective and strategic method to acquire commercial satellite services;

(2) incentivizes private-sector participation and investment in technologies to meet future requirements of the Department of Defense with respect to commercial satellite services;

(3) takes into account the potential for a surge or other change in the demand of the Department for commercial satellite communications access in response to global or regional events; and

(4) ensures the ability of the Secretary to control and account for the cost of programs and work performed under the pilot program.

(c) DURATION.—If the Secretary commences the pilot program under subsection (a)(1), the pilot program shall terminate on October 1, 2020.

(d) REPORTS.—

(1) INITIAL REPORT.—Not later than 150 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report that includes a plan and schedule to carry out the pilot program under subsection (a)(1).

(2) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than December 1, 2020, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the pilot program under subsection (a)(1). The report shall include—

(A) an assessment of expanding the use of working capital funds to effectively and efficiently acquire commercial satellite capabilities to meet the requirements of the military departments, Defense Agencies, and combatant commanders; and

(B) a description of—

(i) any contract entered into under the pilot program, the funding used under such contract, and the efficiencies realized under such contract;

(ii) the advantages and challenges of using working capital funds as described in subparagraph (A);

(iii) any additional authorities the Secretary determines necessary to acquire commercial satellite capabilities as described in subsection (a)(1); and

(iv) any recommendations of the Secretary with respect to improving or extending the pilot program.

Subtitle B—Defense Intelligence and Intelligence-Related Activities

SEC. 1611. ASSESSMENT AND LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMS OF UNITED STATES SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND AND SPECIAL OPERATIONS FORCES.

(a) ASSESSMENT.—

(1) REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary of Defense, acting through the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence, the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict, and the Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress an assessment of the intelligence activities and programs of United States Special Operations Command and special operations forces.

(2) INCLUSIONS.—The assessment under paragraph (1) shall include each of the following elements:

(A) An overall strategy defining such intelligence activities and programs, including definitions of intelligence activities and programs unique to special operations.

(B) A validated strategy and roadmap of intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance programs and requirements for special operations across the future years defense program.

(C) A comprehensive description of current and anticipated future Joint Staff validated requirements for the intelligence activities and programs of each geographic combatant commander within the respective geographic area of such covered combatant commander to be fulfilled by special operations forces, including those that can only be addressed by special operations forces, programs, or capabilities.

(D) Validated present and planned United States Special Operations Command force structure requirements to meet current and anticipated special operations intelligence activities and programs of geographic combatant commanders.

(E) A comprehensive review and assessment of statutory authorities, and Department and interagency policies, including limitations, for special operations forces intelligence activities and programs.

(F) An independent, comprehensive cost estimate of special operations intelligence activities and programs by the Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation of the Department of Defense, including an estimate of the costs of the period of the current future years defense program, including a description of all rules and assumptions used to develop the cost estimates.

(G) A copy of any memoranda of understanding or memoranda of agreement between the Department of Defense and other departments or agencies of the United States Government, or between components of the Department of Defense that are required to implement objectives of special operations intelligence activities and programs.

(H) Any other matters the Secretary considers appropriate.

(3) FORM.—The assessment required under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(b) LIMITATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), not more than 50 percent of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2015 for procurement, Defense-wide, or research, development, test, and evaluation, Defense-wide, for the major force program 11 of the United States Special Operations Command may be obligated until the assessment required under subsection (a) is submitted.

(2) EXCEPTION.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply with respect to funds authorized to be appropriated for Overseas Contingency Operations under title XV.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term ''appropriate committees of congress'' 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.

(2) FUTURE YEARS DEFENSE PROGRAM.—The term ''future years defense program'' means the future years defense program under section 221 of title 10, United States Code.

(3) GEOGRAPHIC COMBATANT COMMANDER.—The term ''geographic combatant commander'' means a commander of a combatant command (as defined in section 161(c) of title 10, United States Code) with a geographic area of responsibility.

SEC. 1612. ANNUAL BRIEFING ON THE INTELLIGENCE, SURVEILLANCE, AND RECONNAISSANCE REQUIREMENTS OF THE COMBATANT COMMANDS.

At the same time that the President's budget is submitted pursuant to section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, for each of fiscal years 2016 through 2020—

(1) the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff shall 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—

(A) the intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance requirements, by specific intelligence capability type, of each of the combatant commands;

(B) for the year preceding the year in which the briefing is provided, the satisfaction rate of each of the combatant commands with the intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance requirements, by specific intelligence capability type, of such combatant command; and

(C) a risk analysis identifying the critical gaps and shortfalls in such requirements in relation to such satisfaction rate; and

(2) the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence shall 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 short-term, mid-term, and long-term strategies to address the critical intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance requirements of the combatant commands.

SEC. 1613. ONE-YEAR EXTENSION OF REPORT ON IMAGERY INTELLIGENCE AND GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION SUPPORT PROVIDED TO REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND SECURITY ALLIANCES.

Section 921(c)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1878) is amended by striking ''2014 and 2015'' and inserting ''2014 through 2016''.

SEC. 1614. TACTICAL EXPLOITATION OF NATIONAL CAPABILITIES EXECUTIVE AGENT.

Subchapter I of chapter 21 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''§ 430. TENCAP executive agent

''(a) IN GENERAL.—There is in the Department of Defense a Tactical Exploitation of National Capabilities Executive Agent who shall be appointed by the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence. The Executive Agent shall report directly to the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence. The Executive Agent shall be responsible for working with the combatant commands, military services, and the intelligence community to develop methods to increase warfighter effectiveness through the exploitation of national capabilities and to promote cross-domain integration of such capabilities into military operations, training, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance activities.

''(b) ANNUAL BRIEFING.—At the same time as the budget materials are submitted to Congress in connection with the submission of the budget for each of fiscal years 2016 through 2020, pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, the Executive Agent, in coordination with the commanders of the combatant commands, the Secretaries of the military departments, and the heads of the Department of Defense intelligence agencies and offices, shall provide to the Committee on Armed Services and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives a briefing on the investments, activities, challenges, and opportunities of the Executive Agent in carrying out the responsibilities under paragraph (1). The briefings shall be coordinated with each of the armed services, the Defense Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency, the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, and the National Reconnaissance office.''.

SEC. 1615. AIR FORCE INTELLIGENCE ORGANIZATION.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The Air Force National Air and Space Intelligence Center provides essential national expertise on foreign aerospace system capabilities,

including cyber, space systems, missiles, and aircraft.

(2) The Air Force National Air and Space Intelligence Center is organizationally aligned to the Headquarters Air Staff, through the Air Force Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Agency.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Air Force National Air and Space Intelligence Center provides indispensable intelligence support to a variety of customers, including the Air Force, the Department of Defense, the intelligence community, and national policymakers; and

(2) to maintain operational effectiveness, the Air Force organizational reporting structure of the Air Force National Air and Space Intelligence Center should remain organizationally aligned to the Headquarters Air Staff with reporting through the Vice Chief of Staff.

(c) PLAN.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Air Force 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 strategic plan for the intelligence organization of the Air Force, including maintaining the National Air and Space Intelligence Center alignment to the Headquarters Air Staff.

SEC. 1616. 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, 2015, 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) 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 C—Cyberspace-Related Matters

SEC. 1621. EXECUTIVE AGENT FOR CYBER TEST AND TRAINING RANGES.

(a) EXECUTIVE AGENT.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall designate a senior official of the Department of Defense to act as the executive agent for cyber and information technology test and training ranges.

(b) ROLES, RESPONSIBILITIES, AND AUTHORITIES.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than one year after the enactment of this Act, and in accordance with Directive 5101.1, the Secretary of Defense shall prescribe the roles, responsibilities, and authorities of the executive agent designated under subsection (a).

(2) SPECIFICATION.—The roles and responsibilities of the executive agent designated under subsection (a) shall include each of the following:

(A) Developing and maintaining a comprehensive list of cyber and information technology ranges, test facilities, test beds, and other means of testing, training, and developing software, personnel, and tools for accommodating the mission of the Department.

(B) Serving as a single entity to organize and manage designated cyber and information technology test ranges, including—

(i) establishing the priorities for cyber and information technology ranges to meet Department objectives;

(ii) enforcing standards to meet requirements specified by the United States Cyber Command, the training community, and the research, development, testing, and evaluation community;

(iii) identifying and offering guidance on the opportunities for integration amongst the designated cyber and information technology ranges regarding test, training, and development functions;

(iv) finding opportunities for cost reduction, integration, and coordination improvements for the appropriate cyber and information technology ranges;

(v) adding or consolidating cyber and information technology ranges in the future to better meet the evolving needs of the cyber strategy and resource requirements of the Department; and

(vi) coordinating with interagency and industry partners on cyber and information technology range issues.

(C) Defining a cyber range architecture that—

(i) may add or consolidate cyber and information technology ranges in the future to better meet the evolving needs of the cyber strategy and resource requirements of the Department;

(ii) coordinates with interagency and industry partners on cyber and information technology range issues;

(iii) allows for integrated closed loop testing in a secure environment of cyber and electronic warfare capabilities;

(iv) supports science and technology development, experimentation, testing and training; and

(v) provides for interconnection with other existing cyber ranges and other kinetic range facilities in a distributed manner.

(D) Certifying all cyber range investments of the Department of Defense.

(E) Performing such other roles and responsibilities as the Secretary of Defense considers appropriate.

(c) SUPPORT WITHIN DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.—In accordance with Directive 5101.1, the Secretary of Defense shall ensure that the military departments, Defense Agencies, and other components of the Department of Defense provide the executive agent designated under subsection (a) with the appropriate support and resources needed to perform the roles, responsibilities, and authorities of the executive agent.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''designated cyber and information technology range'' includes the National Cyber Range, the Joint Information Operations Range, the Defense Information Assurance Range, and the C4 Assessments Division of J6 of the Joint Staff.

(2) The term ''Directive 5101.1'' means Department of Directive 5101.1, or any successor directive relating to the responsibilities of an executive agent of the Department of Defense.

(3) The term ''executive agent'' has the meaning given the term ''DoD Executive Agent'' in Directive 5101.1.

Subtitle D—Nuclear Forces

SEC. 1631. PREPARATION OF ANNUAL BUDGET REQUEST REGARDING NUCLEAR WEAPONS.

Section 179(f) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

''(3)(A) With respect to the preparation of a budget for a fiscal year to be submitted by the President to Congress under section 1105(a) of title 31, the Secretary of Defense may not agree to a proposed transfer of estimated nuclear budget request authority unless the Secretary of Defense submits to the congressional defense committees a certification described in subparagraph (B).

''(B) A certification described in this subparagraph is a certification that includes the following:

''(i) Certification that, during the fiscal year prior to the fiscal year covered by the budget for which the certification is submitted, the Secretary of Energy obligated or expended any amounts covered by a proposed transfer of estimated nuclear budget request authority made for such prior fiscal year in a manner consistent with a memorandum of agreement that was developed by the Nuclear Weapons Council and entered into by the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Energy.

''(ii) A detailed assessment by the Nuclear Weapons Council regarding how the Administrator for Nuclear Security implemented any agreements and decisions of the Council made during such prior fiscal year.

''(iii) An assessment from each of the Vice Chairman of the Joints Chiefs of Staff and the Commander of the United States Strategic Command regarding any effects to the military during such prior fiscal year that were caused by the delay or failure of the Administrator to implement any agreements or decisions described in clause (ii).

''(4) The Secretary of Defense shall include with the defense budget materials for a fiscal year the memorandum of agreement described in paragraph (3)(B)(i) that covers such fiscal year.

''(5)(A) Not later than 30 days after the President submits to Congress the budget for a fiscal year under section 1105(a) of title 31, the Commander of the United States Strategic Command shall submit to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff an assessment of—

''(i) whether such budget allows the Federal Government to meet the nuclear stockpile and stockpile stewardship program requirements during the fiscal year covered by the budget and the four subsequent fiscal years; and

''(ii) if the Commander determines that such budget does not allow the Federal Government to meet such requirements, a description of the steps being taken to meet such requirements.

''(B) Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff receives the assessment of the Commander of the United States Strategic Command under subparagraph (A), the Chairman shall submit to the congressional defense committees—

''(i) such assessment as it was submitted to the Chairman; and

''(ii) any comments of the Chairman.

''(6) In this subsection:

''(A) The term 'budget' has the meaning given that term in section 231(f) of this title.

''(B) The term 'defense budget materials' has the meaning given that term in section 231(f) of this title.

''(C) The term 'proposed transfer of estimated nuclear budget request authority' means, in preparing a budget, a request for the Secretary of Defense to transfer an estimated amount of the proposed budget authority of the Secretary to the Secretary of Energy for purposes relating to nuclear weapons.''.

SEC. 1632. INDEPENDENT REVIEW OF THE PERSONNEL RELIABILITY PROGRAM OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND THE HUMAN RELIABILITY PROGRAM OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY.

(a) REVIEW.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Energy shall jointly seek to enter into a contract with a federally funded research and development center to conduct an independent review of the personnel reliability program of the Department of Defense and the human reliability program of the Department of Energy.

(2) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The review under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) An examination of the costs and benefits of each program described in paragraph (1).

(B) Examples of successes and failures for each such program.

(C) The reporting and administrative requirements of each such program.

(D) The authorities and responsibilities of the commanders and managers of each such program.

(E) Guidance for when certain positions must be included in each such program.

(F) Recommendations with respect to making each such program more effective, more efficient, and, to the extent appropriate, more consistent between the Departments.

(G) Any other matters the Secretaries jointly determine appropriate.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than October 1, 2015, the Secretaries shall jointly submit to the congressional defense committees such review.

SEC. 1633. ASSESSMENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPON SECONDARY REQUIREMENT.

(a) ASSESSMENT.—The Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of Energy and the Commander of the United States Strategic Command, shall assess the annual secondary production requirement needed to sustain a safe, secure, reliable, and effective nuclear deterrent.

(b) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of Energy and the Commander of the United States Strategic Command, shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report regarding the assessment conducted under subsection (a).

(2) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The report under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) An explanation of the rationale and assumptions that led to the current 50 to 80 secondaries per year production requirement, including the factors considered in determining such requirement.

(B) An analysis of whether there are any changes to such 50 to 80 secondaries per year production requirement, including the reasons for any such changes.

(C) A description of how the secondary production requirement is affected by or related to—

(i) the demands of stockpile modernization, including the schedule for life extension programs;

(ii) the requirement for a responsive infrastructure, including the ability to hedge against technical failure and geopolitical risk; and

(iii) the number of secondaries held in reserve or the inactive stockpile, and the likelihood such secondaries may be reused.

(E) The proposed time frame for achieving such 50 to 80 secondaries per year production requirement.

(3) FORM.—The report under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 1634. RETENTION OF MISSILE SILOS.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the Sense of Congress that recent authorization and appropriations Acts passed by Congress and signed by the President have promulgated a national policy that it is in the national security interests of the United States to retain the maximum number of land-based strategic missile silos and their associated infrastructure to ensure that billions of dollars in prior taxpayer investments for such silos and infrastructure are not lost through precipitous actions which may be budget-driven, cyclical, and not in the long-term strategic interests of the United States.

(b) REQUIREMENT.—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.

(c) TERMINATION.—The requirement in subsection (b) shall terminate on February 5, 2021.

SEC. 1635. CERTIFICATION ON NUCLEAR FORCE STRUCTURE.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in coordination with the Commander of the United States Strategic Command, shall certify to the congressional defense committees that the plan for implementation of the New START Treaty (as defined in section 494(a)(2)(D) of title 10, United States Code) announced on April 8, 2014, will enable the United States to meet its obligations under such treaty in a manner that ensures the nuclear forces of the United States—

(1) are capable, survivable, and balanced; and

(2) maintain strategic stability, deterrence and extended deterrence, and allied assurance.

Subtitle E—Missile Defense Programs

SEC. 1641. THEATER AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE OF ALLIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) A Patriot battery of the United States providing a short-range air and missile defense capability has previously been rotationally deployed to Poland, pursuant to an agreement between the United States and the Government of Poland, during a period occurring between 2010 to 2012.

(2) The deployment of the Patriot battery did not include operational missiles and was not replaced with another short-range air and missile defense system upon completion of the deployment rotation in 2012.

(b) POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States that available short-range air and missile defense systems and terminal missile defense systems of the United States with operational missiles be rotationally deployed to central and eastern European allies, pursuant to agreements between the United States and such allies, to strengthen the air and missile defense capabilities of such allies, as appropriate.

(c) AEGIS ASHORE SYSTEM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than December 31, 2016, and pursuant to an agreement between the United States and the Government of Poland, the Secretary of Defense shall ensure the operational availability of the Aegis Ashore system site in Poland.

(2) RELOCATION OF ASSETS.—The Secretary may relocate the necessary assets of the Aegis weapon system between and within the DDG–51 Class Destroyer program and the Aegis Ashore program to meet mission requirements.

(3) BRIEFINGS.—The Secretary shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees quarterly briefings to update the status of the progress in carrying out paragraph (1).

(4) TRANSFER AUTHORITY.—The Secretary may use the authority provided under section 1001 to carry out this subsection.

(d) MISSILE DEFENSE CAPABILITY OF POLAND.—

(1) DEPLOYMENT.—Not later than December 31, 2014, and pursuant to an agreement between the United States and the Government of Poland, the Secretary of Defense shall deploy to Poland a system providing a short-range air and missile defense capability or terminal missile defense capability, or both, and the personnel required to operate and maintain such system.

(2) REMOVAL.—No action may be taken to effect or implement the removal of the system or the personnel described in paragraph (1) unless—

(A) at least 30 days before the removal, the Secretary of Defense notifies the appropriate congressional committees that such removal is in the national security interests of the United States; or

(B) the removal is requested by the Government of Poland in the manner provided in the agreement between the United States and the Government of Poland regarding the system and personnel.

(e) NOTIFICATION.—The Secretary of Defense shall notify the appropriate congressional committees by not later than 60 days after the date on which a NATO member state makes a request that communicates to the Secretary the interest of the member state in hosting missile defense capabilities described in subsection (b) and the plan of the Secretary for addressing such request.

(f) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the following:

(1) The congressional defense committees.

(2) The Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 1642. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON PROCUREMENT AND DEPLOYMENT OF CAPABILITY ENHANCEMENT II EXOATMOSPHERIC KILL VEHICLE.

It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Defense should not procure an additional capability enhancement II exoatmospheric kill vehicle for deployment until after the date on which a successful intercept 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.

TITLE XVII—DEFENSE AUDIT ADVISORY PANEL ON DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AUDITABILITY

SEC. 1701. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Congress remains steadfast in supporting the continuing efforts of the Department of Defense to produce auditable financial statements. Such efforts are essential to ensure taxpayers dollars are accounted for at the largest department of the Federal Government

(2) As the 2017 and 2019 statutory audit deadlines approach, Congress believes an advisory panel is necessary to better track the Department's progress.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Advisory Panel are—

(1) to work on behalf of Congress to actively monitor the audit readiness work of the Department of Defense and, after September 30, 2017, the Department's 2018 audit; and

(2) to regularly providing interim findings and recommendations to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, with the purpose of making the Department auditable and aiding in oversight of the Department by such Committees.

SEC. 1702. ESTABLISHMENT OF ADVISORY PANEL ON DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AUDIT READINESS.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established the Advisory Panel on Department of Defense Audit Readiness (in this title referred to as the ''Advisory Panel'').

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—

(1) COMPOSITION.—The Advisory Panel shall be composed of 10 members, of whom—

(A) two shall be appointed jointly by the Chairman of the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Chairman of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives, in consultation with the Ranking Member of each such Committee, from among members of different political parties from each such Committee, to serve as Co-Chairmen of the Advisory Panel;

(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 Advisory Panel shall be made not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(3) QUALIFICATIONS.—Appointments to the Advisory Panel shall be made from among individuals who are certified public accountants and have work experience within the Department of Defense or private financial management sectors. An individual who is an officer or employee of the Federal Government may not be appointed to the Advisory Panel.

(c) PERIOD OF APPOINTMENT; VACANCIES.—Members shall be appointed for the life of the Advisory Panel. Any vacancy in the Advisory Panel shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

(d) INITIAL MEETING.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which all members of the Advisory Panel have been appointed, the Advisory Panel shall hold its first meeting.

(e) MEETINGS.—The Advisory Panel shall meet regularly at the call of the Co-Chairmen.

(f) QUORUM.—Five members of the Advisory Panel shall constitute a quorum, but four members may hold hearings.

SEC. 1703. DUTIES OF THE ADVISORY PANEL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The duties of the Advisory Panel are as follows:

(1) To provide the Secretary of Defense, through the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), independent advice on the Department's financial management, including the financial reporting process, systems of internal controls, audit process, and processes for monitoring compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

(2) To identify, review, and evaluate the work of the Department of Defense (including the work of each military department and Defense Agency) on auditability.

(3) To identify problem areas and recommend solutions in order to aid the Department in meeting the following statutory deadlines:

(A) By not later than September 30, 2017, validating the financial statements of the Department of Defense as ready for audit, as required by 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).

(B) By not later than March 31, 2019, auditing the financial statements of the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2018, as required by section 1003(a)(2)(a)(iii) of such Act (Public Law 111–84; 10 U.S.C. 2222 note)

(4) To provide briefings regularly to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the Advisory Panel's findings, analysis, and recommendations.

(b) REPORTS.—Not later than March 31 and September 30 of each year during the life of the Advisory Panel, beginning with March 31, 2015, the Advisory Panel shall submit to the congressional defense committees findings and conclusions of the Advisory Panel as a result of its work under subsection (a) during the period covered by the report, together with such recommendations as it considers appropriate.

(c) AUTHORITY OF UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (COMPTROLLER).—In accordance with Department policy and procedures, the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) is authorized to act upon the advice emanating from the Advisory Panel.

SEC. 1704. POWERS OF THE ADVISORY PANEL.

(a) HEARINGS.—The Advisory Panel may hold such hearings, sit and act at such times and places, take such testimony, and receive such evidence as the Advisory Panel considers advisable to carry out this title.

(b) INFORMATION FROM DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.—The Advisory Panel may secure directly from the Department of Defense such information as the Advisory Panel considers necessary to carry out this title. Upon request of the Co-Chairmen of the Advisory Panel, the Secretary of Defense shall furnish such information to the Advisory Panel.

(c) POSTAL SERVICES.—The Advisory Panel may use the United States mails in the same manner and under the same conditions as other departments and agencies of the Federal Government.

SEC. 1705. ADVISORY PANEL PERSONNEL MATTERS.

(a) COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS.—Members of the Advisory Panel shall serve without compensation for such service.

(b) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—Each member of the Advisory Panel shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in accordance with applicable provisions under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code.

(c) STAFF.—

(1) DIRECTOR.—The Advisory Panel may have a Director, who shall be appointed by the Co-Chairmen.

(2) STAFF.—The Co-Chairmen may appoint such additional staff as may be necessary to enable the Advisory Panel to perform its duties, except that the number of staff may not exceed the equivalent of five full-time employees.

(3) COMPENSATION.—The Co-Chairmen of the Advisory Panel may fix the compensation of the Director and other personnel without regard to chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code, relating to classification of positions and General Schedule pay rates, except that the rate of pay for the Director and other personnel may not exceed the rate payable for level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of such title.

(d) DETAIL OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.—Any Federal Government employee may be detailed to the Advisory Panel without reimbursement, and such detail shall be without interruption or loss of civil service status or privilege.

(e) PROCUREMENT OF TEMPORARY AND INTERMITTENT SERVICES.—The Co-Chairmen of the Advisory Panel 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 prescribed for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of such title.

SEC. 1706. TERMINATION OF THE ADVISORY PANEL.

The Advisory Panel shall terminate April 30, 2019.

DIVISION B—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 2001. SHORT TITLE.

This division may be cited as the ''Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015''.

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 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, 2017; or

(2) the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2018.

(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, 2017; or

(2) the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for fiscal year 2018 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 shall take effect on the later of—

(1) October 1, 2014; 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
California	Concord	$15,200,000
	Fort Irwin	$45,000,000
Colorado	Fort Carson	$89,000,000
Hawaii	Fort Shafter	$83,000,000
Kentucky	Blue Grass Army Depot	$15,000,000
	Fort Campbell	$23,000,000
New York	Fort Drum	$27,000,000
Pennsylvania	Letterkenny Army Depot	$16,000,000
South Carolina	Fort Jackson	$52,000,000
Texas	Fort Hood	$46,000,000
Virginia	Fort Lee	$86,000,000

Army: Inside the United States—*Continued*

State	Installation or Location	Amount
	Joint Base Langley-Eustis	$7,700,000

(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 installations or locations outside the United States, and in the amount, set forth in the following table:

Army: Outside the United States

Country	Installation or Location	Amount
Guantanamo Bay	Guantanamo Bay	$92,800,000
Japan	Kadena Air Base	$10,600,000

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

State/Country	Installation	Units	Amount
Illinois	Rock Island	Family Housing New Construction	$19,500,000
Korea	Camp Walker	Family Housing New Construction	$57,800,000

(b) 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 $1,309,000.

SEC. 2103. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, ARMY.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2014, 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.

(b) LIMITATION ON TOTAL COST OF CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS.—Notwithstanding the cost variations authorized by section 2853 of title 10, United States Code, and any other cost variation authorized by law, the total cost of all projects carried out under section 2101 of this Act may not exceed the total amount authorized to be appropriated under subsection (a), as specified in the funding table in section 4601.

SEC. 2104. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2004 PROJECT.

In the case of 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 an Explosives Research and Development Loading Facility at the installation, the Secretary of the Army may use available unobligated balances of amounts appropriated for military construction for the Army to complete work on the project within the scope specified for the project in the justification data provided to Congress as part of the request for authorization of the project.

SEC. 2105. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2013 PROJECTS.

(a) FORT DRUM.—In the case of the authorization contained in the table in section 2101(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2119) for Fort Drum, New York, for construction of an Aircraft Maintenance Hangar at the installation, the Secretary of the Army may provide a capital contribution to a public or private utility company in order for the utility company to extend the utility company's gas line to the installation boundary. Such capital contribution is not a change in the scope of work of the project under section 2853 of title 10, United States Code.

(b) FORT LEONARD WOOD.—In the case of the authorization contained in the table in section 2101(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2119) for Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, for construction of Battalion Complex Facilities at the installation, the Secretary of the Army may construct the Battalion Headquarters with classrooms for a unit other than a Global Defense Posture Realignment unit.

(c) FORT MCNAIR.—In the case of the authorization contained in the table in section 2101(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2119) for Fort McNair, District of Columbia, for construction of a Vehicle Storage Building at the installation, the Secretary of the Army may construct up to 20,227 square feet of vehicle storage.

(d) FORT BELVOIR.—The table in section 2101(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2119) is amended in the item relating to Fort Belvoir, Virginia, by striking ''$94,000,000'' in the amount column and inserting ''$183,000,000''.

SEC. 2106. 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 2101 of that Act (124 Stat. 4437) and extended by section 2109 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (division B of Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 988), shall remain in effect until October 1, 2015, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2016, whichever is later:

(b) TABLE.—The table referred to in subsection (a) is as follows:

Army: Extension of 2011 Project Authorization

State	Installation or Location	Project	Amount
Georgia	Fort Benning	Land Acquisition	$12,200,000

SEC. 2107. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATIONS OF CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2012 PROJECTS.

(a) EXTENSION.—Notwithstanding section 2002 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (division B of Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1660), the authorizations set forth in the table in subsection (b), as provided in section 2101 of that Act (125 Stat. 1661), shall remain in effect until October 1, 2015, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2016, whichever is later:

(b) TABLE.—The table referred to in subsection (a) as follows:

Army: Extension of 2012 Project Authorizations

State	Installation or Location	Project	Amount
Georgia	Fort Benning	Land Acquisition	$5,100,000
	Fort Benning	Land Acquisition	$25,000,000
North Carolina	Fort Bragg	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Maintenance Hanger.	$54,000,000
Texas	Fort Bliss	Applied Instruction Building	$8,300,000
	Fort Bliss	Vehicle Maintenance Facility	$19,000,000
	Fort Hood	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Maintenance Hanger.	$47,000,000
Virginia	Fort Belvoir	Road and Infrastructure Improvements	$25,000,000

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
Arizona	Yuma	$16,608,000
California	Bridgeport	$16,180,000
	San Diego	$47,110,000
District of Columbia	Naval Support Activity	$31,735,000
Florida	Jacksonville	$30,235,000
	Mayport	$20,520,000
Guam	Joint Region Marianas	$50,651,000
Hawaii	Kaneohe Bay	$53,382,000
	Pearl Harbor	$9,698,000
Maryland	Annanpolis	$120,112,000
	Indian Head	$15,346,000
	Patuxent River	$9,860,000
Nevada	Fallon	$31,262,000
North Carolina	Cherry Point Marine Corps Air Station	$41,588,000
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	$23,985,000
South Carolina	Charleston	$35,716,000
Virginia	Dahlgren	$27,313,000
	Norfolk	$39,274,000
	Portsmouth	$9,743,000
	Quantico	$12,613,000
	Yorktown	$26,988,000
Washington	Bremerton	$16,401,000
	Port Angeles	$20,638,000
	Whidbey Island	$24,390,000

(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
Bahrain	South West Asia	$27,826,000
Djibouti	Camp Lemonier	$9,923,000
Japan	Iwakuni	$6,415,000
	Kadena Air Base	$19,411,000
	Marine Corps Air Station Futenma	$4,639,000
	Okinawa	$35,685,000
Spain	Rota	$20,233,000

(c) UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2204 and available for military construction projects at unspecified worldwide locations 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 unspecified locations, and in the amount, set forth in the following table:

Navy: Unspecified Worldwide Locations

Country	Location	Amount
Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	$38,985,000

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 $472,000.

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 $15,940,000.

SEC. 2204. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, NAVY.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2014, 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.

(b) LIMITATION ON TOTAL COST OF CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS.—Notwithstanding the cost variations authorized by section 2853 of title 10, United States Code, and any other cost variation authorized by law, the total cost of all projects carried out under section 2201 of this Act may not exceed the total amount authorized to be appropriated under subsection (a), as specified in the funding table in section 4601.

SEC. 2205. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2012 PROJECTS.

(a) YUMA.—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 Yuma, Arizona, for construction of a Double Aircraft Maintenance Hangar, the Secretary of the Navy may construct up to approximately 70,000 square feet of additional apron to be utilized as a taxi-lane using amounts appropriated for this project pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2204 of such Act (125 Stat. 1667).

(b) CAMP PENDELTON.—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 Camp Pendelton, California, for construction of an Infantry Squad Defense Range, the Secretary of the Navy may construct up to 9,000 square feet of vehicular bridge using amounts appropriated for this project pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2204 of such Act (125 Stat. 1667).

(c) KINGS BAY.—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 Kings Bay, Georgia, for construction of a Crab Island Security Enclave, the Secretary of the Navy may expand the enclave fencing system to three layers of fencing and construct two elevated fixed fighting positions with associated supporting facilities using amounts appropriated for this project pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2204 of such Act (125 Stat. 1667).

SEC. 2206. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2014 PROJECT.

In the case of the authorization contained in the table in section 2201(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (division B of Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 989), for Yorktown, Virginia, for construction of Small Arms Ranges, the Secretary of the Navy may construct 240 square meters of armory, 48 square meters of Safety Officer/Target Storage Building, and 667 square meters of Range Operations Building using appropriations available for the project pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2204 of such Act (127 Stat. 990).

SEC. 2207. 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) and extended by section 2207 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (division B of Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 991), shall remain in effect until October 1, 2015, or the date of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2016, 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	South West Asia	Navy Central Command Ammunition Magazines.	$89,280,000
Guam	Naval Activities, Guam	Defense Access Roads Improvements	$66,730,000

SEC. 2208. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATIONS OF CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2012 PROJECTS.

(a) EXTENSION.—Notwithstanding section 2002 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (division B of Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1660), the authorizations set forth in the table in subsection (b), as provided in section 2201 of that Act (125 Stat. 1666), shall remain in effect until October 1, 2015, or the date of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2016, whichever is later.

(b) TABLE.—The table referred to in subsection (a) is as follows:

Navy: Extension of 2012 Project Authorizations

State/Country	Installation or Location	Project	Amount
California	Camp Pendelton	North Area Waste Water Conveyance	$78,271,000
	Camp Pendelton	Infantry Squad Defense Range	$29,187,000
	Twentynine Palms	Land Expansion	$8,665,000
Florida	Jacksonville	P–8A Hangar Upgrades	$6,085,000
Georgia	Kings Bay	Crab Island Security Enclave	$52,913,000
	Kings Bay	WRA Land/Water Interface	$33,150,000
Maryland	Patuxent River	Aircraft Prototype Facility Phase 2	$45,844,000

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 2302 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
Alaska	Clear Air Force Base	$11,500,000
Arizona	Luke Air Force Base	$26,800,000
Guam	Joint Region Marianas	$13,400,000
Kansas	McConnell Air Force Base	$34,400,000
Massachusetts	Hanscom Air Force Base	$13,500,000
Nevada	Nellis Air Force Base	$53,900,000
New Jersey	Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst	$5,900,000
Oklahoma	Tinker Air Force Base	$111,000,000
Texas	Joint Base San Antonio	$5,800,000

(b) OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2302 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 installation outside the United States, and in the amount, set forth in the following table:

Air Force: Outside the United States

Country	Installation	Amount
United Kingdom	Croughton Royal Air Force Base	$92,223,000

SEC. 2302. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, AIR FORCE.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2014, for military construction and land acquisition functions of the Department of the Air Force, as specified in the funding table in section 4601.

(b) LIMITATION ON TOTAL COST OF CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS.—Notwithstanding the cost variations authorized by section 2853 of title 10, United States Code, and any other cost variation authorized by law, the total cost of all projects carried out under section 2301 of this Act may not exceed the total amount authorized to be appropriated under subsection (a), as specified in the funding table in section 4601.

SEC. 2303. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2008 PROJECT.

In the case of the authorization contained in the table in section 2301(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (division B of Public Law 110–181; 122 Stat. 515), for Shaw Air Force Base, South Carolina, for base infrastructure at that location, the Secretary of the Air Force may acquire fee or lesser real property interests in approximately 11.5 acres of land contiguous to Shaw Air Force Base for the project using funds appropriated to the Department of the Air Force for construction in years prior to fiscal year 2015.

SEC. 2304. 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) and extended by section 2307 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (division B of Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 994), shall remain in effect until October 1, 2015, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2016, whichever is later.

(b) TABLE.—The table referred to in subsection (a) is as follows:

Air Force: Extension of 2011 Project Authorization

Country	Installation or Location	Project	Amount
Bahrain	Shaikh Isa Air Base	North Apron Expansion	$45,000,000.

SEC. 2305. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATIONS OF CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2012 PROJECTS.

(a) EXTENSION.—Notwithstanding section 2002 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (division B of Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1660), the authorizations set forth in the table in subsection (b), as provided in section 2301 of that Act (125 Stat. 1670), shall remain in effect until October 1, 2015, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2016, whichever is later.

(b) TABLE.—The table referred to in subsection (a) is as follows:

Air Force: Extension of 2012 Project Authorizations

State/Country	Installation or Location	Project	Amount
Alaska	Eielson AFB	Dormitory (168 RM)	$45,000,000
Italy	Sigonella Naval Air Station	UAS SATCOM Relay Pads and Facility	$15,000,000

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
Arizona	Fort Huachuca	$1,871,000
California	Camp Pendelton	$11,841,000
	Coronado	$70, 340,000

***Defense Agencies: Inside the United States**—Continued*

State	Installation or Location	Amount
	Lemoore	$52,500,000
Colorado	Peterson Air Force Base	$15,200,000
Georgia	Hunter Army Airfield	$7,692,000
	Robins Air Force Base	$19,900,000
Hawaii	Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam	$52,900,000
Kentucky	Fort Campbell	$18,000,000
Maryland	Fort Meade	$54,207,000
	Joint Base Andrews	$18,300,000
Michigan	Selfridge Air National Guard Base	$35,100,000
Mississippi	Stennis	$27,547,000
Nevada	Fallon	$20,241,000
New Mexico	Cannon Air Force Base	$23,333,000
North Carolina	Camp Lejeune	$52,748,000
	Fort Bragg	$93,136,000
	Seymour Johnson AFB	$8,500,000
South Carolina	Beaufort	$40,600,000
South Dakota	Ellsworth Air Force Base	$8,000,000
Texas	Joint Base San Antonio	$38,300,000
Virginia	Craney Island	$36,500,000
	Defense Distribution Depot Richmond	$5,700,000
	Fort Belvoir	$7,239,000
	Joint Base Langley-Eustis	$41,200,000
	Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek-Story	$39,588,000
	Pentagon	$15,100,000
CONUS Classified	Classified Location	$53,073,000

(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
Australia	Geraldton	$9,600,000
Belgium	Brussels	$79,544,000
Guantanamo Bay	Guantanamo Bay	$76,290,000
Japan	Misawa Air Base	$37,775,000
	Okinawa	$170,901,000
	Sasebo	$37,681,000

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
California	Edwards Air Force Base	$4,500,000
	Fort Hunter Liggett	$13,500,000
	Vandenberg Air Force Base	$7,197,000
Colorado	Fort Carson	$3,000,000
Florida	Eglin Air Force Base	$3,850,000
Georgia	Moody Air Force Base	$3,600,000
Hawaii	Marine Corps Base Hawaii	$8,460,000
Illinois	Great Lakes Naval Station	$2,190,000
Maine	Portsmouth Naval Shipyard	$2,740,000
Maryland	Fort Detrick	$2,100,000
North Dakota	Offutt Air Force Base	$2,869,000
Oklahoma	Tinker Air Force Base	$3,609,000
Oregon	Oregon City Armory	$6,600,000
Utah	Dugway Proving Ground	$15,400,000
Virginia	Naval Station Norfolk	$11,360,000
	Pentagon	$2,120,000
Various Locations	Various Locations	$23,679,000

(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
Diego Garcia	Naval Support Facility	$14,620,000
Japan	Fleet Activities Yokosuka	$8,030,000
Germany	Spangdahlem	$4,800,000
Various Locations	Various Locations	$5,776,000

(c) LIMITATION ON SET-ASIDE OF FACILITIES RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION PROGRAM FUNDS FOR ENERGY PROJECTS.—Amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriation in section 301 for operation and maintenance and made available for facilities restoration and modernization may not be set-aside for the exclusive purpose of funding energy projects on military installations. Installation energy projects must compete in the normal process of determining installation requirements.

SEC. 2403. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, DEFENSE AGENCIES.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2014, 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.

(b) LIMITATION ON TOTAL COST OF CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS.—Notwithstanding the cost variations authorized by section 2853 of title 10, United States Code, and any other cost variation authorized by law, the total cost of all projects carried out under section 2401 of this Act may not exceed the total amount authorized to be appropriated under subsection (a), as specified in the funding table in section 4601.

SEC. 2404. 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 2401 of that Act (124 Stat. 4446), shall remain in effect until October 1, 2015, or the date of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2016, whichever is later.

(b) TABLE.—The table referred to in subsection (a) is as follows:

Defense Agencies: Extension of 2011 Project Authorizations

State	Installation or Location	Project	Amount
District of Columbia	Bolling Air Force Base	Cooling Tower Expansion	$2,070,000
		DIAC Parking Garage	$13,586,000
		Electrical Upgrades	$1,080,000

SEC. 2405. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATIONS OF CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2012 PROJECTS.

(a) EXTENSION.—Notwithstanding section 2002 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (division B of Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1660), the authorizations set forth in the table in subsection (b), as provided in section 2401 of that Act (125 Stat. 1672), shall remain in effect until October 1, 2015, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2016, whichever is later.

(b) TABLE.—The table referred to in subsection (a) is as follows:

Defense Agencies: Extension of 2012 Project Authorizations

State/Country	Installation or Location	Project	Amount
California	Coronado	SOF Support Activity Operations Facility	$42,000,000
Germany	USAG Baumholder	Wetzel-Smith Elementary School	$59,419,000
Italy	USAG Vicenza	Vicenza High School	$41,864,000
Japan	Yokota Air Base	Yokota High School	$49,606,000
Virginia	Pentagon Reservation	Heliport Control Tower and Fire Station	$6,457,000
		Pedestrian Plaza	$2,285,000

SEC. 2406. LIMITATION ON PROJECT AUTHORIZATION TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2015 PROJECTS PENDING SUBMISSION OF REQUIRED REPORTS.

(a) LIMITATION.—No amounts may be obligated or expended for the military construction projects described in subsection (b) and otherwise authorized by section 2401(a) until both of the reports described in subsection (c) have been submitted to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

(b) COVERED PROJECTS.—The limitation imposed by subsection (a) applies to the following military construction projects:

(1) The construction of a human performance center facility at Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek–Story, Virginia.

(2) The construction of a squadron operations facility at Cannon Air Force Base, New Mexico.

(c) REPORTS DESCRIBED.—The reports referred to in subsection (a) are—

(1) the report on the United States Special Operations Command Preservation of the Force and Families initiative requested under the heading ''U.S. Special Operations Command Military Construction Requirements'' in the Joint Explanatory Statement to Accompany the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014, as printed in the Congressional Record on December 12, 2013 (page H7956); and

(2) the report on the review of Department of Defense efforts regarding the prevention of suicide among members of United States Special Operations Forces and their dependents required by section 581 of this Act.

Subtitle B—Chemical Demilitarization Authorizations

SEC. 2411. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, CHEMICAL DEMILITARIZATION CONSTRUCTION, DEFENSE-WIDE.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2014, for military construction and land acquisition for chemical demilitarization, as specified in the funding table in section 4601.

(b) LIMITATION ON TOTAL COST OF CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS.—Notwithstanding the cost variations authorized by section 2853 of title 10, United States Code, and any other cost variation authorized by law, the total cost of all projects carried out under subsection (a) may not exceed the total amount authorized to be appropriated under subsection (a), as specified in the funding table in section 4601.

SEC. 2412. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2000 PROJECT.

(a) MODIFICATION.—The table in section 2401(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (division B of Public Law 106–65; 113 Stat. 835), as amended by section 2405 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002 (division B of Public Law 107–107; 115 Stat. 1298), section 2405 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003 (division B of Public Law 107–314; 116 Stat. 2698), section 2414 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (division B of Public Law 110–417; 122 Stat. 4697), and section 2412 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (division B of Public Law 111–383; 124 Stat. 4450), is amended—

(1) in the item relating to Blue Grass Army Depot, Kentucky, by striking ''$746,000,000'' in the amount column and inserting ''$780,000,000''; and

(2) by striking the amount identified as the total in the amount column and inserting ''$1,237,920,000''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 2405(b)(3) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (division B of Public Law 106–65; 113 Stat. 839), as amended by

section 2405 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002 (division B of Public Law 107–107; 115 Stat. 1298), section 2405 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003 (division B of Public Law 107–314; 116 Stat. 2698), section 2414 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (division B of Public Law 110–417; 122 Stat. 4697), and section 2412 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (division B of Public Law 111–383; 124 Stat. 4450), is further amended by striking ''$723,200,000'' and inserting ''$757,200,000''.

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, 2014, 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
Delaware	Dagsboro	$10,800,000
Maine	Augusta	$30,000,000
Maryland	Havre De Grace	$12,400,000
Montana	Helena	$38,000,000
New Mexico	Alamogordo	$5,000,000
North Dakota	Valley City	$10,800,000
Vermont	North Hyde Park	$4,400,000
Washington	Yakima	$19,000,000

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	Fresno	$22,000,000
	March Air Force Base	$25,000,000
Colorado	Fort Carson	$5,000,000
Illinois	Arlington Heights	$26,000,000
Mississippi	Starkville	$9,300,000
New Jersey	Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst	$26,000,000
New York	Mattydale	$23,000,000
Virginia	Fort Lee	$16,000,000

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
Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh	$17,650,000
Washington	Whidbey Island	$27,755,000

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
Connecticut	Bradley International Airport	$16,306,000

***Air National Guard**—Continued*

State	Location	Amount
Iowa	Des Moines Municipal Airport	$8,993,000
Michigan	W.K. Kellog Regional Airport	$6,000,000
New Hampshire	Pease International Trade Port	$41,902,000
Pennsylvania	Willow Grove Air Reserve Field	$5,662,000

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
Georgia	Robins Air Force Base	$27,700,000
North Carolina	Seymour Johnson Air Force Base	$9,800,000
Texas	Forth Worth	$3,700,000

SEC. 2606. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2014, 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 AND EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2012 PROJECTS.

(a) MODIFICATION.—

(1) KANSAS CITY.—In the case of the authorization contained in the table in section 2602 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (division B of Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1677), for Kansas City, Kansas, for construction of an Army Reserve Center at that location, the Secretary of the Army may construct a new facility in the vicinity of Kansas City, Kansas, instead of constructing a new facility in Kansas City.

(2) ATTLEBORO.—In the case of the authorization contained in the table in section 2602 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (division B of Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1677), for Attleboro, Massachusetts, for construction of an Army Reserve Center at that location, the Secretary of the Army may construct a new facility in the vicinity of Attleboro, Massachusetts, instead of constructing a new facility in Attleboro.

(b) EXTENSION.—Notwithstanding section 2002 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (division B of Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1660), the authorizations set forth in subsection (a) shall remain in effect until October 1, 2018, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2019, whichever is later.

SEC. 2612. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2013 PROJECT.

In the case of the authorization contained in the table in section 2601 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2133) for Stormville, New York, for construction of a Combined Support Maintenance Shop Phase I, the Secretary of the Army may instead construct the facility at Camp Smith, New York, and build a 53,760 square foot maintenance facility in lieu of a 75,156 square foot maintenance facility.

SEC. 2613. 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 2601 of that Act (124 Stat. 4452) and extended by section 2612 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (division B of Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 1003), shall remain in effect until October 1, 2015, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2016, whichever is later.

(b) TABLE.—The table referred to in subsection (a) is a follows:

Extension of 2011 National Guard and Reserve Project Authorization

State	Installation or Location	Project	Amount
Puerto Rico	Camp Santiago	Multipurpose Machine Gun Range	$9,200,000

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, 2014, 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—Prohibition on Additional BRAC Round

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.

Subtitle C—Other Matters

SEC. 2721. FORCE-STRUCTURE PLANS AND INFRASTRUCTURE INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE NECESSARY TO SUPPORT THE FORCE STRUCTURE.

(a) PREPARATION AND SUBMISSION OF FORCE-STRUCTURE PLANS AND INFRASTRUCTURE INVENTORY.—As part of the budget justification documents submitted to Congress in support of the budget for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2016, the Secretary of Defense shall include the following:

(1) Two force-structure plans for each of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps for the 20-year period beginning with fiscal year 2016, including the probable end-strength levels and major military force units (including land force divisions, carrier and other major combatant vessels, air wings, and other comparable units) needed to meet anticipated threats, and the anticipated levels of funding that will be available for national defense purposes during such period. One force-structure plan shall reflect the 2014 Quadrennial Defense Review and the other force-structure plan shall reflect the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 900 et seq.), as amended by title I of the Budget Control Act of 2011 (Public Law 112–25) and section 101 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 (Public Law 113–67).

(2) A comprehensive inventory of military installations world-wide for each military department, with specifications of the number and type of facilities in the active and reserve forces of each military department.

(b) RELATIONSHIP OF PLANS AND INVENTORY.—Using the force-structure plans and infrastructure inventory prepared under subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense shall prepare (and include as part of the submission of such plans and inventory) the following:

(1) A description of the infrastructure necessary to support the force structure described in each force-structure plan.

(2) A discussion of categories of excess infrastructure and infrastructure capacity, and the Secretary's targets for the reduction of such excess capacity.

(3) An assessment of the excess infrastructure and the value of retaining certain excess infrastructure to support surge or reversibility requirements.

(4) An economic analysis of the effect of the closure or realignment of military installations to reduce excess infrastructure.

(c) SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS.—In determining the level of necessary versus excess infrastructure under subsection (b), the Secretary of Defense shall consider the following:

(1) The anticipated continuing need for and availability of military installations outside the United States, taking into account current restrictions on the use of military installations outside the United States and the potential for future prohibitions or restrictions on the use of such military installations.

(2) Any efficiencies that may be gained from joint tenancy by more than one branch of the Armed Forces at a military installation or the reorganization or association of two or more military installations as a single military installation.

(d) CERTIFICATION OF NEED FOR FURTHER CLOSURES AND REALIGNMENTS.—

(1) CERTIFICATION REQUIRED.—On the basis of the force-structure plans and infrastructure inventory prepared under subsection (a) and the descriptions and economic analysis prepared under subsection (b), the Secretary of Defense shall include as part of the submission of the plans and inventory a certification regarding whether the need exists for the closure or realignment of additional military installations.

(2) ADDITIONAL CERTIFICATION.—As a condition on the certification under paragraph (1) that the need for an additional round of closures and realignments exists, the Secretary shall include an additional certification that every recommendation for the closure or realignment of military installations in the additional round of closures and realignments will result in annual net savings for each of the military departments within six years after the initiation of the additional round of closures and realignments.

(e) COMPTROLLER GENERAL EVALUATION.—

(1) EVALUATION REQUIRED.—If the certifications are provided under subsection (d), the Comptroller General of the United States shall prepare an evaluation of the following:

(A) The force-structure plans and infrastructure inventory prepared under subsection (a), including an evaluation of the accuracy and analytical sufficiency of the plans and inventory.

(B) The need for the closure or realignment of additional military installations.

(2) SUBMISSION.—The Comptroller General shall submit the evaluation to Congress not later than 60 days after the date on which the force-structure plans and infrastructure inventory are submitted to Congress.

SEC. 2722. MODIFICATION OF PROPERTY DISPOSAL PROCEDURES UNDER BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE PROCESS.

(a) REPORT ON EXCESS PROPERTY.—Section 2905 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) is amended by inserting after subsection (e) the following new subsection:

''(f) REPORT ON DESIGNATION OF PROPERTY AS EXCESS INSTEAD OF SURPLUS.—(1) Not later than 180 days after the date on which real property located at a military installation closed or realigned under this part is declared excess, but not surplus, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report identifying the property and including the information required by paragraph (2). The Secretary shall update the report every 180 days thereafter until the property is either declared surplus or transferred to another Federal agency.

''(2) Each report under paragraph (1) shall include the following elements:

''(A) The reason for the excess designation.

''(B) The nature of the contemplated transfer.

''(C) The proposed timeline for the transfer.

''(D) Any impediments to completing the Federal agency screening process.''.

(b) EFFECT OF LACK OF RECOGNIZED REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY.—Section 2910(9) 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) is amended—

(1) by striking ''The term'' and inserting ''(A) The term''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(B) If no redevelopment authority referred to in subparagraph (A) exists with respect to a military installation, the term shall include the following:

''(i) The local government in whose jurisdiction the military installation is wholly located.

''(ii) A local government agency or State government agency designated by the chief executive officer of the State in which the military installation is located under subparagraph (B) of section 2905(b)(3) for the purpose of the consultation required by subparagraph (A) of such section.''.

SEC. 2723. FINAL SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS REGARDING CARETAKER AGREEMENT FOR FORMER DEFENSE DEPOT OGDEN, UTAH.

(a) SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.—Subject to the condition imposed by subsection (b), any claim by the United States against the City of Ogden, Utah, and the Ogden Local Redevelopment Authority (as the recognized redevelopment authority for former Defense Depot Ogden, Utah, which was closed pursuant to 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)) related to the terms or execution of the Caretaker Agreement originally signed and dated September 10, 1997, between the Department of the Army and the City of Ogden and the Ogden Local Redevelopment Authority is hereby declared to be settled, the City of Ogden and the Ogden Local Redevelopment Authority have no remaining financial obligation to the United States arising from that agreement, and the Defense Contract Management Agency shall cease any collection efforts with respect to any such claim.

(b) CONDITION.—The operation of subsection (a) is conditioned on release by the City of Ogden and the Ogden Local Redevelopment Authority of any remaining financial claim against the United States raising from the Caretaker Agreement described in subsection (a).

TITLE XXVIII—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—Military Construction Program and Military Family Housing Changes

SEC. 2801. PREVENTION OF CIRCUMVENTION OF MILITARY CONSTRUCTION LAWS.

Subsection (a) of section 2802 of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''(a) Except as otherwise provided by this chapter, the Secretary concerned may carry out only such military construction projects, land acquisitions, and defense access road projects (as described under section 210 of title 23) as are specifically authorized in a Military Construction Authorization Act.''.

SEC. 2802. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT UNSPECIFIED MINOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION.

(a) UNSPECIFIED MINOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DESCRIBED.—Subsection (a)(2) of section 2805 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by striking ''$2,000,000'' and inserting ''$3,000,000''; and

(2) by striking the second sentence.

(b) INCREASED THRESHOLD FOR APPLICATION OF SECRETORY APPROVAL AND CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.—Subsection (b)(1) of such section is amended by striking ''$750,000'' and inserting ''$1,000,000''.

(c) MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FUNDS AUTHORIZED TO BE USED FOR PROJECTS.—Subsection (c) of such section is amended by striking ''$750,000'' and inserting ''$1,000,000''.

(d) 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. 2803. USE OF ONE-STEP TURN-KEY CONTRACTOR SELECTION PROCEDURES FOR ADDITIONAL FACILITY PROJECTS.

Section 2862 of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''§2862. Turn-key selection procedures

''(a) AUTHORITY TO USE FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES.—The Secretary concerned may use one-step turn-key selection procedures for the purpose of entering into a contract for any of the following purposes:

''(1) The construction of an authorized military construction project.

''(2) A repair project (as defined in section 2811(e) of this title) with an approved cost equal to or less than $4,000,000.

''(3) The construction of a facility as part of an authorized security assistance activity.

''(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) The term 'one-step turn-key selection procedures' means procedures used for the selection of a contractor on the basis of price and other evaluation criteria to perform, in accordance with the provisions of a firm fixed-price contract, both the design and construction of a facility using performance specifications supplied by the Secretary concerned.

''(2) The term 'security assistance activity' means—

''(A) humanitarian and civic assistance authorized by sections 401 and 2561 of this title;

''(B) foreign disaster assistance authorized by section 404 of this title;

''(C) foreign military construction sales authorized by section 29 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2769);

''(D) foreign assistance authorized under sections 607 and 632 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2357, 2392); and

''(E) other international security assistance specifically authorized by law.''.

SEC. 2804. EXTENSION OF LIMITATION ON CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS IN EUROPEAN COMMAND AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY.

Section 2809 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (division B of Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 1013) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by inserting ''or the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015'' after ''this division''; and

(2) in subsection (b)(1), by striking ''the date of the enactment of this Act'' and inserting ''December 27, 2013''.

Subtitle B—Real Property and Facilities Administration

SEC. 2811. CONSULTATION REQUIREMENT IN CONNECTION WITH DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE MAJOR LAND ACQUISITIONS.

Section 2664(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting ''(1)'' before ''No military department'';

(2) by inserting after the first sentence the following new paragraph:

''(2) If the real property acquisition is a major land acquisition inside a State, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or any territory or possession of the United States, the Secretary concerned shall consult with the chief executive officer of the State, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or the territory or possession in which the land is located to determine options for completing the real property acquisition.'';

(3) by striking ''The foregoing limitation'' and inserting the following:

''(3) The limitations imposed by paragraphs (1) and (2)''; and

(4) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(4) In this subsection, the term 'major land acquisition' means any land acquisition not covered by the authority to acquire low-cost interests in land under section 2663(c) of this title.''.

SEC. 2812. RENEWALS, EXTENSIONS, AND SUCCEEDING LEASES FOR FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS OPERATING ON MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.

Section 2667(h) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(4)(A) Paragraph (1) does not apply to a renewal, extension, or succeeding lease by the Secretary concerned with a financial institution selected in accordance with the Department of Defense Financial Management Regulation providing for the selection of financial institutions to operate on military installations if each of the following applies:

''(i) The on-base financial institution was selected before the date of the enactment of this paragraph or competitive procedures are used for the selection of any new financial institutions.

''(ii) A current and binding operating agreement is in place between the installation commander and the selected on-base financial institution.

''(B) The renewal, extension, or succeeding lease shall terminate upon the termination of the operating agreement described in subparagraph (A)(ii) associated with that lease.''.

SEC. 2813. ARSENAL INSTALLATION REUTILIZATION AUTHORITY.

Section 2667 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (h), (i), and (j) as subsections (i), (j), and (k), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (g) the following new subsection (h):

''(h) ARSENAL INSTALLATION REUTILIZATION AUTHORITY.—(1) In the case of a military manufacturing arsenal, the Secretary concerned shall delegate, subject to paragraph (2), the authority provided by this section to the commander of the military manufacturing arsenal or, if part of a larger military installation, the installation commander for the purpose of—

''(A) helping to maintain the viability of military manufacturing arsenals and any installations on which they are located;

''(B) eliminating, or at least reducing, the cost of Government ownership of military manufacturing arsenals, including the costs of operations and maintenance, the costs of environmental remediation, and other costs; and

''(C) leveraging private investment at military manufacturing arsenals through long-term facility use contracts, property management contracts, leases, or other agreements that support and advance the preceding purposes.

''(2) The authority delegated under paragraph (1) does not include the authority to enter into a lease or contract under this section to carry out any activity covered by section 4544(b) of this title related to sale of articles manufactured by a military manufacturing arsenal or services performed by a military manufacturing arsenal or the performance of manufacturing work at the military manufacturing arsenal.

''(3) Both leases and contracts are authorized under this section for a military manufacturing arsenal, and, notwithstanding subsection (b)(1), the term of the lease or contract may be for up to 25 years if a lease or contract of that duration will promote the national defense or be in the public interest.

''(4) In this subsection, the term 'military manufacturing arsenal' means a Government-owned, Government-operated defense plant of the Department of the Defense that manufactures weapons, weapon components, or both.''.

SEC. 2814. DEPOSIT OF REIMBURSED FUNDS TO COVER ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES RELATING TO CERTAIN REAL PROPERTY TRANSACTIONS.

(a) AUTHORITY TO CREDIT REIMBURSED FUNDS TO ACCOUNTS CURRENTLY AVAILABLE.—Section 2695(c) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking the first sentence and inserting the following: ''(1) Amounts collected by the Secretary of a military department under subsection (a) for administrative expenses shall be credited, at the option of the Secretary—

''(A) to the appropriation, fund, or account from which the expenses were paid; or

''(B) to an appropriate appropriation, fund, or account currently available to the Secretary for the purposes for which the expenses were paid.''; and

(2) in the second sentence, by striking ''Amounts so credited'' and inserting the following:

''(2) Amounts credited under paragraph (1)''.

(b) PROSPECTIVE APPLICABILITY.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall not apply to administrative expenses related to a real property transaction referred to in section 2695(b) of title 10, United States Code, that were covered by the Secretary of a military department using amounts appropriated to the Secretary before the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 2815. SPECIAL EASEMENT ACQUISITION AUTHORITY, PACIFIC MISSILE RANGE FACILITY, BARKING SANDS, KAUAI, HAWAII.

(a) EASEMENT ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of the Navy may use the authority provided by sections 2664 and 2684a of title 10, United States Code, to enter into agreements with or acquire from willing sellers easements and other interests in real property in the vicinity of the Pacific Missile Range Facility, Barking Sands, Kauai, Hawaii, for the purpose of—

(1) limiting encroachments on military training, testing, and operations at that installation; or

(2) facilitating such training, testing, and operations.

(b) CONSIDERATION.—As consideration for the acquisition of an easement or other interest in real property under subsection (a), the Secretary of the Navy may not pay an amount in excess of the fair market value of the interest to be acquired.

(c) CONDITIONS ON USE OF AUTHORITY.—

(1) NO USE OF CONDEMNATION.—An easement or other interest in real property may be acquired under subsection (a) only from a willing seller.

(2) NO ACQUISITION OF COMPLETE TITLE.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to permit the Secretary of the Navy to use this section as authority to acquire all right, title, and interest in and to real property in the vicinity of the Pacific Missile Range Facility, Barking Sands.

(d) VICINITY DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''vicinity'' means the area within 30 miles of the boundaries of the Pacific Missile Range Facility, Barking Sands.

SEC. 2816. NATIONAL SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS FOR INCLUSION OF FEDERAL PROPERTY ON NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES OR DESIGNATION AS NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK UNDER THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT.

Section 101(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470a(a)) is amended as follows:

(1) In paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (E), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a semicolon;

(B) in subparagraph (F), by striking the period and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(G) notifying the Committee on Natural Resources of the United States House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate if the property is owned by the Federal Government when the property is being considered for inclusion on the National Register, for designation as a National Historic Landmark, or for nomination to the World Heritage List.''.

(2) By redesignating paragraphs (7) and (8) as paragraphs (8) and (9), respectively.

(3) By inserting after paragraph (6) the following:

''(7) If the head of the agency managing any Federal property objects to such inclusion or designation for reasons of national security, such as any impact the inclusion or designation would have on use of the property for military training or readiness purposes, that Federal property shall be neither included on the National Register nor designated as a National Historic Landmark until the objection is withdrawn.''.

(4) By adding after paragraph (9) (as so redesignated by paragraph (2) of this section) the following:

''(10) The Secretary shall promulgate regulations to allow for expedited removal of Federal property listed on the National Register of Historic Places if the managing agency of that Federal property submits to the Secretary a written request to remove the Federal property from the National Register of Historic Places for reasons of national security, such as any impact the inclusion or designation would have on use of the property for military training or readiness purposes.''.

Subtitle C—Provisions Related to Asia-Pacific Military Realignment

SEC. 2831. REPEAL OR MODIFICATION OF CERTAIN RESTRICTIONS ON REALIGNMENT OF MARINE CORPS FORCES IN ASIA-PACIFIC REGION.

Section 2822 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (division B of Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 1016) is amended—

(1) by striking subsections (a), (b), (c), and (e);

(2) by redesignating subsections (d) and (f) as subsections (b) and (c), respectively; and

(3) by inserting before subsection (b), as redesignated, the following new subsection (a):

''(a) RESTRICTION ON DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE.—

''(1) RESTRICTION.—If the Secretary of Defense determines that any grant, cooperative agreement, transfer of funds to another Federal agency, or supplement of funds available in fiscal year 2015 under Federal programs administered by agencies other than the Department of Defense will result in the development (including repair, replacement, renovation, conversion, improvement, expansion, acquisition, or construction) of public infrastructure on Guam, the

Secretary of Defense may not carry out such grant, transfer, cooperative agreement, or supplemental funding unless such grant, transfer, cooperative agreement, or supplemental funding directly supports an infrastructure project agreed upon in the March 2011 Programmatic Agreement signed by the Department of Defense, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the Guam State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands State Historic Preservation Officer Regarding the Military Relocation to the Islands of Guam and Tinian.

''(2) PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE DEFINED.—In this subsection, term 'public infrastructure' means any utility, method of transportation, item of equipment, or facility under the control of a public entity or State or local government that is used by, or constructed for the benefit of, the general public.''.

Subtitle D—Land Conveyances

SEC. 2841. LAND CONVEYANCE, MT. SOLEDAD VETERANS MEMORIAL, LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA.

(a) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of Defense may convey, without consideration, to the Mount Soledad Memorial Association, Inc. (in this section referred to as the ''Association''), all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Mt. Soledad Veterans Memorial in La Jolla, California, for the purpose of permitting the Association to maintain the property for public purposes. Upon conveyance of all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the property under this subsection, the United States severs all involvement with the property and, notwithstanding the condition imposed by subsection (c), does not retain a reversionary interest for the enforcement of such condition.

(b) PAYMENT OF COSTS OF CONVEYANCE.—

(1) PAYMENT REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall require the Association 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 Association 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 Association.

(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) CONDITIONS ON CONVEYANCE.—The conveyance of the Mt. Soledad Veterans Memorial under subsection (a) shall be subject to the condition that a memorial shall be maintained and used as a veterans memorial in perpetuity.

(d) DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.—The legal description of the Mt. Soledad Veterans Memorial is provided in section 2(d) of Public Law 109–272 (120 Stat. 771; 16 U.S.C. 431 note).

(e) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary of Defense 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. 2842. LAND CONVEYANCE, FORMER WALTER REED ARMY HOSPITAL, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

(a) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of the Army may convey, without consideration, to Children's Hospital, nonprofit corporation organized under the laws of the District of Columbia with its principal place of business in the District of Columbia (in this section referred to as the ''Children's Hospital''), all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a parcel of real property at former Walter Reed Army Hospital in the District of Columbia consisting of approximately 13.25 acres and including building 54 (The Armed Forces Institute of Pathology Building and former Military Medical Museum), building 53 (former post theater), building 52 (warehouse and outpatient clinic), and building 3 (attached parking structure) for the purpose of permitting Children's Hospital to use the parcel for public-benefit purposes.

(b) CONDITION ON USE OF REVENUES.—If the property conveyed under subsection (a) is used for a public-benefit purpose that results in the generation of revenue for Children's Hospital, Children's Hospital shall agree to use the generated revenue only for medical research purposes by depositing the revenues in fund designated for medical research use.

(c) PAYMENT OF COSTS OF CONVEYANCE.—

(1) PAYMENT REQUIRED.—The Secretary of the Army shall require Children's Hospital 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 Children's Hospital 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 Children's Hospital.

(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) 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 Army.

(e) RELATION TO OTHER LAWS.—Section 2905(b) of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (title XXIX of Public Law 101–510; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note) and section 2696 of title 10, United States Code, shall not apply with respect to the real property authorized for conveyance under subsection (a).

(f) REVERSIONARY INTEREST.—If the Secretary of the Army determines at any time that the real property conveyed under subsection (a) is not being used in accordance with the purpose of the conveyance specified in subsection (a) or that Children's Hospital has violated the condition on the use of revenues imposed by subsection (b), all right, title, and interest in and to such real property, including any improvements thereto, shall, at the option of the Secretary, revert to and become the property of the United States, and the United States shall have the right of immediate entry onto such real property. A determination by the Secretary under this subsection shall be made on the record after an opportunity for a hearing.

(g) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary of the Army 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. TRANSFERS OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION, CAMP FRANK D. MERRILL AND LAKE LANIER, GEORGIA.

(a) TRANSFERS REQUIRED.—

(1) CAMP FRANK D. MERRILL.—Not later than September 30, 2015, the Secretary of Agriculture shall transfer to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Army for required Army force protection measures certain Federal land administered as part of the Chattahoochee National Forest, but permitted to the Secretary of the Army for Camp Frank D. Merrill in Dahlonega, Georgia, consisting of approximately 282.304 acres identified in the permit numbered 0018–01.

(2) LAKE LANIER PROPERTY.—In exchange for the land transferred under paragraph (1), the Secretary of the Army (acting through the Chief of Engineers) shall transfer to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture certain Federal land administered by the Army Corps of Engineers and consisting of approximately 10 acres adjacent to Lake Lanier at 372 Dunlap Landing Road, Gainesville, Georgia.

(b) USE OF TRANSFERRED LAND.—

(1) CAMP FRANK D. MERRILL.—Upon receipt of the land under subsection (a)(1), the Secretary of the Army shall continue to use the land for military purposes.

(2) LAKE LANIER PROPERTY.—Upon receipt of the land under subsection (a)(2), the Secretary of Agriculture shall use the land for administrative purposes.

(c) PROTECTION OF THE ETOWAH DARTER AND HOLIDAY DARTER.—Nothing in the transfer required by subsection (a)(1) shall affect the prior designation of lands within the Chattahoochee National Forest as critical habitat for the Etowah darter (Etheostoma etowahae) and the Holiday darter (Etheostoma brevirostrum).

(d) LEGAL DESCRIPTION AND MAP.—

(1) PREPARATION AND PUBLICATION.—The Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of Agriculture shall publish in the Federal Register a legal description and map of both parcels of land to be transferred under subsection (a).

(2) FORCE OF LAW.—The legal description and map filed under paragraph (1) for a parcel of land shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that the Secretaries may correct errors in the legal description and map.

(e) REIMBURSEMENTS OF COSTS.—The transfers required by subsection (a) shall be made without reimbursement, except that the Secretary of the Army shall reimburse the Secretary of Agriculture for any costs incurred by the Secretary of Agriculture to assist in the preparation of the legal description and maps required by subsection (d).

SEC. 2844. LAND CONVEYANCE, JOINT BASE PEARL HARBOR-HICKAM, HAWAII.

(a) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of the Navy may convey, without consideration, to the Honolulu Authority for Rapid Transportation (in this section referred to as the ''Honolulu 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 1.2 acres at or in the nearby vicinity of Radford Drive and the Makalapa Gate of Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam, for the purpose of permitting the Honolulu Authority to use the property for public purposes.

(b) CONDITION ON USE OF REVENUES.—If the property conveyed under subsection (a) is used, consistent with such subsection, for a public purpose that results in the generation of revenue for the Honolulu Authority, the Honolulu Authority shall agree to use the generated revenue only for passenger rail transit purposes by depositing the revenue in a fund designated for passenger rail transit use.

(c) PAYMENT OF COSTS OF CONVEYANCE.—

(1) PAYMENT REQUIRED.—The Secretary of the Navy shall require the Honolulu Authority to cover costs 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 Honolulu Authority 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 Honolulu 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) 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.

(e) 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. 2845. MODIFICATION OF CONDITIONS ON LAND CONVEYANCE, JOLIET ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, ILLINOIS.

Section 2922(c)(2) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996 (division B of Public Law 104–106; 110 Stat. 605), as added by section 2842 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (division B of Public Law 106–65; 113 Stat. 863) is amended in the second sentence, by striking ''23 years of operation'' and inserting ''38 years of operation''.

SEC. 2846. LAND CONVEYANCE, ROBERT H. DIETZ ARMY RESERVE CENTER, KINGSTON, NEW YORK.

(a) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of the Army may convey, without consideration, to the City of Kingston, New York (in this section referred to as the ''City''), all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a parcel of real property, including any improvements thereon, consisting of approximately 4 acres and containing the Robert H. Dietz Army Reserve Center located at 144 Flatbush Avenue in Kingston, New York, for the purpose of permitting the City to use the parcel for public purposes.

(b) REVERSIONARY INTEREST.—If the Secretary of the Army determines at any time that the real property conveyed under subsection (a) is not being used in accordance with the purpose of the conveyance specified in subsection (a), all right, title, and interest in and to such real property, including any improvements thereto, shall, at the option of the Secretary, revert to and become the property of the United States, and the United States shall have the right of immediate entry onto such real property. A determination by the Secretary under this subsection shall be made on the record after an opportunity for a hearing.

(c) ALTERNATIVE CONSIDERATION OPTION.—

(1) FAIR MARKET VALUE.—In lieu of exercising the reversionary interest under subsection (b) if the Secretary of the Army determines that the conveyed property is not being used in accordance with the purpose of the conveyance, the Secretary may require the City to pay to the United States an amount equal to the fair market value of the property, as determined pursuant to paragraph (2).

(2) APPRAISAL; ADJUSTMENT.—The Secretary shall determine the fair market value of the property through an appraisal conducted by a licensed, independent appraiser acceptable to the Secretary and the City. The fair market value of the property shall be adjusted to exclude the value of any improvements on the property constructed by the City.

(d) PAYMENT OF COSTS OF CONVEYANCE.—

(1) PAYMENT REQUIRED.—The Secretary of the Army shall require the City 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 City 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 City.

(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.

(e) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary of the Army 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. 2847. EXERCISE OF REVERSIONARY INTEREST, CAMP GRUBER, OKLAHOMA.

(a) BUSINESS CASE ANALYSIS.—Not later than March 31, 2015, the Secretary of the Army shall perform a business case analysis to consider the merits of seeking, for use as military maneuver space, the reversion of former Camp Gruber, Oklahoma, which—

(1) consists of approximately 31,283.66 acres; and

(2) was conveyed to the Oklahoma Department of Wildlife in 1948 subject to a reversionary clause that gives the United States the right to reacquire the land if needed for national defense purposes.

(b) EXERCISE OF REVERSIONARY RIGHT.—If, as a result of the business case analysis required by subsection (a), the Secretary of the Army determines that reacquisition of former Camp Gruber is needed for national defense purposes, the Secretary shall exercise the reversionary right and request the Oklahoma Department of Wildlife to reconvey Camp Gruber to the United States.

(c) CONVEYANCE TO OKLAHOMA MILITARY DEPARTMENT.—If Camp Gruber is reacquired by the United States under subsection (b), the Secretary of the Army shall convey, without consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to Camp Gruber to the Oklahoma Military Department for the purpose of permitting the Oklahoma Military Department to use Camp Gruber as military maneuver space.

(d) CONSULTATION REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary of the Army shall conduct the business case analysis required by subsection (a) and make the determination under subsection (b) in consultation with the Adjutant General of the Oklahoma Military Department.

(e) STRUCTURES AND IMPROVEMENTS.—The reacquisition of Camp Gruber under this section shall include the improvements, structures, and fixtures located at Camp Gruber and related personal property.

(f) COSTS.—

(1) COSTS OF EXERCISING REVERSION.—The Secretary of the Army shall be responsible for all reasonable and necessary costs associated with exercising the reversionary interest under subsection (b) and reacquiring Camp Gruber, including real estate transaction and environmental documentation costs.

(2) COSTS OF SUBSEQUENT CONVEYANCE.—

(A) PAYMENT REQUIRED.—The Secretary of the Army shall require the Oklahoma Military Department to cover costs 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 (c), including survey costs, costs for environmental documentation, and any other administrative costs related to the conveyance. If amounts are collected from the Oklahoma Military Department 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 Oklahoma Military Department.

(B) TREATMENT OF AMOUNTS RECEIVED.—Amounts received as reimbursement under subparagraph (A) 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.

(g) PROHIBITION ON USE OF OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FUNDS.—Notwithstanding subsection (f), the Secretary of the Army may not use amounts appropriated for operation and maintenance for the Army for the purpose of establishing, reactivating, modernizing, or sustaining any portion of Camp Gruber reacquired by the United States under subsection (b).

(h) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary of the Army may require such additional terms and conditions in connection with the conveyance under subsection (c) as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

SEC. 2848. LAND CONVEYANCE, HANFORD SITE, WASHINGTON.

(a) CONVEYANCE REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than December 31, 2014, the Secretary of Energy shall convey to the Community Reuse Organization of the Hanford Site (in this section referred to as the ''Organization'') all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to two parcels of real property, including any improvements thereon, consisting of approximately 1,341 acres and 300 acres, respectively, of the Hanford Reservation, as requested by the Organization on May 31, 2011, and October 13, 2011, and as depicted within the proposed boundaries on the map titled ''Attachment 2–Revised Map'' included in the October 13, 2011, letter.

(2) MODIFICATION OF CONVEYANCE.—Upon the agreement of the Secretary and the Organization, the Secretary may adjust the boundaries of one or both of the parcels specified for conveyance under paragraph (1).

(b) CONSIDERATION.—As consideration for the conveyance under subsection (a), the Organization shall pay to the United States an amount equal to the estimated fair market value of the conveyed real property, as determined by the Secretary of Energy, except that the Secretary may convey the property without consideration or for consideration below the estimated fair market value of the property if the Organization—

(1) agrees that the net proceeds from any sale or lease of the property (or any portion thereof) received by the Organization during at least the seven-year period beginning on the date of such conveyance will be used to support the economic redevelopment of, or related to, the Hanford Site; and

(2) executes the agreement for such conveyance and accepts control of the real property within a reasonable time.

(c) EXPEDITED NOTIFICATION TO CONGRESS.—Except as provided in subsection (d)(2), the enactment of this section shall be construed to satisfy any notice to Congress otherwise required for the land conveyance required by this section.

(d) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Energy may require such additional terms and conditions in

connection with the conveyance under subsection (a) as the Secretary deems necessary to protect the interests of the United States.

(2) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—If the Secretary uses the authority provided by paragraph (1) to impose a term or condition on the conveyance, the Secretary shall submit to Congress written notice of the term or condition and the reason for imposing the term or condition.

Subtitle E—Other Matters

SEC. 2861. MEMORIAL TO THE VICTIMS OF THE SHOOTING ATTACK AT THE WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.

(a) MEMORIAL AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of the Navy may establish on the grounds of the Washington Navy Yard in the District of Columbia a memorial dedicated to the victims of the shooting attack at the Washington Navy Yard that occurred on September 16, 2013.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT, MAINTENANCE, AND REPAIR.—The Secretary of the Navy shall be responsible for the establishment, maintenance, and repair of the memorial.

(c) ACCEPTANCE OF CONTRIBUTIONS; USE.—

(1) ACCEPTANCE OF CONTRIBUTIONS.—The Secretary of the Navy may solicit and accept monetary contributions and gifts of property for the purpose of establishing, maintaining, and repairing the memorial without regard to limitations contained in section 2601 of title 10, United States Code.

(2) ESTABLISHMENT OF ACCOUNT.—There is established on the books of the Treasury an account for the deposit of monetary contributions received pursuant to paragraph (1).

(3) DEPOSIT AND AVAILABILITY OF CONTRIBUTIONS.—The Secretary of the Navy shall deposit monetary contributions accepted under paragraph (1) in the account. The funds in the account shall be available to the Secretary, until expended and without further appropriation, but only for the establishment, maintenance, and repair of the memorial.

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 POHAKULOA TRAINING AREA IN HAWAII AS POHAKULOA TRAINING CENTER.

(a) REDESIGNATION.—The Pohakuloa Training Area in the State of Hawaii is hereby renamed the ''Pohakuloa Training Center''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference to the Pohakuloa Training Area in any law, regulation, map, document, record, or other paper of the United States shall be deemed to be a reference to the Pohakuloa Training Center.

SEC. 2864. 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.

SEC. 2865. 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. 2866. MANHATTAN PROJECT NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

(a) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are—

(1) to preserve and protect for the benefit of present and future generations the nationally significant historic resources associated with the Manhattan Project and which are under the jurisdiction of the Department of Energy defense environmental cleanup program under this title;

(2) to improve public understanding of the Manhattan Project and the legacy of the Manhattan Project through interpretation of the historic resources associated with the Manhattan Project;

(3) to enhance public access to the Historical Park consistent with protection of public safety, national security, and other aspects of the mission of the Department of Energy; and

(4) to assist the Department of Energy, Historical Park communities, historical societies, and other interested organizations and individuals in efforts to preserve and protect the historically significant resources associated with the Manhattan Project.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) HISTORICAL PARK.—The term ''Historical Park'' means the Manhattan Project National Historical Park established under subsection (c).

(2) MANHATTAN PROJECT.—The term ''Manhattan Project'' means the Federal military program to develop an atomic bomb ending on December 31, 1946.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(c) ESTABLISHMENT OF MANHATTAN PROJECT NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(A) DATE.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, there shall be established as a unit of the National Park System the Manhattan Project National Historical Park.

(B) AREAS INCLUDED.—The Historical Park shall consist of facilities and areas listed under paragraph (2) as determined by the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy. The Secretary shall include the area referred to in paragraph (2)(C)(i), the B Reactor National Historic Landmark, in the Historical Park.

(2) ELIGIBLE AREAS.—The Historical Park may only be comprised of one or more of the following areas, or portions of the areas, as generally depicted in the map titled ''Manhattan Project National Historical Park Sites'', numbered 540/108,834–C, and dated September 2012:

(A) OAK RIDGE, TENNESSEE.—Facilities, land, or interests in land that are—

(i) at Buildings 9204–3 and 9731 at the Department of Energy Y–12 National Security Complex;

(ii) at the X–10 Graphite Reactor at the Department of Energy Oak Ridge National Laboratory;

(iii) at the K–25 Building site at the Department of Energy East Tennessee Technology Park; and

(iv) at the former Guest House located at 210 East Madison Road.

(B) LOS ALAMOS, NEW MEXICO.—Facilities, land, or interests in land that are—

(i) in the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory National Historic Landmark District, or any addition to the Landmark District proposed in the National Historic Landmark Nomination—Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory (LASL) NHL District (Working Draft of NHL Revision), Los Alamos National Laboratory document LA–UR 12–00387 (January 26, 2012);

(ii) at the former East Cafeteria located at 1670 Nectar Street; and

(iii) at the former dormitory located at 1725 17th Street.

(C) HANFORD, WASHINGTON.—Facilities, land, or interests in land on the Department of Energy Hanford Nuclear Reservation that are—

(i) the B Reactor National Historic Landmark;

(ii) the Hanford High School in the town of Hanford and Hanford Construction Camp Historic District;

(iii) the White Bluffs Bank building in the White Bluffs Historic District;

(iv) the warehouse at the Bruggemann's Agricultural Complex;

(v) the Hanford Irrigation District Pump House; and

(vi) the T Plant (221–T Process Building).

(3) WRITTEN CONSENT OF OWNER.—No non-Federal property may be included in the Historical Park without the written consent of the owner.

(d) AGREEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary and the Secretary of Energy (acting through the Oak Ridge, Los Alamos, and Richland site offices) shall enter into an agreement governing the respective roles of the Secretary and the Secretary of Energy in administering the facilities, land, or interests in land under the administrative jurisdiction of the Department of Energy that is to be included in the Historical Park under subsection (c)(2), including provisions for enhanced public access, management, interpretation, and historic preservation.

(2) RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SECRETARY.—Any agreement under paragraph (1) shall provide that the Secretary shall—

(A) have decisionmaking authority for the content of historic interpretation of the Manhattan Project for purposes of administering the Historical Park; and

(B) ensure that the agreement provides an appropriate advisory role for the National Park Service in preserving the historic resources covered by the agreement.

(3) RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SECRETARY OF ENERGY.—Any agreement under paragraph (1) shall provide that the Secretary of Energy—

(A) shall ensure that the agreement appropriately protects public safety, national security, and other aspects of the ongoing mission of the Department of Energy at the Oak Ridge Reservation, Los Alamos National Laboratory, and Hanford Site;

(B) may consult with and provide historical information to the Secretary concerning the Manhattan Project;

(C) shall retain responsibility, in accordance with applicable law, for any environmental remediation that may be necessary in or around the facilities, land, or interests in land governed by the agreement; and

(D) shall retain authority and legal obligations for historic preservation and general maintenance, including to ensure safe access, in connection with the Department's Manhattan Project resources.

(4) AMENDMENTS.—The agreement under paragraph (1) may be amended, including to add to the Historical Park facilities, land, or interests in land within the eligible areas described in subsection (c)(2) that are under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Energy.

(e) PUBLIC PARTICIPATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall consult with interested State, county, and local officials, organizations, and interested members of the public—

(A) before executing any agreement under subsection (d); and

(B) in the development of the general management plan under subsection (f)(2).

(2) NOTICE OF DETERMINATION.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which an agreement under subsection (d) is entered into, the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register notice of the establishment of the Historical Park, including an official boundary map.

(3) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The official boundary map published under paragraph (2) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service. The map shall be updated to reflect any additions to the Historical Park from eligible areas described in subsection (c)(2).

(4) ADDITIONS.—Any land, interest in land, or facility within the eligible areas described in subsection (c)(2) that is acquired by the Secretary or included in an amendment to the agreement under subsection (d)(4) shall be added to the Historical Park.

(f) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer the Historical Park in accordance with—

(A) this section; and

(B) the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including—

(i) the National Park System Organic Act (16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.); and

(ii) the Act of August 21, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.).

(2) GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this subsection, the Secretary, with the concurrence of the Secretary of Energy, and in consultation and collaboration with the Oak Ridge, Los Alamos and Richland Department of Energy site offices, shall complete a general management plan for the Historical Park in accordance with section 12(b) of Public Law 91–383 (commonly known as the National Park Service General Authorities Act; 16 U.S.C. 1a–7(b)).

(3) INTERPRETIVE TOURS.—The Secretary may, subject to applicable law, provide interpretive tours of historically significant Manhattan Project sites and resources in the States of Tennessee, New Mexico, and Washington that are located outside the boundary of the Historical Park.

(4) LAND ACQUISITION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may acquire land and interests in land within the eligible areas described in subsection (c)(2) by—

(i) transfer of administrative jurisdiction from the Department of Energy by agreement between the Secretary and the Secretary of Energy;

(ii) donation; or

(iii) exchange.

(B) NO USE OF CONDEMNATION.—The Secretary may not acquire by condemnation any land or interest in land under this section or for the purposes of this section.

(5) DONATIONS; COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—

(A) FEDERAL FACILITIES.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may enter into one or more agreements with the head of a Federal agency to provide public access to, and management, interpretation, and historic preservation of, historically significant Manhattan Project resources under the jurisdiction or control of the Federal agency.

(ii) DONATIONS; COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary may accept donations from, and enter into cooperative agreements with, State governments, units of local government, tribal governments, organizations, or individuals to further the purpose of an interagency agreement entered into under clause (i) or to provide visitor services and administrative facilities within reasonable proximity to the Historical Park.

(B) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary may provide technical assistance to State, local, or tribal governments, organizations, or individuals for the management, interpretation, and historic preservation of historically significant Manhattan Project resources not included within the Historical Park.

(C) DONATIONS TO DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY.—For the purposes of this section, or for the purpose of preserving and providing access to historically significant Manhattan Project resources, the Secretary of Energy may accept, hold, administer, and use gifts, bequests, and devises (including labor and services).

(g) CLARIFICATION.—

(1) NO BUFFER ZONE CREATED.—Nothing in this section, the establishment of the Historical Park, or the management plan for the Historical Park shall be construed to create buffer zones outside of the Historical Park. That an activity can be seen and heard from within the Historical Park shall not preclude the conduct of that activity or use outside the Historical Park.

(2) NO CAUSE OF ACTION.—Nothing in this section shall constitute a cause of action with respect to activities outside or adjacent to the established boundary of the Historical Park.

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

Subtitle A—Naval Air Station Fallon, Nevada

SEC. 2901. 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. 2902. 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. 2903. WITHDRAWAL.

Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land to be transferred under section 2901 is withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including the mining laws, the mineral leasing laws, and the geothermal leasing laws, so long as the land remains under the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Navy.

Subtitle B—Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center Twentynine Palms, California

SEC. 2911. REDESIGNATION OF JOHNSON VALLEY OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREA, CALIFORNIA.

(a) REDESIGNATION.—The Johnson Valley Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area in California is hereby redesignated as the ''Johnson Valley National Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Subtitle C of title XXIX of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (division B of Public Law 113–66) is amended—

(1) in section 2942(c)(3) (127 Stat. 1037), by striking ''Johnson Valley Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area''and inserting ''Johnson Valley National Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area''; and

(2) in section 2945 (127 Stat. 1038)—

*(A) in the section heading, by inserting ''**NATIONAL**'' after ''**VALLEY**'';*

(B) in subsection (a), by inserting ''National'' after ''Valley'' in the matter preceding paragraph (1); and

(C) in subsections (b), (c), and (d), by inserting ''National'' after ''Valley'' each place it appears.

(c) RELATION TO AUTHORIZED NAVY USE.—The redesignation of the Johnson Valley Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area as the Johnson Valley National Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area does not alter or interfere with the rights and obligations of the Navy regarding the use of portions of the Recreation Area as provided in subtitle C of title XXIX of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (division B of Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 1034).

(d) REFERENCES.—Any reference in any law, regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to the Johnson Valley Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area is deemed to be a reference to the Johnson Valley National Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area.

Subtitle C—Bureau of Land Management Withdrawn Military Lands Efficiency and Savings

SEC. 2921. ELIMINATION OF TERMINATION DATE FOR PUBLIC LAND WITHDRAWALS AND RESERVATIONS UNDER MILITARY LANDS WITHDRAWAL ACT OF 1999.

(a) ELIMINATION OF TERMINATION DATE.—Section 3015(a) of the Military Lands Withdrawal Act of 1999 (title XXX of Public Law 106–65; 113 Stat. 892) is amended by striking ''shall'' the first place it appears and all that follows through the period and inserting ''shall not terminate other than by an election and determination of the Secretary of the military department concerned or until such time as the Secretary of the Interior can permanently transfer administrative jurisdiction of the lands withdrawn and reserved by this Act to the Secretary of the military department concerned.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 3016 of the Military Lands Withdrawal Act of 1999 (title XXX of Public Law 106–65; 113 Stat. 893) is repealed.

Subtitle D—Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, California

SEC. 2931. WITHDRAWAL AND RESERVATION OF PUBLIC LAND FOR NAVAL AIR WEAPONS STATION CHINA LAKE, CALIFORNIA.

(a) PERMANENT WITHDRAWAL AND RESERVATION.—Section 2979 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (division B of Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 1047) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 2979. PERMANENT WITHDRAWAL AND RESERVATION.

''The withdrawal and reservation of public land made by section 2971 shall not terminate, except pursuant to—

''(1) an election and determination by the Secretary of the Navy to relinquish the land under section 2922; or

''(2) a transfer by the Secretary of the Interior of permanent administrative jurisdiction over the land to the Secretary of the Navy.''.

(b) WITHDRAWAL AND RESERVATION OF ADDITIONAL PUBLIC LAND.—Section 2971(b) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (division B of Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 1044) is amended—

(1) by striking ''The public land'' and inserting the following:

''(1) INITIAL WITHDRAWAL.—The public land''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(2) ADDITIONAL WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the public land (including interests in land) referred to in subsection (a) also includes the approximately 26,313 acres of public land in San Bernardino County, California, identified as 'Proposed Navy Acquisition Area' (but excluding the parcel identified as 'AF Fee Simple') on the map entitled 'Cuddeback Land Area' and dated April 1, 2014, and filed in accordance with section 2912, except that the withdrawal area specifically excludes any public land included within the Grass Valley Wilderness and all private lands otherwise located within the boundaries of the withdrawal area. The Secretary of the Navy shall ensure that the owners of the excluded private land continue to have reasonable access to their private land.''.

(c) MANAGEMENT OF ADDITIONAL PUBLIC LAND.—Section 2973 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (division B of Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 1045) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(c) ADDITIONAL MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS FOR CERTAIN LANDS.—Subject to existing laws and to the extent possible without compromising mission readiness, the Secretary of the Navy shall manage the additional lands withdrawn by section 2971(b)(2) to protect existing historic, economic, cultural, recreational, hunting, and scientific features and uses, including access to existing roadways and trails.''.

Subtitle E—White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico

SEC. 2941. ADDITIONAL WITHDRAWAL AND RESERVATION OF PUBLIC LAND TO SUPPORT WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE, NEW MEXICO.

Section 2951(b) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (division B of Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 1039) is amended—

(1) by striking ''The Federal land'' and inserting the following:

''(1) INITIAL WITHDRAWAL.—The Federal land''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(2) NORTHERN EXTENSION AREA.—The Federal land referred to in subsection (a) also includes the Federal land under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management located beneath the boundaries of the Special Use Airspace Areas designated as R-5107C and R-5107H for White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico, as described in Federal Aviation Administration Order JO 7400.8W dated February 16, 2014.''.

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 2015 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 15-D-613, Emergency Operations Center, Y-12 National Security Complex, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, $2,000,000.

Project 15-D-612, Emergency Operations Center, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, California, $2,000,000.

Project 15-D-611, Emergency Operations Center, Sandia National Laboratories, New Mexico, $4,000,000.

Project 15-D-302, TA-55 Reinvestment Project Phase III, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico, $16,062,000.

Project 15-D-301, High Explosive Science and Engineering Facility, Pantex Plant, Amarillo, Texas, $11,800,000.

Project 15-D-904, NRF Overpack Storage Expansion 3, Naval Reactors Facility, Idaho, $400,000.

Project 15-D-903, KL Fire System Upgrade, Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory, Schenectady, New York, $600,000.

Project 15-D-902, KS Engineroom Team Trainer Facility, Kesselring Site, West Milton, New York, $1,500,000.

Project 15-D-901, KS Central Office and Prototype Staff Building, Kesselring Site, West Milton, New York, $24,000,000.

SEC. 3102. DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Energy for fiscal year 2015 for defense environmental cleanup activities 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, for defense environmental cleanup activities, the following new plant projects:

Project 15–D–401, KW Basin Sludge Removal Project, Hanford, Washington, $26,290,000.

Project 15–D–402, Saltstone Disposal Unit #6, Savannah River Site, Aiken, South Carolina, $34,642,000.

Project 15–D–405, Sludge Processing Facility Build Out, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, $4,200,000.

Project 15–D–406, Hexavalent Chromium Pump and Treatment Remedy Project, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico, $28,600,000.

Project 15–D–409, Low Activity Waste Pretreatment System, Hanford, Washington, $23,000,000.

SEC. 3103. OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Energy for fiscal year 2015 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 2015 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. DESIGN AND USE OF PROTOTYPES OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS FOR INTELLIGENCE PURPOSES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a) of section 4509 of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2660) is amended to read as follows:

''(a) PROTOTYPES.—(1) Not later than the date on which the President submits to Congress under section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, the budget for fiscal year 2016, the directors of the national security laboratories shall jointly develop a multiyear plan to design and build prototypes of nuclear weapons to further intelligence estimates with respect to foreign nuclear weapons activities and capabilities.

''(2) Not later than the date on which the President submits to Congress under section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, the budget for an even-numbered fiscal year occurring after fiscal year 2017, the directors shall jointly develop an update to the plan developed under paragraph (1).

''(3)(A) The directors shall jointly submit to the Secretary of Energy the plan and each update developed under paragraphs (1) and (2), respectively.

''(B) Not later than 30 days after the date on which the directors submit the plan and each update under subparagraph (A), the Secretary of Energy shall submit to the congressional defense committees such plan and each such update, without change.

''(4)(A) The Secretary, in coordination with the directors of the nuclear weapons laboratories, shall carry out the plan developed under paragraph (1), including the updates to the plan developed under paragraph (2).

''(B) The Secretary may determine the manner in which the designing and building of prototypes of nuclear weapons is carried out under such plan.

''(C) The Secretary shall promptly submit to the congressional defense committees written notification of any changes the Secretary makes to such plan pursuant to subparagraph (B), including justifications for such changes.''.

(b) MATTERS INCLUDED.—Such section is further amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (c); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (a) the following new subsection:

''(b) MATTERS INCLUDED.—(1) The directors shall ensure that the plan developed and updated under subsection (a) provides increased information upon which to base intelligence assessments and emphasizes the competencies of the national security laboratories with respect to designing and building prototypes of nuclear weapons.

''(2) To carry out paragraph (1), the plan developed and updated under subsection (a) shall include the following:

''(A) Design and system engineering activities of full-scale engineering prototypes (using surrogate special nuclear materials), including weaponization features as required.

''(B) Design, system engineering, and experimental testing (using surrogate special nuclear materials) of above-ground experiment test hardware.

''(C) Design and system engineering of scaled or subcomponent experimental test articles (using special nuclear materials) for conducting experiments at the Nevada National Security Site.''.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Subsection (c) of such section, as redesignated by subsection (b), is amended by striking ''subsection (a), the Administrator'' and inserting ''this section, the Secretary''.

SEC. 3112. AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL LEVELS OF NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION.

(a) FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT PERSONNEL LEVELS.—Subsection (a) of section 3241A of the National Nuclear Security Administration Act (50 U.S.C. 2441a) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking ''2014'' and inserting ''2015''; and

(B) by striking ''1,825'' and inserting ''1,650''; and

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by striking ''2015'' and inserting ''2016''; and

(B) by striking ''1,825'' and inserting ''1,650''.

(b) DEFINITION.—Such section is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(e) OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR EMPLOYEES.—In this section, the term 'Office of the Administrator', with respect to the employees of the Administration, includes employees whose funding is derived from an account of the Administration titled 'Federal Salaries and Expenses'.''.

SEC. 3113. COST CONTAINMENT FOR URANIUM CAPABILITIES REPLACEMENT PROJECT.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the April 2010 Nuclear Posture Review, a February 2011 letter from the President to the Senate, and many other policy statements and documents have identified the Uranium Capabilities Replacement Project as a critical nuclear modernization priority;

(2) the failure of the Department of Energy and the National Nuclear Security Administration to successfully and efficiently execute and oversee the Uranium Capabilities Replacement Project undermines national security and jeopardizes the long-term credibility of the nuclear deterrent;

(3) the April 8, 2014, testimony of the Acting Administrator for Nuclear Security that ''close to half'' of the $1,200,000,000 taxpayers have spent on the design of such project has been wasted is a grievous misuse of limited taxpayer funds, and the appropriate officials of the Federal Government and contractors must be held accountable;

(4) the uranium capabilities and modern infrastructure that are to be provided by all three phases of the Uranium Capabilities Replacement Project are critical to national security and Congress fully supports efforts to deliver all of these capabilities efficiently and expeditiously;

(5) focused attention and robust leadership from the highest levels of the executive branch and Congress are required to ensure that such project delivers such critical national security capabilities; and

(6) the Secretary of Energy and the Administrator for Nuclear Security must ensure that lines of responsibility, authority, and accountability for such project are clear going forward.

(b) COST AND OVERSIGHT OF PROJECT.—Section 3123 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2178), as amended by section 3126 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 1063), is amended—

(1) by amending subsection (d) to read as follows:

''(d) COST OF PHASE I.—

''(1) LIMITATION.—The total cost of Phase I under subsection (a) of the project referred to in such subsection may not exceed $4,200,000,000.

''(2) ADJUSTMENT.—If the Secretary determines the total cost of Phase I will exceed the amount set forth in paragraph (1), the Secretary may adjust such amount if, by not later than March 1, 2015, the Secretary submits to the congressional defense committees a detailed justification for such adjustment, including—

''(A) the amount of the adjustment and the proposed total cost of Phase I;

''(B) a detailed justification for such adjustment, including a description of the changes that would be required to the project referred to in subsection (a) if Phase I were to not exceed the total cost set forth in paragraph (1);

''(C) a detailed description of the actions taken to hold appropriate contractors, employees of contractors, and employees of the Federal Government accountable for the repeated failures within the project;

''(D) a description of the clear lines of responsibility, authority, and accountability for the project as the project continues, including descriptions of the roles and responsibilities for each key Federal and contractor position; and

''(E) a detailed description of the structural reforms planned or implemented by the Secretary to ensure Phase I is executed on time and on schedule.

''(3) ANNUAL CERTIFICATION.—Not later than March 1 of each year through 2025, the Secretary shall certify in writing to the congressional defense committees and the Secretary of Defense that Phase I under subsection (a) of the project referred to in such subsection will meet—

''(A) the total cost set forth in paragraph (1) (as adjusted pursuant to paragraph (2) if so adjusted); and

''(B) a schedule that enables, by not later than 2025—

''(i) uranium operations in building 9212 to cease; and

''(ii) uranium operations in a new facility constructed under such project to begin.

''(4) REPORT.—If the Secretary of Energy does not make a certification by March 1 of any year in which a certification is required under paragraph (3), by not later than May 1 of such year, the Chairman of the Nuclear Weapons Council shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report that identifies the resources of the Department of Energy that the Chairman determines should be redirected to enable the Department of Energy to meet the total cost and schedule described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of such paragraph.'';

(2) in subsection (e), by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(3) REPORT.—Not later than March 1, 2015, the Secretary of Energy and the Secretary of the Navy shall jointly submit to the congressional defense committees a report detailing the implementation of paragraphs (1) and (2), including—

''(A) a description of the program management, oversight, design, and other responsibilities for the project referred to in subsection (a) that are provided to the Commander of the Naval Facilities Engineering Command pursuant to paragraph (1); and

''(B) a description of the funding used by the Secretary under paragraph (2) to carry out paragraph (1).''; and

(3) by striking subsections (g) and (h).

SEC. 3114. PLUTONIUM PIT PRODUCTION CAPACITY.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) In 2008, the Department of Defense and the Department of Energy, acting through the Nuclear Weapons Council established by section 179 of title 10, United States Code, agreed on a strategy to balance cost, risk, and stockpile needs and established the requirement for the Department of Energy to produce 50 to 80 plutonium pits per year.

(2) In a memorandum of agreement dated May 3, 2010, entered into by the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Energy, the Secretaries agreed that the Department of Energy would achieve a minimum pit production capacity of 50 to 80 pits per year by 2022.

(3) The current plans of the Secretary of Energy would achieve a pit production capacity of 50 to 80 pits per year by 2031, resulting in a delay of nearly a decade as compared to the agreement described in paragraph (2).

(4) In a report dated January 14, 2014, that the Secretary of Defense submitted to Congress, the Secretary stated that ''the Department of Defense has revalidated its requirement for 50 – 80 pits per year based on the demands of stockpile modernization, the commitments to a modern physical infrastructure, and the ability to hedge against technical failure or geopolitical risk.''.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the requirement to create a modern, responsive nuclear infrastructure that includes the capability and capacity to produce, at minimum, 50 to 80 pits per year, is a national security priority;

(2) delaying creation of a modern, responsive nuclear infrastructure until the 2030s is an unacceptable risk to the nuclear deterrent and the national security of the United States; and

(3) timelines for creating certain capacities for production of plutonium pits and other nuclear weapons components must be driven by the requirement to hedge against technical and geopolitical risk and not solely by the needs of life extension programs.

(c) PIT PRODUCTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Title XLII of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2521 et seq.) is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 4218 the following new section:

''SEC. 4219. PLUTONIUM PIT PRODUCTION CAPACITY.

''(a) REQUIREMENT.—Consistent with the requirements of the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Energy shall ensure that the nuclear security enterprise—

''(1) during 2023, produces not less than 30 war reserve plutonium pits;

''(2) during 2026, produces not less than 50 war reserve plutonium pits; and

''(3) during a pilot period of not less than 90 days during 2027, demonstrates the capability to produce war reserve plutonium pits at a rate sufficient to produce 80 pits per year.

''(b) ANNUAL CERTIFICATION.—Not later than March 1, 2015, and each year thereafter through 2027, the Secretary shall certify to the congressional defense committees and the Secretary of Defense that the programs and budget of the Secretary will enable the nuclear security enterprise to meet the requirements under subsection (a).

''(c) PLAN.—If the Secretary does not make a certification by March 1 of any year in which a certification is required under subsection (b), by not later than May 1 of such year, the Chairman of the Nuclear Weapons Council shall submit to the congressional defense committees a plan to enable the nuclear security enterprise to meet the requirements under subsection (b). Such plan shall include identification of the resources of the Department of Energy that the Chairman determines should be redirected to support the plan to meet such requirements.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for the Atomic Energy Defense Act is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 4218 the following new item:

''Sec. 4219. Plutonium pit production capacity.''.

SEC. 3115. DEFINITION OF BASELINE AND THRESHOLD FOR STOCKPILE LIFE EXTENSION PROJECT.

Section 4713 of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2753) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1)(A), by adding after the period the following new sentence: ''In addition to the requirement under subparagraph (B), the cost and schedule baseline of a nuclear stockpile life extension project established under this subparagraph shall be the cost and schedule as determined by the weapon design and cost report required prior to the project entering into the development engineering phase.''; and

(2) in subsection (b)(2), by striking ''200'' and inserting ''150''.

SEC. 3116. PRODUCTION OF NUCLEAR WARHEAD FOR LONG-RANGE STANDOFF WEAPON.

(a) FIRST PRODUCTION UNIT.—The Secretary of Energy shall deliver a first production unit

for a nuclear warhead for the long-range standoff weapon by not later than September 30, 2025.

(b) PLAN.—

(1) DEVELOPMENT.—The Secretary of Energy and the Secretary of Defense shall jointly develop a plan to carry out subsection (a).

(2) SUBMISSION.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretaries shall jointly submit to the congressional defense committees the plan developed under paragraph (1).

(c) NOTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT.—

(1) NOTIFICATION.—If at any time the Secretary of Energy determines that the Secretary will not deliver a first production unit for a nuclear warhead for the long-range standoff weapon by not later than September 30, 2025, the Secretary shall notify the congressional defense committees, the Secretary of Defense, and the Commander of the United States Strategic Command of such determination, including an explanation for why the delivery will be delayed.

(2) ASSESSMENT.—If the Secretary of Energy makes a notification under paragraph (1), the Commander of the United States Strategic Command shall submit to the congressional defense committees an assessment of the delay described in the notification, including—

(A) the effects of such delay to national security and nuclear deterrence and assurance; and

(B) any mitigation options available.

(d) BRIEFING.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Commander of the United States Strategic Command, shall provide to the congressional defense committees a briefing on the justification of the long-range standoff weapon, including—

(1) why such weapon is needed, including any potential redundancies with existing weapons;

(2) the cost of such weapon; and

(3) what warhead, existing or otherwise, is planned to be used for such weapon.

SEC. 3117. DISPOSITION OF WEAPONS-USABLE PLUTONIUM.

(a) MIXED OXIDE FUEL FABRICATION FACILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Of the funds described in paragraph (2), the Secretary of Energy shall carry out construction and program support activities relating to the MOX facility.

(2) FUNDS DESCRIBED.—The funds described in this paragraph are the following:

(A) Funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2015 for the National Nuclear Security Administration for the MOX facility for construction and program support activities.

(B) Funds authorized to be appropriated for a fiscal year prior to fiscal year 2015 for the National Nuclear Security Administration for the MOX facility for construction and program support activities that are unobligated as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall seek to enter into a contract with a federally funded research and development center to conduct a study to assess and validate the analysis of the Secretary of Energy with respect to surplus weapon-grade plutonium options.

(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.

(c) REPORT.—

(1) PLAN.—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 (b)(1).

(2) ELEMENTS INCLUDED.—The report under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) The study conducted by the federally funded research and development center under subsection (b)(1), without change.

(B) Identification of the alternatives to the MOX facility considered by the Secretary, including a life-cycle cost analysis for each such alternative.

(C) Identification of the portions of such life cycle cost analyses that are common to all such alternatives.

(D) Discussion on continuation of the MOX facility, including a future funding profile or a detailed discussion of selected alternatives determined appropriate by the Secretary for such discussion.

(E) Discussion of the issues regarding implementation of such selected alternatives, including all regulatory and public acceptance issues, including interactions with affected States.

(F) Explanation of how the alternatives to the MOX facility conform with the Plutonium Disposition Agreement, and if an alternative does not so conform, what measures must be taken to ensure conformance.

(G) Identification of steps the Secretary would have to take to close out all MOX facility related activities, as well as the associated cost.

(H) Any other matters the Secretary determines appropriate.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''MOX facility'' means the mixed-oxide fuel fabrication facility at the Savannah River Site, Aiken, South Carolina.

(2) The term ''Plutonium Disposition Agreement'' means the Agreement Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Russian Federation Concerning the Management and Disposition of Plutonium Designated As No Longer Required for Defense Purposes and Related Cooperation, as amended.

(3) The term ''program support activities'' means activities that support the design, long-lead equipment procurement, and site preparation of the MOX facility.

SEC. 3118. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR FOR NUCLEAR SECURITY.

(a) LIMITATION.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2015 by section 3101 and available for the Office of the Administrator as specified in the funding table in section 4701, or otherwise made available for that Office for that fiscal year, not more than 75 percent may be obligated or expended until—

(1) the President transmits to Congress the matters required to be transmitted during 2015 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—

(A) required to be transmitted during 2015 under section 1043 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112-81; 125 Stat. 1576); and

(B) with respect to which the Secretary of Energy is responsible;

(3) the Secretary 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 report required to be submitted during 2015 under section 3122(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112-81; 125 Stat. 1710); and

(4) the Administrator for Nuclear Security submits to the congressional defense committees the detailed report on the stockpile stewardship, management, and infrastructure plan required to be submitted during 2015 under section 4203(b)(2) of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2523(b)(2)).

(b) OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''Office of the Administrator'', with respect to accounts of the National Nuclear Security Administration, includes any account from which funds are derived for ''Federal Salaries and Expenses''.

SEC. 3119. ADDITIONAL LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR FOR NUCLEAR SECURITY.

(a) LIMITATION.—In addition to the limitation in section 3118, of the funds authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2015 by section 3101 and available for the Office of the Administrator as specified in the funding table in section 4701, or otherwise made available for that Office for that fiscal year, not more than 90 percent may be obligated or expended until the date on which the Administrator for Nuclear Security submits to the congressional defense committees a report on the efficiencies proposed by the study titled ''2012 Joint DOE/DoD Study on Potential NNSA Management and Work Force Prioritization Efficiencies'' conducted jointly by the Administrator and the Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation. Such report shall include details on how the Administrator will carry out during fiscal year 2015 each efficiency measure proposed by such joint study.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than March 1, 2015, the Nuclear Weapons Council established by section 179 of title 10, United States Code, shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report that includes the following:

(1) The efficiencies that the Council recommends the Administrator to carry out during fiscal year 2016.

(2) An assessment by the Council of—

(A) the report submitted by the Administrator under subsection (a)(1) of section 3123 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1711);

(B) the report submitted by the Comptroller General of the United States under subsection (b) of such section; and

(C) each of the matters described in subparagraphs (A) through (E) of subsection (a)(2) of such section.

(c) OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''Office of the Administrator'', with respect to accounts of the National Nuclear Security Administration, includes any account from which funds are derived for ''Federal Salaries and Expenses''.

SEC. 3120. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR NONPROLIFERATION ACTIVITIES BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

(a) LIMITATION.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2015 for the National Nuclear Security Administration may be used for any contact, cooperation, or transfer of technology between the United States and the Russian Federation until the Secretary of Energy, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense, certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that—

(1) the armed forces of the Russian Federation are no longer illegally occupying Ukrainian territory;

(2) the Russian Federation is respecting the sovereignty of all Ukrainian territory;

(3) the Russian Federation is no longer acting inconsistently with the INF Treaty; and

(4) the Russian Federation is in compliance with the CFE Treaty and has lifted its suspension of Russian observance of its treaty obligations.

(b) WAIVER.—The Secretary of Energy may waive the limitation in subsection (a) if—

(1) the Secretary of Energy, in coordination with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense, submits to the appropriate congressional committees—

(A) a notification that such a waiver is in the national security interests of the United States and a description of the national security interests covered by the waiver; and

(B) a report explaining why the Secretary of Energy cannot make a certification for such under subsection (a); and

(2) a period of 30 days has elapsed following the date on which the Secretary submits the information in the report under paragraph (1)(B).

(c) EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN MILITARY BASES.—The certification requirement specified in paragraph (1) of subsection (a) shall not apply to military bases of the Russian Federation in Ukraine's Crimean peninsula operating in accordance with its 1997 agreement on the Status and Conditions of the Black Sea Fleet Stationing on the Territory of Ukraine.

(d) APPLICATION.—The limitation in subsection (a) applies with respect to funds described in such subsection that are unobligated as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the following:

(A) The congressional defense committees.

(B) The Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(2) The term ''CFE Treaty'' means the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe, signed at Paris November 19, 1990, and entered into force July 17, 1992.

(3) The term ''INF Treaty'' means the Treaty Between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles, commonly referred to as the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty, signed at Washington December 8, 1987, and entered into force June 1, 1988.

SEC. 3121. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR DEFENSE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION ACTIVITIES AT SITES IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

(a) LIMITATION.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2015 for defense nuclear nonproliferation activities may be obligated or expended for such activities at sites in the Russian Federation until a period of 30 days has elapsed following the date on which the Secretary of Energy certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that such sites are not actively engaged in Russian nuclear weapons, intelligence, or defense activities.

(b) WAIVER.—The President, without delegation, may waive the limitation in subsection (a) if a period of 30 days has elapsed following the date on which the President submits to the appropriate congressional committees—

(1) notification that such a waiver is in the national security interest of the United States; and

(2) certification that none of the funds described in subsection (a) will be contributed to the nuclear weapons program of Russia.

(c) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the following:

(1) The congressional defense committees.

(2) The Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

Subtitle C—Plans and Reports

SEC. 3131. COST ESTIMATION AND PROGRAM EVALUATION BY NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION.

Section 3221(h) of the National Nuclear Security Administration Act (50 U.S.C. 2411) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(3) ADMINISTRATION.—The term 'Administration', with respect to any authority, duty, or responsibility provided by this section, does not include the Office of Naval Reactors.''.

SEC. 3132. ANALYSIS AND REPORT ON W88 ALT 370 PROGRAM HIGH EXPLOSIVES OPTIONS.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Navy, the Administrator for Nuclear Security, and the Chairman of the Nuclear Weapons Council shall jointly submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the W88 Alt 370 program that contains analyses of the costs, benefits, risks, and feasibility of each of the following options:

(1) Incorporating a refresh of the conventional high explosives of the W88 warhead as part of such program.

(2) Not incorporating such a refresh as part of such program.

(b) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The report under subsection (a) shall include, for each option described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a), an analysis of the following:

(1) Near-term and lifecycle cost estimates, including costs to both the Navy and the National Nuclear Security Administration.

(2) Potential cost avoidance.

(3) Operational effects to the Navy and to the capacity and throughput of the nuclear security enterprise (as defined in section 4002 of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2501) of the National Nuclear Security Administration.

(4) The expected longevity of the W88 warhead.

(5) Near-term and long-term safety and security risks and potential risk-mitigation measures.

(6) Any other matters the Secretary, the Administrator, or the Chairman considers appropriate.

SEC. 3133. ANALYSIS OF EXISTING FACILITIES.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator for Nuclear Security shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report containing an analysis of using or modifying existing facilities across the nuclear security enterprise (as defined in section 4002 of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2501)) to support the plutonium strategy of the National Nuclear Security Administration.

(b) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The report under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An analysis of the costs, benefits, cost-savings, risks, and effects of using or modifying existing facilities of the nuclear security enterprise as compared to the current plan of the Administrator for supporting the plutonium strategy of the Administration, including all phases of the plan.

(2) Such other matters as the Administrator determines appropriate.

Subtitle D—Other Matters

SEC. 3141. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE ACT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 4002(3) of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2501(3)) is amended by striking ''Executive Order No. 12333 of December 4, 1981 (50 U.S.C. 401 note), Executive Order No. 12958 of April 17, 1995 (50 U.S.C. 435 note),'' and inserting ''Executive Order No. 12333 of December 4, 1981 (50 U.S.C. 3001 note), Executive Order No. 12958 of April 17, 1995 (50 U.S.C. 3161 note), Executive Order No. 13526 of December 29, 2009 (50 U.S.C. 3161 note),''.

(b) MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE.—Section 4102(b)(3) of such Act (50 U.S.C. 2512(b)(3)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''for improving the'';

(2) in subparagraph (A), by inserting ''for improving the'' before ''governance''; and

(3) in subparagraph (B), by inserting ''relating to'' before ''any other''.

(c) STOCKPILE STEWARDSHIP.—Section 4203(d)(4)(A)(i) of such Act (50 U.S.C. 2523(d)(4)(A)(i)) is amended by striking ''50 U.S.C. 404a'' and inserting ''50 U.S.C. 3043''.

(d) REPORTS ON STOCKPILE.—Section 4205(b)(2) of such Act (50 U.S.C. 2525(b)(2)) is amended by striking ''commander'' and inserting ''Commander''.

(e) ADVICE ON RELIABILITY OF STOCKPILE.—Section 4218 of such Act (50 U.S.C. 2538) is amended—

(1) in subsection (d), by striking ''commander'' and inserting ''Commander''; and

(2) in subsection (e)(1), by striking ''representatives'' and inserting ''a representative''.

(f) DISPOSITION OF CERTAIN PLUTONIUM.—Section 4306 of such Act (50 U.S.C. 2566) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(6)(C), by striking ''paragraph (A)'' and inserting ''subparagraph (A)'';

(2) in subsection (c)(2), by striking ''2002'' and inserting ''2002,''; and

(3) in subsection (d)(3), by inserting ''of Energy'' after ''Department''.

(g) LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS IN RELATION TO F-CANYON FACILITY.—Section 4454 of such Act (50 U.S.C. 2638) is amended in paragraphs (1) and (2) by inserting ''of'' after ''assessment''.

(h) INSPECTIONS OF CERTAIN FACILITIES.—Section 4501(a) of such Act (50 U.S.C. 2651(a)) is amended by striking ''nuclear weapons facility'' and inserting ''national security laboratory or nuclear weapons production facility''.

(i) NOTICE RELATING TO CERTAIN FAILURES.—Section 4505 of such Act (50 U.S.C. 2656) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by striking the subsection heading and inserting the following: ''SIGNIFICANT ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE LOSSES''; and

(2) in subsection (e)(2), by striking ''50 U.S.C. 413'' and inserting ''50 U.S.C. 3091''.

(j) REVIEW OF CERTAIN DOCUMENTS BEFORE DECLASSIFICATION AND RELEASE.—Section 4521(b) of such Act (50 U.S.C. 2671(b)) is amended by striking ''Executive Order 12958'' and inserting ''Executive Order No. 13526 (50 U.S.C. 3161 note)''.

(k) PROTECTION AGAINST RELEASE OF RESTRICTED DATA.—Section 4522 of such Act (50 U.S.C. 2672) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''Executive Order No. 12958 (50 U.S.C. 435 note)'' and inserting ''Executive Order No. 13526 (50 U.S.C. 3161 note)'';

(2) in subsection (b)(1), by striking ''Executive Order No. 12958'' and inserting ''Executive Order No. 13526'';

(3) in subsection (f)(2), by striking ''Executive Order No. 12958'' and inserting ''Executive Order No. 13526''.

(l) IDENTIFICATION OF DECLASSIFICATION ACTIVITIES IN BUDGET MATERIALS.—Section 4525(a) of such Act (50 U.S.C. 2675(a)) is amended by striking ''Executive Order No. 12958 (50 U.S.C. 435 note)'' and inserting ''Executive Order No. 13526 (50 U.S.C. 3161 note)''.

(m) WORKFORCE RESTRUCTURING PLAN.—Section 4604(f)(3) of such Act (50 U.S.C. 2704(f)(3)) is amended by striking ''Nevada and'' and inserting ''Nevada, and''.

(n) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Section 4709(b) of such Act (50 U.S.C. 2749(b)) is amended by striking ''athorization'' and inserting ''authorization''.

(o) TRANSFER OF DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP FUNDS.—Section 4710(b)(3)(B) of such Act (50 U.S.C. 2750(b)(3)(B)) is amended by striking ''management'' and inserting ''cleanup''.

(p) RESTRICTION ON USE OF FUNDS TO PAY CERTAIN PENALTIES.—Section 4722 of such Act (50 U.S.C. 2762) is amended—

(1) by inserting an em dash after ''Department of Energy if'';

(2) by realigning paragraphs (1) and (2) so as to be indented two ems from the left margin; and

(3) in paragraph (1), by striking '', or'' and inserting ''; or''.

(q) RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT BY CERTAIN FACILITIES.—Section 4832(a) of such Act (50 U.S.C. 2812(a)) is amended by striking ''for Nuclear Security''.

(r) REPORT ON HANFORD TANK SAFETY.—Section 4441 of such Act (50 U.S.C. 2621) is amended by striking subsection (d).

(s) CRITICAL TECHNOLOGY PARTNERSHIPS.—Section 4813(a) of such Act (50 U.S.C. 2794(a)) is amended by striking ''that atomic energy defense activities research on, and development of, any dual-use critical technology'' and inserting ''that research on and development of dual-use critical technology carried out through atomic energy defense activities''.

(t) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for such Act is amended by striking the item relating to section 4710 and inserting the following:

''Sec. 4710. Transfer of defense environmental cleanup funds.''.

SEC. 3142. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION ACT.

(a) STATUS OF CERTAIN PERSONNEL.—Section 3220(c) of the National Nuclear Security Administration Act (50 U.S.C. 2410(c)) is amended—

(1) by inserting an em dash after ''activities between'';

(2) by realigning paragraphs (1) and (2) so as to be indented two ems from the left margin; and

(3) in paragraph (1), by striking '', and'' and inserting ''; and''.

(b) CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT OF CERTAIN PROGRAMS.—Section 3236(a)(2)(B)(iv) of such Act (50 U.S.C. 2426(a)(2)(B)(iv)) is amended—

(1) by inserting an em dash after ''program for'';

(2) by realigning subclauses (I), (II), and (III) so as to be indented six ems from the left margin; and

(3) in subclause (I), by striking ''year,'' and inserting ''year;'' and

(4) in subclause (II), by striking '', and'' and inserting ''; and''.

TITLE XXXII—DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD

SEC. 3201. AUTHORIZATION.

There are authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2015, $30,150,000 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. INSPECTOR GENERAL OF DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD.

Subsection (a) of section 322 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2286k(a)) is amended to read as follows:

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Inspector General of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission shall serve as the Inspector General of the Board, in accordance with the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.).''.

SEC. 3203. NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES OF DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 313(b)(1)(A) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2286b(b)(1)(A)) is amended by striking ''150 full-time employees'' and inserting ''120 full-time employees''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect on October 1, 2015.

TITLE XXXIV—NAVAL PETROLEUM RESERVES

SEC. 3401. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) AMOUNT.—There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Energy $19,950,000 for fiscal year 2015 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 2015.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2015, 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, $79,790,000, of which—

(A) $65,290,000 shall remain available until expended for Academy operations;

(B) $14,500,000 shall remain available until expended for capital asset management at the Academy.

(2) For expenses necessary to support the State maritime academies, $17,650,000, 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;

(C) $11,300,000 shall remain available until expended for maintenance and repair of State maritime academy training vessels; and

(D) $350,000 shall remain available until expended for improving the monitoring of graduates' service obligation.

(3) For expenses necessary to support Maritime Administration operations and programs, $50,960,000.

(4) For expenses necessary to dispose of vessels in the National Defense Reserve Fleet, $4,800,000, to remain available until expended.

(5) 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, $186,000,000.

(6) 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, $73,100,000, of which $3,100,000 shall remain available until expended for administrative expenses of the program.

SEC. 3502. SPECIAL RULE FOR DD-17.

(a) IN GENERAL.—A vessel of the Navy transported in DD-17 (formerly known as USN-YFD-17) in the waters of the State of Alabama shall not be treated as merchandise for purposes of section 55102 of title 46, United States Code.

(b) LIMITATION.—If DD-17 (formerly known as USN-YFD-17) is sold after the date of the enactment of this Act, subsection (a) shall cease to have effect unless the purchaser of DD-17 is an eligible owner described in section 12103(b) of title 46, United States Code.

SEC. 3503. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE ROLE OF DOMESTIC MARITIME INDUSTRY IN NATIONAL SECURITY.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the United States domestic maritime industry carries hundreds of million of tons of cargo annually, supports nearly 500,000 jobs, and provides nearly 100 billion in annual economic output;

(2) the Nation's military sealift capacity will benefit from one of the fastest growing segments of the domestic trades, 14 domestic trade tankers that are on order to be constructed at United States shipyards as of February 1, 2014;

(3) the domestic trades' vessel innovations that transformed worldwide maritime commerce include the development of containerships, self-unloading vessels, articulated tug-barges, trailer barges, chemical parcel tankers, railroad-on-barge carfloats, and river flotilla towing systems;

(4) the national security benefits of the domestic maritime industry are unquestioned as the Department of Defense depends on United States domestic trades' fleet of container ships, roll-on/roll-off ships, and product tankers to carry military cargoes;

(5) the Department of Defense benefits from a robust commercial shipyard and ship repair industry and current growth in that sector is particularly important as Federal budget cuts may reduce the number of new constructed military vessels; and

(6) the domestic fleet is essential to national security and was a primary source of mariners needed to crew United States Government-owned sealift vessels activated from reserve status during Operations Enduring Freedom and Iraqi Freedom in the period 2002 through 2010.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that United States coastwise trade laws promote a strong domestic trade maritime industry, which supports the national security and economic vitality of the United States and the efficient operation of the United States transportation system.

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 2015 Request	House Authorized
	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY		
	FIXED WING		
002	UTILITY F/W AIRCRAFT	13,617	13,617
003	AERIAL COMMON SENSOR (ACS) (MIP)	185,090	185,090

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2015 Request	House Authorized
004	MQ–1 UAV	190,581	239,581
	Extended range modifications Per Army UFR		[49,000]
005	RQ–11 (RAVEN)	3,964	3,964
	ROTARY		
006	HELICOPTER, LIGHT UTILITY (LUH)	416,617	416,617
007	AH–64 APACHE BLOCK IIIA REMAN	494,009	494,009
008	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	157,338	157,338
012	UH–60 BLACKHAWK M MODEL (MYP)	1,237,001	1,335,401
	ARNG Modernization–6 additional UH–60M aircraft		[98,400]
013	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	132,138	132,138
014	CH–47 HELICOPTER	892,504	892,504
015	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	102,361	102,361
	MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT		
016	MQ–1 PAYLOAD (MIP)	26,913	26,913
018	GUARDRAIL MODS (MIP)	14,182	14,182
019	MULTI SENSOR ABN RECON (MIP)	131,892	131,892
020	AH–64 MODS	181,869	181,869
021	CH–47 CARGO HELICOPTER MODS (MYP)	32,092	32,092
022	UTILITY/CARGO AIRPLANE MODS	15,029	15,029
023	UTILITY HELICOPTER MODS	76,515	83,315
	ARNG Modernization-UH–60A to UH–60L conversions		[6,800]
025	NETWORK AND MISSION PLAN	114,182	114,182
026	COMMS, NAV SURVEILLANCE	115,795	115,795
027	GATM ROLLUP	54,277	54,277
028	RQ–7 UAV MODS	125,380	125,380
	GROUND SUPPORT AVIONICS		
029	AIRCRAFT SURVIVABILITY EQUIPMENT	66,450	98,850
	Army requested realignment		[32,400]
030	SURVIVABILITY CM		7,800
	Army requested realignment		[7,800]
031	CMWS	107,364	60,364
	Army requested reduction		[–47,000]
	OTHER SUPPORT		
032	AVIONICS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	6,847	6,847
033	COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT	29,231	29,231
034	AIRCREW INTEGRATED SYSTEMS	48,081	48,081
035	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL	127,232	127,232
036	INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	1,203	1,203
037	LAUNCHER, 2.75 ROCKET	2,931	2,931
	TOTAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY	**5,102,685**	**5,250,085**
	MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY		
	SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILE SYSTEM		
002	LOWER TIER AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE (AMD)	110,300	110,300
003	MSE MISSILE	384,605	384,605
	AIR-TO-SURFACE MISSILE SYSTEM		
004	HELLFIRE SYS SUMMARY	4,452	4,452
	ANTI-TANK/ASSAULT MISSILE SYS		
005	JAVELIN (AAWS-M) SYSTEM SUMMARY	77,668	77,668
006	TOW 2 SYSTEM SUMMARY	50,368	50,368
007	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	19,984	19,984
008	GUIDED MLRS ROCKET (GMLRS)	127,145	127,145
009	MLRS REDUCED RANGE PRACTICE ROCKETS (RRPR)	21,274	21,274
	MODIFICATIONS		
012	PATRIOT MODS	131,838	131,838
013	STINGER MODS	1,355	1,355
014	AVENGER MODS	5,611	5,611
015	ITAS/TOW MODS	19,676	19,676
016	MLRS MODS	10,380	10,380
017	HIMARS MODIFICATIONS	6,008	6,008
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		
018	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	36,930	36,930
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES		
019	AIR DEFENSE TARGETS	3,657	3,657
020	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (MISSILES)	1,522	1,522
021	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT	4,710	4,710
	TOTAL MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY	**1,017,483**	**1,017,483**
	PROCUREMENT OF W&TCV, ARMY		
	TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES		
001	STRYKER VEHICLE	385,110	385,110
	MODIFICATION OF TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES		
002	STRYKER (MOD)	39,683	89,683
	Unfunded requirement-Fourth DVH Brigade Set		[50,000]
003	FIST VEHICLE (MOD)	26,759	26,759
004	BRADLEY PROGRAM (MOD)	107,506	107,506
005	HOWITZER, MED SP FT 155MM M109A6 (MOD)	45,411	45,411
006	PALADIN INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT (PIM)	247,400	247,400
007	IMPROVED RECOVERY VEHICLE (M88A2 HERCULES)	50,451	50,451
008	ASSAULT BRIDGE (MOD)	2,473	2,473
009	ASSAULT BREACHER VEHICLE	36,583	36,583
010	M88 FOV MODS	1,975	73,975

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2015 Request	House Authorized
	Unfunded requirement-Industrial Base Initiative		[72,000]
011	JOINT ASSAULT BRIDGE	49,462	49,462
012	M1 ABRAMS TANK (MOD)	237,023	237,023
013	ABRAMS UPGRADE PROGRAM		120,000
	Industrial Base initiative		[120,000]
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES		
014	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (TCV-WTCV)	6,478	6,478
	WEAPONS & OTHER COMBAT VEHICLES		
016	MORTAR SYSTEMS	5,012	5,012
017	XM320 GRENADE LAUNCHER MODULE (GLM)	28,390	28,390
018	COMPACT SEMI-AUTOMATIC SNIPER SYSTEM	148	148
019	CARBINE	29,366	20,616
	Army requested realignment		[–8,750]
021	COMMON REMOTELY OPERATED WEAPONS STATION	8,409	8,409
022	HANDGUN	3,957	1,957
	Funding ahead of need		[–2,000]
	MOD OF WEAPONS AND OTHER COMBAT VEH		
024	M777 MODS	18,166	18,166
025	M4 CARBINE MODS	3,446	6,446
	Army requested realignment		[3,000]
026	M2 50 CAL MACHINE GUN MODS	25,296	25,296
027	M249 SAW MACHINE GUN MODS	5,546	5,546
028	M240 MEDIUM MACHINE GUN MODS	4,635	2,635
	Army requested realignment		[–2,000]
029	SNIPER RIFLES MODIFICATIONS	4,079	4,079
030	M119 MODIFICATIONS	72,718	72,718
031	M16 RIFLE MODS	1,952	0
	Army requested realignment		[–1,952]
032	MORTAR MODIFICATION	8,903	8,903
033	MODIFICATIONS LESS THAN $5.0M (WOCV-WTCV)	2,089	2,089
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES		
034	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (WOCV-WTCV)	2,005	2,005
035	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (WOCV-WTCV)	8,911	8,911
036	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	414	414
037	SMALL ARMS EQUIPMENT (SOLDIER ENH PROG)	1,682	1,682
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF W&TCV, ARMY	**1,471,438**	**1,701,736**
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY		
	SMALL/MEDIUM CAL AMMUNITION		
001	CTG, 5.56MM, ALL TYPES	34,943	34,943
002	CTG, 7.62MM, ALL TYPES	12,418	12,418
003	CTG, HANDGUN, ALL TYPES	9,655	8,155
	Funding ahead of need		[–1,500]
004	CTG, .50 CAL, ALL TYPES	29,304	29,304
006	CTG, 25MM, ALL TYPES	8,181	8,181
007	CTG, 30MM, ALL TYPES	52,667	52,667
008	CTG, 40MM, ALL TYPES	40,904	40,904
	MORTAR AMMUNITION		
009	60MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES	41,742	41,742
010	81MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES	42,433	42,433
011	120MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES	39,365	39,365
	TANK AMMUNITION		
012	CARTRIDGES, TANK, 105MM AND 120MM, ALL TYPES	101,900	101,900
	ARTILLERY AMMUNITION		
013	ARTILLERY CARTRIDGES, 75MM & 105MM, ALL TYPES	37,455	37,455
014	ARTILLERY PROJECTILE, 155MM, ALL TYPES	47,023	47,023
015	PROJ 155MM EXTENDED RANGE M982	35,672	35,672
016	ARTILLERY PROPELLANTS, FUZES AND PRIMERS, ALL	94,010	74,010
	Precision Guided Kits Schedule Delay		[–20,000]
	ROCKETS		
019	SHOULDER LAUNCHED MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES	945	945
020	ROCKET, HYDRA 70, ALL TYPES	27,286	27,286
	OTHER AMMUNITION		
021	DEMOLITION MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES	22,899	22,899
022	GRENADES, ALL TYPES	22,751	22,751
023	SIGNALS, ALL TYPES	7,082	7,082
024	SIMULATORS, ALL TYPES	11,638	11,638
	MISCELLANEOUS		
025	AMMO COMPONENTS, ALL TYPES	3,594	3,594
027	CAD/PAD ALL TYPES	5,430	5,430
028	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION (AMMO)	8,337	8,337
029	AMMUNITION PECULIAR EQUIPMENT	14,906	14,906
030	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION (AMMO)	14,349	14,349
031	CLOSEOUT LIABILITIES	111	111
	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT		
032	PROVISION OF INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	148,092	146,192
	Unjustified request		[–1,900]
033	CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS DEMILITARIZATION	113,881	113,881
034	ARMS INITIATIVE	2,504	2,504
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY	**1,031,477**	**1,008,077**
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY		

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2015 Request	House Authorized
	TACTICAL VEHICLES		
001	TACTICAL TRAILERS/DOLLY SETS	7,987	7,987
002	SEMITRAILERS, FLATBED:	160	160
004	JOINT LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE	164,615	164,615
005	FAMILY OF MEDIUM TACTICAL VEH (FMTV)		50,000
	Additional FMTVs – Industrial Base initiative		[50,000]
006	FIRETRUCKS & ASSOCIATED FIREFIGHTING EQUIP	8,415	8,415
007	FAMILY OF HEAVY TACTICAL VEHICLES (FHTV)	28,425	78,425
	Additional HEMTT ESP Vehicles-Industrial Base initiative		[50,000]
008	PLS ESP	89,263	89,263
013	TACTICAL WHEELED VEHICLE PROTECTION KITS	38,226	38,226
014	MODIFICATION OF IN SVC EQUIP	91,173	83,173
	Early to need		[–8,000]
015	MINE-RESISTANT AMBUSH-PROTECTED (MRAP) MODS	14,731	14,731
	NON-TACTICAL VEHICLES		
016	HEAVY ARMORED SEDAN	175	175
017	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES	1,338	1,338
018	NONTACTICAL VEHICLES, OTHER	11,101	11,101
	COMM—JOINT COMMUNICATIONS		
019	WIN-T—GROUND FORCES TACTICAL NETWORK	763,087	638,087
	Unobligated balances		[–125,000]
020	SIGNAL MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	21,157	21,157
021	JOINT INCIDENT SITE COMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITY	7,915	7,915
022	JCSE EQUIPMENT (USREDCOM)	5,440	5,440
	COMM—SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS		
023	DEFENSE ENTERPRISE WIDEBAND SATCOM SYSTEMS	118,085	118,085
024	TRANSPORTABLE TACTICAL COMMAND COMMUNICATIONS	13,999	13,999
025	SHF TERM	6,494	6,494
026	NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (SPACE)	1,635	1,635
027	SMART-T (SPACE)	13,554	13,554
028	GLOBAL BRDCST SVC—GBS	18,899	18,899
029	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (TAC SAT)	2,849	2,849
030	ENROUTE MISSION COMMAND (EMC)	100,000	100,000
	COMM—COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS		
033	JOINT TACTICAL RADIO SYSTEM	175,711	125,711
	Unobligated balances		[–50,000]
034	MID-TIER NETWORKING VEHICULAR RADIO (MNVR)	9,692	4,692
	Unobligated balances		[–5,000]
035	RADIO TERMINAL SET, MIDS LVT(2)	17,136	17,136
037	AMC CRITICAL ITEMS—OPA2	22,099	22,099
038	TRACTOR DESK	3,724	3,724
039	SPIDER APLA REMOTE CONTROL UNIT	969	969
040	SOLDIER ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM COMM/ELECTRONICS	294	294
041	TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS AND PROTECTIVE SYSTEM	24,354	24,354
042	UNIFIED COMMAND SUITE	17,445	17,445
043	RADIO, IMPROVED HF (COTS) FAMILY	1,028	1,028
044	FAMILY OF MED COMM FOR COMBAT CASUALTY CARE	22,614	22,614
	COMM—INTELLIGENCE COMM		
046	CI AUTOMATION ARCHITECTURE	1,519	1,519
047	ARMY CA/MISO GPF EQUIPMENT	12,478	12,478
	INFORMATION SECURITY		
050	INFORMATION SYSTEM SECURITY PROGRAM-ISSP	2,113	2,113
051	COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY (COMSEC)	69,646	69,646
	COMM—LONG HAUL COMMUNICATIONS		
052	BASE SUPPORT COMMUNICATIONS	28,913	28,913
	COMM—BASE COMMUNICATIONS		
053	INFORMATION SYSTEMS	97,091	97,091
054	DEFENSE MESSAGE SYSTEM (DMS)	246	246
055	EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	5,362	5,362
056	INSTALLATION INFO INFRASTRUCTURE MOD PROGRAM	79,965	79,965
	ELECT EQUIP—TACT INT REL ACT (TIARA)		
060	JTT/CIBS-M	870	870
061	PROPHET GROUND	55,896	55,896
063	DCGS-A (MIP)	128,207	128,207
064	JOINT TACTICAL GROUND STATION (JTAGS)	5,286	5,286
065	TROJAN (MIP)	12,614	12,614
066	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (INTEL SPT) (MIP)	3,901	3,901
067	CI HUMINT AUTO REPRTING AND COLL(CHARCS)	7,392	7,392
	ELECT EQUIP—ELECTRONIC WARFARE (EW)		
068	LIGHTWEIGHT COUNTER MORTAR RADAR	24,828	24,828
070	AIR VIGILANCE (AV)	7,000	7,000
072	COUNTERINTELLIGENCE/SECURITY COUNTERMEASURES	1,285	1,285
	ELECT EQUIP—TACTICAL SURV. (TAC SURV)		
075	SENTINEL MODS	44,305	44,305
076	NIGHT VISION DEVICES	160,901	160,901
078	SMALL TACTICAL OPTICAL RIFLE MOUNTED MLRF	18,520	18,520
080	INDIRECT FIRE PROTECTION FAMILY OF SYSTEMS	68,296	68,296
081	FAMILY OF WEAPON SIGHTS (FWS)	49,205	34,205
	Early to need		[–15,000]
082	ARTILLERY ACCURACY EQUIP	4,896	4,896
083	PROFILER	3,115	3,115
084	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (FIREFINDER RADARS)	4,186	4,186

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2015 Request	House Authorized
085	JOINT BATTLE COMMAND—PLATFORM (JBC-P)	97,892	87,892
	Schedule delay		[–10,000]
086	JOINT EFFECTS TARGETING SYSTEM (JETS)	27,450	27,450
087	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (LLDR)	14,085	14,085
088	MORTAR FIRE CONTROL SYSTEM	29,040	29,040
089	COUNTERFIRE RADARS	209,050	159,050
	Excessive LRIP/concurrency costs		[–50,000]
	ELECT EQUIP—TACTICAL C2 SYSTEMS		
092	FIRE SUPPORT C2 FAMILY	13,823	13,823
095	AIR & MSL DEFENSE PLANNING & CONTROL SYS	27,374	27,374
097	LIFE CYCLE SOFTWARE SUPPORT (LCSS)	2,508	2,508
099	NETWORK MANAGEMENT INITIALIZATION AND SERVICE	21,524	21,524
100	MANEUVER CONTROL SYSTEM (MCS)	95,455	95,455
101	GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM-ARMY (GCSS-A)	118,600	118,600
102	INTEGRATED PERSONNEL AND PAY SYSTEM-ARMY (IPP	32,970	32,970
104	RECONNAISSANCE AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENT SET	10,113	10,113
	ELECT EQUIP—AUTOMATION		
105	ARMY TRAINING MODERNIZATION	9,015	9,015
106	AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING EQUIP	155,223	155,223
107	GENERAL FUND ENTERPRISE BUSINESS SYSTEMS FAM	16,581	16,581
108	HIGH PERF COMPUTING MOD PGM (HPCMP)	65,252	65,252
110	RESERVE COMPONENT AUTOMATION SYS (RCAS)	17,631	17,631
	ELECT EQUIP—AUDIO VISUAL SYS (A/V)		
112	ITEMS LESS THAN $5M (SURVEYING EQUIPMENT)	5,437	5,437
	ELECT EQUIP—SUPPORT		
113	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (C-E)	426	426
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		
114A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	3,707	3,707
	CHEMICAL DEFENSIVE EQUIPMENT		
115	FAMILY OF NON-LETHAL EQUIPMENT (FNLE)	937	937
116	BASE DEFENSE SYSTEMS (BDS)	1,930	1,930
117	CBRN DEFENSE	17,468	17,468
	BRIDGING EQUIPMENT		
119	TACTICAL BRIDGE, FLOAT-RIBBON	5,442	5,442
120	COMMON BRIDGE TRANSPORTER (CBT) RECAP	11,013	11,013
	ENGINEER (NON-CONSTRUCTION) EQUIPMENT		
121	GRND STANDOFF MINE DETECTN SYSM (GSTAMIDS)	37,649	33,249
	Early to need		[–4,400]
122	HUSKY MOUNTED DETECTION SYSTEM (HMDS)	18,545	18,545
123	ROBOTIC COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM (RCSS)	4,701	4,701
124	EOD ROBOTICS SYSTEMS RECAPITALIZATION	6,346	6,346
125	EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL EQPMT (EOD EQPMT)	15,856	15,856
126	REMOTE DEMOLITION SYSTEMS	4,485	4,485
127	$5M, COUNTERMINE EQUIPMENT	4,938	4,938
	COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
128	HEATERS AND ECU'S	9,235	9,235
130	SOLDIER ENHANCEMENT	1,677	1,677
131	PERSONNEL RECOVERY SUPPORT SYSTEM (PRSS)	16,728	16,728
132	GROUND SOLDIER SYSTEM	84,761	84,761
134	FIELD FEEDING EQUIPMENT	15,179	15,179
135	CARGO AERIAL DEL & PERSONNEL PARACHUTE SYSTEM	28,194	28,194
137	FAMILY OF ENGR COMBAT AND CONSTRUCTION SETS	41,967	41,967
138	ITEMS LESS THAN $5M (ENG SPT)	20,090	20,090
	PETROLEUM EQUIPMENT		
139	QUALITY SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT	1,435	1,435
140	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS, PETROLEUM & WATER	40,692	40,692
	MEDICAL EQUIPMENT		
141	COMBAT SUPPORT MEDICAL	46,957	46,957
	MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT		
142	MOBILE MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT SYSTEMS	23,758	23,758
143	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (MAINT EQ)	2,789	2,789
	CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT		
144	GRADER, ROAD MTZD, HVY, 6X4 (CCE)	5,827	5,827
145	SCRAPERS, EARTHMOVING	14,926	14,926
147	COMPACTOR	4,348	4,348
148	HYDRAULIC EXCAVATOR	4,938	4,938
149	TRACTOR, FULL TRACKED	34,071	34,071
150	ALL TERRAIN CRANES	4,938	4,938
151	PLANT, ASPHALT MIXING	667	667
153	ENHANCED RAPID AIRFIELD CONSTRUCTION CAPAP	14,924	14,924
154	CONST EQUIP ESP	15,933	15,933
155	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (CONST EQUIP)	6,749	6,749
	RAIL FLOAT CONTAINERIZATION EQUIPMENT		
156	ARMY WATERCRAFT ESP	10,509	10,509
157	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (FLOAT/RAIL)	2,166	2,166
	GENERATORS		
158	GENERATORS AND ASSOCIATED EQUIP	115,190	105,190
	Cost savings from new contract		[–10,000]
	MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIPMENT		
160	FAMILY OF FORKLIFTS	14,327	14,327
	TRAINING EQUIPMENT		
161	COMBAT TRAINING CENTERS SUPPORT	65,062	65,062

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2015 Request	House Authorized
162	TRAINING DEVICES, NONSYSTEM	101,295	101,295
163	CLOSE COMBAT TACTICAL TRAINER	13,406	13,406
164	AVIATION COMBINED ARMS TACTICAL TRAINER	14,440	14,440
165	GAMING TECHNOLOGY IN SUPPORT OF ARMY TRAINING	10,165	10,165
	TEST MEASURE AND DIG EQUIPMENT (TMD)		
166	CALIBRATION SETS EQUIPMENT	5,726	5,726
167	INTEGRATED FAMILY OF TEST EQUIPMENT (IFTE)	37,482	37,482
168	TEST EQUIPMENT MODERNIZATION (TEMOD)	16,061	16,061
	OTHER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
170	RAPID EQUIPPING SOLDIER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	2,380	2,380
171	PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEMS (OPA3)	30,686	30,686
172	BASE LEVEL COMMON EQUIPMENT	1,008	1,008
173	MODIFICATION OF IN-SVC EQUIPMENT (OPA–3)	98,559	83,559
	Early to need—watercraft C4ISR		[–15,000]
174	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (OTH)	1,697	1,697
175	SPECIAL EQUIPMENT FOR USER TESTING	25,394	25,394
176	AMC CRITICAL ITEMS OPA3	12,975	12,975
	OPA2		
180	INITIAL SPARES—C&E	50,032	50,032
	TOTAL OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY	**4,893,634**	**4,701,234**
	JOINT IMPR EXPLOSIVE DEV DEFEAT FUND		
	STAFF AND INFRASTRUCTURE		
004	OPERATIONS	115,058	0
	Transfer of JIEDDO to Overseas Contingency Operations		[–65,558]
	Unjustified request		[–49,500]
	TOTAL JOINT IMPR EXPLOSIVE DEV DEFEAT FUND	**115,058**	**0**
	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY		
	COMBAT AIRCRAFT		
001	EA–18G	43,547	493,547
	Additional EA–18G aircraft		[450,000]
005	JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER CV	610,652	610,652
006	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	29,400	29,400
007	JSF STOVL	1,200,410	1,200,410
008	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	143,885	143,885
009	V–22 (MEDIUM LIFT)	1,487,000	1,487,000
010	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	45,920	45,920
011	H–1 UPGRADES (UH–1Y/AH–1Z)	778,757	778,757
012	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	80,926	80,926
013	MH–60S (MYP)	210,209	210,209
015	MH–60R (MYP)	933,882	880,482
	CVN 73 Refueling and Complex Overhaul (RCOH)		[–53,400]
016	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	106,686	106,686
017	P–8A POSEIDON	2,003,327	2,003,327
018	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	48,457	48,457
019	E–2D ADV HAWKEYE	819,870	819,870
020	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	225,765	225,765
	OTHER AIRCRAFT		
023	KC–130J	92,290	92,290
026	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	37,445	37,445
027	MQ–8 UAV	40,663	40,663
	MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT		
029	EA–6 SERIES	10,993	10,993
030	AEA SYSTEMS	34,768	34,768
031	AV–8 SERIES	65,472	65,472
032	ADVERSARY	8,418	8,418
033	F–18 SERIES	679,177	679,177
034	H–46 SERIES	480	480
036	H–53 SERIES	38,159	38,159
037	SH–60 SERIES	108,850	108,850
038	H–1 SERIES	45,033	45,033
039	EP–3 SERIES	32,890	50,890
	Obsolescence issues		[5,000]
	SIGINT Architecture Modernization Common Configuration		[13,000]
040	P–3 SERIES	2,823	2,823
041	E–2 SERIES	21,208	21,208
042	TRAINER A/C SERIES	12,608	12,608
044	C–130 SERIES	40,378	40,378
045	FEWSG	640	640
046	CARGO/TRANSPORT A/C SERIES	4,635	4,635
047	E–6 SERIES	212,876	212,876
048	EXECUTIVE HELICOPTERS SERIES	71,328	71,328
049	SPECIAL PROJECT AIRCRAFT	21,317	21,317
050	T–45 SERIES	90,052	90,052
051	POWER PLANT CHANGES	19,094	19,094
052	JPATS SERIES	1,085	1,085
054	COMMON ECM EQUIPMENT	155,644	155,644
055	COMMON AVIONICS CHANGES	157,531	157,531
056	COMMON DEFENSIVE WEAPON SYSTEM	1,958	1,958
057	ID SYSTEMS	38,880	38,880
058	P–8 SERIES	29,797	29,797

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Line	Item	FY 2015 Request	House Authorized
059	MAGTF EW FOR AVIATION	14,770	14,770
060	MQ–8 SERIES	8,741	8,741
061	RQ–7 SERIES	2,542	2,542
062	V–22 (TILT/ROTOR ACFT) OSPREY	135,584	135,584
063	F–35 STOVL SERIES	285,968	285,968
064	F–35 CV SERIES	20,502	20,502
	AIRCRAFT SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		
065	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	1,229,651	1,226,651
	Program decrease		[–3,000]
	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIP & FACILITIES		
066	COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT	418,355	418,355
067	AIRCRAFT INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	23,843	23,843
068	WAR CONSUMABLES	15,939	15,939
069	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES	5,630	5,630
070	SPECIAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	65,839	65,839
071	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION	1,768	1,768
	TOTAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY	**13,074,317**	**13,485,917**
	WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY		
	MODIFICATION OF MISSILES		
001	TRIDENT II MODS	1,190,455	1,190,455
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES		
002	MISSILE INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	5,671	5,671
	STRATEGIC MISSILES		
003	TOMAHAWK	194,258	276,258
	Minimum sustaining rate increase		[82,000]
	TACTICAL MISSILES		
004	AMRAAM	32,165	22,165
	Program decrease		[–10,000]
005	SIDEWINDER	73,928	73,928
006	JSOW	130,759	130,759
007	STANDARD MISSILE	445,836	445,836
008	RAM	80,792	80,792
011	STAND OFF PRECISION GUIDED MUNITIONS (SOPGM)	1,810	1,810
012	AERIAL TARGETS	48,046	48,046
013	OTHER MISSILE SUPPORT	3,295	3,295
	MODIFICATION OF MISSILES		
014	ESSM	119,434	119,434
015	HARM MODS	111,739	111,739
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES		
016	WEAPONS INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	2,531	2,531
017	FLEET SATELLITE COMM FOLLOW-ON	208,700	199,700
	Excess to need		[–9,000]
	ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
018	ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	73,211	73,211
	TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIP		
019	SSTD	6,562	6,562
020	MK–48 TORPEDO	14,153	14,153
021	ASW TARGETS	2,515	2,515
	MOD OF TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIP		
022	MK–54 TORPEDO MODS	98,928	98,928
023	MK–48 TORPEDO ADCAP MODS	46,893	46,893
024	QUICKSTRIKE MINE	6,966	6,966
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
025	TORPEDO SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	52,670	52,670
026	ASW RANGE SUPPORT	3,795	3,795
	DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION		
027	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION	3,692	3,692
	GUNS AND GUN MOUNTS		
028	SMALL ARMS AND WEAPONS	13,240	13,240
	MODIFICATION OF GUNS AND GUN MOUNTS		
029	CIWS MODS	75,108	75,108
030	COAST GUARD WEAPONS	18,948	18,948
031	GUN MOUNT MODS	62,651	62,651
033	AIRBORNE MINE NEUTRALIZATION SYSTEMS	15,006	15,006
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		
035	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	74,188	74,188
	TOTAL WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY	**3,217,945**	**3,280,945**
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, NAVY & MC		
	NAVY AMMUNITION		
001	GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS	107,069	107,069
002	AIRBORNE ROCKETS, ALL TYPES	70,396	70,396
003	MACHINE GUN AMMUNITION	20,284	20,284
004	PRACTICE BOMBS	26,701	26,701
005	CARTRIDGES & CART ACTUATED DEVICES	53,866	53,866
006	AIR EXPENDABLE COUNTERMEASURES	59,294	59,294
007	JATOS	2,766	2,766
008	LRLAP 6″ LONG RANGE ATTACK PROJECTILE	113,092	113,092
009	5 INCH/54 GUN AMMUNITION	35,702	35,702
010	INTERMEDIATE CALIBER GUN AMMUNITION	36,475	36,475
011	OTHER SHIP GUN AMMUNITION	43,906	43,906

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Line	Item	FY 2015 Request	House Authorized
012	SMALL ARMS & LANDING PARTY AMMO	51,535	51,535
013	PYROTECHNIC AND DEMOLITION	11,652	11,652
014	AMMUNITION LESS THAN $5 MILLION	4,473	4,473
	MARINE CORPS AMMUNITION		
015	SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION	31,708	31,708
016	LINEAR CHARGES, ALL TYPES	692	692
017	40 MM, ALL TYPES	13,630	13,630
018	60MM, ALL TYPES	2,261	2,261
019	81MM, ALL TYPES	1,496	1,496
020	120MM, ALL TYPES	14,855	14,855
022	GRENADES, ALL TYPES	4,000	4,000
023	ROCKETS, ALL TYPES	16,853	16,853
024	ARTILLERY, ALL TYPES	14,772	14,772
026	FUZE, ALL TYPES	9,972	9,972
027	NON LETHALS	998	998
028	AMMO MODERNIZATION	12,319	12,319
029	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	11,178	11,178
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, NAVY & MC	**771,945**	**771,945**
	SHIPBUILDING & CONVERSION, NAVY		
	OTHER WARSHIPS		
001	CARRIER REPLACEMENT PROGRAM	1,300,000	1,300,000
002	VIRGINIA CLASS SUBMARINE	3,553,254	3,553,254
003	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	2,330,325	2,330,325
004	CVN REFUELING OVERHAULS		483,600
	CVN 73 Refueling and Complex Overhaul (RCOH)		[483,600]
006	DDG 1000	419,532	365,532
	DDG–1000		[–54,000]
007	DDG–51	2,671,415	2,671,415
008	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	134,039	134,039
009	LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP	1,427,049	977,049
	Reduction of 1 LCS		[–450,000]
009A	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		100,000
	Program requirement		[100,000]
	AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS		
010	LPD–17	12,565	812,565
	Incremental funding for LPD–28		[800,000]
014	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	29,093	29,093
015	JOINT HIGH SPEED VESSEL	4,590	4,590
	AUXILIARIES, CRAFT AND PRIOR YR PROGRAM COST		
016	MOORED TRAINING SHIP	737,268	517,268
	Moored Training Ship		[–220,000]
017	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	64,388	64,388
018	OUTFITTING	546,104	546,104
019	SHIP TO SHORE CONNECTOR	123,233	123,233
020	LCAC SLEP	40,485	40,485
021	COMPLETION OF PY SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMS	1,007,285	1,007,285
	TOTAL SHIPBUILDING & CONVERSION, NAVY	**14,400,625**	**15,060,225**
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY		
	SHIP PROPULSION EQUIPMENT		
001	LM–2500 GAS TURBINE	7,822	7,822
002	ALLISON 501K GAS TURBINE	2,155	2,155
003	HYBRID ELECTRIC DRIVE (HED)	22,704	15,704
	Hybrid Electric Drive		[–7,000]
	GENERATORS		
004	SURFACE COMBATANT HM&E	29,120	22,120
	Surface Combatant HM&E		[–7,000]
	NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT		
005	OTHER NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT	45,431	45,431
	PERISCOPES		
006	SUB PERISCOPES & IMAGING EQUIP	60,970	52,670
	Submarine Periscopes and Imaging Equipment		[–8,300]
	OTHER SHIPBOARD EQUIPMENT		
007	DDG MOD	338,569	338,569
008	FIREFIGHTING EQUIPMENT	15,486	15,486
009	COMMAND AND CONTROL SWITCHBOARD	2,219	2,219
010	LHA/LHD MIDLIFE	17,928	17,928
011	LCC 19/20 EXTENDED SERVICE LIFE PROGRAM	22,025	22,025
012	POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT	12,607	12,607
013	SUBMARINE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	16,492	16,492
014	VIRGINIA CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	74,129	74,129
015	LCS CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	36,206	36,206
016	SUBMARINE BATTERIES	37,352	37,352
017	LPD CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	49,095	49,095
018	ELECTRONIC DRY AIR	2,996	2,996
019	STRATEGIC PLATFORM SUPPORT EQUIP	11,558	11,558
020	DSSP EQUIPMENT	5,518	5,518
022	LCAC	7,158	7,158
023	UNDERWATER EOD PROGRAMS	58,783	53,783
	Underwater EOD programs		[–5,000]
024	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	68,748	68,748

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Line	Item	FY 2015 Request	House Authorized
025	CHEMICAL WARFARE DETECTORS	2,937	2,937
026	SUBMARINE LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEM	8,385	8,385
	REACTOR PLANT EQUIPMENT		
027	REACTOR POWER UNITS		298,200
	CVN 73 Refueling and Complex Overhaul (RCOH)		[298,200]
028	REACTOR COMPONENTS	288,822	288,822
	OCEAN ENGINEERING		
029	DIVING AND SALVAGE EQUIPMENT	10,572	10,572
	SMALL BOATS		
030	STANDARD BOATS	129,784	80,784
	Standard Boats		[–49,000]
	TRAINING EQUIPMENT		
031	OTHER SHIPS TRAINING EQUIPMENT	17,152	17,152
	PRODUCTION FACILITIES EQUIPMENT		
032	OPERATING FORCES IPE	39,409	39,409
	OTHER SHIP SUPPORT		
033	NUCLEAR ALTERATIONS	118,129	118,129
034	LCS COMMON MISSION MODULES EQUIPMENT	37,413	37,413
035	LCS MCM MISSION MODULES	15,270	15,270
036	LCS ASW MISSION MODULES	2,729	2,729
037	LCS SUW MISSION MODULES	44,208	44,208
038	REMOTE MINEHUNTING SYSTEM (RMS)	42,276	42,276
	SHIP SONARS		
040	SPQ–9B RADAR	28,007	28,007
041	AN/SQQ–89 SURF ASW COMBAT SYSTEM	79,802	79,802
042	SSN ACOUSTICS	165,655	165,655
043	UNDERSEA WARFARE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	9,487	9,487
044	SONAR SWITCHES AND TRANSDUCERS	11,621	11,621
	ASW ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		
046	SUBMARINE ACOUSTIC WARFARE SYSTEM	24,221	24,221
047	SSTD	12,051	12,051
048	FIXED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	170,831	170,831
049	SURTASS	9,619	9,619
050	MARITIME PATROL AND RECONNSAISANCE FORCE	14,390	14,390
	ELECTRONIC WARFARE EQUIPMENT		
051	AN/SLQ–32	214,582	214,582
	RECONNAISSANCE EQUIPMENT		
052	SHIPBOARD IW EXPLOIT	124,862	124,862
053	AUTOMATED IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM (AIS)	164	164
	SUBMARINE SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT		
054	SUBMARINE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT PROG	45,362	45,362
	OTHER SHIP ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		
055	COOPERATIVE ENGAGEMENT CAPABILITY	33,939	33,939
056	TRUSTED INFORMATION SYSTEM (TIS)	324	324
057	NAVAL TACTICAL COMMAND SUPPORT SYSTEM (NTCSS)	18,192	18,192
058	ATDLS	16,768	16,768
059	NAVY COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (NCCS)	5,219	5,219
060	MINESWEEPING SYSTEM REPLACEMENT	42,108	42,108
062	NAVSTAR GPS RECEIVERS (SPACE)	15,232	15,232
063	AMERICAN FORCES RADIO AND TV SERVICE	4,524	4,524
064	STRATEGIC PLATFORM SUPPORT EQUIP	6,382	6,382
	TRAINING EQUIPMENT		
065	OTHER TRAINING EQUIPMENT	46,122	46,122
	AVIATION ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		
066	MATCALS	16,999	16,999
067	SHIPBOARD AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL	9,366	9,366
068	AUTOMATIC CARRIER LANDING SYSTEM	21,357	21,357
069	NATIONAL AIR SPACE SYSTEM	26,639	26,639
070	FLEET AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL SYSTEMS	9,214	9,214
071	LANDING SYSTEMS	13,902	13,902
072	ID SYSTEMS	34,901	34,901
073	NAVAL MISSION PLANNING SYSTEMS	13,950	13,950
	OTHER SHORE ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		
074	DEPLOYABLE JOINT COMMAND & CONTROL	1,205	1,205
075	MARITIME INTEGRATED BROADCAST SYSTEM	3,447	3,447
076	TACTICAL/MOBILE C4I SYSTEMS	16,766	16,766
077	DCGS-N	23,649	23,649
078	CANES	357,589	357,589
079	RADIAC	8,343	8,343
080	CANES-INTELL	65,015	65,015
081	GPETE	6,284	6,284
082	INTEG COMBAT SYSTEM TEST FACILITY	4,016	4,016
083	EMI CONTROL INSTRUMENTATION	4,113	4,113
084	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	45,053	45,053
	SHIPBOARD COMMUNICATIONS		
085	SHIPBOARD TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS	14,410	14,410
086	SHIP COMMUNICATIONS AUTOMATION	20,830	20,830
088	COMMUNICATIONS ITEMS UNDER $5M	14,145	14,145
	SUBMARINE COMMUNICATIONS		
089	SUBMARINE BROADCAST SUPPORT	11,057	11,057
090	SUBMARINE COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	67,852	67,852
	SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS		

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Line	Item	FY 2015 Request	House Authorized
091	SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	13,218	13,268
	CVN 73 Refueling and Complex Overhaul (RCOH)		[50]
092	NAVY MULTIBAND TERMINAL (NMT)	272,076	272,076
	SHORE COMMUNICATIONS		
093	JCS COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT	4,369	4,369
094	ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEMS	1,402	1,402
	CRYPTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT		
095	INFO SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM (ISSP)	110,766	110,766
096	MIO INTEL EXPLOITATION TEAM	979	979
	CRYPTOLOGIC EQUIPMENT		
097	CRYPTOLOGIC COMMUNICATIONS EQUIP	11,502	11,502
	OTHER ELECTRONIC SUPPORT		
098	COAST GUARD EQUIPMENT	2,967	2,967
	SONOBUOYS		
100	SONOBUOYS—ALL TYPES	182,946	182,946
	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
101	WEAPONS RANGE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	47,944	47,944
103	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	76,683	76,683
106	METEOROLOGICAL EQUIPMENT	12,575	12,875
	CVN 73 Refueling and Complex Overhaul (RCOH)		[300]
107	DCRS/DPL	1,415	1,415
109	AIRBORNE MINE COUNTERMEASURES	23,152	23,152
114	AVIATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	52,555	52,555
	SHIP GUN SYSTEM EQUIPMENT		
115	SHIP GUN SYSTEMS EQUIPMENT	5,572	5,572
	SHIP MISSILE SYSTEMS EQUIPMENT		
118	SHIP MISSILE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	165,769	165,769
123	TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	61,462	61,462
	FBM SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
126	STRATEGIC MISSILE SYSTEMS EQUIP	229,832	229,832
	ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
127	SSN COMBAT CONTROL SYSTEMS	66,020	66,020
128	ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	7,559	7,559
	OTHER ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
132	EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL EQUIP	20,619	20,619
133	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	11,251	11,251
	OTHER EXPENDABLE ORDNANCE		
137	TRAINING DEVICE MODS	84,080	84,080
	CIVIL ENGINEERING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
138	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES	2,282	2,282
139	GENERAL PURPOSE TRUCKS	547	547
140	CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE EQUIP	8,949	8,949
141	FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT	14,621	14,621
142	TACTICAL VEHICLES	957	957
143	AMPHIBIOUS EQUIPMENT	8,187	8,187
144	POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT	2,942	2,942
145	ITEMS UNDER $5 MILLION	17,592	17,592
146	PHYSICAL SECURITY VEHICLES	1,177	1,177
	SUPPLY SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
147	MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT	10,937	10,937
148	OTHER SUPPLY SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	10,374	10,374
149	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION	5,668	5,668
150	SPECIAL PURPOSE SUPPLY SYSTEMS	90,921	90,921
	TRAINING DEVICES		
151	TRAINING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	22,046	22,046
	COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
152	COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	24,208	24,208
153	EDUCATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	874	874
154	MEDICAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	2,634	2,634
156	NAVAL MIP SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	3,573	3,573
157	OPERATING FORCES SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	3,997	3,997
158	C4ISR EQUIPMENT	9,638	9,638
159	ENVIRONMENTAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	21,001	21,001
160	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	94,957	94,957
161	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	87,214	87,214
	OTHER		
164	NEXT GENERATION ENTERPRISE SERVICE	116,165	116,165
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		
164A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	10,847	10,847
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		
165	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	325,084	325,134
	CVN 73 Refueling and Complex Overhaul (RCOH)		[50]
	TOTAL OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY	**5,975,828**	**6,198,128**
	PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS		
	TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES		
001	AAV7A1 PIP	16,756	16,756
002	LAV PIP	77,736	77,736
	ARTILLERY AND OTHER WEAPONS		
003	EXPEDITIONARY FIRE SUPPORT SYSTEM	5,742	642
	Per Marine Corps excess to need		[–5,100]
004	155MM LIGHTWEIGHT TOWED HOWITZER	4,532	4,532

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(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2015 Request	House Authorized
005	HIGH MOBILITY ARTILLERY ROCKET SYSTEM	19,474	19,474
006	WEAPONS AND COMBAT VEHICLES UNDER $5 MILLION	7,250	7,250
	OTHER SUPPORT		
007	MODIFICATION KITS	21,909	21,909
008	WEAPONS ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM	3,208	3,208
	GUIDED MISSILES		
009	GROUND BASED AIR DEFENSE	31,439	31,439
010	JAVELIN	343	343
011	FOLLOW ON TO SMAW	4,995	4,995
012	ANTI-ARMOR WEAPONS SYSTEM-HEAVY (AAWS-H)	1,589	1,589
	OTHER SUPPORT		
013	MODIFICATION KITS	5,134	5,134
	COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS		
014	UNIT OPERATIONS CENTER	9,178	9,178
015	COMMON AVIATION COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (C	12,272	12,272
	REPAIR AND TEST EQUIPMENT		
016	REPAIR AND TEST EQUIPMENT	30,591	30,591
	OTHER SUPPORT (TEL)		
017	COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM	2,385	2,385
	COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (NON-TEL)		
019	ITEMS UNDER $5 MILLION (COMM & ELEC)	4,205	4,205
020	AIR OPERATIONS C2 SYSTEMS	8,002	8,002
	RADAR + EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)		
021	RADAR SYSTEMS	19,595	19,595
022	U	89,230	89,230
023	RQ–21 UAS	70,565	70,565
	INTELL/COMM EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)		
024	FIRE SUPPORT SYSTEM	11,860	11,860
025	INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	44,340	44,340
028	RQ–11 UAV	2,737	2,737
030	DCGS-MC	20,620	20,620
	OTHER COMM/ELEC EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)		
031	NIGHT VISION EQUIPMENT	9,798	9,798
	OTHER SUPPORT (NON-TEL)		
032	NEXT GENERATION ENTERPRISE NETWORK (NGEN)	2,073	2,073
033	COMMON COMPUTER RESOURCES	33,570	33,570
034	COMMAND POST SYSTEMS	38,186	38,186
035	RADIO SYSTEMS	64,494	64,494
036	COMM SWITCHING & CONTROL SYSTEMS	72,956	72,956
037	COMM & ELEC INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT	43,317	43,317
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		
037A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	2,498	2,498
	ADMINISTRATIVE VEHICLES		
038	COMMERCIAL PASSENGER VEHICLES	332	332
039	COMMERCIAL CARGO VEHICLES	11,035	11,035
	TACTICAL VEHICLES		
040	5/4T TRUCK HMMWV (MYP)	57,255	37,255
	Early to need		[–20,000]
041	MOTOR TRANSPORT MODIFICATIONS	938	938
044	JOINT LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE	7,500	7,500
045	FAMILY OF TACTICAL TRAILERS	10,179	10,179
	OTHER SUPPORT		
046	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	11,023	11,023
	ENGINEER AND OTHER EQUIPMENT		
047	ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL EQUIP ASSORT	994	994
048	BULK LIQUID EQUIPMENT	1,256	1,256
049	TACTICAL FUEL SYSTEMS	3,750	3,750
050	POWER EQUIPMENT ASSORTED	8,985	8,985
051	AMPHIBIOUS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	4,418	4,418
052	EOD SYSTEMS	6,528	6,528
	MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT		
053	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	26,510	26,510
054	GARRISON MOBILE ENGINEER EQUIPMENT (GMEE)	1,910	1,910
055	MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIP	8,807	8,807
056	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION	128	128
	GENERAL PROPERTY		
058	TRAINING DEVICES	3,412	3,412
059	CONTAINER FAMILY	1,662	1,662
060	FAMILY OF CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT	3,669	3,669
	OTHER SUPPORT		
062	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	4,272	4,272
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		
063	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	16,210	16,210
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS	**983,352**	**958,252**
	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE		
	TACTICAL FORCES		
001	F–35	3,553,046	3,553,046
002	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	291,880	291,880
	TACTICAL AIRLIFT		
003	KC–46A TANKER	1,582,685	1,356,585
	LRIP 1 Ramp Rate		[–226,100]

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2015 Request	House Authorized
	OTHER AIRLIFT		
004	C–130J	482,396	482,396
005	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	140,000	140,000
006	HC–130J	332,024	332,024
007	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	50,000	50,000
008	MC–130J	190,971	190,971
009	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	80,000	80,000
	MISSION SUPPORT AIRCRAFT		
012	CIVIL AIR PATROL A/C	2,562	2,562
	OTHER AIRCRAFT		
013	TARGET DRONES	98,576	98,576
016	RQ–4	54,475	44,475
	MPRTIP Sensor Trainer reduction		[–10,000]
017	AC–130J	1	1
018	MQ–9	240,218	360,218
	Program increase		[120,000]
	STRATEGIC AIRCRAFT		
020	B–2A	23,865	23,865
021	B–1B	140,252	140,252
022	B–52	180,148	180,148
023	LARGE AIRCRAFT INFRARED COUNTERMEASURES	13,159	13,159
	TACTICAL AIRCRAFT		
025	F–15	387,314	387,314
026	F–16	12,336	12,336
027	F–22A	180,207	180,207
028	F–35 MODIFICATIONS	187,646	187,646
029	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	28,500	28,500
	AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT		
030	C–5	14,731	14,731
031	C–5M	331,466	281,466
	Program execution delay		[–50,000]
033	C–17A	127,494	127,494
034	C–21	264	264
035	C–32A	8,767	8,767
036	C–37A	18,457	18,457
	TRAINER AIRCRAFT		
038	GLIDER MODS	132	132
039	T–6	14,486	14,486
040	T–1	7,650	7,650
041	T–38	34,845	34,845
	OTHER AIRCRAFT		
044	KC–10A (ATCA)	34,313	34,313
045	C–12	1,960	1,960
048	VC–25A MOD	1,072	1,072
049	C–40	7,292	7,292
050	C–130	35,869	109,671
	8.33kHz radios		[–7,447]
	C–130 8–Bladed Propeller upgrade		[30,000]
	C–130 AMP		[35,800]
	CVR/DVR		[–7,151]
	T–56 3.5 Engine Mod		[22,600]
051	C–130J MODS	7,919	7,919
052	C–135	63,568	63,568
053	COMPASS CALL MODS	57,828	57,828
054	RC–135	152,746	152,746
055	E–3	16,491	29,348
	Program increase		[12,857]
056	E–4	22,341	22,341
058	AIRBORNE WARNING AND CONTROL SYSTEM	160,284	160,284
059	FAMILY OF BEYOND LINE-OF-SIGHT TERMINALS	32,026	32,026
060	H–1	8,237	8,237
061	H–60	60,110	60,110
062	RQ–4 MODS	21,354	21,354
063	HC/MC–130 MODIFICATIONS	1,902	1,902
064	OTHER AIRCRAFT	32,106	32,106
065	MQ–1 MODS	4,755	1,555
	Program reduction		[–3,200]
066	MQ–9 MODS	155,445	155,445
069	CV–22 MODS	74,874	74,874
069A	EJECTION SEAT RELIABILITY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM		7,000
	Initial aircraft installation		[7,000]
	AIRCRAFT SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		
070	INITIAL SPARES/REPAIR PARTS	466,562	424,532
	Program decrease		[–42,030]
	COMMON SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
071	AIRCRAFT REPLACEMENT SUPPORT EQUIP	22,470	22,470
	POST PRODUCTION SUPPORT		
074	B–2A	44,793	44,793
075	B–52	5,249	5,249
077	C–17A	20,110	15,110
	Program execution delay		[–5,000]
078	CV–22 POST PRODUCTION SUPPORT	16,931	16,931

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2015 Request	House Authorized
080	C–135	4,414	4,414
081	F–15	1,122	1,122
082	F–16	10,994	10,994
083	F–22A	5,929	5,929
084	OTHER AIRCRAFT	27	27
	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS		
085	INDUSTRIAL RESPONSIVENESS	21,363	21,363
	WAR CONSUMABLES		
086	WAR CONSUMABLES	82,906	82,906
	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES		
087	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES	1,007,276	1,007,276
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		
087A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	69,380	69,380
	TOTAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	**11,542,571**	**11,419,900**
	MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE		
	MISSILE REPLACEMENT EQUIPMENT—BALLISTIC		
001	MISSILE REPLACEMENT EQ-BALLISTIC	80,187	80,187
	TACTICAL		
003	JOINT AIR-SURFACE STANDOFF MISSILE	337,438	337,438
004	SIDEWINDER (AIM–9X)	132,995	132,995
005	AMRAAM	329,600	329,600
006	PREDATOR HELLFIRE MISSILE	33,878	33,878
007	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB	70,578	70,578
	INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES		
008	INDUSTR'L PREPAREDNS/POL PREVENTION	749	749
	CLASS IV		
009	MM III MODIFICATIONS	28,477	28,477
010	AGM–65D MAVERICK	276	276
011	AGM–88A HARM	297	297
012	AIR LAUNCH CRUISE MISSILE (ALCM)	16,083	16,083
013	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB	6,924	6,924
	MISSILE SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		
014	INITIAL SPARES/REPAIR PARTS	87,366	87,366
	SPACE PROGRAMS		
015	ADVANCED EHF	298,890	298,890
016	WIDEBAND GAPFILLER SATELLITES(SPACE)	38,971	35,971
	Unjustified growth		[–3,000]
017	GPS III SPACE SEGMENT	235,397	235,397
018	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	57,000	57,000
019	SPACEBORNE EQUIP (COMSEC)	16,201	16,201
020	GLOBAL POSITIONING (SPACE)	52,090	52,090
021	DEF METEOROLOGICAL SAT PROG(SPACE)	87,000	87,000
022	EVOLVED EXPENDABLE LAUNCH VEH (INFRAST.)	750,143	750,143
023	EVOLVED EXPENDABLE LAUNCH VEH(SPACE)	630,903	765,903
	DMSP 20 launch/Additional competition launch		[135,000]
024	SBIR HIGH (SPACE)	450,884	450,884
	SPECIAL PROGRAMS		
028	SPECIAL UPDATE PROGRAMS	60,179	60,179
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		
028A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	888,000	888,000
	TOTAL MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	**4,690,506**	**4,822,506**
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE		
	ROCKETS		
001	ROCKETS	4,696	4,696
	CARTRIDGES		
002	CARTRIDGES	133,271	133,271
	BOMBS		
003	PRACTICE BOMBS	31,998	31,998
004	GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS	148,614	148,614
005	JOINT DIRECT ATTACK MUNITION	101,400	101,400
	OTHER ITEMS		
006	CAD/PAD	29,989	29,989
007	EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL (EOD)	6,925	6,925
008	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	494	494
009	MODIFICATIONS	1,610	1,610
010	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	4,237	4,237
	FLARES		
011	FLARES	86,101	86,101
	FUZES		
012	FUZES	103,417	103,417
	SMALL ARMS		
013	SMALL ARMS	24,648	24,648
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE	**677,400**	**677,400**
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE		
	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES		
001	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES	6,528	2,528
	Program reduction		[–4,000]
	CARGO AND UTILITY VEHICLES		
002	MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLE	7,639	2,639

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2015 Request	House Authorized
	Program reduction		[–5,000]
003	CAP VEHICLES	961	961
004	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	11,027	5,027
	Program reduction		[–6,000]
	SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES		
005	SECURITY AND TACTICAL VEHICLES	4,447	4,447
006	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	693	693
	FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT		
007	FIRE FIGHTING/CRASH RESCUE VEHICLES	10,152	10,152
	MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT		
008	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	15,108	5,108
	Program reduction		[–10,000]
	BASE MAINTENANCE SUPPORT		
009	RUNWAY SNOW REMOV & CLEANING EQUIP	10,212	6,212
	Program reduction		[–4,000]
010	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	57,049	32,049
	Program reduction		[–25,000]
	COMM SECURITY EQUIPMENT(COMSEC)		
011	COMSEC EQUIPMENT	106,182	106,182
012	MODIFICATIONS (COMSEC)	1,363	1,363
	INTELLIGENCE PROGRAMS		
013	INTELLIGENCE TRAINING EQUIPMENT	2,832	2,832
014	INTELLIGENCE COMM EQUIPMENT	32,329	32,329
016	MISSION PLANNING SYSTEMS	15,649	15,649
	ELECTRONICS PROGRAMS		
017	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL & LANDING SYS	42,200	42,200
018	NATIONAL AIRSPACE SYSTEM	6,333	6,333
019	BATTLE CONTROL SYSTEM—FIXED	2,708	2,708
020	THEATER AIR CONTROL SYS IMPROVEMENTS	50,033	40,033
	Program reduction		[–10,000]
021	WEATHER OBSERVATION FORECAST	16,348	16,348
022	STRATEGIC COMMAND AND CONTROL	139,984	139,984
023	CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN COMPLEX	20,101	20,101
026	INTEGRATED STRAT PLAN & ANALY NETWORK (ISPAN)	9,060	9,060
	SPCL COMM-ELECTRONICS PROJECTS		
027	GENERAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	39,100	39,100
028	AF GLOBAL COMMAND & CONTROL SYS	19,010	19,010
029	MOBILITY COMMAND AND CONTROL	11,462	11,462
030	AIR FORCE PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEM	37,426	37,426
031	COMBAT TRAINING RANGES	26,634	26,634
032	MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COMM N	1,289	1,289
033	C3 COUNTERMEASURES	11,508	11,508
034	GCSS-AF FOS	3,670	3,670
035	DEFENSE ENTERPRISE ACCOUNTING AND MGMT SYSTEM	15,298	15,298
036	THEATER BATTLE MGT C2 SYSTEM	9,565	9,565
037	AIR & SPACE OPERATIONS CTR-WPN SYS	25,772	25,772
	AIR FORCE COMMUNICATIONS		
038	INFORMATION TRANSPORT SYSTEMS	81,286	112,586
	Air Force requested program transfer from AFNET		[31,300]
039	AFNET	122,228	90,928
	Air Force requested program transfer to BITI		[–31,300]
041	USCENTCOM	16,342	16,342
	SPACE PROGRAMS		
042	FAMILY OF BEYOND LINE-OF-SIGHT TERMINALS	60,230	60,230
043	SPACE BASED IR SENSOR PGM SPACE	26,100	26,100
044	NAVSTAR GPS SPACE	2,075	2,075
045	NUDET DETECTION SYS SPACE	4,656	4,656
046	AF SATELLITE CONTROL NETWORK SPACE	54,630	54,630
047	SPACELIFT RANGE SYSTEM SPACE	69,713	69,713
048	MILSATCOM SPACE	41,355	41,355
049	SPACE MODS SPACE	31,722	31,722
050	COUNTERSPACE SYSTEM	61,603	61,603
	ORGANIZATION AND BASE		
051	TACTICAL C-E EQUIPMENT	50,335	50,335
053	RADIO EQUIPMENT	14,846	14,846
054	CCTV/AUDIOVISUAL EQUIPMENT	3,635	3,635
055	BASE COMM INFRASTRUCTURE	79,607	79,607
	MODIFICATIONS		
056	COMM ELECT MODS	105,398	105,398
	PERSONAL SAFETY & RESCUE EQUIP		
057	NIGHT VISION GOGGLES	12,577	12,577
058	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	31,209	31,209
	DEPOT PLANT+MTRLS HANDLING EQ		
059	MECHANIZED MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIP	7,670	7,670
	BASE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
060	BASE PROCURED EQUIPMENT	14,125	14,125
061	CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS	16,744	16,744
062	PRODUCTIVITY CAPITAL INVESTMENT	2,495	2,495
063	MOBILITY EQUIPMENT	10,573	10,573
064	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	5,462	5,462
	SPECIAL SUPPORT PROJECTS		
066	DARP RC135	24,710	24,710

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2015 Request	House Authorized
067	DCGS-AF	206,743	206,743
069	SPECIAL UPDATE PROGRAM	537,370	537,370
070	DEFENSE SPACE RECONNAISSANCE PROG.	77,898	77,898
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		
070A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	13,990,196	13,990,196
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		
072	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	32,813	32,813
	TOTAL OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	**16,566,018**	**16,502,018**
	PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE		
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DCAA		
001	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	1,594	1,594
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DCMA		
002	MAJOR EQUIPMENT	4,325	4,325
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DHRA		
003	PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION	17,268	17,268
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DISA		
008	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY	10,491	10,491
010	TELEPORT PROGRAM	80,622	80,622
011	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	14,147	14,147
012	NET CENTRIC ENTERPRISE SERVICES (NCES)	1,921	1,921
013	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEM NETWORK	80,144	80,144
015	CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE	8,755	8,755
016	WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATION AGENCY	33,737	33,737
017	SENIOR LEADERSHIP ENTERPRISE	32,544	32,544
018	JOINT INFORMATION ENVIRONMENT	13,300	13,300
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DLA		
020	MAJOR EQUIPMENT	7,436	7,436
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DMACT		
021	MAJOR EQUIPMENT	11,640	11,640
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DODEA		
022	AUTOMATION/EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT & LOGISTICS	1,269	1,269
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DSS		
024	VEHICLES	1,500	1,500
025	MAJOR EQUIPMENT	1,039	1,039
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY		
026	VEHICLES	50	50
027	OTHER MAJOR EQUIPMENT	7,639	7,639
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY		
028	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	68,880	68,880
029	THAAD	464,424	464,424
030	AEGIS BMD	435,430	435,430
031	BMDS AN/TPY–2 RADARS	48,140	48,140
032	AEGIS ASHORE PHASE III	225,774	225,774
034	IRON DOME	175,972	351,972
	Program increase for Iron Dome		[176,000]
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, NSA		
041	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM (ISSP)	3,448	3,448
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, OSD		
042	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, OSD	43,708	43,708
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, TJS		
044	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, TJS	10,783	10,783
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, WHS		
046	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, WHS	29,599	29,599
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		
046A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	540,894	540,894
	AVIATION PROGRAMS		
047	MC–12	40,500	40,500
048	ROTARY WING UPGRADES AND SUSTAINMENT	112,226	112,226
049	MH–60 MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	3,021	3,021
050	NON-STANDARD AVIATION	48,200	48,200
052	MH–47 CHINOOK	22,230	22,230
053	RQ–11 UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE	6,397	6,397
054	CV–22 MODIFICATION	25,578	25,578
056	MQ–9 UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE	15,651	15,651
057	STUASL0	1,500	1,500
058	PRECISION STRIKE PACKAGE	145,929	145,929
059	AC/MC–130J	65,130	65,130
061	C–130 MODIFICATIONS	39,563	39,563
	SHIPBUILDING		
063	UNDERWATER SYSTEMS	25,459	25,459
	AMMUNITION PROGRAMS		
065	ORDNANCE ITEMS <$5M	144,336	144,336
	OTHER PROCUREMENT PROGRAMS		
068	INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS	81,001	81,001
070	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	17,323	13,423
	Reduction of PED Ground Systems		[–3,900]
071	OTHER ITEMS <$5M	84,852	84,852
072	COMBATANT CRAFT SYSTEMS	51,937	51,937
074	SPECIAL PROGRAMS	31,017	31,017
075	TACTICAL VEHICLES	63,134	63,134
076	WARRIOR SYSTEMS <$5M	192,448	192,448

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2015 Request	House Authorized
078	COMBAT MISSION REQUIREMENTS	19,984	19,984
081	GLOBAL VIDEO SURVEILLANCE ACTIVITIES	5,044	5,044
082	OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS INTELLIGENCE	38,126	38,126
088	OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS	243,849	243,849
	CBDP		
095	CHEMICAL BIOLOGICAL SITUATIONAL AWARENESS	170,137	170,137
096	CB PROTECTION & HAZARD MITIGATION	150,392	150,392
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE	**4,221,437**	**4,393,537**
	JOINT URGENT OPERATIONAL NEEDS FUND		
001	JOINT URGENT OPERATIONAL NEEDS FUND	20,000	0
	Unjustified request		[–20,000]
	TOTAL JOINT URGENT OPERATIONAL NEEDS FUND	**20,000**	**0**
	PRIOR YEAR RESCISSIONS		
001	PRIOR YEAR RESCISSIONS	–265,685	0
	Denied Prior Year Rescission request		[265,685]
	TOTAL PRIOR YEAR RESCISSIONS	**–265,685**	**0**
	UNDISTRIBUTED GENERAL PROVISIONS		
001	UNDISTRIBUTED GENERAL PROVISIONS		–265,685
	Undistributed FY15 reduction		[–265,685]
	TOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED GENERAL PROVISIONS		**–265,685**
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT	**89,508,034**	**90,983,703**

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 2015 Request	House Authorized
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, ARMY		
		BASIC RESEARCH		
001	0601101A	IN-HOUSE LABORATORY INDEPENDENT RESEARCH	13,464	13,464
002	0601102A	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	238,167	238,167
003	0601103A	UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES	69,808	69,808
004	0601104A	UNIVERSITY AND INDUSTRY RESEARCH CENTERS	102,737	102,737
		SUBTOTAL BASIC RESEARCH	**424,176**	**424,176**
		APPLIED RESEARCH		
005	0602105A	MATERIALS TECHNOLOGY	28,006	28,006
006	0602120A	SENSORS AND ELECTRONIC SURVIVABILITY	33,515	33,515
007	0602122A	TRACTOR HIP	16,358	16,358
008	0602211A	AVIATION TECHNOLOGY	63,433	63,433
009	0602270A	ELECTRONIC WARFARE TECHNOLOGY	18,502	18,502
010	0602303A	MISSILE TECHNOLOGY	46,194	46,194
011	0602307A	ADVANCED WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY	28,528	28,528
012	0602308A	ADVANCED CONCEPTS AND SIMULATION	27,435	27,435
013	0602601A	COMBAT VEHICLE AND AUTOMOTIVE TECHNOLOGY	72,883	72,883
014	0602618A	BALLISTICS TECHNOLOGY	85,597	85,597
015	0602622A	CHEMICAL, SMOKE AND EQUIPMENT DEFEATING TECHNOLOGY	3,971	3,971
016	0602623A	JOINT SERVICE SMALL ARMS PROGRAM	6,853	6,853
017	0602624A	WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS TECHNOLOGY	38,069	38,069
018	0602705A	ELECTRONICS AND ELECTRONIC DEVICES	56,435	56,435
019	0602709A	NIGHT VISION TECHNOLOGY	38,445	38,445
020	0602712A	COUNTERMINE SYSTEMS	25,939	25,939
021	0602716A	HUMAN FACTORS ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY	23,783	23,783
022	0602720A	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY	15,659	15,659
023	0602782A	COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY	33,817	33,817
024	0602783A	COMPUTER AND SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGY	10,764	10,764
025	0602784A	MILITARY ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY	63,311	63,311
026	0602785A	MANPOWER/PERSONNEL/TRAINING TECHNOLOGY	23,295	23,295
027	0602786A	WARFIGHTER TECHNOLOGY	25,751	28,330
		Joint Service Combat Feeding Technology		[2,579]
028	0602787A	MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY	76,068	76,068
		SUBTOTAL APPLIED RESEARCH	**862,611**	**865,190**
		ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT		
029	0603001A	WARFIGHTER ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	65,139	65,813
		Joint Service Combat Feeding Tech Demo		[674]
030	0603002A	MEDICAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	67,291	67,291
031	0603003A	AVIATION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	88,990	88,990
032	0603004A	WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	57,931	57,931
033	0603005A	COMBAT VEHICLE AND AUTOMOTIVE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	110,031	110,031
034	0603006A	SPACE APPLICATION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	6,883	6,883
035	0603007A	MANPOWER, PERSONNEL AND TRAINING ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	13,580	13,580

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2015 Request	House Authorized
036	0603008A	ELECTRONIC WARFARE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	44,871	44,871
037	0603009A	TRACTOR HIKE	7,492	7,492
038	0603015A	NEXT GENERATION TRAINING & SIMULATION SYSTEMS	16,749	16,749
039	0603020A	TRACTOR ROSE	14,483	14,483
041	0603125A	COMBATING TERRORISM—TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	24,270	24,270
042	0603130A	TRACTOR NAIL	3,440	3,440
043	0603131A	TRACTOR EGGS	2,406	2,406
044	0603270A	ELECTRONIC WARFARE TECHNOLOGY	26,057	26,057
045	0603313A	MISSILE AND ROCKET ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	44,957	44,957
046	0603322A	TRACTOR CAGE	11,105	11,105
047	0603461A	HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTING MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	181,609	181,609
048	0603606A	LANDMINE WARFARE AND BARRIER ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	13,074	13,074
049	0603607A	JOINT SERVICE SMALL ARMS PROGRAM	7,321	7,321
050	0603710A	NIGHT VISION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	44,138	44,138
051	0603728A	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS	9,197	9,197
052	0603734A	MILITARY ENGINEERING ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	17,613	17,613
053	0603772A	ADVANCED TACTICAL COMPUTER SCIENCE AND SENSOR TECHNOLOGY	39,164	39,164
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	**917,791**	**918,465**
		ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES		
054	0603305A	ARMY MISSLE DEFENSE SYSTEMS INTEGRATION	12,797	12,797
055	0603308A	ARMY SPACE SYSTEMS INTEGRATION	13,999	13,999
058	0603639A	TANK AND MEDIUM CALIBER AMMUNITION	29,334	29,334
060	0603747A	SOLDIER SUPPORT AND SURVIVABILITY	9,602	11,189
		Food Advanced Development		[1,587]
061	0603766A	TACTICAL ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM—ADV DEV	8,953	8,953
062	0603774A	NIGHT VISION SYSTEMS ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	3,052	3,052
063	0603779A	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY—DEM/VAL	7,830	7,830
065	0603790A	NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	2,954	2,954
067	0603804A	LOGISTICS AND ENGINEER EQUIPMENT—ADV DEV	13,386	13,386
069	0603807A	MEDICAL SYSTEMS—ADV DEV	23,659	23,659
070	0603827A	SOLDIER SYSTEMS—ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	6,830	9,830
		Army requested realignment—Caliber Config Study		[3,000]
072	0604100A	ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES	9,913	9,913
073	0604115A	TECHNOLOGY MATURATION INITIATIVES	74,740	74,740
074	0604120A	ASSURED POSITIONING, NAVIGATION AND TIMING (PNT)	9,930	9,930
076	0604319A	INDIRECT FIRE PROTECTION CAPABILITY INCREMENT 2–INTERCEPT (IFPC2)	96,177	71,177
		Schedule delay		[–25,000]
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES	**323,156**	**302,743**
		SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION		
079	0604201A	AIRCRAFT AVIONICS	37,246	37,246
081	0604270A	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	6,002	6,002
082	0604280A	JOINT TACTICAL RADIO	9,832	9,832
083	0604290A	MID-TIER NETWORKING VEHICULAR RADIO (MNVR)	9,730	9,730
084	0604321A	ALL SOURCE ANALYSIS SYSTEM	5,532	5,532
085	0604328A	TRACTOR CAGE	19,929	19,929
086	0604601A	INFANTRY SUPPORT WEAPONS	27,884	34,586
		Army requested realignment		[6,702]
087	0604604A	MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLES	210	210
088	0604611A	JAVELIN	4,166	4,166
089	0604622A	FAMILY OF HEAVY TACTICAL VEHICLES	12,913	12,913
090	0604633A	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL	16,764	16,764
091	0604641A	TACTICAL UNMANNED GROUND VEHICLE (TUGV)	6,770	6,770
092	0604710A	NIGHT VISION SYSTEMS—ENG DEV	65,333	65,333
093	0604713A	COMBAT FEEDING, CLOTHING, AND EQUIPMENT	1,335	1,897
		Military Subsistence Systems		[562]
094	0604715A	NON-SYSTEM TRAINING DEVICES—ENG DEV	8,945	8,945
096	0604741A	AIR DEFENSE COMMAND, CONTROL AND INTELLIGENCE—ENG DEV	15,906	15,906
097	0604742A	CONSTRUCTIVE SIMULATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	4,394	4,394
098	0604746A	AUTOMATIC TEST EQUIPMENT DEVELOPMENT	11,084	11,084
099	0604760A	DISTRIBUTIVE INTERACTIVE SIMULATIONS (DIS)—ENG DEV	10,027	10,027
100	0604780A	COMBINED ARMS TACTICAL TRAINER (CATT) CORE	42,430	42,430
101	0604798A	BRIGADE ANALYSIS, INTEGRATION AND EVALUATION	105,279	105,279
102	0604802A	WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS—ENG DEV	15,006	15,006
103	0604804A	LOGISTICS AND ENGINEER EQUIPMENT—ENG DEV	24,581	24,581
104	0604805A	COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS—ENG DEV	4,433	4,433
105	0604807A	MEDICAL MATERIEL/MEDICAL BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE EQUIPMENT—ENG DEV	30,397	30,397
106	0604808A	LANDMINE WARFARE/BARRIER—ENG DEV	57,705	57,705
108	0604818A	ARMY TACTICAL COMMAND & CONTROL HARDWARE & SOFTWARE	29,683	29,683
109	0604820A	RADAR DEVELOPMENT	5,224	5,224
111	0604823A	FIREFINDER	37,492	37,492
112	0604827A	SOLDIER SYSTEMS—WARRIOR DEM/VAL	6,157	6,157
113	0604854A	ARTILLERY SYSTEMS—EMD	1,912	1,912
116	0605013A	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	69,761	69,761
117	0605018A	INTEGRATED PERSONNEL AND PAY SYSTEM-ARMY (IPPS-A)	138,465	138,465
118	0605028A	ARMORED MULTI-PURPOSE VEHICLE (AMPV)	92,353	92,353
119	0605030A	JOINT TACTICAL NETWORK CENTER (JTNC)	8,440	8,440
120	0605031A	JOINT TACTICAL NETWORK (JTN)	17,999	17,999
121	0605035A	COMMON INFRARED COUNTERMEASURES (CIRCM)	145,409	145,409
122	0605350A	WIN-T INCREMENT 3—FULL NETWORKING	113,210	113,210
123	0605380A	AMF JOINT TACTICAL RADIO SYSTEM (JTRS)	6,882	6,882

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2015 Request	House Authorized
124	0605450A	JOINT AIR-TO-GROUND MISSILE (JAGM)	83,838	83,838
125	0605456A	PAC–3/MSE MISSILE	35,009	35,009
126	0605457A	ARMY INTEGRATED AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE (AIAMD)	142,584	142,584
127	0605625A	MANNED GROUND VEHICLE	49,160	49,160
128	0605626A	AERIAL COMMON SENSOR	17,748	17,748
129	0605766A	NATIONAL CAPABILITIES INTEGRATION (MIP)	15,212	15,212
130	0605812A	JOINT LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE (JLTV) ENGINEERING AND MANUFACTURING DEVELOPMENT PH.	45,718	45,718
131	0605830A	AVIATION GROUND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	10,041	10,041
132	0210609A	PALADIN INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT (PIM)	83,300	83,300
133	0303032A	TROJAN—RH12	983	983
134	0304270A	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	8,961	8,961
		SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION	**1,719,374**	**1,726,638**
		RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT		
135	0604256A	THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT	18,062	18,062
136	0604258A	TARGET SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	10,040	10,040
137	0604759A	MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT	60,317	60,317
138	0605103A	RAND ARROYO CENTER	20,612	20,612
139	0605301A	ARMY KWAJALEIN ATOLL	176,041	176,041
140	0605326A	CONCEPTS EXPERIMENTATION PROGRAM	19,439	19,439
142	0605601A	ARMY TEST RANGES AND FACILITIES	275,025	275,025
143	0605602A	ARMY TECHNICAL TEST INSTRUMENTATION AND TARGETS	45,596	45,596
144	0605604A	SURVIVABILITY/LETHALITY ANALYSIS	33,295	33,295
145	0605606A	AIRCRAFT CERTIFICATION	4,700	4,700
146	0605702A	METEOROLOGICAL SUPPORT TO RDT&E ACTIVITIES	6,413	6,413
147	0605706A	MATERIEL SYSTEMS ANALYSIS	20,746	20,746
148	0605709A	EXPLOITATION OF FOREIGN ITEMS	7,015	7,015
149	0605712A	SUPPORT OF OPERATIONAL TESTING	49,221	49,221
150	0605716A	ARMY EVALUATION CENTER	55,039	55,039
151	0605718A	ARMY MODELING & SIM X-CMD COLLABORATION & INTEG	1,125	1,125
152	0605801A	PROGRAMWIDE ACTIVITIES	64,169	64,169
153	0605803A	TECHNICAL INFORMATION ACTIVITIES	32,319	32,319
154	0605805A	MUNITIONS STANDARDIZATION, EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY	49,052	49,052
155	0605857A	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY MGMT SUPPORT	2,612	2,612
156	0605898A	MANAGEMENT HQ—R&D	49,592	49,592
		SUBTOTAL RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	**1,000,430**	**1,000,430**
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT		
158	0603778A	MLRS PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	17,112	17,112
159	0607141A	LOGISTICS AUTOMATION	3,654	3,654
160	0607664A	BIOMETRIC ENABLING CAPABILITY (BEC)	1,332	1,332
161	0607865A	PATRIOT PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT	152,991	152,991
162	0102419A	AEROSTAT JOINT PROJECT OFFICE	54,076	29,076
		Unobligated balances		[–25,000]
163	0203726A	ADV FIELD ARTILLERY TACTICAL DATA SYSTEM	22,374	22,374
164	0203728A	JOINT AUTOMATED DEEP OPERATION COORDINATION SYSTEM (JADOCS)	24,371	24,371
165	0203735A	COMBAT VEHICLE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS	295,177	321,177
		Stryker ECP risk mitigation		[26,000]
166	0203740A	MANEUVER CONTROL SYSTEM	45,092	45,092
167	0203744A	AIRCRAFT MODIFICATIONS/PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS	264,887	264,887
168	0203752A	AIRCRAFT ENGINE COMPONENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	381	381
169	0203758A	DIGITIZATION	10,912	10,912
170	0203801A	MISSILE/AIR DEFENSE PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	5,115	5,115
171	0203802A	OTHER MISSILE PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS	49,848	44,848
		Contract delay for ATACMS		[–5,000]
172	0203808A	TRACTOR CARD	22,691	22,691
173	0205402A	INTEGRATED BASE DEFENSE—OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEV	4,364	4,364
174	0205410A	MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT	834	834
175	0205412A	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY—OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEV	280	280
176	0205456A	LOWER TIER AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE (AMD) SYSTEM	78,758	78,758
177	0205778A	GUIDED MULTIPLE-LAUNCH ROCKET SYSTEM (GMLRS)	45,377	45,377
178	0208053A	JOINT TACTICAL GROUND SYSTEM	10,209	10,209
181	0303028A	SECURITY AND INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES	12,525	12,525
182	0303140A	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	14,175	14,175
183	0303141A	GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM	4,527	4,527
184	0303142A	SATCOM GROUND ENVIRONMENT (SPACE)	11,011	11,011
185	0303150A	WWMCCS/GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM	2,151	2,151
187	0305204A	TACTICAL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES	22,870	22,870
188	0305208A	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	20,155	20,155
189	0305219A	MQ–1C GRAY EAGLE UAS	46,472	46,472
191	0305233A	RQ–7 UAV	16,389	16,389
192	0307665A	BIOMETRICS ENABLED INTELLIGENCE	1,974	1,974
193	0310349A	WIN-T INCREMENT 2—INITIAL NETWORKING	3,249	3,249
194	0708045A	END ITEM INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES	76,225	76,225
194A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	4,802	4,802
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	**1,346,360**	**1,342,360**
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, ARMY	**6,593,898**	**6,580,002**
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, NAVY		
		BASIC RESEARCH		

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2015 Request	House Authorized
001	0601103N	UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES	113,908	118,908
		DURIP program increase		[5,000]
002	0601152N	IN-HOUSE LABORATORY INDEPENDENT RESEARCH	18,734	18,734
003	0601153N	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	443,697	443,697
		SUBTOTAL BASIC RESEARCH	**576,339**	**581,339**
		APPLIED RESEARCH		
004	0602114N	POWER PROJECTION APPLIED RESEARCH	95,753	95,753
005	0602123N	FORCE PROTECTION APPLIED RESEARCH	139,496	139,496
006	0602131M	MARINE CORPS LANDING FORCE TECHNOLOGY	45,831	45,831
007	0602235N	COMMON PICTURE APPLIED RESEARCH	43,541	43,541
008	0602236N	WARFIGHTER SUSTAINMENT APPLIED RESEARCH	46,923	46,923
009	0602271N	ELECTROMAGNETIC SYSTEMS APPLIED RESEARCH	107,872	107,872
010	0602435N	OCEAN WARFIGHTING ENVIRONMENT APPLIED RESEARCH	45,388	65,388
		Service Life extension for the AGOR ships		[20,000]
011	0602651M	JOINT NON-LETHAL WEAPONS APPLIED RESEARCH	5,887	5,887
012	0602747N	UNDERSEA WARFARE APPLIED RESEARCH	86,880	86,880
013	0602750N	FUTURE NAVAL CAPABILITIES APPLIED RESEARCH	170,786	170,786
014	0602782N	MINE AND EXPEDITIONARY WARFARE APPLIED RESEARCH	32,526	32,526
		SUBTOTAL APPLIED RESEARCH	**820,883**	**840,883**
		ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT		
015	0603114N	POWER PROJECTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	37,734	37,734
016	0603123N	FORCE PROTECTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	25,831	25,831
017	0603271N	ELECTROMAGNETIC SYSTEMS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	64,623	64,623
018	0603640M	USMC ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATION (ATD)	128,397	128,397
019	0603651M	JOINT NON-LETHAL WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	11,506	11,506
020	0603673N	FUTURE NAVAL CAPABILITIES ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	256,144	256,144
021	0603729N	WARFIGHTER PROTECTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	4,838	4,838
022	0603747N	UNDERSEA WARFARE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	9,985	9,985
023	0603758N	NAVY WARFIGHTING EXPERIMENTS AND DEMONSTRATIONS	53,956	53,956
024	0603782N	MINE AND EXPEDITIONARY WARFARE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	2,000	2,000
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	**595,014**	**595,014**
		ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES		
025	0603207N	AIR/OCEAN TACTICAL APPLICATIONS	40,429	40,429
026	0603216N	AVIATION SURVIVABILITY	4,325	4,325
027	0603237N	DEPLOYABLE JOINT COMMAND AND CONTROL	2,991	2,991
028	0603251N	AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS	12,651	12,651
029	0603254N	ASW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	7,782	7,782
030	0603261N	TACTICAL AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE	5,275	5,275
031	0603382N	ADVANCED COMBAT SYSTEMS TECHNOLOGY	1,646	1,646
032	0603502N	SURFACE AND SHALLOW WATER MINE COUNTERMEASURES	100,349	100,349
033	0603506N	SURFACE SHIP TORPEDO DEFENSE	52,781	52,781
034	0603512N	CARRIER SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	5,959	5,959
035	0603525N	PILOT FISH	148,865	148,865
036	0603527N	RETRACT LARCH	25,365	25,365
037	0603536N	RETRACT JUNIPER	80,477	80,477
038	0603542N	RADIOLOGICAL CONTROL	669	669
039	0603553N	SURFACE ASW	1,060	1,060
040	0603561N	ADVANCED SUBMARINE SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	70,551	70,551
041	0603562N	SUBMARINE TACTICAL WARFARE SYSTEMS	8,044	8,044
042	0603563N	SHIP CONCEPT ADVANCED DESIGN	17,864	17,864
043	0603564N	SHIP PRELIMINARY DESIGN & FEASIBILITY STUDIES	23,716	23,716
044	0603570N	ADVANCED NUCLEAR POWER SYSTEMS	499,961	499,961
045	0603573N	ADVANCED SURFACE MACHINERY SYSTEMS	21,026	21,026
046	0603576N	CHALK EAGLE	542,700	542,700
047	0603581N	LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP (LCS)	88,734	88,734
048	0603582N	COMBAT SYSTEM INTEGRATION	20,881	20,881
049	0603595N	OHIO REPLACEMENT	849,277	849,277
050	0603596N	LCS MISSION MODULES	196,948	196,948
051	0603597N	AUTOMATED TEST AND RE-TEST (ATRT)	8,115	8,115
052	0603609N	CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS	7,603	7,603
053	0603611M	MARINE CORPS ASSAULT VEHICLES	105,749	190,849
		Acceleration of the ACV Increment 1.1 Program		[85,100]
054	0603635M	MARINE CORPS GROUND COMBAT/SUPPORT SYSTEM	1,342	1,342
055	0603654N	JOINT SERVICE EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT	21,399	21,399
056	0603658N	COOPERATIVE ENGAGEMENT	43,578	43,578
057	0603713N	OCEAN ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	7,764	7,764
058	0603721N	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	13,200	13,200
059	0603724N	NAVY ENERGY PROGRAM	69,415	69,415
060	0603725N	FACILITIES IMPROVEMENT	2,588	2,588
061	0603734N	CHALK CORAL	176,301	176,301
062	0603739N	NAVY LOGISTIC PRODUCTIVITY	3,873	3,873
063	0603746N	RETRACT MAPLE	376,028	376,028
064	0603748N	LINK PLUMERIA	272,096	272,096
065	0603751N	RETRACT ELM	42,233	42,233
066	0603764N	LINK EVERGREEN	46,504	46,504
067	0603787N	SPECIAL PROCESSES	25,109	25,109
068	0603790N	NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	9,659	9,659
069	0603795N	LAND ATTACK TECHNOLOGY	318	318
070	0603851M	JOINT NON-LETHAL WEAPONS TESTING	40,912	40,912

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2015 Request	House Authorized
071	0603860N	JOINT PRECISION APPROACH AND LANDING SYSTEMS—DEM/VAL	54,896	27,896
		Program delay		[–27,000]
073	0603925N	DIRECTED ENERGY AND ELECTRIC WEAPON SYSTEMS	58,696	58,696
074	0604112N	GERALD R. FORD CLASS NUCLEAR AIRCRAFT CARRIER (CVN 78—80)	43,613	43,613
075	0604122N	REMOTE MINEHUNTING SYSTEM (RMS)	21,110	21,110
076	0604272N	TACTICAL AIR DIRECTIONAL INFRARED COUNTERMEASURES (TADIRCM)	5,657	5,657
077	0604279N	ASE SELF-PROTECTION OPTIMIZATION	8,033	8,033
078	0604454N	LX (R)	36,859	36,859
079	0604653N	JOINT COUNTER RADIO CONTROLLED IED ELECTRONIC WARFARE (JCREW)	15,227	15,227
081	0604707N	SPACE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE (SEW) ARCHITECTURE/ENGINEERING SUPPORT	22,393	22,393
082	0604786N	OFFENSIVE ANTI-SURFACE WARFARE WEAPON DEVELOPMENT	202,939	202,939
083	0605812M	JOINT LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE (JLTV) ENGINEERING AND MANUFACTURING DEVELOPMENT PH.	11,450	11,450
084	0303354N	ASW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT—MIP	6,495	6,495
085	0304270N	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT—MIP	332	332
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES	**4,591,812**	**4,649,912**
		SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION		
086	0603208N	TRAINING SYSTEM AIRCRAFT	25,153	25,153
087	0604212N	OTHER HELO DEVELOPMENT	46,154	46,154
088	0604214N	AV–8B AIRCRAFT—ENG DEV	25,372	25,372
089	0604215N	STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT	53,712	53,712
090	0604216N	MULTI-MISSION HELICOPTER UPGRADE DEVELOPMENT	11,434	11,434
091	0604218N	AIR/OCEAN EQUIPMENT ENGINEERING	2,164	2,164
092	0604221N	P–3 MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	1,710	1,710
093	0604230N	WARFARE SUPPORT SYSTEM	9,094	9,094
094	0604231N	TACTICAL COMMAND SYSTEM	70,248	70,248
095	0604234N	ADVANCED HAWKEYE	193,200	193,200
096	0604245N	H–1 UPGRADES	44,115	44,115
097	0604261N	ACOUSTIC SEARCH SENSORS	23,227	23,227
098	0604262N	V–22A	61,249	61,249
099	0604264N	AIR CREW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	15,014	15,014
100	0604269N	EA–18	18,730	18,730
101	0604270N	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	28,742	28,742
102	0604273N	EXECUTIVE HELO DEVELOPMENT	388,086	388,086
103	0604274N	NEXT GENERATION JAMMER (NGJ)	246,856	246,856
104	0604280N	JOINT TACTICAL RADIO SYSTEM—NAVY (JTRS-NAVY)	7,106	7,106
105	0604307N	SURFACE COMBATANT COMBAT SYSTEM ENGINEERING	189,112	189,112
106	0604311N	LPD–17 CLASS SYSTEMS INTEGRATION	376	376
107	0604329N	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB (SDB)	71,849	71,849
108	0604366N	STANDARD MISSILE IMPROVEMENTS	53,198	53,198
109	0604373N	AIRBORNE MCM	38,941	38,941
110	0604376M	MARINE AIR GROUND TASK FORCE (MAGTF) ELECTRONIC WARFARE (EW) FOR AVIATION	7,832	7,832
111	0604378N	NAVAL INTEGRATED FIRE CONTROL—COUNTER AIR SYSTEMS ENGINEERING	15,263	15,263
112	0604404N	UNMANNED CARRIER LAUNCHED AIRBORNE SURVEILLANCE AND STRIKE (UCLASS) SYSTEM.	403,017	200,017
		Program delay		[–203,000]
113	0604501N	ADVANCED ABOVE WATER SENSORS	20,409	20,409
114	0604503N	SSN–688 AND TRIDENT MODERNIZATION	71,565	71,565
115	0604504N	AIR CONTROL	29,037	29,037
116	0604512N	SHIPBOARD AVIATION SYSTEMS	122,083	122,083
118	0604522N	ADVANCED MISSILE DEFENSE RADAR (AMDR) SYSTEM	144,706	144,706
119	0604558N	NEW DESIGN SSN	72,695	72,695
120	0604562N	SUBMARINE TACTICAL WARFARE SYSTEM	38,985	38,985
121	0604567N	SHIP CONTRACT DESIGN/ LIVE FIRE T&E	48,470	48,470
122	0604574N	NAVY TACTICAL COMPUTER RESOURCES	3,935	3,935
123	0604580N	VIRGINIA PAYLOAD MODULE (VPM)	132,602	132,602
124	0604601N	MINE DEVELOPMENT	19,067	19,067
125	0604610N	LIGHTWEIGHT TORPEDO DEVELOPMENT	25,280	25,280
126	0604654N	JOINT SERVICE EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT	8,985	8,985
127	0604703N	PERSONNEL, TRAINING, SIMULATION, AND HUMAN FACTORS	7,669	7,669
128	0604727N	JOINT STANDOFF WEAPON SYSTEMS	4,400	4,400
129	0604755N	SHIP SELF DEFENSE (DETECT & CONTROL)	56,889	56,889
130	0604756N	SHIP SELF DEFENSE (ENGAGE: HARD KILL)	96,937	96,937
131	0604757N	SHIP SELF DEFENSE (ENGAGE: SOFT KILL/EW)	134,564	134,564
132	0604761N	INTELLIGENCE ENGINEERING	200	200
133	0604771N	MEDICAL DEVELOPMENT	8,287	8,287
134	0604777N	NAVIGATION/ID SYSTEM	29,504	29,504
135	0604800M	JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER (JSF)—EMD	513,021	513,021
136	0604800N	JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER (JSF)—EMD	516,456	516,456
137	0605013M	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	2,887	2,887
138	0605013N	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	66,317	66,317
139	0605212N	CH–53K RDTE	573,187	573,187
140	0605220N	SHIP TO SHORE CONNECTOR (SSC)	67,815	67,815
141	0605450N	JOINT AIR-TO-GROUND MISSILE (JAGM)	6,300	6,300
142	0605500N	MULTI-MISSION MARITIME AIRCRAFT (MMA)	308,037	323,037
		Wideband Communication Development		[15,000]
143	0204202N	DDG–1000	202,522	202,522
144	0304231N	TACTICAL COMMAND SYSTEM—MIP	1,011	1,011
145	0304785N	TACTICAL CRYPTOLOGIC SYSTEMS	10,357	10,357
146	0305124N	SPECIAL APPLICATIONS PROGRAM	23,975	23,975
		SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION	**5,419,108**	**5,231,108**

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(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2015 Request	House Authorized
		MANAGEMENT SUPPORT		
147	0604256N	THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT	45,272	45,272
148	0604258N	TARGET SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	79,718	79,718
149	0604759N	MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT	123,993	123,993
150	0605126N	JOINT THEATER AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE ORGANIZATION	4,960	4,960
151	0605152N	STUDIES AND ANALYSIS SUPPORT—NAVY	8,296	8,296
152	0605154N	CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES	45,752	45,752
154	0605804N	TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICES	876	876
155	0605853N	MANAGEMENT, TECHNICAL & INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT	72,070	72,070
156	0605856N	STRATEGIC TECHNICAL SUPPORT	3,237	3,237
157	0605861N	RDT&E SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT	73,033	73,033
158	0605863N	RDT&E SHIP AND AIRCRAFT SUPPORT	138,304	138,304
159	0605864N	TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	336,286	336,286
160	0605865N	OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION CAPABILITY	16,658	16,658
161	0605866N	NAVY SPACE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE (SEW) SUPPORT	2,505	2,505
162	0605867N	SEW SURVEILLANCE/RECONNAISSANCE SUPPORT	8,325	8,325
163	0605873M	MARINE CORPS PROGRAM WIDE SUPPORT	17,866	17,866
		SUBTOTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	**977,151**	**977,151**
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT		
168	0604402N	UNMANNED COMBAT AIR VEHICLE (UCAV) ADVANCED COMPONENT AND PROTOTYPE DEVELOPMENT.	35,949	35,949
169	0604766M	MARINE CORPS DATA SYSTEMS	215	215
170	0605525N	CARRIER ONBOARD DELIVERY (COD) FOLLOW ON	8,873	8,873
172	0101221N	STRATEGIC SUB & WEAPONS SYSTEM SUPPORT	96,943	96,943
173	0101224N	SSBN SECURITY TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	30,057	30,057
174	0101226N	SUBMARINE ACOUSTIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	4,509	4,509
175	0101402N	NAVY STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS	13,676	13,676
176	0203761N	RAPID TECHNOLOGY TRANSITION (RTT)	12,480	12,480
177	0204136N	F/A–18 SQUADRONS	76,216	76,216
179	0204163N	FLEET TELECOMMUNICATIONS (TACTICAL)	27,281	27,281
180	0204228N	SURFACE SUPPORT	2,878	2,878
181	0204229N	TOMAHAWK AND TOMAHAWK MISSION PLANNING CENTER (TMPC)	32,385	32,385
182	0204311N	INTEGRATED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	39,371	39,371
183	0204413N	AMPHIBIOUS TACTICAL SUPPORT UNITS (DISPLACEMENT CRAFT)	4,609	4,609
184	0204460M	GROUND/AIR TASK ORIENTED RADAR (G/ATOR)	99,106	89,106
		Unjustified cost growth		[–10,000]
185	0204571N	CONSOLIDATED TRAINING SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	39,922	39,922
186	0204574N	CRYPTOLOGIC DIRECT SUPPORT	1,157	1,157
187	0204575N	ELECTRONIC WARFARE (EW) READINESS SUPPORT	22,067	22,067
188	0205601N	HARM IMPROVEMENT	17,420	17,420
189	0205604N	TACTICAL DATA LINKS	151,208	151,208
190	0205620N	SURFACE ASW COMBAT SYSTEM INTEGRATION	26,366	26,366
191	0205632N	MK–48 ADCAP	25,952	25,952
192	0205633N	AVIATION IMPROVEMENTS	106,936	106,936
194	0205675N	OPERATIONAL NUCLEAR POWER SYSTEMS	104,023	104,023
195	0206313M	MARINE CORPS COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	77,398	77,398
196	0206335M	COMMON AVIATION COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (CAC2S)	32,495	32,495
197	0206623M	MARINE CORPS GROUND COMBAT/SUPPORTING ARMS SYSTEMS	156,626	156,626
198	0206624M	MARINE CORPS COMBAT SERVICES SUPPORT	20,999	20,999
199	0206625M	USMC INTELLIGENCE/ELECTRONIC WARFARE SYSTEMS (MIP)	14,179	14,179
200	0207161N	TACTICAL AIM MISSILES	47,258	47,258
201	0207163N	ADVANCED MEDIUM RANGE AIR-TO-AIR MISSILE (AMRAAM)	10,210	10,210
206	0303109N	SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS (SPACE)	41,829	41,829
207	0303138N	CONSOLIDATED AFLOAT NETWORK ENTERPRISE SERVICES (CANES)	22,780	22,780
208	0303140N	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	23,053	23,053
209	0303150M	WWMCCS/GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM	296	296
212	0305160N	NAVY METEOROLOGICAL AND OCEAN SENSORS-SPACE (METOC)	359	359
213	0305192N	MILITARY INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM (MIP) ACTIVITIES	6,166	6,166
214	0305204N	TACTICAL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES	8,505	8,505
216	0305208M	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	11,613	11,613
217	0305208N	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	18,146	18,146
218	0305220N	RQ–4 UAV	498,003	530,403
		Triton Sensor Development Acceleration		[32,400]
219	0305231N	MQ–8 UAV	47,294	47,294
220	0305232M	RQ–11 UAV	718	718
221	0305233N	RQ–7 UAV	851	851
222	0305234N	SMALL (LEVEL 0) TACTICAL UAS (STUASL0)	4,813	4,813
223	0305239M	RQ–21A	8,192	8,192
224	0305241N	MULTI-INTELLIGENCE SENSOR DEVELOPMENT	22,559	22,559
225	0305242M	UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEMS (UAS) PAYLOADS (MIP)	2,000	2,000
226	0308601N	MODELING AND SIMULATION SUPPORT	4,719	4,719
227	0702207N	DEPOT MAINTENANCE (NON-IF)	21,168	21,168
228	0708011N	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	37,169	37,169
229	0708730N	MARITIME TECHNOLOGY (MARITECH)	4,347	4,347
229A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	1,162,684	1,162,684
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	**3,286,028**	**3,308,428**
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, NAVY	**16,266,335**	**16,183,835**
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, AF		

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2015 Request	House Authorized
		BASIC RESEARCH		
001	0601102F	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	314,482	314,482
002	0601103F	UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES	127,079	127,079
003	0601108F	HIGH ENERGY LASER RESEARCH INITIATIVES	12,929	12,929
		SUBTOTAL BASIC RESEARCH	**454,490**	**454,490**
		APPLIED RESEARCH		
004	0602102F	MATERIALS	105,680	105,680
005	0602201F	AEROSPACE VEHICLE TECHNOLOGIES	105,747	105,747
006	0602202F	HUMAN EFFECTIVENESS APPLIED RESEARCH	81,957	81,957
007	0602203F	AEROSPACE PROPULSION	172,550	369,550
		RD–180 replacement		[220,000]
		Reduction for liquid engine combustion technologies and advanced liquid engine technologies		[–23,000]
008	0602204F	AEROSPACE SENSORS	118,343	118,343
009	0602601F	SPACE TECHNOLOGY	98,229	98,229
010	0602602F	CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS	87,387	87,387
011	0602605F	DIRECTED ENERGY TECHNOLOGY	125,955	125,955
012	0602788F	DOMINANT INFORMATION SCIENCES AND METHODS	147,789	147,789
013	0602890F	HIGH ENERGY LASER RESEARCH	37,496	37,496
		SUBTOTAL APPLIED RESEARCH	**1,081,133**	**1,278,133**
		ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT		
014	0603112F	ADVANCED MATERIALS FOR WEAPON SYSTEMS	32,177	42,177
		Metals Affordability Initiative		[10,000]
015	0603199F	SUSTAINMENT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (S&T)	15,800	15,800
016	0603203F	ADVANCED AEROSPACE SENSORS	34,420	34,420
017	0603211F	AEROSPACE TECHNOLOGY DEV/DEMO	91,062	91,062
018	0603216F	AEROSPACE PROPULSION AND POWER TECHNOLOGY	124,236	124,236
019	0603270F	ELECTRONIC COMBAT TECHNOLOGY	47,602	47,602
020	0603401F	ADVANCED SPACECRAFT TECHNOLOGY	69,026	69,026
021	0603444F	MAUI SPACE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM (MSSS)	14,031	14,031
022	0603456F	HUMAN EFFECTIVENESS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	21,788	21,788
023	0603601F	CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY	42,046	42,046
024	0603605F	ADVANCED WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY	23,542	33,542
		Program increase		[10,000]
025	0603680F	MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	42,772	42,772
026	0603788F	BATTLESPACE KNOWLEDGE DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION	35,315	35,315
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	**593,817**	**613,817**
		ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES		
027	0603260F	INTELLIGENCE ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	5,408	5,408
031	0603438F	SPACE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY	6,075	6,075
032	0603742F	COMBAT IDENTIFICATION TECHNOLOGY	10,980	10,980
033	0603790F	NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	2,392	2,392
034	0603791F	INTERNATIONAL SPACE COOPERATIVE R&D	833	833
035	0603830F	SPACE SECURITY AND DEFENSE PROGRAM	32,313	32,313
037	0603851F	INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILE—DEM/VAL	30,885	30,885
039	0603859F	POLLUTION PREVENTION—DEM/VAL	1,798	1,798
040	0604015F	LONG RANGE STRIKE	913,728	913,728
042	0604317F	TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	2,669	2,669
045	0604422F	WEATHER SYSTEM FOLLOW-ON	39,901	5,001
		Realigned to DMSP–20 launch		[–34,900]
049	0604800F	F–35—EMD	4,976	4,976
050	0604857F	OPERATIONALLY RESPONSIVE SPACE		30,000
		ORS Office and ORS–5 Competition Launch		[30,000]
051	0604858F	TECH TRANSITION PROGRAM	59,004	59,004
054	0207110F	NEXT GENERATION AIR DOMINANCE	15,722	15,722
055	0207455F	THREE DIMENSIONAL LONG-RANGE RADAR (3DELRR)	88,825	88,825
056	0305164F	NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (USER EQUIPMENT) (SPACE)	156,659	156,659
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES	**1,372,168**	**1,367,268**
		SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION		
059	0604233F	SPECIALIZED UNDERGRADUATE FLIGHT TRAINING	13,324	13,324
060	0604270F	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	1,965	1,965
061	0604281F	TACTICAL DATA NETWORKS ENTERPRISE	39,110	39,110
062	0604287F	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	3,926	3,926
063	0604329F	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB (SDB)—EMD	68,759	68,759
064	0604421F	COUNTERSPACE SYSTEMS	23,746	23,746
065	0604425F	SPACE SITUATION AWARENESS SYSTEMS	9,462	19,462
		Program increase		[10,000]
066	0604426F	SPACE FENCE	214,131	214,131
067	0604429F	AIRBORNE ELECTRONIC ATTACK	30,687	30,687
068	0604441F	SPACE BASED INFRARED SYSTEM (SBIRS) HIGH EMD	319,501	319,501
069	0604602F	ARMAMENT/ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT	31,112	31,112
070	0604604F	SUBMUNITIONS	2,543	2,543
071	0604617F	AGILE COMBAT SUPPORT	46,340	46,340
072	0604706F	LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEMS	8,854	8,854
073	0604735F	COMBAT TRAINING RANGES	10,129	10,129
075	0604800F	F–35—EMD	563,037	563,037
078	0604932F	LONG RANGE STANDOFF WEAPON	4,938	4,938
079	0604933F	ICBM FUZE MODERNIZATION	59,826	59,826
080	0605030F	JOINT TACTICAL NETWORK CENTER (JTNC)	78	78

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2015 Request	House Authorized
081	0605213F	F–22 MODERNIZATION INCREMENT 3.2B	173,647	173,647
082	0605214F	GROUND ATTACK WEAPONS FUZE DEVELOPMENT	5,332	5,332
083	0605221F	KC–46	776,937	776,937
084	0605223F	ADVANCED PILOT TRAINING	8,201	8,201
086	0605278F	HC/MC–130 RECAP RDT&E	7,497	7,497
087	0605431F	ADVANCED EHF MILSATCOM (SPACE)	314,378	314,378
088	0605432F	POLAR MILSATCOM (SPACE)	103,552	103,552
089	0605433F	WIDEBAND GLOBAL SATCOM (SPACE)	31,425	31,425
090	0605458F	AIR & SPACE OPS CENTER 10.2 RDT&E	85,938	85,938
091	0605931F	B–2 DEFENSIVE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	98,768	98,768
092	0101125F	NUCLEAR WEAPONS MODERNIZATION	198,357	198,357
094	0207701F	FULL COMBAT MISSION TRAINING	8,831	8,831
095	0307581F	NEXTGEN JSTARS	73,088	73,088
		SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION	**3,337,419**	**3,347,419**
		MANAGEMENT SUPPORT		
097	0604256F	THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT	24,418	24,418
098	0604759F	MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT	47,232	47,232
099	0605101F	RAND PROJECT AIR FORCE	30,443	30,443
101	0605712F	INITIAL OPERATIONAL TEST & EVALUATION	12,266	12,266
102	0605807F	TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	689,509	689,509
103	0605860F	ROCKET SYSTEMS LAUNCH PROGRAM (SPACE)	34,364	34,364
104	0605864F	SPACE TEST PROGRAM (STP)	21,161	21,161
105	0605976F	FACILITIES RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION—TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	46,955	46,955
106	0605978F	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT—TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	32,965	32,965
107	0606017F	REQUIREMENTS ANALYSIS AND MATURATION	13,850	13,850
108	0606116F	SPACE TEST AND TRAINING RANGE DEVELOPMENT	19,512	19,512
110	0606392F	SPACE AND MISSILE CENTER (SMC) CIVILIAN WORKFORCE	181,727	181,727
111	0308602F	ENTEPRISE INFORMATION SERVICES (EIS)	4,938	4,938
112	0702806F	ACQUISITION AND MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	18,644	18,644
113	0804731F	GENERAL SKILL TRAINING	1,425	1,425
114	1001004F	INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES	3,790	3,790
114A	XXXXXX-XF	EJECTION SEAT RELIABILITY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM		3,500
		Initial Aircraft Qualification		[3,500]
		SUBTOTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	**1,183,199**	**1,186,699**
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT		
115	0603423F	GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM III—OPERATIONAL CONTROL SEGMENT	299,760	299,760
116	0604445F	WIDE AREA SURVEILLANCE		2,000
		Implementation of the Secretary's Cruise Missile Defense Program		[2,000]
118	0604618F	JOINT DIRECT ATTACK MUNITION	2,469	2,469
119	0605018F	AF INTEGRATED PERSONNEL AND PAY SYSTEM (AF-IPPS)	90,218	90,218
120	0605024F	ANTI-TAMPER TECHNOLOGY EXECUTIVE AGENCY	34,815	34,815
122	0101113F	B–52 SQUADRONS	55,457	55,457
123	0101122F	AIR-LAUNCHED CRUISE MISSILE (ALCM)	450	450
124	0101126F	B–1B SQUADRONS	5,353	5,353
125	0101127F	B–2 SQUADRONS	131,580	102,180
		Flexible Strike execution delay		[–29,400]
126	0101213F	MINUTEMAN SQUADRONS	139,109	139,109
127	0101313F	STRAT WAR PLANNING SYSTEM—USSTRATCOM	35,603	35,603
128	0101314F	NIGHT FIST—USSTRATCOM	32	32
130	0102326F	REGION/SECTOR OPERATION CONTROL CENTER MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	1,522	1,522
131	0105921F	SERVICE SUPPORT TO STRATCOM—SPACE ACTIVITIES	3,134	3,134
133	0205219F	MQ–9 UAV	170,396	170,396
136	0207133F	F–16 SQUADRONS	133,105	133,105
137	0207134F	F–15E SQUADRONS	261,969	261,969
138	0207136F	MANNED DESTRUCTIVE SUPPRESSION	14,831	14,831
139	0207138F	F–22A SQUADRONS	156,962	156,962
140	0207142F	F–35 SQUADRONS	43,666	43,666
141	0207161F	TACTICAL AIM MISSILES	29,739	29,739
142	0207163F	ADVANCED MEDIUM RANGE AIR-TO-AIR MISSILE (AMRAAM)	82,195	82,195
144	0207171F	F–15 EPAWSS	68,944	53,444
		EPAWSS contract delays		[–15,500]
145	0207224F	COMBAT RESCUE AND RECOVERY	5,095	5,095
146	0207227F	COMBAT RESCUE—PARARESCUE	883	883
147	0207247F	AF TENCAP	5,812	15,812
		Program increase		[10,000]
148	0207249F	PRECISION ATTACK SYSTEMS PROCUREMENT	1,081	1,081
149	0207253F	COMPASS CALL	14,411	14,411
150	0207268F	AIRCRAFT ENGINE COMPONENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	109,664	109,664
151	0207325F	JOINT AIR-TO-SURFACE STANDOFF MISSILE (JASSM)	15,897	15,897
152	0207410F	AIR & SPACE OPERATIONS CENTER (AOC)	41,066	41,066
153	0207412F	CONTROL AND REPORTING CENTER (CRC)	552	552
154	0207417F	AIRBORNE WARNING AND CONTROL SYSTEM (AWACS)	180,804	180,804
155	0207418F	TACTICAL AIRBORNE CONTROL SYSTEMS	3,754	3,754
157	0207431F	COMBAT AIR INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM ACTIVITIES	7,891	7,891
158	0207444F	TACTICAL AIR CONTROL PARTY-MOD	5,891	5,891
159	0207448F	C2ISR TACTICAL DATA LINK	1,782	1,782
161	0207452F	DCAPES	821	821
163	0207590F	SEEK EAGLE	23,844	23,844
164	0207601F	USAF MODELING AND SIMULATION	16,723	16,723

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2015 Request	House Authorized
165	0207605F	WARGAMING AND SIMULATION CENTERS	5,956	5,956
166	0207697F	DISTRIBUTED TRAINING AND EXERCISES	4,457	4,457
167	0208006F	MISSION PLANNING SYSTEMS	60,679	60,679
169	0208059F	CYBER COMMAND ACTIVITIES	67,057	67,057
170	0208087F	AF OFFENSIVE CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS	13,355	13,355
171	0208088F	AF DEFENSIVE CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS	5,576	5,576
179	0301400F	SPACE SUPERIORITY INTELLIGENCE	12,218	12,218
180	0302015F	E–4B NATIONAL AIRBORNE OPERATIONS CENTER (NAOC)	28,778	28,778
181	0303131F	MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK (MEECN)	81,035	81,035
182	0303140F	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	70,497	70,497
183	0303141F	GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM	692	692
185	0303601F	MILSATCOM TERMINALS	55,208	55,208
187	0304260F	AIRBORNE SIGINT ENTERPRISE	106,786	106,786
190	0305099F	GLOBAL AIR TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT (GATM)	4,157	4,157
193	0305110F	SATELLITE CONTROL NETWORK (SPACE)	20,806	20,806
194	0305111F	WEATHER SERVICE	25,102	25,102
195	0305114F	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL, APPROACH, AND LANDING SYSTEM (ATCALS)	23,516	23,516
196	0305116F	AERIAL TARGETS	8,639	8,639
199	0305128F	SECURITY AND INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITIES	498	498
200	0305145F	ARMS CONTROL IMPLEMENTATION	13,222	13,222
201	0305146F	DEFENSE JOINT COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES	360	360
206	0305173F	SPACE AND MISSILE TEST AND EVALUATION CENTER	3,674	3,674
207	0305174F	SPACE INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND RAPID TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	2,480	2,480
208	0305179F	INTEGRATED BROADCAST SERVICE (IBS)	8,592	8,592
209	0305182F	SPACELIFT RANGE SYSTEM (SPACE)	13,462	13,462
210	0305202F	DRAGON U–2	5,511	5,511
212	0305206F	AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	28,113	38,113
		Per Air Force UFR		[10,000]
213	0305207F	MANNED RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	13,516	13,516
214	0305208F	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	27,265	27,265
215	0305219F	MQ–1 PREDATOR A UAV	1,378	1,378
216	0305220F	RQ–4 UAV	244,514	244,514
217	0305221F	NETWORK-CENTRIC COLLABORATIVE TARGETING	11,096	11,096
218	0305236F	COMMON DATA LINK (CDL)	36,137	36,137
219	0305238F	NATO AGS	232,851	232,851
220	0305240F	SUPPORT TO DCGS ENTERPRISE	20,218	20,218
221	0305265F	GPS III SPACE SEGMENT	212,571	212,571
222	0305614F	JSPOC MISSION SYSTEM	73,779	73,779
223	0305881F	RAPID CYBER ACQUISITION	4,102	4,102
225	0305913F	NUDET DETECTION SYSTEM (SPACE)	20,468	20,468
226	0305940F	SPACE SITUATION AWARENESS OPERATIONS	11,596	11,596
227	0306250F	CYBER OPERATIONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	4,938	4,938
228	0308699F	SHARED EARLY WARNING (SEW)	1,212	1,212
230	0401119F	C–5 AIRLIFT SQUADRONS (IF)	38,773	38,773
231	0401130F	C–17 AIRCRAFT (IF)	83,773	83,773
232	0401132F	C–130J PROGRAM	26,715	26,715
233	0401134F	LARGE AIRCRAFT IR COUNTERMEASURES (LAIRCM)	5,172	5,172
234	0401219F	KC–10S	2,714	2,714
235	0401314F	OPERATIONAL SUPPORT AIRLIFT	27,784	27,784
236	0401318F	CV–22	38,719	38,719
237	0401319F	PRESIDENTIAL AIRCRAFT REPLACEMENT (PAR)	11,006	11,006
238	0408011F	SPECIAL TACTICS / COMBAT CONTROL	8,405	8,405
239	0702207F	DEPOT MAINTENANCE (NON-IF)	1,407	1,407
241	0708610F	LOGISTICS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (LOGIT)	109,685	109,685
242	0708611F	SUPPORT SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	16,209	16,209
243	0804743F	OTHER FLIGHT TRAINING	987	987
244	0808716F	OTHER PERSONNEL ACTIVITIES	126	126
245	0901202F	JOINT PERSONNEL RECOVERY AGENCY	2,603	2,603
246	0901218F	CIVILIAN COMPENSATION PROGRAM	1,589	1,589
247	0901220F	PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION	5,026	5,026
248	0901226F	AIR FORCE STUDIES AND ANALYSIS AGENCY	1,394	1,394
249	0901279F	FACILITIES OPERATION—ADMINISTRATIVE	3,798	3,798
250	0901538F	FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	107,314	107,314
250A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	11,441,120	11,363,920
		Classified program increase		[25,000]
		Classified program reduction		[–102,200]
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	**15,717,666**	**15,617,566**
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, AF	**23,739,892**	**23,865,392**
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, DW		
		BASIC RESEARCH		
001	0601000BR	DTRA BASIC RESEARCH INITIATIVE	37,778	37,778
002	0601101E	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	312,146	312,146
003	0601110D8Z	BASIC RESEARCH INITIATIVES	44,564	34,564
		National Security Science and Engineering Faculty Fellowship program		[–10,000]
004	0601117E	BASIC OPERATIONAL MEDICAL RESEARCH SCIENCE	49,848	49,848
005	0601120D8Z	NATIONAL DEFENSE EDUCATION PROGRAM	45,488	55,488
		Pre-Kindergarten to 12th Grade STEM Programs		[10,000]
006	0601228D8Z	HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES/MINORITY INSTITUTIONS	24,412	34,412
		Historically Black Colleges and Universities		[10,000]
007	0601384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	48,261	48,261

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2015 Request	House Authorized
		SUBTOTAL BASIC RESEARCH	**562,497**	**572,497**
		APPLIED RESEARCH		
008	0602000D8Z	JOINT MUNITIONS TECHNOLOGY	20,065	20,065
009	0602115E	BIOMEDICAL TECHNOLOGY	112,242	112,242
011	0602234D8Z	LINCOLN LABORATORY RESEARCH PROGRAM	51,875	51,875
012	0602251D8Z	APPLIED RESEARCH FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF S&T PRIORITIES	41,965	41,965
013	0602303E	INFORMATION & COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY	334,407	334,407
015	0602383E	BIOLOGICAL WARFARE DEFENSE	44,825	44,825
016	0602384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	226,317	226,317
018	0602668D8Z	CYBER SECURITY RESEARCH	15,000	15,000
020	0602702E	TACTICAL TECHNOLOGY	305,484	305,484
021	0602715E	MATERIALS AND BIOLOGICAL TECHNOLOGY	160,389	160,389
022	0602716E	ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY	179,203	179,203
023	0602718BR	WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION DEFEAT TECHNOLOGIES	151,737	151,737
024	0602751D8Z	SOFTWARE ENGINEERING INSTITUTE (SEI) APPLIED RESEARCH	9,156	9,156
025	1160401BB	SOF TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	39,750	39,750
		SUBTOTAL APPLIED RESEARCH	**1,692,415**	**1,692,415**
		ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT		
026	0603000D8Z	JOINT MUNITIONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	26,688	26,688
027	0603121D8Z	SO/LIC ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	8,682	8,682
028	0603122D8Z	COMBATING TERRORISM TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT	69,675	89,675
		Program emphasis for CT and Irregular Warfare Programs		[20,000]
029	0603133D8Z	FOREIGN COMPARATIVE TESTING	30,000	24,000
		Program decrease		[–6,000]
030	0603160BR	COUNTERPROLIFERATION INITIATIVES—PROLIFERATION PREVENTION AND DEFEAT	283,694	283,694
032	0603176C	ADVANCED CONCEPTS AND PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT	8,470	8,470
033	0603177C	DISCRIMINATION SENSOR TECHNOLOGY	45,110	45,110
034	0603178C	WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY	14,068	27,416
		MDA DE Ballistic Missile Kill Capability Development		[13,348]
035	0603179C	ADVANCED C4ISR	15,329	15,329
036	0603180C	ADVANCED RESEARCH	16,584	16,584
037	0603225D8Z	JOINT DOD-DOE MUNITIONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	19,335	19,335
038	0603264S	AGILE TRANSPORTATION FOR THE 21ST CENTURY (AT21)—THEATER CAPABILITY	2,544	2,544
039	0603274C	SPECIAL PROGRAM—MDA TECHNOLOGY	51,033	51,033
040	0603286E	ADVANCED AEROSPACE SYSTEMS	129,723	129,723
041	0603287E	SPACE PROGRAMS AND TECHNOLOGY	179,883	179,883
042	0603288D8Z	ANALYTIC ASSESSMENTS	12,000	12,000
043	0603289D8Z	ADVANCED INNOVATIVE ANALYSIS AND CONCEPTS	60,000	50,000
		Program decrease		[–10,000]
044	0603294C	COMMON KILL VEHICLE TECHNOLOGY	25,639	25,639
045	0603384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM—ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	132,674	132,674
046	0603618D8Z	JOINT ELECTRONIC ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	10,965	10,965
047	0603648D8Z	JOINT CAPABILITY TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS	131,960	121,960
		Program decrease		[–10,000]
052	0603680D8Z	DEFENSE-WIDE MANUFACTURING SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	91,095	91,095
053	0603699D8Z	EMERGING CAPABILITIES TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	33,706	33,706
054	0603712S	GENERIC LOGISTICS R&D TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS	16,836	16,836
055	0603713S	DEPLOYMENT AND DISTRIBUTION ENTERPRISE TECHNOLOGY	29,683	29,683
056	0603716D8Z	STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH PROGRAM	57,796	57,796
057	0603720S	MICROELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	72,144	72,144
058	0603727D8Z	JOINT WARFIGHTING PROGRAM	7,405	7,405
059	0603739E	ADVANCED ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGIES	92,246	92,246
060	0603760E	COMMAND, CONTROL AND COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	243,265	243,265
062	0603766E	NETWORK-CENTRIC WARFARE TECHNOLOGY	386,926	386,926
063	0603767E	SENSOR TECHNOLOGY	312,821	312,821
064	0603769SE	DISTRIBUTED LEARNING ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	10,692	10,692
065	0603781D8Z	SOFTWARE ENGINEERING INSTITUTE	15,776	15,776
066	0603826D8Z	QUICK REACTION SPECIAL PROJECTS	69,319	64,319
		Program decrease		[–5,000]
068	0603832D8Z	DOD MODELING AND SIMULATION MANAGEMENT OFFICE	3,000	3,000
071	0603941D8Z	TEST & EVALUATION SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY	81,148	81,148
072	0604055D8Z	OPERATIONAL ENERGY CAPABILITY IMPROVEMENT	31,800	31,800
073	0303310D8Z	CWMD SYSTEMS	46,066	46,066
074	1160402BB	SOF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	57,622	57,622
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	**2,933,402**	**2,935,750**
		ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT AND PROTOTYPES		
077	0603161D8Z	NUCLEAR AND CONVENTIONAL PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT RDT&E ADC&P	41,072	41,072
079	0603600D8Z	WALKOFF	90,558	90,558
080	0603714D8Z	ADVANCED SENSORS APPLICATION PROGRAM	15,518	15,518
081	0603851D8Z	ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY TECHNICAL CERTIFICATION PROGRAM	51,462	51,462
082	0603881C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TERMINAL DEFENSE SEGMENT	299,598	299,598
083	0603882C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE MIDCOURSE DEFENSE SEGMENT	1,003,768	1,043,768
		BMD program increase		[40,000]
084	0603884BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM—DEM/VAL	179,236	179,236
085	0603884C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SENSORS	392,893	392,893
086	0603890C	BMD ENABLING PROGRAMS	410,863	410,863
087	0603891C	SPECIAL PROGRAMS—MDA	310,261	310,261
088	0603892C	AEGIS BMD	929,208	929,208
089	0603893C	SPACE TRACKING & SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	31,346	31,346

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2015 Request	House Authorized
090	0603895C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM SPACE PROGRAMS	6,389	6,389
091	0603896C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE COMMAND AND CONTROL, BATTLE MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATI.	443,484	443,484
092	0603898C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE JOINT WARFIGHTER SUPPORT	46,387	46,387
093	0603904C	MISSILE DEFENSE INTEGRATION & OPERATIONS CENTER (MDIOC)	58,530	58,530
094	0603906C	REGARDING TRENCH	16,199	16,199
095	0603907C	SEA BASED X-BAND RADAR (SBX)	64,409	64,409
096	0603913C	ISRAELI COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS	96,803	268,803
		Program increase for Israeli Cooperative Programs		[172,000]
097	0603914C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TEST	386,482	386,482
098	0603915C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TARGETS	485,294	485,294
099	0603920D8Z	HUMANITARIAN DEMINING	10,194	10,194
100	0603923D8Z	COALITION WARFARE	10,139	10,139
101	0604016D8Z	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CORROSION PROGRAM	2,907	2,907
102	0604250D8Z	ADVANCED INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES	190,000	170,000
		Program decrease		[–20,000]
103	0604400D8Z	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD) UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM (UAS) COMMON DEVELOPMENT.	3,702	3,702
104	0604445J	WIDE AREA SURVEILLANCE	53,000	53,000
107	0604787J	JOINT SYSTEMS INTEGRATION	7,002	7,002
108	0604828J	JOINT FIRES INTEGRATION AND INTEROPERABILITY TEAM	7,102	7,102
109	0604880C	LAND-BASED SM–3 (LBSM3)	123,444	123,444
110	0604881C	AEGIS SM–3 BLOCK IIA CO-DEVELOPMENT	263,695	263,695
113	0605170D8Z	SUPPORT TO NETWORKS AND INFORMATION INTEGRATION	12,500	12,500
114	0303191D8Z	JOINT ELECTROMAGNETIC TECHNOLOGY (JET) PROGRAM	2,656	2,656
115	0305103C	CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE	961	961
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT AND PROTOTYPES	**6,047,062**	**6,239,062**
		SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION		
116	0604161D8Z	NUCLEAR AND CONVENTIONAL PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT RDT&E SDD	7,936	7,936
117	0604165D8Z	PROMPT GLOBAL STRIKE CAPABILITY DEVELOPMENT	70,762	70,762
118	0604384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM—EMD	345,883	345,883
119	0604764K	ADVANCED IT SERVICES JOINT PROGRAM OFFICE (AITS-JPO)	25,459	25,459
120	0604771D8Z	JOINT TACTICAL INFORMATION DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (JTIDS)	17,562	17,562
121	0605000BR	WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION DEFEAT CAPABILITIES	6,887	6,887
122	0605013BL	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	12,530	12,530
123	0605021SE	HOMELAND PERSONNEL SECURITY INITIATIVE	286	286
124	0605022D8Z	DEFENSE EXPORTABILITY PROGRAM	3,244	3,244
125	0605027D8Z	OUSD(C) IT DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES	6,500	6,500
126	0605070S	DOD ENTERPRISE SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION	15,326	15,326
127	0605075D8Z	DCMO POLICY AND INTEGRATION	19,351	19,351
128	0605080S	DEFENSE AGENCY INTIATIVES (DAI)—FINANCIAL SYSTEM	41,465	41,465
129	0605090S	DEFENSE RETIRED AND ANNUITANT PAY SYSTEM (DRAS)	10,135	10,135
130	0605210D8Z	DEFENSE-WIDE ELECTRONIC PROCUREMENT CAPABILITIES	9,546	9,546
131	0303141K	GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM	14,241	14,241
132	0305304D8Z	DOD ENTERPRISE ENERGY INFORMATION MANAGEMENT (EEIM)	3,660	3,660
		SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION	**610,773**	**610,773**
		MANAGEMENT SUPPORT		
133	0604774D8Z	DEFENSE READINESS REPORTING SYSTEM (DRRS)	5,616	5,616
134	0604875D8Z	JOINT SYSTEMS ARCHITECTURE DEVELOPMENT	3,092	3,092
135	0604940D8Z	CENTRAL TEST AND EVALUATION INVESTMENT DEVELOPMENT (CTEIP)	254,503	254,503
136	0604942D8Z	ASSESSMENTS AND EVALUATIONS	21,661	21,661
138	0605100D8Z	JOINT MISSION ENVIRONMENT TEST CAPABILITY (JMETC)	27,162	27,162
139	0605104D8Z	TECHNICAL STUDIES, SUPPORT AND ANALYSIS	24,501	24,501
142	0605126J	JOINT INTEGRATED AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE ORGANIZATION (JIAMDO)	43,176	43,176
145	0605142D8Z	SYSTEMS ENGINEERING	44,246	44,246
146	0605151D8Z	STUDIES AND ANALYSIS SUPPORT—OSD	2,665	2,665
147	0605161D8Z	NUCLEAR MATTERS-PHYSICAL SECURITY	4,366	4,366
148	0605170D8Z	SUPPORT TO NETWORKS AND INFORMATION INTEGRATION	27,901	27,901
149	0605200D8Z	GENERAL SUPPORT TO USD (INTELLIGENCE)	2,855	2,855
150	0605384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	105,944	105,944
156	0605502KA	SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATIVE RESEARCH	400	400
159	0605790D8Z	SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION RESEARCH (SBIR)/ SMALL BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER.	1,634	1,634
160	0605798D8Z	DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY ANALYSIS	12,105	12,105
161	0605801KA	DEFENSE TECHNICAL INFORMATION CENTER (DTIC)	50,389	50,389
162	0605803SE	R&D IN SUPPORT OF DOD ENLISTMENT, TESTING AND EVALUATION	8,452	8,452
163	0605804D8Z	DEVELOPMENT TEST AND EVALUATION	15,187	19,187
		Program increase		[4,000]
164	0605898E	MANAGEMENT HQ—R&D	71,362	71,362
165	0606100D8Z	BUDGET AND PROGRAM ASSESSMENTS	4,100	4,100
166	0203345D8Z	DEFENSE OPERATIONS SECURITY INITIATIVE (DOSI)	1,956	1,956
167	0204571J	JOINT STAFF ANALYTICAL SUPPORT	10,321	10,321
170	0303166J	SUPPORT TO INFORMATION OPERATIONS (IO) CAPABILITIES	11,552	11,552
172	0305193D8Z	CYBER INTELLIGENCE	6,748	6,748
174	0804767D8Z	COCOM EXERCISE ENGAGEMENT AND TRAINING TRANSFORMATION (CE2T2)	44,005	44,005
175	0901598C	MANAGEMENT HQ—MDA	36,998	36,998
176	0901598D8W	MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS WHS	612	612
177A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	44,367	44,367
		SUBTOTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	**887,876**	**891,876**

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		OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT		
178	0604130V	ENTERPRISE SECURITY SYSTEM (ESS)	3,988	3,988
179	0605127T	REGIONAL INTERNATIONAL OUTREACH (RIO) AND PARTNERSHIP FOR PEACE INFORMATION MANA.	1,750	1,750
180	0605147T	OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE SHARED INFORMATION SYSTEM (OHASIS)	286	286
181	0607210D8Z	INDUSTRIAL BASE ANALYSIS AND SUSTAINMENT SUPPORT	14,778	14,778
182	0607310D8Z	OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	2,953	2,953
183	0607327T	GLOBAL THEATER SECURITY COOPERATION MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS (G-TSCMIS).	10,350	10,350
184	0607384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE (OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT)	28,496	28,496
185	0607828J	JOINT INTEGRATION AND INTEROPERABILITY	11,968	11,968
186	0208043J	PLANNING AND DECISION AID SYSTEM (PDAS)	1,842	1,842
187	0208045K	C4I INTEROPERABILITY	63,558	63,558
189	0301144K	JOINT/ALLIED COALITION INFORMATION SHARING	3,931	3,931
193	0302016K	NATIONAL MILITARY COMMAND SYSTEM-WIDE SUPPORT	924	924
194	0302019K	DEFENSE INFO INFRASTRUCTURE ENGINEERING AND INTEGRATION	9,657	9,657
195	0303126K	LONG-HAUL COMMUNICATIONS—DCS	25,355	25,355
196	0303131K	MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK (MEECN)	12,671	12,671
197	0303135G	PUBLIC KEY INFRASTRUCTURE (PKI)	222	222
198	0303136G	KEY MANAGEMENT INFRASTRUCTURE (KMI)	32,698	32,698
199	0303140D8Z	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	11,304	11,304
200	0303140G	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	125,854	145,854
		Accelerate SHARKSEER deployment		[20,000]
202	0303150K	GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM	33,793	33,793
203	0303153K	DEFENSE SPECTRUM ORGANIZATION	13,423	13,423
204	0303170K	NET-CENTRIC ENTERPRISE SERVICES (NCES)	3,774	3,774
205	0303260D8Z	DEFENSE MILITARY DECEPTION PROGRAM OFFICE (DMDPO)	951	951
206	0303610K	TELEPORT PROGRAM	2,697	2,697
208	0304210BB	SPECIAL APPLICATIONS FOR CONTINGENCIES	19,294	19,294
212	0305103K	CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE	3,234	3,234
213	0305125D8Z	CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION (CIP)	8,846	8,846
217	0305186D8Z	POLICY R&D PROGRAMS	7,065	7,065
218	0305199D8Z	NET CENTRICITY	23,984	23,984
221	0305208BB	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	5,286	5,286
224	0305208K	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	3,400	3,400
229	0305327V	INSIDER THREAT	8,670	8,670
230	0305387D8Z	HOMELAND DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER PROGRAM	2,110	2,110
239	0708011S	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	22,366	22,366
240	0708012S	LOGISTICS SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	1,574	1,574
241	0902298J	MANAGEMENT HQ—OJCS	4,409	4,409
242	1105219BB	MQ–9 UAV	9,702	9,702
243	1105232BB	RQ–11 UAV	259	259
245	1160403BB	AVIATION SYSTEMS	164,233	164,233
247	1160405BB	INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	9,490	9,490
248	1160408BB	OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS	75,253	75,253
252	1160431BB	WARRIOR SYSTEMS	24,661	24,661
253	1160432BB	SPECIAL PROGRAMS	20,908	20,908
259	1160480BB	SOF TACTICAL VEHICLES	3,672	3,672
262	1160483BB	MARITIME SYSTEMS	57,905	57,905
264	1160489BB	GLOBAL VIDEO SURVEILLANCE ACTIVITIES	3,788	3,788
265	1160490BB	OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS INTELLIGENCE	16,225	16,225
265A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	3,118,502	3,113,502
		Classified adjustment		[–5,000]
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	**4,032,059**	**4,047,059**
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, DW	**16,766,084**	**16,989,432**
		OPERATIONAL TEST & EVAL, DEFENSE		
		MANAGEMENT SUPPORT		
001	0605118OTE	OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION	74,583	74,583
002	0605131OTE	LIVE FIRE TEST AND EVALUATION	45,142	45,142
003	0605814OTE	OPERATIONAL TEST ACTIVITIES AND ANALYSES	48,013	53,013
		Information Assurance Testing and Exercises		[5,000]
		SUBTOTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	**167,738**	**172,738**
		TOTAL OPERATIONAL TEST & EVAL, DEFENSE	**167,738**	**172,738**
		TOTAL RDT&E	**63,533,947**	**63,791,399**

TITLE XLIII—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2015 Request	House Authorized
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY		

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2015 Request	House Authorized
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	MANEUVER UNITS	969,281	1,069,281
	Restore Critical Operations Tempo		[100,000]
020	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	61,990	61,990
030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	450,987	450,487
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–500]
040	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	545,773	543,773
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–1,000]
	Reduction in service contracts for facilities maintenance		[–1,000]
050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,057,453	1,046,453
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–10,000]
	Reduction in service contracts for facilities maintenance		[–1,000]
060	AVIATION ASSETS	1,409,347	1,547,947
	Restore Critical Aviation Readiness		[100,000]
	UH–60A to UH–60L Conversions/ARNG Modernization		[38,600]
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	3,592,334	3,567,334
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–19,500]
	Reduction in service contracts for facilities maintenance		[–5,500]
080	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	411,388	411,388
090	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	1,001,232	1,100,732
	Reduction in service contracts for facilities maintenance		[–500]
	Restore Critical Depot Maintenance		[100,000]
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	7,428,972	7,346,972
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–27,000]
	Reduction in service contracts for facilities maintenance		[–55,000]
110	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	2,066,434	1,976,434
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–7,000]
	Reduction in service contracts for facilities maintenance		[–58,000]
	Transfer to Arlington National Cemetery		[–25,000]
120	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	411,863	411,363
	Reduction in service contracts for facilities maintenance		[–500]
130	COMBATANT COMMANDERS CORE OPERATIONS	179,399	178,899
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–500]
170	COMBATANT COMMANDS DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT	432,281	429,781
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–2,500]
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**20,018,734**	**20,142,834**
	MOBILIZATION		
180	STRATEGIC MOBILITY	316,776	315,776
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–500]
	Reduction in service contracts for facilities maintenance		[–500]
190	ARMY PREPOSITIONED STOCKS	187,609	186,109
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–1,500]
200	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	6,463	86,463
	Industrial Base Intiative-Body Armor		[80,000]
	SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION	**510,848**	**588,348**
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING		
210	OFFICER ACQUISITION	124,766	123,766
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–1,000]
220	RECRUIT TRAINING	51,968	51,468
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–500]
230	ONE STATION UNIT TRAINING	43,735	43,735
240	SENIOR RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS	456,563	456,063
	Reduction in service contracts for facilities maintenance		[–500]
250	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	886,529	876,029
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–8,500]
	Reduction in service contracts for facilities maintenance		[–2,000]
260	FLIGHT TRAINING	890,070	890,070
270	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	193,291	190,291
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–2,500]
	Reduction in service contracts for facilities maintenance		[–500]
280	TRAINING SUPPORT	552,359	551,359
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–500]
	Reduction in service contracts for facilities maintenance		[–500]
290	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	466,927	461,427
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–5,500]
300	EXAMINING	194,588	194,588
310	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	205,782	197,782
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–8,000]
320	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	150,571	149,071
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–1,500]
330	JUNIOR RESERVE OFFICER TRAINING CORPS	169,784	162,784
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–7,000]
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	**4,386,933**	**4,348,433**
	ADMIN & SRVWIDE ACTIVITIES		
350	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	541,877	541,877
360	CENTRAL SUPPLY ACTIVITIES	722,291	722,291
370	LOGISTIC SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	602,034	604,034
	Corrosion Mitigation Activities		[5,000]
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–2,500]

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2015 Request	House Authorized
	Reduction in service contracts for facilities maintenance		[–500]
380	AMMUNITION MANAGEMENT	422,277	419,777
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–500]
	Reduction in service contracts for facilities maintenance		[–2,000]
390	ADMINISTRATION	405,442	404,942
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–500]
400	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	1,624,742	1,622,742
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–500]
	Reduction in service contracts for facilities maintenance		[–1,500]
410	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	289,771	289,271
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–500]
420	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	390,924	385,424
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–5,500]
430	OTHER SERVICE SUPPORT	1,118,540	1,117,040
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–1,500]
440	ARMY CLAIMS ACTIVITIES	241,234	239,734
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–1,500]
450	REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT	243,509	242,509
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–1,000]
460	FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND AUDIT READINESS	200,615	199,115
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–1,500]
470	INTERNATIONAL MILITARY HEADQUARTERS	462,591	462,091
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–500]
480	MISC. SUPPORT OF OTHER NATIONS	27,375	27,375
520A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	1,030,411	1,029,411
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–500]
	Reduction in service contracts for facilities maintenance		[–500]
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWIDE ACTIVITIES	**8,323,633**	**8,307,633**
	UNDISTRIBUTED		
530	UNDISTRIBUTED		–516,200
	Civilian personnel underexecution		[–80,000]
	Foreign Currency adjustments		[–48,900]
	Unobligated balances		[–387,300]
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		**–516,200**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY	**33,240,148**	**32,871,048**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY RES		
	OPERATING FORCES		
020	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	15,200	15,200
030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	502,664	532,164
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–500]
	Restore Critical Operations Tempo		[30,000]
040	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	107,489	107,489
050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	543,989	543,989
060	AVIATION ASSETS	72,963	72,963
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	360,082	358,082
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–1,500]
	Reduction in service contracts for facilities maintenance		[–500]
080	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	72,491	72,491
090	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	58,873	93,873
	Restore Critical Depot Maintenance		[35,000]
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	388,961	386,461
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–2,500]
110	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	228,597	219,097
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–500]
	Reduction in service contracts for facilities maintenance		[–9,000]
120	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	39,590	39,590
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**2,390,899**	**2,441,399**
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES		
130	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	10,608	10,608
140	ADMINISTRATION	18,587	18,587
150	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	6,681	6,681
160	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	9,192	9,192
170	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	54,602	54,102
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–500]
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	**99,670**	**99,170**
	UNDISTRIBUTED		
180	UNDISTRIBUTED		–38,700
	Unobligated balances		[–38,700]
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		**–38,700**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY RES	**2,490,569**	**2,501,869**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARNG		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	MANEUVER UNITS	660,648	909,748
	National Guard combat training center rotations activities		[70,000]
	National Guard critical operations tempo activities		[99,600]

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2015 Request	House Authorized
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–500]
	Restore Critical Operations Tempo		[80,000]
020	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	165,942	165,942
030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	733,800	733,800
040	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	83,084	83,084
050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	22,005	22,005
060	AVIATION ASSETS	920,085	920,085
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	680,887	673,887
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–5,000]
	Reduction in service contracts for facilities maintenance		[–2,000]
080	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	69,726	69,726
090	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	138,263	185,863
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–500]
	Reduction in service contracts for facilities maintenance		[–1,500]
	Restore Critical Depot Maintenance		[49,600]
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	804,517	792,017
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–2,500]
	Reduction in service contracts for facilities maintenance		[–10,000]
110	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	490,205	471,705
	Reduction in service contracts for facilities maintenance		[–18,500]
120	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	872,140	871,140
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–1,000]
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**5,641,302**	**5,899,002**
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES		
130	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	6,690	6,690
140	REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT	1,765	1,765
150	ADMINISTRATION	63,075	65,075
	National Guard State Partnership Program		[2,000]
160	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	37,372	37,372
170	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	6,484	6,484
180	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	274,085	269,585
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–4,500]
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	**389,471**	**386,971**
	UNDISTRIBUTED		
190	UNDISTRIBUTED		–72,400
	Unobligated balances		[–72,400]
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		**–72,400**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARNG	**6,030,773**	**6,213,573**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	4,947,202	5,002,202
	FHP Unit Level Maintenance		[56,000]
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–1,000]
020	FLEET AIR TRAINING	1,647,943	1,659,443
	FHP Unit Level Maintenance		[12,000]
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–500]
030	AVIATION TECHNICAL DATA & ENGINEERING SERVICES	37,050	37,050
040	AIR OPERATIONS AND SAFETY SUPPORT	96,139	95,639
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–500]
050	AIR SYSTEMS SUPPORT	363,763	362,763
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–1,000]
060	AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE	814,770	935,870
	Aviation Depot Maintenance		[111,000]
	CVN 73 Refueling and Complex Overhaul (RCOH)		[10,100]
070	AIRCRAFT DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	36,494	36,494
080	AVIATION LOGISTICS	350,641	473,141
	Aviation Logistics		[123,000]
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–500]
090	MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS	3,865,379	3,959,879
	Joint High Speed Vessel Operations		[10,000]
	CLF steaming days		[13,000]
	Corrosion Mitigation Activities		[5,000]
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–5,500]
	T-AKEs to Full Operational Status		[72,000]
100	SHIP OPERATIONS SUPPORT & TRAINING	711,243	709,743
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–500]
	Reduction in service contracts for facilities maintenance		[–1,000]
110	SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE	5,296,408	5,327,608
	CVN 73 Refueling and Complex Overhaul (RCOH)		[33,700]
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–2,000]
	Reduction in service contracts for facilities maintenance		[–500]
120	SHIP DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,339,077	1,335,877
	CVN 73 Refueling and Complex Overhaul (RCOH)		[300]
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–3,500]
130	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS	708,634	706,634
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–2,000]
140	ELECTRONIC WARFARE	91,599	91,099
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–500]

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2015 Request	House Authorized
150	SPACE SYSTEMS AND SURVEILLANCE	207,038	206,538
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–500]
160	WARFARE TACTICS	432,715	431,715
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–1,000]
170	OPERATIONAL METEOROLOGY AND OCEANOGRAPHY	338,116	337,616
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–500]
180	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	892,316	891,316
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–1,000]
190	EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	128,486	128,486
200	DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	2,472	2,472
210	COMBATANT COMMANDERS CORE OPERATIONS	101,200	100,700
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–500]
220	COMBATANT COMMANDERS DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT	188,920	186,420
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–2,500]
230	CRUISE MISSILE	109,911	109,911
240	FLEET BALLISTIC MISSILE	1,172,823	1,172,823
250	IN-SERVICE WEAPONS SYSTEMS SUPPORT	104,139	104,139
260	WEAPONS MAINTENANCE	490,911	490,411
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–500]
270	OTHER WEAPON SYSTEMS SUPPORT	324,861	323,861
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–1,000]
290	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION	936,743	934,243
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–2,500]
300	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	1,483,495	1,422,995
	Reduction in service contracts for facilities maintenance		[–60,500]
310	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	4,398,667	4,364,167
	Reduction in service contracts for facilities maintenance		[–34,500]
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**31,619,155**	**31,941,255**
	MOBILIZATION		
320	SHIP PREPOSITIONING AND SURGE	526,926	526,926
330	READY RESERVE FORCE	195	195
340	AIRCRAFT ACTIVATIONS/INACTIVATIONS	6,704	6,704
350	SHIP ACTIVATIONS/INACTIVATIONS	251,538	205,538
	CVN 73 Refueling and Complex Overhaul (RCOH)		[–46,000]
360	EXPEDITIONARY HEALTH SERVICES SYSTEMS	124,323	124,323
370	INDUSTRIAL READINESS	2,323	2,323
380	COAST GUARD SUPPORT	20,333	20,333
	SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION	**932,342**	**886,342**
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING		
390	OFFICER ACQUISITION	156,214	155,714
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–500]
400	RECRUIT TRAINING	8,863	8,963
	CVN 73 Refueling and Complex Overhaul (RCOH)		[100]
410	RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS	148,150	148,150
420	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	601,501	604,201
	CVN 73 Refueling and Complex Overhaul (RCOH)		[7,200]
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–4,500]
430	FLIGHT TRAINING	8,239	8,239
440	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	164,214	165,362
	CVN 73 Refueling and Complex Overhaul (RCOH)		[1,000]
	Naval Sea Cadets		[1,148]
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–1,000]
450	TRAINING SUPPORT	182,619	183,019
	CVN 73 Refueling and Complex Overhaul (RCOH)		[900]
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–500]
460	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	230,589	230,089
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–500]
470	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	115,595	114,095
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–1,500]
480	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	79,606	79,106
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–500]
490	JUNIOR ROTC	41,664	39,664
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–2,000]
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	**1,737,254**	**1,736,602**
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES		
500	ADMINISTRATION	858,871	852,871
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–6,000]
510	EXTERNAL RELATIONS	12,807	12,807
520	CIVILIAN MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	119,863	119,863
530	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	356,113	353,013
	CVN 73 Refueling and Complex Overhaul (RCOH)		[900]
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–4,000]
540	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	255,605	255,105
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–500]
550	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	339,802	337,802
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–2,000]
570	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	172,203	172,203
590	PLANNING, ENGINEERING AND DESIGN	283,621	282,621
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–500]

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2015 Request	House Authorized
	Reduction in service contracts for facilities maintenance		*[–500]*
600	*ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT*	*1,111,464*	*1,110,464*
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		*[–500]*
	Reduction in service contracts for facilities maintenance		*[–500]*
610	*HULL, MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL SUPPORT*	*43,232*	*43,232*
620	*COMBAT/WEAPONS SYSTEMS*	*25,689*	*25,689*
630	*SPACE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE SYSTEMS*	*73,159*	*72,659*
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		*[–500]*
640	*NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE*	*548,640*	*548,140*
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		*[–500]*
700	*INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS AND AGENCIES*	*4,713*	*4,713*
720A	*CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS*	*531,324*	*530,324*
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		*[–500]*
	Reduction in service contracts for facilities maintenance		*[–500]*
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	***4,737,106***	***4,721,506***
	UNDISTRIBUTED		
730	*UNDISTRIBUTED*		*–402,900*
	Civilian personnel underexecution		*[–80,000]*
	Foreign Currency adjustments		*[–74,200]*
	Unobligated balances		*[–248,700]*
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		***–402,900***
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY	***39,025,857***	***38,882,805***
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	*OPERATIONAL FORCES*	*905,744*	*944,044*
	Corrosion Mitigation Activities		*[5,000]*
	Crisis Response Operations Unfunded Requirement		*[33,800]*
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		*[–500]*
020	*FIELD LOGISTICS*	*921,543*	*920,543*
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		*[–500]*
	Reduction in service contracts for facilities maintenance		*[–500]*
030	*DEPOT MAINTENANCE*	*229,058*	*280,058*
	Restore Critical Depot Maintenance		*[51,000]*
040	*MARITIME PREPOSITIONING*	*87,660*	*87,660*
050	*SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION*	*573,926*	*556,926*
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		*[–1,000]*
	Reduction in service contracts for facilities maintenance		*[–16,000]*
060	*BASE OPERATING SUPPORT*	*1,983,118*	*1,977,618*
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		*[–1,500]*
	Reduction in service contracts for facilities maintenance		*[–4,000]*
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	***4,701,049***	***4,766,849***
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING		
070	*RECRUIT TRAINING*	*18,227*	*18,227*
080	*OFFICER ACQUISITION*	*948*	*948*
090	*SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING*	*98,448*	*98,448*
100	*PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION*	*42,305*	*42,305*
110	*TRAINING SUPPORT*	*330,156*	*328,156*
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		*[–500]*
	Reduction in service contracts for facilities maintenance		*[–1,500]*
120	*RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING*	*161,752*	*161,752*
130	*OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION*	*19,137*	*18,637*
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		*[–500]*
140	*JUNIOR ROTC*	*23,277*	*23,277*
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	***694,250***	***691,750***
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES		
150	*SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION*	*36,359*	*36,359*
160	*ADMINISTRATION*	*362,608*	*352,508*
	Marine Museum Unjustified Growth		*[–9,100]*
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		*[–1,000]*
180	*ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT*	*70,515*	*70,515*
180A	*CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS*	*44,706*	*44,706*
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	***514,188***	***504,088***
	UNDISTRIBUTED		
190	*UNDISTRIBUTED*		*–109,900*
	Foreign Currency adjustments		*[–28,400]*
	Unobligated balances		*[–81,500]*
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		***–109,900***
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS	***5,909,487***	***5,852,787***
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY RES		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	*MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS*	*565,842*	*573,742*
	CVN 73 Refueling and Complex Overhaul (RCOH)		*[7,900]*
020	*INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE*	*5,948*	*5,948*
040	*AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE*	*82,636*	*84,936*

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2015 Request	House Authorized
	CVN 73 Refueling and Complex Overhaul (RCOH)		[2,300]
050	AIRCRAFT DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	353	353
060	AVIATION LOGISTICS	7,007	7,007
070	MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS	8,190	8,190
080	SHIP OPERATIONS SUPPORT & TRAINING	556	556
090	SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE	4,571	4,571
100	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS	14,472	14,472
110	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	119,056	119,056
120	WEAPONS MAINTENANCE	1,852	1,852
130	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION	25,354	25,354
140	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	48,271	46,271
	Reduction in service contracts for facilities maintenance		[–2,000]
150	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	101,921	101,421
	Reduction in service contracts for facilities maintenance		[–500]
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**986,029**	**993,729**
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES		
160	ADMINISTRATION	1,520	1,520
170	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	12,998	12,998
180	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	3,395	3,395
190	ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	3,158	3,158
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	**21,071**	**21,071**
	UNDISTRIBUTED		
210	UNDISTRIBUTED		–10,500
	Unobligated balances		[–10,500]
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		**–10,500**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY RES	**1,007,100**	**1,004,300**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MC RESERVE		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	OPERATING FORCES	93,093	93,093
020	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	18,377	18,377
030	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	29,232	27,732
	Reduction in service contracts for facilities maintenance		[–1,500]
040	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	106,447	105,447
	Reduction in service contracts for facilities maintenance		[–1,000]
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**247,149**	**244,649**
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES		
050	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	914	914
060	ADMINISTRATION	11,831	11,831
070	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	8,688	8,688
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	**21,433**	**21,433**
	UNDISTRIBUTED		
080	UNDISTRIBUTED		–100
	Unobligated balances		[–100]
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		**–100**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MC RESERVE	**268,582**	**265,982**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES	3,163,457	3,256,557
	Corrosion Prevention		[5,000]
	Cyber Weapon System Ops		[50,000]
	Cyberspace Defense Weapon System and Cyber Mission Forces		[30,000]
	Nuclear Force Improvement Program—Security Forces		[8,600]
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–500]
020	COMBAT ENHANCEMENT FORCES	1,694,339	1,686,339
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–8,000]
030	AIR OPERATIONS TRAINING (OJT, MAINTAIN SKILLS)	1,579,178	1,574,678
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–2,000]
	Reduction in service contracts for facilities maintenance		[–2,500]
040	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	6,119,522	6,111,522
	RC/OC–135 Contractor Logistics Support Unjustified Growth		[–8,000]
050	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	1,453,589	1,447,989
	Nuclear Force Improvement Program—Installation Surety		[3,400]
	Reduction in service contracts for facilities maintenance		[–9,000]
060	BASE SUPPORT	2,599,419	2,587,419
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–2,000]
	Reduction in service contracts for facilities maintenance		[–10,000]
070	GLOBAL C3I AND EARLY WARNING	908,790	919,861
	Program increase		[14,571]
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–1,500]
	Reduction in service contracts for facilities maintenance		[–2,000]
080	OTHER COMBAT OPS SPT PROGRAMS	856,306	862,906
	Nuclear Force Improvement Program—ICBM Training Hardware		[9,600]
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–3,000]
090	TACTICAL INTEL AND OTHER SPECIAL ACTIVITIES	800,689	800,189

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2015 Request	House Authorized
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–500]
100	LAUNCH FACILITIES	282,710	282,710
110	SPACE CONTROL SYSTEMS	397,818	397,318
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–500]
120	COMBATANT COMMANDERS DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT	871,840	884,440
	PACOM Prepositioned Munition Shortfall Mitigation		[19,100]
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–6,000]
	Reduction in service contracts for facilities maintenance		[–500]
130	COMBATANT COMMANDERS CORE OPERATIONS	237,348	237,348
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**20,965,005**	**21,049,276**
	MOBILIZATION		
140	AIRLIFT OPERATIONS	1,968,810	1,966,310
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–2,500]
150	MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS	139,743	139,243
	Reduction in service contracts for facilities maintenance		[–500]
160	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	1,534,560	1,534,560
170	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	173,627	171,627
	Reduction in service contracts for facilities maintenance		[–2,000]
180	BASE SUPPORT	688,801	686,301
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–500]
	Reduction in service contracts for facilities maintenance		[–2,000]
	SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION	**4,505,541**	**4,498,041**
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING		
190	OFFICER ACQUISITION	82,396	82,396
200	RECRUIT TRAINING	19,852	19,852
210	RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS (ROTC)	76,134	73,134
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–3,000]
220	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	212,226	208,726
	Reduction in service contracts for facilities maintenance		[–3,500]
230	BASE SUPPORT	759,809	754,309
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–1,000]
	Reduction in service contracts for facilities maintenance		[–4,500]
240	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	356,157	356,157
250	FLIGHT TRAINING	697,594	694,594
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–500]
	Reduction in service contracts for facilities maintenance		[–2,500]
260	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	219,441	218,441
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–1,000]
270	TRAINING SUPPORT	91,001	91,001
280	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	316,688	316,688
290	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	73,920	73,920
300	EXAMINING	3,121	3,121
310	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	181,718	174,218
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–7,500]
320	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	147,667	147,167
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–500]
330	JUNIOR ROTC	63,250	60,250
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–3,000]
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	**3,300,974**	**3,273,974**
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES		
340	LOGISTICS OPERATIONS	1,003,513	1,044,013
	Reduction in service contracts for facilities maintenance		[–500]
	SDT Program		[41,000]
350	TECHNICAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	843,449	841,449
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–2,000]
360	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	78,126	78,126
370	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	247,677	244,177
	Reduction in service contracts for facilities maintenance		[–3,500]
380	BASE SUPPORT	1,103,442	1,096,442
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–1,500]
	Reduction in service contracts for facilities maintenance		[–5,500]
390	ADMINISTRATION	597,234	596,234
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–500]
	Reduction in service contracts for facilities maintenance		[–500]
400	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	506,840	506,840
410	OTHER SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	892,256	889,256
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–2,000]
	Reduction in service contracts for facilities maintenance		[–1,000]
420	CIVIL AIR PATROL	24,981	24,981
450	INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT	92,419	91,919
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–500]
450A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	1,169,736	1,159,236
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–9,500]
	Reduction in service contracts for facilities maintenance		[–1,000]
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	**6,559,673**	**6,572,673**
	UNDISTRIBUTED		
460	UNDISTRIBUTED		–242,900
	Civilian personnel underexecution		[–80,000]

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2015 Request	House Authorized
	Foreign Currency adjustments		[–51,900]
	Readiness support		[221,500]
	Unobligated balances		[–332,500]
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		**–242,900**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE	**35,331,193**	**35,151,064**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AF RESERVE		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES	1,719,467	1,719,467
020	MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	211,132	211,132
030	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	530,301	530,301
040	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	85,672	84,672
	Reduction in service contracts for facilities maintenance		[–1,000]
050	BASE SUPPORT	367,966	365,466
	Reduction in service contracts for facilities maintenance		[–2,500]
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**2,914,538**	**2,911,038**
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES		
060	ADMINISTRATION	59,899	59,899
070	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	14,509	14,509
080	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERS MGMT (ARPC)	20,345	20,345
090	OTHER PERS SUPPORT (DISABILITY COMP)	6,551	6,551
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	**101,304**	**101,304**
	UNDISTRIBUTED		
110	UNDISTRIBUTED		–13,400
	Unobligated balances		[–13,400]
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		**–13,400**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AF RESERVE	**3,015,842**	**2,998,942**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ANG		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS	3,367,729	3,366,729
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–1,000]
020	MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	718,295	717,295
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–1,000]
030	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	1,528,695	1,528,695
040	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	137,604	133,604
	Reduction in service contracts for facilities maintenance		[–4,000]
050	BASE SUPPORT	581,536	569,036
	Reduction in service contracts for facilities maintenance		[–12,500]
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**6,333,859**	**6,315,359**
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES		
060	ADMINISTRATION	27,812	27,812
070	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	31,188	30,688
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–500]
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES	**59,000**	**58,500**
	UNDISTRIBUTED		
080	UNDISTRIBUTED		–800
	Unobligated balances		[–800]
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		**–800**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ANG	**6,392,859**	**6,373,059**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF	462,107	460,607
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–1,500]
020	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND/OPERATING FORCES	4,762,245	4,707,945
	MSV—USSOCOM Maritime Support Vessel		[–20,300]
	NCR—USSOCOM National Capitol Region Office		[–5,000]
	POTFF—Human Performance		[–23,300]
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–26,000]
	Reduction in service contracts for facilities maintenance		[–5,000]
	RSCC—Regional Special Operations Forces Coordination Centers		[–3,600]
	USSOCOM Flight Operations (Flight Hours)		[31,460]
	USSOCOM Joint Special Operations University		[–2,560]
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**5,224,352**	**5,168,552**
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING		
030	DEFENSE ACQUISITION UNIVERSITY	135,437	135,437
040	NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIVERSITY	80,082	80,082
050	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND/TRAINING AND RECRUITING	371,620	371,620
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	**587,139**	**587,139**
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES		
060	CIVIL MILITARY PROGRAMS	119,888	140,888
	STARBASE		[21,000]

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2015 Request	House Authorized
080	DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY	556,493	556,493
090	DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AGENCY	1,340,374	1,339,874
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–500]
100	DEFENSE HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY	633,300	613,300
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–20,000]
110	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY	1,263,678	1,258,678
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–4,000]
	Reduction in service contracts for facilities maintenance		[–1,000]
130	DEFENSE LEGAL SERVICES AGENCY	26,710	26,710
140	DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY	381,470	380,470
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–1,000]
150	DEFENSE MEDIA ACTIVITY	194,520	183,020
	Program decrease		[–10,000]
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–1,500]
160	DEFENSE POW/MIA OFFICE	21,485	21,485
170	DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY	544,786	523,786
	Global Security Contingency Fund		[–30,000]
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–1,000]
	Warsaw Initiative Fund/Partnership For Peace		[10,000]
180	DEFENSE SECURITY SERVICE	527,812	527,312
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–500]
200	DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY SECURITY ADMINISTRATION	32,787	32,787
230	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EDUCATION ACTIVITY	2,566,424	2,551,924
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–6,000]
	Reduction in service contracts for facilities maintenance		[–8,500]
240	MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY	416,644	415,144
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–1,000]
	Reduction in service contracts for facilities maintenance		[–500]
260	OFFICE OF ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT	186,987	106,391
	Office of Economic Adjustment		[–80,596]
265	OFFICE OF NET ASSESSMENT		18,944
	Program increase		[10,000]
	Transfer from line 270		[8,944]
270	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE	1,891,163	1,790,419
	BRAC 2015 Round Planning and Analyses		[–4,800]
	Corrosion Prevention Program Office		[5,000]
	DOD Rewards Program Underexecution		[–4,000]
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–51,500]
	Reduction in service contracts for facilities maintenance		[–36,500]
	Transfer funding for Office of Net Assessment to new line 265		[–8,944]
280	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND/ADMIN & SVC-WIDE ACTIVITIES	87,915	87,915
290	WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS SERVICES	610,982	609,982
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–1,000]
290A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	13,983,323	13,987,323
	Classified adjustment		[10,000]
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–6,000]
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	**25,386,741**	**25,172,845**
	UNDISTRIBUTED		
300	UNDISTRIBUTED		–280,400
	Civilian personnel underexecution		[–75,000]
	Foreign Currency adjustments		[–17,500]
	Impact Aid		[25,000]
	Unobligated balances		[–212,900]
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		**–280,400**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE	**31,198,232**	**30,648,136**
	MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS		
010	US COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ARMED FORCES, DEFENSE	13,723	13,723
020	OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER AND CIVIC AID	100,000	104,500
	Humanitarian Mine Action		[5,000]
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–500]
030	COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION	365,108	354,608
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–10,500]
040	ACQ WORKFORCE DEV FD	212,875	209,375
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–3,500]
050	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, ARMY	201,560	201,560
060	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, NAVY	277,294	277,294
070	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, AIR FORCE	408,716	408,716
080	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DEFENSE	8,547	8,547
090	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION FORMERLY USED SITES	208,353	208,353
100	OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS TRANSFER FUND	5,000	0
	Program decrease		[–5,000]
110	SUPPORT OF INTERNATIONAL SPORTING COMPETITIONS, DEFENSE	10,000	5,200
	Reduction in contracts for Other Services		[–500]
	Unjustified program increase		[–4,300]
	SUBTOTAL MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	**1,811,176**	**1,791,876**
	TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	**1,811,176**	**1,791,876**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE	**165,721,818**	**164,555,441**

TITLE XLIV—MILITARY PERSONNEL

SEC. 4401. MILITARY PERSONNEL.

SEC. 4401. MILITARY PERSONNEL
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Item	FY 2015 Request	House Authorized
Military Personnel Appropriations	***128,957,593***	***129,007,023***
Air Force airborne warning and control system personnel		*12,200*
CVN 73 Refueling and Complex Overhaul (RCOH)		*[48,000]*
Foreign Currency Adjustments		*[–193,200]*
Military Personnel unobligated balances		*[–360,470]*
Recalcualtion from CPI–1 to CPI		*[534,900]*
Special training and exercises for National Guard State Partnership Program		*[8,000]*
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Fund Contributions	***6,236,092***	***6,237,092***
CVN 73 Refueling and Complex Overhaul (RCOH)		*[1,000]*

TITLE XLV—OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 4501. OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS.

SEC. 4501. OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Item	FY 2015 Request	House Authorized
WORKING CAPITAL FUND, ARMY		
PREPOSITIONED WAR RESERVE STOCKS	*13,727*	*13,727*
TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND, ARMY	***13,727***	***13,727***
WORKING CAPITAL FUND, AIR FORCE		
SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS (MEDICAL/DENTAL)	*61,717*	*61,717*
TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND, AIR FORCE	***61,717***	***61,717***
WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DEFENSE-WIDE		
DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY (DLA)	*44,293*	*44,293*
TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DEFENSE-WIDE	***44,293***	***44,293***
WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DECA		
WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DECA	*1,114,731*	*1,214,731*
Working Capital Fund, DECA		*[100,000]*
TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DECA	***1,114,731***	***1,214,731***
CHEM AGENTS & MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION		
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE	*222,728*	*222,728*
RDT&E	*595,913*	*595,913*
PROCUREMENT	*10,227*	*10,227*
TOTAL CHEM AGENTS & MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION	***828,868***	***828,868***
DRUG INTERDICTION & CTR-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEF		
DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE	*719,096*	*719,096*
DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION PROGRAM	*101,591*	*101,591*
TOTAL DRUG INTERDICTION & CTR-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEF	***820,687***	***820,687***
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL		
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	*310,830*	*310,830*
PROCUREMENT	*1,000*	*1,000*
TOTAL OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL	***311,830***	***311,830***
DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM		
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE		
IN-HOUSE CARE	*8,799,086*	*8,884,386*
Implementation of Benefit Reform Proposal		*[–30,000]*
Restoration of MHS Modernization		*[92,000]*
USSOCOM Behavioral Health and Warrior Care Management Program		*[23,300]*
PRIVATE SECTOR CARE	*15,412,599*	*15,354,599*
Implementation of Benefit Reform Proposal		*[–58,000]*
CONSOLIDATED HEALTH SUPPORT	*2,462,096*	*2,462,096*
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT	*1,557,347*	*1,557,347*
MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	*366,223*	*366,223*
EDUCATION AND TRAINING	*750,866*	*750,866*
BASE OPERATIONS/COMMUNICATIONS	*1,683,694*	*1,683,694*
RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT		
R&D RESEARCH	*10,317*	*20,317*
Surgical Critical Care Research		*[10,000]*
R&D EXPLORATRY DEVELOPMENT	*49,015*	*49,015*
R&D ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	*226,410*	*226,410*
R&D DEMONSTRATION/VALIDATION	*97,787*	*97,787*
R&D ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT	*217,898*	*217,898*
R&D MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT	*38,075*	*38,075*
R&D CAPABILITIES ENHANCEMENT	*15,092*	*15,092*
PROCUREMENT		
PROC INITIAL OUTFITTING	*13,057*	*13,057*

SEC. 4501. OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Item	FY 2015 Request	House Authorized
PROC REPLACEMENT & MODERNIZATION	283,030	283,030
PROC THEATER MEDICAL INFORMATION PROGRAM	3,145	3,145
PROC IEHR	9,181	9,181
UNDISTRIBUTED		
UNDISTRIBUTED	–161,857	–586,557
Foreign Currency adjustments		[–13,100]
Unobligated balances		[–411,600]
TOTAL DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM	**31,833,061**	**31,445,661**
TOTAL OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS	**35,028,914**	**34,741,514**

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
	California			
Army	Concord	Access Control Point	9,900	9,900
Army	Concord	General Purpose Maintenance Shop	5,300	5,300
Army	Fort Irwin	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Hangar	45,000	45,000
	Colorado			
Army	Fort Carson, Colorado	Aircraft Maintenance Hangar	60,000	60,000
Army	Fort Carson, Colorado	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Hangar	29,000	29,000
	Guantanamo Bay, Cuba			
Army	Guantanamo Bay	Dining Facility	12,000	12,000
Army	Guantanamo Bay	Health Clinic	11,800	11,800
Army	Guantanamo Bay	High Value Detainee Complex	0	69,000
	Hawaii			
Army	Fort Shafter	Command and Control Facility (Scif)	96,000	83,000
	Japan			
Army	Kadena Ab	Missile Magazine	10,600	10,600
	Kentucky			
Army	Blue Grass Army Depot	Shipping and Receiving Building	0	15,000
Army	Fort Campbell, Kentucky	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Hangar	23,000	23,000
	New York			
Army	Fort Drum, New York	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Hangar	27,000	27,000
Army	U.S. Military Academy	Cadet Barracks, Incr 3	58,000	58,000
	Pennsylvania			
Army	Letterkenny Army Depot	Rebuild Shop	16,000	16,000
	South Carolina			
Army	Fort Jackson	Trainee Barracks Complex 3, Ph1	52,000	52,000
	Texas			
Army	Fort Hood	Simulations Center	0	46,000
	Virginia			
Army	Fort Lee	Adv. Individual Training Barracks Complex, Phase 3	0	86,000
Army	Joint Base Langley-Eustis	Tactical Vehicle Hardstand	7,700	7,700
	Worldwide Unspecified			
Army	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Host Nation Support Fy15	33,000	33,000
Army	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Minor Construction Fy15	25,000	25,000
Army	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design Fy15	18,127	18,127
Total Military Construction, Army			**539,427**	**742,427**
	Arizona			
Navy	Yuma	Aviation Maintenance and Support Complex	16,608	16,608
	Bahrain Island			
Navy	Sw Asia	P–8a Hangar	27,826	27,826
	California			
Navy	Bridgeport	E-Lmr Communications Towers	16,180	16,180
Navy	San Diego	Steam Distribution System Decentralization	47,110	47,110
	District of Columbia			
Navy	District of Columbia	Electronics Science and Technology Laboratory	31,735	31,735
	Djibouti			
Navy	Camp Lemonier, Djibouti	Entry Control Point	9,923	9,923
	Florida			
Navy	Jacksonville	Mh60 Parking Apron	8,583	8,583
Navy	Jacksonville	P–8a Runway Thresholds and Taxiways	21,652	21,652
Navy	Mayport	Lcs Operational Training Facility	20,520	20,520
	Guam			
Navy	Joint Region Marianas	Gse Shops at North Ramp	21,880	21,880
Navy	Joint Region Marianas	Mwss Facilities at North Ramp	28,771	28,771
	Hawaii			
Navy	Kaneohe Bay	Facility Modifications for Vmu, Mwsd, & Ch53e	51,182	51,182

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Account	State/Country and Installation	Project Title	Budget Request	House Agreement
Navy	Kaneohe Bay	Road and Infrastructure Improvements	2,200	2,200
Navy	Pearl Harbor	Submarine Maneuvering Room Trainer Facility	9,698	9,698
	Japan			
Navy	Iwakuni	Security Mods Dpri Mc167–T (Cvw–5 E2d Ea–18g)	6,415	6,415
Navy	Kadena Ab	Aircraft Maint Hangar Alterations and Sap-F	19,411	19,411
Navy	MCAS Futenma	Hangar & Rinse Facility Modernizations	4,639	4,639
Navy	Okinawa	Lhd Practice Site Improvements	35,685	35,685
	Maryland			
Navy	Annapolis	Center for Cyber Security Studies Building	120,112	100,112
Navy	Indian Head	Advanced Energetics Research Lab Complex Ph 2	15,346	15,346
Navy	Patuxent River	Atlantic Test Range Facility	9,860	9,860
	Nevada			
Navy	Fallon	Air Wing Training Facility	27,763	27,763
Navy	Fallon	Facility Alteration for F–35 Training Mission	3,499	3,499
	North Carolina			
Navy	Cherry Point Marine Corps Air Station	Water Treatment Plant Replacement	41,588	41,588
	Pennsylvania			
Navy	Philadelphia	Ohio Replacement Power & Propulsion Facility	23,985	23,985
	South Carolina			
Navy	Charleston	Nuclear Power Operational Support Facility	35,716	35,716
	Spain			
Navy	Rota	Ship Berthing Power Upgrades	20,233	20,233
	Virginia			
Navy	Dahlgren	Missile Support Facility	27,313	27,313
Navy	Norfolk	EOD Consolidated Ops & Logistics Facilities	39,274	39,274
Navy	Portsmouth	Submarine Maintenance Facility	9,743	9,743
Navy	Quantico	Ammunition Supply Point Expansion	12,613	12,613
Navy	Yorktown	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters	19,152	19,152
Navy	Yorktown	Fast Company Training Facility	7,836	7,836
	Washington			
Navy	Bremerton	Integrated Water Treatment Syst. Dd 1, 2, & 5	16,401	16,401
Navy	Kitsap	Explosives Handling Wharf #2 (Inc)	83,778	83,778
Navy	Port Angeles	Tps Port Angeles Forward Operating Location	20,638	20,638
Navy	Whidbey Island	P–8a Aircraft Apron and Supporting Facilities	24,390	24,390
	Worldwide Unspecified			
Navy	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	F–35c Facility Addition and Modification	16,594	16,594
Navy	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	F–35c Operational Training Facility	22,391	22,391
Navy	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Mcon Design Funds	33,366	33,366
Navy	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction	7,163	7,163
Total Military Construction, Navy			**1,018,772**	**998,772**
	Alaska			
AF	Clear AFS	Emergency Power Plant Fuel Storage	11,500	11,500
	Arizona			
AF	Luke AFB	F–35 Aircraft Mx Hangar—Sqdn #2	11,200	11,200
AF	Luke AFB	F–35 Flightline Fillstands	15,600	15,600
	Guam			
AF	Joint Region Marianas	Guam Strike Fuel Systems Maint.hangar Inc 2	64,000	64,000
AF	Joint Region Marianas	Prtc—Combat Comm Infrastr Facility	3,750	3,750
AF	Joint Region Marianas	Prtc—Red Horse Logistics Facility	3,150	3,150
AF	Joint Region Marianas	Prtc—Satellite Fire Station	6,500	6,500
	Kansas			
AF	Mcconnell AFB	KC–46a Adal Mobility Bag Strg Expansion	2,300	2,300
AF	Mcconnell AFB	KC–46a Adal Regional Mx Tng Facility	16,100	16,100
AF	Mcconnell AFB	KC–46a Alter Composite Mx Shop	4,100	4,100
AF	Mcconnell AFB	KC–46a Alter Taxiway Foxtrot	5,500	5,500
AF	Mcconnell AFB	KC–46a Fuselage Trainer	6,400	6,400
	Maryland			
AF	Fort Meade	Cybercom Joint Operations Center, Increment 2	166,000	166,000
	Massachusetts			
AF	Hanscom AFB	Dormitory (72 Rm)	13,500	13,500
	Nebraska			
AF	Offutt AFB	Usstratcom Replacement Facility- Incr 4	180,000	180,000
	Nevada			
AF	Nellis AFB	F–22 Flight Simulator Facility	14,000	14,000
AF	Nellis AFB	F–35 Aircraft Mx Unit—4 Bay Hangar	31,000	31,000
AF	Nellis AFB	F–35 Weapons School Facility	8,900	8,900
	New Jersey			
AF	Joint Base Mcguire-Dix-Lakehurst	Fire Station	5,900	5,900
	Oklahoma			
AF	Tinker AFB	KC–46a Depot Maint Complex Spt Infrastr	48,000	48,000
AF	Tinker AFB	KC–46a Two-Bay Depot Mx Hangar	63,000	63,000
	Texas			
AF	Joint Base San Antonio	Fire Station	5,800	5,800
	United Kingdom			

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Account	State/Country and Installation	Project Title	Budget Request	House Agreement
AF	Croughton Raf	Jiac Consolidation—Phase 1	92,223	92,223
	Worldwide Unspecified			
AF	Various Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design	10,738	10,738
AF	Various Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Military Construction	22,613	22,613
Total Military Construction, Air Force			**811,774**	**811,774**
	Arizona			
Def-Wide	Fort Huachuca	Jitc Building 52120 Renovation	1,871	1,871
	Australia			
Def-Wide	Geraldton	Combined Communications Gateway Geraldton	9,600	9,600
	Belgium			
Def-Wide	Brussels	Brussells Elementary/High School Replacement	41,626	41,626
Def-Wide	Brussels	NATO Headquarters Facility	37,918	37,918
	California			
Def-Wide	Camp Pendleton, California	SOF Comm/Elec Maintenance Facility	11,841	11,841
Def-Wide	Coronado	SOF Logistics Support Unit 1 Ops Facility #1	41,740	41,740
Def-Wide	Coronado	SOF Support Activity Ops Facility #2	28,600	28,600
Def-Wide	Lemoore	Replace Fuel Storage & Distribution Fac.	52,500	52,500
	Colorado			
Def-Wide	Peterson AFB	Dental Clinic Replacement	15,200	15,200
	Conus			
Def-Wide	Various Locations	East Coast Missile Site Planning and Design	0	20,000
	Conus Classified			
Def-Wide	Classified Location	SOF Skills Training Facility	53,073	53,073
	Georgia			
Def-Wide	Hunter Army Airfield	SOF Company Operations Facility	7,692	7,692
Def-Wide	Robins AFB	Replace Hydrant Fuel System	19,900	19,900
	Germany			
Def-Wide	Rhine Ordnance Barracks	Medical Center Replacement Incr 4	259,695	189,695
	Guantanamo Bay, Cuba			
Def-Wide	Guantanamo Bay	Replace Fuel Tank	11,100	11,100
Def-Wide	Guantanamo Bay	W.t. Sampson E/M and Hs Consolid./Replacement	65,190	65,190
	Hawaii			
Def-Wide	Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam	Replace Fuel Tanks	3,000	3,000
Def-Wide	Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam	Upgrade Fire Supression & Ventilation Sys.	49,900	49,900
	Japan			
Def-Wide	Misawa Ab	Edgren High School Renovation	37,775	37,775
Def-Wide	Okinawa	Killin Elementary Replacement/Renovation	71,481	71,481
Def-Wide	Okinawa	Kubasaki High School Replacement/Renovation	99,420	99,420
Def-Wide	Sasebo	E.j. King High School Replacement/Renovation	37,681	37,681
	Kentucky			
Def-Wide	Fort Campbell, Kentucky	SOF System Integration Maintenance Office Fac	18,000	18,000
	Maryland			
Def-Wide	Fort Meade	NSAW Campus Feeders Phase 1	54,207	54,207
Def-Wide	Fort Meade	NSAW Recapitalize Building #1/Site M Inc 3	45,521	45,521
Def-Wide	Joint Base Andrews	Construct Hydrant Fuel System	18,300	18,300
	Michigan			
Def-Wide	Selfridge ANGB	Replace Fuel Distribution Facilities	35,100	35,100
	Mississippi			
Def-Wide	Stennis	SOF Applied Instruction Facility	10,323	10,323
Def-Wide	Stennis	SOF Land Acquisition Western Maneuver Area	17,224	17,224
	Nevada			
Def-Wide	Fallon	SOF Tactical Ground Mob. Vehicle Maint Fac.	20,241	20,241
	New Mexico			
Def-Wide	Cannon AFB	SOF Squadron Operations Facility (Sts)	23,333	23,333
	North Carolina			
Def-Wide	Camp Lejeune, North Carolina	Lejeune High School Addition/Renovation	41,306	41,306
Def-Wide	Camp Lejeune, North Carolina	SOF Intel/Ops Expansion	11,442	11,442
Def-Wide	Fort Bragg	SOF Battalion Operations Facility	37,074	37,074
Def-Wide	Fort Bragg	SOF Tactical Equipment Maintenance Facility	8,000	8,000
Def-Wide	Fort Bragg	SOF Training Command Building	48,062	48,062
Def-Wide	Seymour Johnson AFB	Replace Hydrant Fuel System	8,500	8,500
	South Carolina			
Def-Wide	Beaufort	Replace Fuel Distibution Facilities	40,600	40,600
	South Dakota			
Def-Wide	Ellsworth AFB	Construct Hydrant System	8,000	8,000
	Texas			
Def-Wide	Fort Bliss	Hospital Replacement Incr 6	131,500	201,500
Def-Wide	Joint Base San Antonio	Medical Clinic Replacement	38,300	38,300
	Virginia			
Def-Wide	Craney Island	Replace & Alter Fuel Distibution Facilities	36,500	36,500
Def-Wide	Def Distribution Depot Richmond	Replace Access Control Point	5,700	5,700
Def-Wide	Fort Belvoir	Parking Lot	7,239	7,239
Def-Wide	Joint Base Langley-Eustis	Hopsital Addition/Cup Replacement	41,200	41,200
Def-Wide	Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek—Story	SOF Human Performance Center	11,200	11,200
Def-Wide	Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek—Story	SOF Indoor Dynamic Range	14,888	14,888
Def-Wide	Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek—Story	SOF Mobile Comm Det Support Facility	13,500	13,500

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Account	State/Country and Installation	Project Title	Budget Request	House Agreement
Def-Wide	Pentagon	Redundant Chilled Water Loop	15,100	15,100
	Worldwide Unspecified			
Def-Wide	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Contingency Construction	9,000	0
Def-Wide	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Ecip Design	10,000	10,000
Def-Wide	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Energy Conservation Investment Program	150,000	150,000
Def-Wide	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Exercise Related Minor Construction	8,581	8,581
Def-Wide	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design	745	745
Def-Wide	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design	38,704	18,704
Def-Wide	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design	1,183	1,183
Def-Wide	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design	42,387	42,387
Def-Wide	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design	599	599
Def-Wide	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design	24,425	4,425
Def-Wide	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction	5,932	5,932
Def-Wide	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction	6,846	6,846
Def-Wide	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction	10,334	10,334
Def-Wide	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction	2,700	2,700
Def-Wide	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction	2,000	2,000
Def-Wide	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction	4,100	4,100
Def-Wide	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Milcon	2,994	2,994
Def-Wide	Various Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design	24,197	24,197
Total Military Construction, Defense-Wide			**2,061,890**	**2,032,890**
	Kentucky			
Chem Demil	Blue Grass Army Depot	Ammunition Demilitarization Ph Xv	38,715	38,715
Total Chemical Demilitarization Construction, Defense			**38,715**	**38,715**
	Worldwide Unspecified			
NATO	NATO Security Investment Program	NATO Security Investment Program	199,700	199,700
Total NATO Security Investment Program			**199,700**	**199,700**
	Delaware			
Army NG	Dagsboro	National Guard Vehicle Maintenance Shop	0	10,800
	Maine			
Army NG	Augusta	National Guard Reserve Center	30,000	30,000
	Maryland			
Army NG	Havre DE Grace	National Guard Readiness Center	12,400	12,400
	Montana			
Army NG	Helena	National Guard Readiness Center Add/Alt	38,000	38,000
	New Mexico			
Army NG	Alamogordo	National Guard Readiness Center	0	5,000
	North Dakota			
Army NG	Valley City	National Guard Vehicle Maintenance Shop	10,800	10,800
	Vermont			
Army NG	North Hyde Park	National Guard Vehicle Maintenance Shop	4,400	4,400
	Washington			
Army NG	Yakima	Enlisted Barracks, Transient Training	0	19,000
	Worldwide Unspecified			
Army NG	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design	17,600	17,600
Army NG	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction	13,720	13,720
Total Military Construction, Army National Guard			**126,920**	**161,720**
	California			
Army Res	Fresno	Army Reserve Center/AMSA	22,000	22,000
Army Res	March (Riverside)	Army Reserve Center	0	25,000
	Colorado			
Army Res	Fort Carson, Colorado	Training Building Addition	5,000	5,000
	Illinois			
Army Res	Arlington Heights	Army Reserve Center	0	26,000

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Account	State/Country and Installation	Project Title	Budget Request	House Agreement
	Mississippi			
Army Res	Starkville	Army Reserve Center	0	9,300
	New Jersey			
Army Res	Joint Base Mcguire-Dix-Lakehurst	Army Reserve Center	26,000	26,000
	New York			
Army Res	Mattydale	Army Reserve Center/AMSA	23,000	23,000
	Virginia			
Army Res	Fort Lee	Tass Training Center	16,000	16,000
	Worldwide Unspecified			
Army Res	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design	8,337	8,337
Army Res	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction	3,609	3,609
Total Military Construction, Army Reserve			**103,946**	**164,246**
	Pennsylvania			
N/MC Res	Pittsburgh	Reserve Training Center—Pittsburgh, PA	17,650	17,650
	Washington			
N/MC Res	Whidbey Island	C–40 Aircraft Maintenance Hangar	27,755	27,755
	Worldwide Unspecified			
N/MC Res	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Mcnr Planning & Design	2,123	2,123
N/MC Res	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Mcnr Unspecified Minor Construction	4,000	4,000
Total Military Construction, Navy and Marine Corps Reserve			**51,528**	**51,528**
	Connecticut			
Air NG	Bradley IAP	Construct C–130 Fuel Cell and Corrosion Contr	16,306	16,306
	Iowa			
Air NG	Des Moines Map	Remotely Piloted Aircraft and Targeting Group	8,993	8,993
	Michigan			
Air NG	W. K. Kellog Regional Airport	Rpa Beddown	6,000	6,000
	New Hampshire			
Air NG	Pease International Trade Port	KC–46a Adal Airfield Pavements & Hydrant Syst	7,100	7,100
Air NG	Pease International Trade Port	KC–46a Adal Fuel Cell Building 253	16,800	16,800
Air NG	Pease International Trade Port	KC–46a Adal Maint Hangar Building 254	18,002	18,002
	Pennsylvania			
Air NG	Willow Grove Arf	Rpa Operations Center	5,662	5,662
	Worldwide Unspecified			
Air NG	Various Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design	7,700	7,700
Air NG	Various Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction	8,100	8,100
Total Military Construction, Air National Guard			**94,663**	**94,663**
	Georgia			
AF Res	Robins AFB	Afrc Consolidated Mission Complex, Ph I	27,700	27,700
	North Carolina			
AF Res	Seymour Johnson AFB	KC–135 Tanker Parking Apron Expansion	9,800	9,800
	Texas			
AF Res	Fort Worth	EOD Facility	3,700	3,700
	Worldwide Unspecified			
AF Res	Various Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design	6,892	6,892
AF Res	Various Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Military Construction	1,400	1,400
Total Military Construction, Air Force Reserve			**49,492**	**49,492**
	Illinois			
FH Con Army	Rock Island	Family Housing New Construction	19,500	19,500
	Korea			
FH Con Army	Camp Walker	Family Housing New Construction	57,800	57,800
	Worldwide Unspecified			
FH Con Army	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Family Housing P & D	1,309	1,309
Total Family Housing Construction, Army			**78,609**	**78,609**
	Worldwide Unspecified			
FH Ops Army	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Furnishings	14,136	14,136
FH Ops Army	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Leased Housing	112,504	112,504
FH Ops Army	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Maintenance of Real Property Facilities	65,245	65,245
FH Ops Army	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Management Account	43,480	43,480
FH Ops Army	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Management Account	3,117	3,117

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Account	State/Country and Installation	Project Title	Budget Request	House Agreement
FH Ops Army	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Military Housing Privitization Initiative	20,000	20,000
FH Ops Army	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Miscellaneous	700	700
FH Ops Army	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Services	9,108	9,108
FH Ops Army	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Utilities	82,686	82,686
Total Family Housing Operation & Maintenance, Army			**350,976**	**350,976**
	Worldwide Unspecified			
FH Ops AF	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Furnishings Account	38,543	38,543
FH Ops AF	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Housing Privatization	40,761	40,761
FH Ops AF	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Leasing	43,651	43,651
FH Ops AF	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Maintenance	99,934	99,934
FH Ops AF	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Management Account	47,834	47,834
FH Ops AF	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Miscellaneous Account	1,993	1,993
FH Ops AF	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Services Account	12,709	12,709
FH Ops AF	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Utilities Account	42,322	42,322
Total Family Housing Construction, Air Force			**327,747**	**327,747**
	Worldwide Unspecified			
FH Con Navy	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Design	472	472
FH Con Navy	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Improvements	15,940	15,940
Total Family Housing Construction, Navy and Marine Corps			**16,412**	**16,412**
	Worldwide Unspecified			
FH Ops Navy	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Furnishings Account	17,881	17,881
FH Ops Navy	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Leasing	65,999	65,999
FH Ops Navy	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Maintenance of Real Property	97,612	97,612
FH Ops Navy	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Management Account	55,124	55,124
FH Ops Navy	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Miscellaneous Account	366	366
FH Ops Navy	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Privatization Support Costs	27,876	27,876
FH Ops Navy	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Services Account	18,079	18,079
FH Ops Navy	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Utilities Account	71,092	71,092
Total Family Housing Operation & Maintenance, Navy and Marine Corps			**354,029**	**354,029**
	Worldwide Unspecified			
FH Ops DW	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Furnishings Account	3,362	3,362
FH Ops DW	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Furnishings Account	20	20
FH Ops DW	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Furnishings Account	746	746
FH Ops DW	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Leasing	11,179	11,179
FH Ops DW	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Leasing	42,083	42,083
FH Ops DW	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Maintenance of Real Property	2,128	2,128
FH Ops DW	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Maintenance of Real Property	344	344
FH Ops DW	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Management Account	378	378
FH Ops DW	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Services Account	31	31
FH Ops DW	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Utilities Account	170	170
FH Ops DW	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Utilities Account	659	659

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Account	State/Country and Installation	Project Title	Budget Request	House Agreement
Total Family Housing Operation & Maintenance, Defense-Wide			**61,100**	**61,100**
FHIF	Worldwide Unspecified Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Family Housing Improvement Fund	1,662	1,662
Total DOD Family Housing Improvement Fund			**1,662**	**1,662**
BRAC	Worldwide Unspecified Base Realignment & Closure, Army	Base Realignment and Closure	84,417	84,417
BRAC	Base Realignment & Closure, Navy	Base Realignment & Closure	57,406	57,406
BRAC	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Dod BRAC Activities—Air Force	90,976	90,976
BRAC	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Don–100: Planing, Design and Management	7,682	7,682
BRAC	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Don–101: Various Locations	21,416	21,416
BRAC	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Don–138: NAS Brunswick, ME	904	904
BRAC	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Don–157: Mcsa Kansas City, MO	40	40
BRAC	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Don–172: NWS Seal Beach, Concord, CA	6,066	6,066
BRAC	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Don–84: JRB Willow Grove & Cambria Reg Ap	1,178	1,178
Total Base Realignment and Closure Account			**270,085**	**270,085**
PYS	Worldwide Unspecified Unspecified Worldwide Locations	42 Usc 3374	0	–100,000
PYS	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Army	0	–79,577
PYS	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	NATO Security Investment Program	0	–25,000
Total Prior Year Savings			**0**	**–204,577**
GR	Worldwide Unspecified Unspecified Worldwide Locations	General Reductions	0	–69,000
Total General Reductions			**0**	**–69,000**
Total Military Construction			**6,557,447**	**6,532,970**

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 2015 Request	House Authorized
Discretionary Summary By Appropriation		
Energy And Water Development, And Related Agencies		
Appropriation Summary:		
Energy Programs		
Nuclear Energy	104,000	104,000
Atomic Energy Defense Activities		
National nuclear security administration:		
Weapons activities	8,314,902	8,462,602
Defense nuclear nonproliferation	1,555,156	1,565,156
Naval reactors	1,377,100	1,387,100
Federal salaries and expenses	410,842	386,842
Total, National nuclear security administration	**11,658,000**	**11,801,700**
Environmental and other defense activities:		
Defense environmental cleanup	5,327,538	4,870,538
Other defense activities	753,000	758,300
Total, Environmental & other defense activities	**6,080,538**	**5,628,838**
Total, Atomic Energy Defense Activities	**17,738,538**	**17,430,538**
Total, Discretionary Funding	**17,842,538**	**17,534,538**

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program	FY 2015 Request	House Authorized
Nuclear Energy		
Idaho sitewide safeguards and security	104,000	104,000
Weapons Activities		
Directed stockpile work		
Life extension programs		
B61 Life extension program	643,000	643,000
W76 Life extension program	259,168	273,768
W88 Alt 370	165,400	166,600
Cruise missile warhead life extension program	9,418	17,018
Total, Life extension programs	**1,076,986**	**1,100,386**
Stockpile systems		
B61 Stockpile systems	109,615	109,615
W76 Stockpile systems	45,728	45,728
W78 Stockpile systems	62,703	66,403
W80 Stockpile systems	70,610	70,610
B83 Stockpile systems	63,136	63,136
W87 Stockpile systems	91,255	91,255
W88 Stockpile systems	88,060	88,060
Total, Stockpile systems	**531,107**	**534,807**
Weapons dismantlement and disposition		
Operations and maintenance	30,008	30,008
Stockpile services		
Production support	350,942	363,242
Research and development support	29,649	29,649
R&D certification and safety	201,479	212,479
Management, technology, and production	241,805	241,805
Plutonium sustainment	144,575	172,875
Tritium readiness	140,053	140,053
Total, Stockpile services	**1,108,503**	**1,160,103**
Total, Directed stockpile work	**2,746,604**	**2,825,304**
Campaigns:		
Science campaign		
Advanced certification	58,747	58,747
Primary assessment technologies	112,000	112,000
Dynamic materials properties	117,999	117,999
Advanced radiography	79,340	79,340
Secondary assessment technologies	88,344	88,344
Total, Science campaign	**456,430**	**456,430**
Engineering campaign		
Enhanced surety	52,003	54,403
Weapon systems engineering assessment technology	20,832	20,832
Nuclear survivability	25,371	25,371
Enhanced surveillance	37,799	41,399
Total, Engineering campaign	**136,005**	**142,005**
Inertial confinement fusion ignition and high yield campaign		
Ignition	77,994	77,994
Support of other stockpile programs	23,598	23,598
Diagnostics, cryogenics and experimental support	61,297	61,297
Pulsed power inertial confinement fusion	5,024	5,024
Joint program in high energy density laboratory plasmas	9,100	9,100
Facility operations and target production	335,882	335,882
Total, Inertial confinement fusion and high yield campaign	**512,895**	**512,895**
Advanced simulation and computing campaign	610,108	610,108
Nonnuclear Readiness Campaign	125,909	125,909
Total, Campaigns	**1,841,347**	**1,847,347**
Readiness in technical base and facilities (RTBF)		
Operations of facilities		
Kansas City Plant	125,000	125,000
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory	71,000	71,000
Los Alamos National Laboratory	198,000	198,000
Nevada National Security Site	89,000	89,000
Pantex	75,000	75,000
Sandia National Laboratory	106,000	106,000
Savannah River Site	81,000	81,000
Y–12 National security complex	151,000	151,000
Total, Operations of facilities	**896,000**	**896,000**
Program readiness	136,700	136,700
Material recycle and recovery	138,900	138,900
Containers	26,000	26,000

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program	FY 2015 Request	House Authorized
Storage	40,800	40,800
Maintenance and repair of facilities	205,000	220,000
Recapitalization	209,321	248,321
Subtotal, Readiness in technical base and facilities	**756,721**	**810,721**
Construction:		
15–D–613 Emergency Operations Center, Y–12	2,000	2,000
15–D–612 Emergency Operations Center, LLNL	2,000	2,000
15–D–611 Emergency Operations Center, SNL	4,000	4,000
15–D–301 HE Science & Engineering Facility, PX	11,800	11,800
15–D–302, TA–55 Reinvestment project, Phase 3, LANL	16,062	16,062
12–D–301 TRU waste facilities, LANL	6,938	6,938
11–D–801 TA–55 Reinvestment project Phase 2, LANL	10,000	10,000
07–D–220 Radioactive liquid waste treatment facility upgrade project, LANL	15,000	15,000
06–D–141 PED/Construction, Uranium Capabilities Replacement Project Y–12	335,000	335,000
Total, Construction	**402,800**	**402,800**
Total, Readiness in technical base and facilities	**2,055,521**	**2,109,521**
Secure transportation asset		
Operations and equipment	132,851	132,851
Program direction	100,962	100,962
Total, Secure transportation asset	**233,813**	**233,813**
Nuclear counterterrorism incident response	173,440	182,440
Counterterrorism and Counterproliferation Programs	76,901	76,901
Site stewardship		
Environmental projects and operations	53,000	53,000
Nuclear materials integration	16,218	16,218
Minority serving institution partnerships program	13,231	13,231
Total, Site stewardship	**82,449**	**82,449**
Defense nuclear security		
Operations and maintenance	618,123	618,123
Total, Defense nuclear security	**618,123**	**618,123**
Information technology and cybersecurity	179,646	179,646
Legacy contractor pensions	307,058	307,058
Total, Weapons Activities	**8,314,902**	**8,462,602**
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation		
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation Programs		
Global threat reduction initiative	333,488	413,488
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation R&D		
Operations and maintenance	360,808	430,808
Nonproliferation and international security	141,359	177,759
International material protection and cooperation	305,467	129,067
Fissile materials disposition		
U.S. surplus fissile materials disposition		
Operations and maintenance		
U.S. plutonium disposition	85,000	85,000
U.S. uranium disposition	25,000	25,000
Total, Operations and maintenance	**110,000**	**110,000**
Construction:		
99–D–143 Mixed oxide fuel fabrication facility, Savannah River, SC	196,000	196,000
99–D–141–02 Waste Solidification Building, Savannah River, SC	5,125	5,125
Total, Construction	**201,125**	**201,125**
Total, U.S. surplus fissile materials disposition	**311,125**	**311,125**
Russian surplus fillile materials disposition		
Total, Fissile materials disposition	**311,125**	**311,125**
Total, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation Programs	**1,452,247**	**1,462,247**
Legacy contractor pensions	102,909	102,909
Total, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation	**1,555,156**	**1,565,156**
Naval Reactors		
Naval reactors operations and infrastructure	412,380	422,380
Naval reactors development	425,700	425,700
Ohio replacement reactor systems development	156,100	156,100
S8G Prototype refueling	126,400	126,400
Program direction	46,600	46,600
Construction:		
15–D–904 NRF Overpack Storage Expansion 3	400	400

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program	FY 2015 Request	House Authorized
15–D–903 KL Fire System Upgrade	600	600
15–D–902 KS Engineroom team trainer facility	1,500	1,500
15–D–901 KS Central office building and prototype staff facility	24,000	24,000
14–D–901 Spent fuel handling recapitalization project, NRF	141,100	141,100
13–D–905 Remote-handled low-level waste facility, INL	14,420	14,420
13–D–904 KS Radiological work and storage building, KSO	20,100	20,100
10-D–903, Security upgrades, KAPL	7,400	7,400
08–D–190 Expended Core Facility M–290 receiving/discharge station, Naval Reactor Facility, ID	400	400
Total, Construction	**209,920**	**209,920**
Total, Naval Reactors	**1,377,100**	**1,387,100**
Federal Salaries And Expenses		
Program direction	410,842	386,842
Total, Office Of The Administrator	**410,842**	**386,842**
Defense Environmental Cleanup		
Closure sites:		
Closure sites administration	4,889	4,889
Hanford site:		
River corridor and other cleanup operations	332,788	332,788
Central plateau remediation:		
Central plateau remediation	474,292	474,292
Construction:		
15–D–401 Containerized sludge (Rl-0012)	26,290	26,290
Total, Central plateau remediation	**500,582**	**500,582**
Richland community and regulatory support	14,701	14,701
Total, Hanford site	**848,071**	**848,071**
Idaho National Laboratory:		
Idaho cleanup and waste disposition	364,293	364,293
Idaho community and regulatory support	2,910	2,910
Total, Idaho National Laboratory	**367,203**	**367,203**
NNSA sites		
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory	1,366	1,366
Nevada	64,851	64,851
Sandia National Laboratories	2,801	2,801
Los Alamos National Laboratory	196,017	196,017
Construction:		
15–D–406 Hexavalent chromium D & D (Vl-Lanl-0030)	28,600	28,600
Total, NNSA sites and Nevada off-sites	**293,635**	**293,635**
Oak Ridge Reservation:		
OR Nuclear facility D & D		
OR Nuclear facility D & D	73,155	73,155
Construction:		
14–D–403 Outfall 200 Mercury Treatment Facility	9,400	9,400
Total, OR Nuclear facility D & D	**82,555**	**82,555**
U233 Disposition Program	41,626	41,626
OR cleanup and disposition:		
OR cleanup and disposition	71,137	71,137
Construction:		
15–D–405—Sludge Buildout	4,200	4,200
Total, OR cleanup and disposition	**75,337**	**75,337**
OR reservation community and regulatory support	4,365	4,365
Solid waste stabilization and disposition, Oak Ridge technology development	3,000	3,000
Total, Oak Ridge Reservation	**206,883**	**206,883**
Office of River Protection:		
Waste treatment and immobilization plant		
01–D–416 A-D/ORP-0060 / Major construction	575,000	575,000
01–D–16E Pretreatment facility	115,000	115,000
Total, Waste treatment and immobilization plant	**690,000**	**690,000**
Tank farm activities		
Rad liquid tank waste stabilization and disposition	522,000	522,000
Construction:		
15–D–409 Low Activity Waste Pretreatment System, Hanford	23,000	23,000
Total, Tank farm activities	**545,000**	**545,000**
Total, Office of River protection	**1,235,000**	**1,235,000**
Savannah River sites:		
Savannah River risk management operations	416,276	416,276
SR community and regulatory support	11,013	11,013

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program	FY 2015 Request	House Authorized
Radioactive liquid tank waste:		
Radioactive liquid tank waste stabilization and disposition	553,175	553,175
Construction:		
15–D–402—Saltstone Disposal Unit #6	34,642	34,642
05–D–405 Salt waste processing facility, Savannah River	135,000	135,000
Total, Construction	**169,642**	**169,642**
Total, Radioactive liquid tank waste	**722,817**	**722,817**
Total, Savannah River site	**1,150,106**	**1,150,106**
Waste isolation pilot plant	216,020	216,020
Program direction	280,784	280,784
Program support	14,979	14,979
Safeguards and Security:		
Oak Ridge Reservation	16,382	16,382
Paducah	7,297	7,297
Portsmouth	8,492	8,492
Richland/Hanford Site	63,668	63,668
Savannah River Site	132,196	132,196
Waste Isolation Pilot Project	4,455	4,455
West Valley	1,471	1,471
Technology development	13,007	19,007
Subtotal, Defense environmental cleanup	**4,864,538**	**4,870,538**
Uranium enrichment D&D fund contribution	463,000	0
Total, Defense Environmental Cleanup	**5,327,538**	**4,870,538**
Other Defense Activities		
Specialized security activities	202,152	207,452
Environment, health, safety and security		
Environment, health, safety and security	118,763	118,763
Program direction	62,235	62,235
Total, Environment, Health, safety and security	**180,998**	**180,998**
Independent enterprise assessments		
Independent enterprise assessments	24,068	24,068
Program direction	49,466	49,466
Total, Independent enterprise assessments	**73,534**	**73,534**
Office of Legacy Management		
Legacy management	158,639	158,639
Program direction	13,341	13,341
Total, Office of Legacy Management	**171,980**	**171,980**
Defense-related activities		
Defense related administrative support		
Chief financial officer	46,877	46,877
Chief information officer	71,959	71,959
Total, Defense related administrative support	**118,836**	**118,836**
Office of hearings and appeals	5,500	5,500
Subtotal, Other defense activities	**753,000**	**758,300**
Total, Other Defense Activities	**753,000**	**758,300**

The Acting CHAIR. No further amendment to the bill, as amended, shall be in order except those printed in House Report 113–455. Each such further amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered 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 the division of the question.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. BLUMENAUER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in House Report 113–455.

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 D of title I, add the following new section:

SEC. 136. PROCUREMENT OF CERTAIN RADARS FOR F–15C/D AIRCRAFT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Air Force shall procure not fewer than 10 active electronically scanned array radars for F–15C/D aircraft of the Air National Guard.

(b) FUNDING.—

(1) INCREASE.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 101 for aircraft procurement, Air Force, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4101, for F–15 APG–63(V)3 upgrades (Line 025) is hereby increased by $100,000,000.

(2) OFFSET.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amounts authorized to be appropriated in division C for atomic energy defense activities, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4701, are reduced for the following purposes relating to weapons activities by the following amounts:

(A) W76 Life extension program, by $7,900,000.

(B) W88 Alt 370, by $1,200,000.

(C) Cruise missile warhead life extension program, by $7,600,000.

(D) W78 Stockpile systems, by $3,700,000.

(E) Production support, by $12,300,000.

(F) Plutonium sustainment, by $28,300,000.

(G) Recapitalization, by $39,000,000.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 585, 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, as I have been listening to the debate this evening following the process, I, too, would offer my congratulations to the chair of the committee and the committee itself dealing with a very difficult situation. There are lots of pressures. They are not just faceless special interests, but we are dealing with businesses, with unions, with the military itself, concerns for their family, the armed services, and the traditions. All of these things make for a very complicated situation.

But I relate to something Mr. SMITH said a moment ago, the ranking member, talking about the really hard questions are not really being addressed. We are sort of pushing them down the road when the administration and the Pentagon offered them forward.

I am concerned that we have yet to come to grips with the costs of between a half-trillion and two-thirds of a trillion dollars for our nuclear capacity over the next 10 years. Well, I am offering tonight an easy opportunity to deal with something that can make a big difference to support thousands of brave men and women who make up the Air National Guard, who have proven themselves, especially over the last 13 years, answering the call of duty in Iraq and Afghanistan. In addition to protecting the homeland without wavering, they have responded time and time again when disaster strikes.

But I want to focus on one particular area dealing with the Air Guard and Reserves' capacity to be able to meet their challenges. My amendment would call the question of whether the House is ready to make a modest change in other funding levels to support the Air Guard.

The amendment would authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to procure 10 Active Electronically Scanned Array radar upgrades for the Air Guard's F–15 fleet. We have around the country people who are relying upon a variation of the oldest radars, which are late 1970s technology that went out of production in 1986. It limits their capacity to meet even the most basic of threats and has serious maintenance—not just capacity—but maintenance and operational problems.

I would like to include for the RECORD this letter of support from the National Guard Association of the United States, which shows why they so strongly support this amendment.

NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION
OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, DC, May 19, 2014.

Hon. EARL BLUMENAUER,
Longworth House Office Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BLUMENAUER: On behalf of the members of the National Guard Association of the United States (NGAUS), I would like to thank you for introducing an amendment to the National Defense Authorization Act of 2015 to increase funding for Air National Guard (ANG) F–15 Active Electronic Scanned Array (AESA) radar upgrade.

As you may know, the Air Force currently possesses 248 F–15C/D aircraft worldwide, with the ANG maintaining 130 (52 percent) of those aircraft. Of the 130 F–15 aircraft the ANG maintains, 74 possess the oldest APG–63v(0) radar system. This V(0) radar is a mechanically scanned system and has significant limitations in capability against most threats across the globe.

Upgrading the F–15 with the APG–63(V)3 AESA radar provides a significant technological advantage for both homeland defense and world-wide operations.

Additionally, the V(3) is dramatically easier and cheaper to maintain due to its sold state electronics. Studies indicate that the AESA radar generates approximately 800 percent more reliability than the V(0) radar. It also allows for true and effective multi-track and attack capability and increased capability against advanced electronic attack and small radar cross section targets.

Though the President's budget this year provides for $32.5 million for ANG radar upgrades, NGAUS believes additional funding on top of this request will help to maintain parity amongst the Combat Air Force's F–15 in the Active and the National Guard. Considering the Air Force will have to maintain F–15s for the foreseeable future, we believe it is paramount to ensure additional upgrades to the ANG fleet.

NGAUS supports your efforts in the House to increase funding for ANG F–15 AESA radar upgrades.

Thank you for your leadership and strong support on this issue and of our National Guard.

Sincerely,

GUS HARGETT,
Major General, USA, (Ret),
NGAUS President.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chairman, an upgrade for these 10 operating systems would not only provide significant technological advantage for both homeland defense and worldwide operation, but it would—and this is very important—it is actually going to save money over the next 10 years. It is much easier and cheaper than to maintain the current outmoded radars. A small, upfront investment makes our F–15 fighter pilots safer and more effective and saves money in the long run.

Looking for offsets is obviously difficult to do, but what we have done is identify modest reductions in areas that are already far in excess of what the President has requested. In some cases, they are even an additional increment above that which has been offered by the committee in its proposal.

I would hope that the House would approve this modest reduction in these seven accounts. It is not going to undercut our nuclear deterrent, but it will make a huge difference for the men and women who serve in the Air National Guard in terms of their safety, their effectiveness, and in the long run will save money.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment is part of a long running effort to reduce funding for an already chronically underfunded nuclear deterrent. Advocates of unilateral U.S. disarmament try unsuccessfully each year to cut nuclear weapons funding. We see it on the NDAA, we see it on the appropriations bills, and we see it in stand-alone bills.

For instance, in February, the gentleman from Oregon introduced H.R. 4107, the REIN-IN Act. The bill would devastate our nuclear deterrent by mandating the following: reducing the number of ICBMs from 450 to 150 and delay development of follow-on systems, cutting the number of ballistic missile submarines from 12 to eight, delaying development of the nuclear-capable, long-range bomber, prohibiting the F–35 from being nuclear capable, and terminating several nuclear infrastructure modernization construction projects.

The amendment we are considering today is part of the broader effort that you will see reflected in that bill. It is part of the Disarm-America agenda that is so dangerous to U.S. nuclear security and our international stability. Let's call this amendment what it is: a sly attempt to undercut and undermine our nuclear deterrent by pitting us against the Air National Guard. It is a unilateral disarmament, and I stand here in firm opposition.

The offset of this amendment is also bad policy. Over the last 3 years, the Department of Energy's nuclear weapons program is already a total of $2 billion short of the funding the administration committed in 2010. The administration committed to this funding to win ratification of the New START treaty. Now that it is a treaty, it is unwilling to request the money the nuclear deterrent needs.

We must hold the administration to its commitment, provide the money, and oppose this amendment. I strongly urge my colleagues to vote ''no'' on this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. May I inquire as to the amount of time I have remaining?

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Oregon has 1 minute remaining.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TURNER), my friend and colleague.

Mr. TURNER. I want to join Chairman ROGERS in his effort to oppose this amendment.

Mr. Chair, as we know, this is one of the annual reoccurring Representative BLUMENAUER's reductions of nuclear weapons efforts. And I would support reducing spending on nuclear weapons if we were talking about Mr. Putin's reducing his funding on nuclear weapons or Russia reducing their funding on nuclear weapons, which we know they are not going to do.

So this is a continued unfortunate exercise of discussing unilateral reductions in the United States' funding its

nuclear weapon deterrent, which is a dangerous thing to do, especially as Mr. Putin is continuing his efforts to escalate conflict throughout the world and also is looking to increase his overall nuclear weapons capability.

Now, the other thing is, this isn't even needed. The bill already provides the budget request level of $117.5 million to purchase 17 of these radars that would be purchased under this amendment, 15 of which will go to the Air Guard, and it is certainly a prudent and efficient investment, but, additionally, the HASC bill also funds the National Guard and Reserve equipment account, which, if the Air Guard really thought they needed these radars, they could go buy them from that without turning to our nuclear deterrent.

So why would this be damaging? Well, already, the DOD nuclear activities are $2 billion short of their 2010 commitment, and our deferred maintenance across the DOD, the deferred maintenance—stuff that we need to be fixing that we are not fixing—has a backlog of $3.5 billion, and this amendment would take another $39 million out of that effort to satisfy that backlog.

This should, as Chairman ROGERS said, be seen exactly for what it is, another effort to unilaterally reduce the nuclear deterrent of the United States. I think this would be a better focus if it was focused on Russia, and it certainly does nothing to improve the overall capability of our Air National Guard. They have all the resources that they would need.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. It is laughable to say that our Air National Guard has all the resources they need. It is not true. And I have entered into the RECORD argument to the contrary from the people who are actually administering it.

I am happy to debate our REIN-IN legislation, which would be $100 billion. We have far more than we need and can afford. But what I am talking about is $100 million for items that are specified that are modest reductions that aren't going to cripple us and will give the Air National Guard a modern, updated radar system that makes them safer and more efficient.

This is an example of the tradeoffs, sadly, that are not part of this bill that we do need to make. Sooner or later, the day of reckoning will come. In the meantime, this is a small gesture to help approve the capacity of the Air National Guard, and I urge its adoption.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I would like to yield 15 seconds to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TURNER) to respond.

Mr. TURNER. As Mr. BLUMENAUER knows, my comment is that they have all the resources they need to make a decision to purchase these radars. Everyone knows that this bill is underfunded, and it certainly underfunded nuclear weapons, and your bill, your amendment would only further reduce our nuclear weapons capability.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. THORNBERRY).

Mr. THORNBERRY. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, the centerpiece of our national security is our nuclear deterrent, and we have neglected it terribly for years, both in the administration and in Congress, and we have got a lot of catching up to do.

So as the gentleman from Ohio said and the administration itself says, we have a $3.5 billion maintenance backlog on our facilities. Thirty percent of the facilities we are using were built during the Manhattan Project, and 50 percent of the facilities we are using are more than 40 years old.

Now, we are fortunate that we have got some engineers and other highly skilled workers who are willing to work in those conditions, but they are not going to be willing to work in it forever. And so this bill doesn't solve that problem by any stretch of the imagination, but at least this extra $39 billion helps it from getting too much worse. It takes a step in the right direction.

These nuclear weapons are aging machines, just like the facilities are aging machines, and they require care and trading out parts if the people who have to work around them are going to be safe. That is why it is a mistake to take away from this central element of our facility.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Chair, 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. 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 Oregon will be postponed.

□ 2045

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. GOHMERT

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 2 printed in House Report 113–455.

Mr. GOHMERT. 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 V, add the following new section:

SEC. 5___. AUTHORIZING COMMANDERS TO PERMIT MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES TO CARRY A FIREARM ON A MILITARY INSTALLATION.

(a) GENERAL AUTHORIZATION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, regulation, or directive, the Secretary of Defense shall—

(1) authorize DoD personnel to openly carry a loaded firearm for the purpose of providing 24-hour security monitoring in order to ensure the safety of DoD military and civilian personnel and their dependents who reside on military installations; or

(2) establish and carry out a procedure to permit qualified military personnel to openly carry a loaded firearm on a military installation for personal protection.

(b) COMMANDER CONTROL OVER AUTHORIZATION.—Commanders at all levels will exercise sufficient control over authorizations involving the carrying of firearms in accordance with subsection (a).

(c) SECURITY MONITORING DUTY ROSTER PROGRAM.—The authorization described in subsection (a)(1)—

(1) is in addition to other programs that permit DoD personnel to perform law enforcement and security duties;

(2) shall be carried out as a program on the duty roster; and

(3) at a minimum, include placing security personnel at all points of entry into barracks and multi-family residences on military installation.

(d) QUALIFIED MILITARY PERSONNEL DEFINED.—For purposes of subsection (a)(2), the term ''qualified military personnel'' means a member of the armed forces on active duty who—

(1) has passed a gun safety course that is certified by any State, the District of Columbia, or any territory or possession of the United States as providing adequate training to enable the member to carry a concealed handgun in such State, the District of Columbia, or such territory or possession;

(2) is not the subject of any disciplinary action under the Uniform Code of Military Justice for an assaultive offense that could result in incarceration or separation from the Armed Forces under other than honorable conditions;

(3) meets annual eligibility requirements for use of any military firearm, as established by the Secretary of the military department concerned;

(4) passes a background check, as established by the Secretary of the military department concerned;

(5) passes a psychological evaluation, as established by the Secretary of the military department concerned;

(6) is not under the influence of alcohol or another intoxicating or hallucinatory drug or substance; and

(7) is not prohibited by Federal law from receiving a firearm.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 585, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Chairman, at this time, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. MCKEON), the chairman of the committee, for a colloquy.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentleman. We just had a little discussion. The amendment he plans on presenting tonight is something that we have not in the committee been able to hold hearings on and to really discuss fully in the committee.

It didn't come up at the full committee or the subcommittee level, but he has an issue that is very important to him, it is very important to his State, it is very important to many people around this Nation.

What I told him is that this is the start of a process. It is a continuation of a process that we started in January with hearings, with subcommittee hearings, with subcommittee markups, and full committee markups, but we are not even halfway through the process yet.

After we pass our bill on the floor, the Senate is marking their bill up this week, and at some point, they will mark it on the floor, and then there will be a conference, so there is much to do between now and the end.

Mr. GOHMERT. Reclaiming my time, my concern has been when we had a second shooting without the administration having done anything after the first Fort Hood shooting and then we have a second Fort Hood shooting 4½ years later, it made no sense not to do something.

My own feeling was we should just allow all of our military members, they may be carrying automatic weapons, they may be authorized to shoot RPGs, drop bombs, all kinds of weapons in a foreign theater, why shouldn't they be able to carry weapons on military installations here in the United States?

So my first amendment was simply to just allow every military member to carry, and then the issue came open or concealed. There are some commanders that have an issue both ways.

In talking to other commanders, some commanders have said: look, there are some people overseas we don't let carry weapons, and we know from experience that some have returned where you have someone suffering potentially from PTSD that needs to be checked out.

So commanders have encouraged that: gee, if that is going to happen, we ought to be able to check them out.

Everybody knows nobody stands stronger for Second Amendment rights than me, but when you are in the military, you do give up certain rights, including free speech and freedom of assembly; and so it shouldn't be inappropriate to have someone go through an extra check before they were allowed to carry.

Then bowing further to current commanders and former commanders like Jerry Boykin—former Delta Force—thought, gee, we can give them a choice, either have a duty roster where people walk around with weapons, and that would discourage further shooting because, clearly, as an article by Arthur Berg says in The Wall Street Journal, these people want to conclude it themselves. If they are afraid someone will shoot them before they conclude it, then that would not be—they wouldn't be going through it.

So those are all things that motivate my amendment being filed, and the chairman here tells me that this is an issue that they would like to push in conference with the Senate bill that will be brought through.

Since there is an ongoing concern about what would be the best way to do this, as I have experienced with commanders I have talked to, I have been encouraged—and not in a bad way—that this would be a way that we could do it, I would be consulted on what was being done in conference and that it would be brought up there.

As a result, based on the assurances of my friend, the chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment at this time.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Reserving the right to object, I just want to talk for a moment or two. I hear all that, and I am happy to have the amendment withdrawn. I think this is a bad idea from our side of the aisle. I have talked to a lot of people in the military, and they are deeply concerned about the notion of allowing people to be armed on base at all times. The command structure issues that you mentioned and the rights that are given up, this is something that we would strongly oppose.

I just want to make sure for the RECORD a colloquy doesn't put something in conference, okay? I don't know what the Senate is going to do. There is nothing in our bill on this. If there is nothing in the Senate bill, it ain't in conference. So, if you want to withdraw it and keep working on the Senate, that is fine. I just want to make sure that we don't have some record here that thinks that, with this colloquy, it makes this a conference issue.

The Acting CHAIR. Does the gentleman from Washington withdraw his reservation?

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, point of parliamentary inquiry, a colloquy does not put an issue in a position to be in conference, does it? It has to be in either the House or the Senate bill?

The Acting CHAIR. That is a matter for debate.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. All right. Well, if the purpose is to withdraw the amendment, I will withdraw my reservation of objection.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the amendment is withdrawn.

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MS. LORETTA SANCHEZ OF CALIFORNIA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 3 printed in House Report 113–455.

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. 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 270, line 11, strike ''**REACTORS.**'' and insert ''**REACTORS, AND DEFENSE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION.**''.

Page 270, line 20, insert ''or for other national security purposes,'' before ''the Secretary of Defense may''.

Page 270, line 25, insert '', defense nuclear nonproliferation programs,'' before ''or weapons activities''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 585, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, every day, the United States faces an extremely urgent and dangerous threat, and this threat goes beyond the traditional dangers of states possessing nuclear weapons.

What I am talking about right now is the very real possibility of these dangerous materials landing in the hands of terrorist organizations. Because of this real threat, I know that there is no one in this Chamber who will deny the importance of nonproliferation programs and how effective they are in combating one of the greatest threats to the United States' security.

For example, just imagine if Ukraine still had its nuclear materials today. Imagine the disaster we would be in as the administration endeavored to accelerate the removal of nuclear materials from Ukraine, but the Global Threat Reduction Initiative, an incredibly important nonproliferation program, could not adequately respond because it required additional funds, but the Department of Defense could not transfer those necessary funds.

This is exactly the type of situation we are trying to avoid by passing my amendment. Fortunately, the United States removed over 235 kilograms of highly enriched uranium over 2 years from the two remaining sites in Ukraine in 2012. This is enough highly enriched uranium to develop more than nine nuclear weapons.

We do not have the ability to predict the future, especially with challenges and threats we will face. This is why we need the ability to be flexible. This is essential, and that is exactly what my amendment provides.

The Department of Defense has been transferring approximately $1 billion per year to NNSA weapons programs, and over the next 5 years, DOD will be providing around $1.5 billion annually for NNSA weapons and Naval Reactor programs.

What the Sanchez amendment would do is to allow the Department of Defense to have the option of transferring funds to nonproliferation programs. It does not remove funding from weapons programs or Naval Reactor Program, but it provides DOD the flexibility to allocate funding to areas which they believe will effectively secure dangerous nuclear material and to respond to emergencies and threats as they may arise.

Nuclear weapons materials remain dangerously vulnerable, so terrorist groups continue to seek these weapons and material every day.

I would like to ask my colleagues from both sides of the aisle, if there was a loose nuclear weapon or missing

fissile material or the risk of these materials landing in the hands of terrorists, why would we not want the Department of Defense to have the flexibility to engage nuclear weapons experts from NNSA? That is exactly what my amendment provides.

Once again, my amendment doesn't take any funding away from weapons nor from Naval Reactors, but it simply removes the barriers and provides the Department of Defense the flexibility to use all of its resources to effectively address such nuclear threats.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, this is the fourth year in a row this amendment or something similar to it has been offered. Once again, I am going to ask that this be rejected.

The DOD has asked for the authority to transfer funds to NNSA's nuclear weapons activities and Naval Reactors. It has not asked to move limited resources to pay for NNSA nonproliferation activities.

The Navy may need to utilize authority in FY 2015 to support Naval Reactors, which has taken major funding cuts in recent years, including 23 percent in FY 2014.

As Admiral Richardson, director of Naval Nuclear Propulsion Programs at NNSA said at our hearing on April 8:

> A 23 percent shortfall in my operations and infrastructure requirements resulted in insufficient funds to do required maintenance on one of my land-based prototypes, and without relief, I will have no choice but to shut down that reactor, resulting in 450 nuclear-trained operators not reporting to the fleet, putting a greater burden on sailors and families that are already sustaining 9- to 10-month deployments.

Keeping the underlying language sends a clear message to NNSA that nuclear weapons activities and Naval Reactors are the NNSA's primary mission and that it must prioritize those missions and deliver what the military needs.

Any defense funds transferred out of DOD should only be used for activities in line with DOD priorities, so I urge opposition to the gentlelady's amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Chairman, may I ask how much time I have left?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from California has 1½ minutes remaining.

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Chairman, I reserve my time to close.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN).

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Chair, I thank the subcommittee chairman for yielding, and I do want to applaud my friend and colleague from California for her desire to fund nonproliferation.

That is a worthy goal that we all agree with, but right now, NNSA is going to be spending in the bill that we are debating $1.6 billion for that worthy goal, and to allow the Department of Defense to go in that direction also would dilute the money that they need so badly for readiness and training, paying our men and women in uniform, providing them the food and weapons that they need.

So for that reason, I, too, oppose this amendment and ask for a ''no'' vote.

Nuclear nonproliferation efforts simply don't need more money, and if you don't believe me, believe General Dempsey, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. At our March 16 hearing, he said, in response to a question of my colleague from California, Ms. SANCHEZ:

> I speak in this regard on behalf of the Joint Chiefs because, of course, we have discussed and debated this among ourselves, and I think we have allocated an appropriate and adequate amount of money into nonproliferation in our budget.

So simply put, our senior military officials agree that the nonproliferation budget is already sufficient, and therefore, this amendment is unnecessary.

This is the fourth year in a row we have debated it, and I would just ask that we stop the debate on this amendment and vote ''no.''

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Chairman, I would like to correct my colleague. It was not the fourth year in a row we have debated it. For example, we didn't debate this last year.

I would further like to say that one of the reasons we have asked for Naval Reactor moneys is because of the shortfall that they had this past year that they weren't able to react to because they didn't have the flexibility.

So with all of these issues going on with terrorists, in particular looking for nuclear arms or material, I think that it is important for us to give the Department of Defense that flexibility.

The same type of thing that they found themselves in a bind for with the reactors this past year, it would be important not to find ourselves in a bind if we would need it for this year.

□ 2100

And I would also like to remind my colleagues that yes, we put some more money into nonproliferation this year after many years of cutting it, but we put a significantly more amount of money into the nuclear armament piece.

Mr. Chairman, I would just ask my colleagues to vote for the flexibility for the Department of Defense. I have no further speakers, and I urge my colleagues to support my amendment with the underlying bill.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Chair, I respect my friend from California. She is very knowledgeable on the subject, but she is wrong on this amendment, and I urge a ''no'' vote.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ).

The question was taken; and the Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. LAMBORN

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 4 printed in House Report 113–455.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

> In section 1215, redesignate subsections (d) and (e) as subsections (e) and (f), respectively.
>
> In section 1215, insert after subsection (c) the following:
>
> (d) PROCESS FOR REIMBURSEMENT.—
>
> (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall request submission of claims for reimbursement, including full documentation, from each grantee, contractor, or subcontractor that paid to the Government of Afghanistan taxes assessed on Department of Defense assistance during fiscal year 2014 for an amount equal to the amount the grantee, contractor, or subcontractor paid to the Government of Afghanistan in such taxes.
>
> (2) PLAN FOR REIMBURSEMENT.—The Secretary of Defense shall seek to establish a plan in conjunction with the Government of Afghanistan to address claims for reimbursement described in paragraph (1) and to provide for reimbursement by the Government of Afghanistan of such claims. The Secretary shall submit any such plan established under this paragraph to the congressional defense committees in a timely manner.
>
> (3) REIMBURSEMENT.—If the Secretary of Defense does not submit the plan described in paragraph (2) to the congressional defense committees by not later than March 1, 2015, any funds withheld from the Government of Afghanistan pursuant to subsection (a) shall be used to reimburse each grantee, contractor, or subcontractor that submits a claim for reimbursement under paragraph (1) by the amount specified in such claim and verified by the Secretary.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 585, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Chairman, when our soldiers, sailors, airmen, marines, and Defense civilians deploy overseas, the Department of Defense enters into agreements with the host nation to prohibit the taxation of the assistance provided by U.S. companies to support their missions.

We have entered into such agreements with Afghanistan, but in the last 6 years, the Afghan Government has chosen to ignore these agreements. It has levied more than $1 billion in illegal taxes against our U.S. businesses which are supporting our warfighters.

Last year we took action to withhold assistance funding in response to this illegal taxation, yet the Afghan Government continues to submit tax bills to our companies. If the firms refuse to pay, Afghan officials threaten to deny them permits and visas, to arrest company workers, and to prohibit them from moving mission essential equipment into and throughout the country. Though our committee has now increased the amount of funding to be withheld, I propose this amendment to hopefully end this wrong practice altogether.

This amendment would require two important steps forward: first the Secretary of Defense would take a full account of illegal taxes levied by the Afghan Government against American companies; second, the Secretary will establish a plan for the Afghan Government to reimburse the illegally levied taxes.

In short, no U.S. company should be threatened or financially punished for supporting our troops and Department of Defense civilians in Afghanistan. This amendment strikes at the root of the problem, and I urge its adoption.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chair, I am very sympathetic to the problem. This is certainly something that the Afghan Government should not be doing. As I understand the amendment, however, this would require the U.S. Government to reimburse those private companies and then seek reimbursement from the Afghan Government.

At the end of the day, that is the problem and concern that we have on our side is that if we want to take all the deliberate steps that we can to try and require the Afghans to repay this money, that is great—I can see the little gathering of staff over there that disagrees with me, so maybe we will have to work on this. But as I understand it, if that reimbursement cannot be achieved from the Afghan Government, this would require the U.S. Government, the U.S. taxpayers to reimburse these companies. For that reason, I would be opposed unless someone can convince me otherwise.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Chairman, in response, and I appreciate the gentleman's comments, the bookkeeping trouble that this would involve is first put on the Afghan Government in an attempt to save the trouble to our own Department of Defense folks.

On your second point, I don't believe U.S. taxpayer dollars would be at risk because this would only be money withheld that would otherwise go to the Afghan Government and is committed for that purpose is my understanding.

So you raise good questions, but I think both of those objections are satisfied by this amendment.

At this point, Mr. Chairman, I would like to yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from California, Representative MCKEON, the chairman of the full committee.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentleman for his concern and for bringing this issue to the floor.

We did address this in the underlying bill. DOD contractors are providing very important services. It supports the ISAF mission in Afghanistan, and they should not be illegally taxed.

We need to address this. I think the gentleman's amendment will move the process forward. I think we have time between now and the Senate passage and conference to resolve the issue. Also, hopefully there will be a new President in Afghanistan that will have a whole different way of addressing the situation. So what I would ask is that we do continue to work together on this as we move the process forward through conference.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Chairman, how much time is left on our side of the issue?

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Colorado has 2 minutes remaining.

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

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chair, I yield myself the balance of my time.

The problems are there in the drafting of this amendment. Yes, first it does ask for the Afghan Government to step up and find money and do this; but if they don't, it does put DOD in the position of reimbursing them. You can say that would just come from money that they would give to Afghanistan anyway, but that money they are giving to Afghanistan, I am not sure if that is true, first of all. Second of all, whatever money we are giving Afghanistan, we are giving it to them for a reason. So I think there is a problem here.

There is also the problem of do we have a list of these contractors who have been illegally taxed versus legally taxed? How do we sort through all of that?

I am not going to belabor the point. I am going to oppose the amendment. I know how this works. I am going to lose. We will work it out in conference. I do have serious concerns about this amendment and the way it is written and urge a ''no'' vote.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Chairman, to summarize, these are legitimate questions that the ranking member has raised. I appreciate his comments, and there are valid issues in that it is not a clean or perfect situation. But the trouble is a billion dollars is a lot of money to our defense contractors, and to not try to address it would do a really big disservice to them. So I think it is worth tackling the difficulty that might be entailed in getting the paperwork done properly because the goal is worth doing. A billion dollars is a lot of money. Some of these companies might be big contractors; some of them might be small contractors.

So I would urge the adoption of this amendment, and Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. GARAMENDI

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 5 printed in House Report 113–455.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the appropriate place in subtitle E of title XII of division A, insert the following:

SEC. __. MATTERS RELATING TO COMBATING WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING.

(a) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS UNDER EXECUTIVE ORDER 13648.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If the President continues to implement Executive Order 13648 (78 Fed. Reg. 40619; relating to combating wildlife trafficking), or any related or successor executive order, on or after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall take the actions described in paragraphs (2) and (3) with respect to such Executive Order.

(2) CO-CHAIRS OF TASK FORCE.—The President shall direct the addition of the Secretary of Defense as a Co-Chair of the Task Force.

(3) FUNCTIONS.—The President shall direct the Task Force to perform the following functions:

(A) Address the important role the military can play in fulfilling the goals of the Strategy and address the national security concerns presented by wildlife trafficking networks.

(B) Coordinate with the Department of Defense to evaluate the effectiveness and distribution of funds to foreign countries for wildlife trafficking assistance.

(C) Update the 2012 strategy of the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development to integrate information systems from the Department of Defense and other relevant Federal agencies that can provide further expertise on transnational crime networks involved in wildlife trafficking.

(D) Carry out a follow-up initiative on the National Intelligence Estimate regarding wildlife trafficking security threats that incorporates the Department of Defense and the potential role of the military and intelligence community in combating wildlife trafficking.

(E) Combine data from the Department of Defense, the Department of State, the United States Agency for International Development, the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior, and the National Marine Fisheries Service of the Department of Commerce for a more successful international information system relating to wildlife trafficking.

(F) Investigate technologies that the Department of Defense can supply to foreign governments to combat poaching and submit to the President a report on progress to achieve this objective.

(4) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) STRATEGY.—The term ''Strategy'' means the National Strategy for Combating Wildlife Trafficking developed and implemented pursuant to Executive Order 13648 (78 Fed. Reg. 40619; relating to combating wildlife trafficking).

(B) TASK FORCE.—The term ''Task Force'' means Presidential Task Force on Wildlife Trafficking established pursuant to section 2 of Executive Order 13648.

(C) WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING.—The term ''wildlife trafficking'' has the meaning given the term in section 1 of Executive Order 13648.

(b) INCORPORATING WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING AS A UNITED STATES NATIONAL SECURITY CONCERN.—The President shall take such actions as may be necessary to—

(1) expand the Strategy to Combat Transnational Organized Crime (July 2011) to cover wildlife trafficking terrorist and insurgent networks and authorize the consideration of such networks as a security priority;

(2) authorize the Department of Defense to evaluate wildlife trafficking as a non-traditional security issue that threatens United States national security and require the Department of Defense to submit to Congress a report regarding progress during and the results after evaluating the threat of wildlife trafficking as a non-traditional human security issue;

(3) authorize the Department of Defense to establish and carry out a grant program to transfer excess defense articles to allied countries that are combating wildlife trafficking;

(4) authorize the Department of Defense to target financial and asset flows of organized criminal syndicates, insurgents, and terrorist networks that are involved in any aspect of wildlife trafficking; and

(5) authorize the expansion of security cooperation programs to include funds for wildlife trafficking training and equipment.

(c) ADDITIONAL PROGRAMS UNDER TRAINING AND EDUCATION.—

(1) REGIONAL DEFENSE COMBATING TERRORISM FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that the Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Program includes instruction on targeting the security threats of terrorist groups engaged in illegal wildlife trafficking.

(2) PARTNERSHIP FOR INTEGRATED LOGISTICS OPERATIONS AND TACTICS.—The Secretary of Defense shall expand the Partnership for Integrated Logistics Operations and Tactics to build long-term operational logistics between the Armed Forces of the United States and the Afghan Security Forces to include cooperation for operations combating wildlife trafficking networks.

MODIFICATION TO AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. GARAMENDI

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that my amendment be modified with what I have placed at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will report the modification.

The Clerk read as follows:

Modification offered by Mr. GARAMENDI to amendment No. 5:

On page 5, line 14 replace ''Afghan Security Forces'' with ''African Union Standby Force (ASF)''

The CHAIR. Without objection, the amendment is modified.

There was no objection.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 585, the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Chairman, for some time, like more than an hour today, this House debated and discussed the issue of Boko Haram and the terror that they are enacting throughout Nigeria and the southern Sahel of Africa. This is not a new issue. This is an issue that has been ongoing among several violent extreme organizations operating in that area. We have seen this in Sudan. We have heard about the Lord's Resistance Army. We know this problem also of violent extreme organizations in the Somalia area.

The question arises: How do these organizations finance themselves? Well, over the years previously it was blood diamonds and things of that sort. In recent years, it has now become an issue of killing elephants and selling their tusks.

This amendment deals with the violent extreme organizations and attempts to deal with the way in which they have been able to finance themselves, that is, illegally poaching animals, particularly elephants in Africa.

If we are going to deal with this, we are going to have to use some of the assets that are available through the American military. AFRICOM has shown that they can provide ISR assets. This happened in Mali with the violent extreme organization that eventually was dealt with in Mali. AFRICOM provided the use of the ISR Global Hawk to identify and to support the French troops.

What this amendment would do would be to authorize the military, the Department of Defense, to work with African countries to provide support as they attempt to deal with these violent extreme organizations that are illegally poaching animals and using that revenue from that poaching, particularly the sale of ivory, to support themselves.

The amendment also provides for the opportunity for the African Union forces to receive assistance from the American military in how to position themselves to have the correct military units in place, how to use various intelligence sources that are available. It also provides for the Department of Defense to become part of the organization that we now have in place to deal with illegal poaching throughout Africa. That is basically what it is.

Had this been in place for the last couple of years, would Boko Haram have been successful? Well, they would be less successful. They would have less opportunity to poach the very valuable elephants and their tusks.

So I ask for support of this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chair, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this issue has been a longstanding concern of the gentleman from California as well as other Members. There is certainly evidence that terrorists and criminal organizations use a variety of illegal methods to fund their organizations. That includes wildlife trafficking. It includes human trafficking. It includes drug trafficking. It includes kidnapping for ransom. A whole variety of illegal methods are used to fund these organizations.

Now, in last year's NDAA, we expanded the authority of the military to deal with Ministries of Interior so that in fighting terrorism they can have more options available to them. It is also those Ministries of Interior that deal with these wildlife trafficking issues.

Last year's bill also added 15 countries in Africa to the list of those countries with which DOD can partner on transnational criminal organizations involving drugs.

□ 2115

For Boko Haram they already designated a terrorist organization. For them or for drugs those authorities already exist.

The question is: Do we want to make it a priority of the military to focus on this illegal poaching as a priority in itself? My concern is that the military is already stretched thin. If it is terrorism, fine. If it is these transnational organizations, fine. But to give the military poaching as a priority would be a mistake.

The other point I would make is that the President's budget for the State Department cut funding for this very purpose this year. Last year, they spent about $54 billion. This year the President asked for less than $30 million.

So my suggestion to the Member is that perhaps he could focus on the President's budget request for the State Department, the Department of the Interior, law enforcement agencies, all of which are engaged in this, and that would be a better use of resources.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Texas makes a very useful and interesting argument, but neglects to focus on one of the principal ways in which these organizations do support themselves, and that is with illegal poaching, particularly of elephants, and the use of their tusks to support themselves. It is about an $8 billion business.

This does not in any way deter the current power that the Department of Defense has, but rather, it allows them to engage with those organizations in these governments that deal specifically with the conservation of the species in those countries. It does not prioritize. It simply gives an additional role and augments the military's use of their equipment, particularly the ISR equipment, to focus specifically, but not only, on the poaching issue.

It is very clear from studies that have been done by conservation organizations throughout the Sahel of Africa and in other parts of Africa, that this is a significant source of revenue for these violent extreme organizations. We ought not ignore that.

I would ask for a positive vote on this matter in that it does not deter in any way from what the gentleman from Texas says the military is already doing, but adds to it.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlelady from Indiana (Mrs. WALORSKI), a valuable member of the Armed Services Committee.

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to oppose the amendment. While I appreciate the good intention of the gentleman from California, I believe we have immense security challenges in Africa and limited defense resources.

Defense has been cut over $1 trillion in recent years, the military is facing shortfalls in readiness, and terrorism threats across Africa are evolving and expanding.

Given that the military cannot meet our current requirements in Africa, I don't think it is wise to add new requirements at this time. Military commanders in Africa have testified about shortfalls in intelligence, crisis response forces, and enablers to meet the ''new normal'' security requirements in Africa.

No military commander has highlighted wildlife trafficking as a key issue in their area of responsibility, nor have they recommended it be prioritized before this committee.

Combating wildlife trafficking should not be a core DOD mission. DOD and the administration recognize that combating wildlife trafficking is not a core DOD function, and thus the national strategy for combating wildlife trafficking does not set forth any DOD requirements.

In an era of declining budgets, the DOD should not be duplicating efforts that are already occurring within the interagency, including the intelligence community, the law enforcement community, and the State Department, all of which are already working on and collecting information on this issue.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, the bottom line is if there is a terrorism connection to this illegal poaching, the military has full authority to go after it and try to stop it, just like other forms of terrorist financing. But as an independent objective for the military, we are stretched too thin already, and for that reason I recommend that the Members reject this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment, as modified, offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI).

The question was taken; and the Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment, as modified, offered by the gentleman from California will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. DAINES

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 6 printed in House Report 113–455.

Mr. DAINES. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 515, strike lines 19 and 20.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 585, the gentleman from Montana (Mr. DAINES) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. DAINES. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, our country's intercontinental ballistic missiles make the world safer. They are an integral part of the nuclear triad that advances the cause of peace and promotes our national security interests around the world.

The Defense Department recently put forward a nuclear force structure plan under the New START Treaty. It is committed to maintaining 450 nuclear launchers in at least a warm status. In doing so, the Pentagon recognized the strategic value of preserving our robust nuclear deterrent capability.

The base bill would sunset the warm status requirement in 2021. I believe this is unwise and it is premature.

First and foremost, we don't know what the future holds and whether it will be in our strategic and security interests to shut down some of our silos 7 years from now.

On the other hand, what we do know is that maintaining our nuclear launchers provides our commanders with maximum flexibility to respond to potential nuclear threats against the American people and our allies. And we know that preserving this capability complicates our adversaries' ability to target our nuclear assets.

Further, we know that maintaining our current silos is in the best interest of taxpayers because rebuilding them would be very expensive.

In short, there is simply no justification for deciding today how many silos will be needed to safeguard our security interests in 2021.

I urge House passage of my amendment to strike the ill-advised sunset provision in the underlying.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Tennessee is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, this amendment violates a bipartisan agreement that was reached in the House Armed Services Committee.

I wish that the gentleman would focus on the fact that micromanaging our Nation's nuclear defenses is really not in the best interest of our country. I also urge the gentleman to realize that this is a highly technical issue. We have some 450 Minuteman-III missile silos. This would change the status of about 50 of those 450.

These are probably the least survivable of all our nuclear weapons. They have been targeted by the Russians and probably others for decades. It is very important that we have an appropriate and flexible and survivable nuclear deterrent. As I mentioned, these land-based missiles are probably the least survivable.

It is also important to recognize that, as I understand the way the amendment is drafted, this could even prevent testing and routine maintenance of these silos. I know that is not the gentleman's intent, but we need to make sure that we are not overreaching here and hamstringing our military and their nuclear defenses.

It is no secret that the sponsors of this amendment happen to be from the States of North Carolina, Montana, and Wyoming, and also a gentleman from Colorado. That leads one to think that this might perhaps be a parochial amendment more than a nuclear defense amendment. I hope that is not the case, but it does lead one to think in that direction.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAINES. Mr. Chairman, while the President is the Commander in Chief—this is the issue of micromanaging—the Constitution gives Congress the power to raise and support armies and to provide and maintain a Navy. It is our duty and responsibility to help shape our Nation's defense policy.

Regarding the ICBMs, they are deployed in hardened silos. That would tend to force an opponent to exhaust his own nuclear forces to disarm U.S. ICBMs, leaving the opponent vulnerable to a U.S. retaliatory strike. Without ICBMs, as few as five nuclear warheads could successfully disarm the U.S.

Now I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from North Dakota, KEVIN CRAMER, my friend.

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

With regard to the claims of parochialism, there is no question that those of us from the States that host these ICBMs are technical experts in the field. It only makes sense that we would know a lot about it.

Mr. Chairman, while I am content with the Department of Defense's recent force structure announcement on complying with the New START Treaty to maintain 454 ICBM silos in warm status, I too strongly oppose the hard stop date that maintains these missile

silos in warm status no later than 2021. Members of this body, Members of the Senate, the Secretary of Defense, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and many others have said the sustainment of our nuclear triad is essential and that any further reductions ought not be done in unilateral fashion.

Maintaining and investing in the modernization of this weapon system is just as important as any other leg of the nuclear triad. From what I can tell and from what the people of North Dakota know, it is a lot cheaper to maintain them than to rebuild them should we err in our judgment currently.

I urge passage of the amendment.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH), the distinguished ranking member of the committee.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I strongly oppose this amendment. It really doesn't make any sense whatsoever.

What the bill does is it says you can't touch these things since until 2021. Now, we don't like that in the first place because this is micromanaging, again, DOD's ability to make decisions about how best to make sure that we maintain our nuclear deterrence. This is a fine example of why DOD is going to be in so much trouble down the road. Any effort they make to save money is going to be blocked by parochial interest. The people who are from there will rise up and say: No, you can't do that, basically because it negatively impacts my constituents.

The thing that is truly awful about this one is it doesn't negatively impact constituents. It says 2021 sunset. And it is not a hard stop date, regrettably. It is 2021 when it sunsets, and any Congress that wants to extend it between now and, I guess that is 7 years from now, can go ahead and extend it.

DOD should not be forced into a position of saying if a silo exists it has to be maintained forever, which is basically what this amendment says. It says it is completely impossible that under any set of circumstances might it be in the best interest of the Department of Defense and the national security of this Nation to get rid of even one silo. That doesn't make any sense.

The underlying bill more than protects the parochial interests of the sponsors here by making sure that DOD can't touch it until 2021. But that is not enough. They have got to offer an amendment to strip it out so that it goes on forever. That simply doesn't make any sense. This is, again, micromanaging for parochial interests. It is just like when DOD wants to move five C–130s from somewhere. The people from there rise up and say we have to stop them. No, we don't. We have to let DOD make intelligent decisions to spend money wisely to best protect national security. At a minimum, we ought to be able to have a sunset 7 years from now without having to remove even that tiny little possibility that a sensible decision might be allowed to be made by the Department of Defense.

I urge opposition of the amendment.

Mr. DAINES. Mr. Chairman, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COOPER. May I inquire as to how much time I have remaining, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Tennessee has 1½ minutes remaining.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI).

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Chairman, I took up an amendment a moment ago and people were talking about how we use our resources to keep these missile silos open when they are not needed and questioning whether missiles are needed. We are talking about billions and billions of dollars. So if we are really, really concerned about how we deploy our precious money, then we ought not be doing this amendment.

□ 2130

Mr. DAINES. Mr. Chairman, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

As I mentioned, it is poorly drafted, and it probably prevents even the routine testing and maintenance of the silos, which could not possibly be an intention of the authors. It also micromanages the Defense Department.

For them to renege on the deal that was made in committee—the bipartisan deal—in order to give you 7 more years of leeway is really a pretty remarkable thing. This sets a new level for parochialism and greed, unfortunately, in this body. I hope the Members will reject this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DAINES. Mr. Chairman, I am prepared to close.

Again, I urge support for my amendment, which is to protect our country's nuclear deterrent capability by striking this unwise and premature sunset language in the underlying bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Montana (Mr. DAINES).

The question was taken; and the Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Montana will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. LAMBORN

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 7 printed in House Report 113–455.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title XXVIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 28___. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON NATIONAL SECURITY AND PUBLIC LANDS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) national defense should be the top priority for all aspects of the Federal Government; and

(2) national security functions, such as military training and exercises, should be the top priority, particularly with regard to the use of land owned by the United States.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 585, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Chairman, most Americans do not realize that 28 percent of the land across our great country is owned by the Federal Government. In the 11 most western States, the Federal Government owns a staggering 47 percent of all land.

In my State of Colorado, the Federal Government owns 36 percent of the land. Over one-third of all land in Colorado is owned and operated here, out of Washington, D.C.

The management of these lands is often controversial, particularly when the Federal Government owns such a significant portion of the land of a State or of a locality. There are often situations where there are competing and conflicting uses of this publicly-owned land.

This Federal ownership of public land is administered through a variety of Federal agencies and bureaus, making things potentially even more difficult for States and localities.

This public land serves many functions, including, in some cases, as a prime training ground for the U.S. military. In Colorado, for example, the new Combat Aviation Brigade at Fort Carson flies their helicopters up into the mountains around Colorado Springs for training.

To practice high altitude landings in rugged terrain, which is a crucial skill for combat in countries like Afghanistan, the Army must get permission from the various parts of the Federal Government that own the land.

Over the last few years, the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management and other agencies have reduced the number of landing sites that are permissible. In the latest permit, they told the Army that Congress has not made national security a priority for public lands.

Unfortunately, this is not just isolated to Colorado. Across the country, military bases are continually fighting with other government agencies to maintain their access to public lands.

Today, my amendment will help set the record straight. National security should be the top priority for our government, and that most certainly includes the ownership of public land—land owned and operated by the Federal Government. We should apply the rule of common sense.

Unless there is an obvious reason not to, public land should, of course, be

available so that men and women in uniform can receive realistic, effective training that will save lives in combat. As we stand here tonight, we must remember that the first job of the Federal Government is to protect our Nation.

I urge support for my amendment, resolving that national security should be a top priority for public lands.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

The CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, there are a lot of competing interests for public lands. Certainly, national security is one of them, but it is not the only one. There is domestic aviation, and there are all kinds of considerations.

This is not terribly binding, as it is a sense of Congress, and so it does not change the law. I do, however, think it sets a bad precedent that, somehow, the Department of Defense is going to hold sway over public lands over all of their interests, regardless of what they are.

We have had many, many interests in our public lands. Certainly, defense is one of them. I don't think it should be paramount. Therefore, I oppose the amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Chairman, I just don't want it to happen again that the Forest Service or any other bureaucracy can tell the men and women who are training to protect our country that they can't train and that Congress has never even addressed this situation.

I at least want to have a resolution on record expressing the sense of Congress that national defense is a priority. That is the way our Constitution is written. I think this makes all kinds of sense, and I would urge its adoption.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

It sort of depends on why the Forest Service wants to limit that use. If there are other legitimate interests in the area and if the Forest Service doesn't want them test-firing whatever it is they are test-firing, I think we need to have a balance between those interests.

It is conceivable that the Forest Service might have something they are trying to protect that the DOD has not thought about, and I think a balance of those interests is better than making one agency paramount over others.

The Forest Service does not know much about the Department of Defense, but I would submit that the Department of Defense doesn't know much about what the Forest Service is trying to protect. It is a matter of both sides doing their jobs and striking the proper balance, so I would simply urge a ''no'' vote.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire as to how much time is remaining?

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Colorado has 2 minutes remaining.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Chairman, in conclusion, I would just say that there are balancing interests and that there are competing interests that should be, many times, debated and weighed. That is, actually, what the Army at Fort Carson does.

They have entered into the permitting agreements with the Forest Service and with the Bureau of Land Management, agreeing with the concerns raised by those two bureaucracies, so they have worked together in a cooperative fashion.

What I am addressing, though, is when the Forest Service comes out and says that Congress has never addressed this issue. I think that that is wrong. Now is the time to set the record straight, and this amendment does set the record straight.

We are expressing that national security is a priority. That is what the Constitution says, and that is what we are stating right here. I ask for an ''aye'' vote.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN).

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LAMBORN. 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. DAINES) having assumed the chair, Mr. STEWART, 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. 4435) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2015 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.

THE DEVASTATION OF ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. STEWART). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI) is recognized until 10 p.m. as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, recently, The Sacramento Bee wrote a three-page article on Alzheimer's and the effect that it has.

I would like to quote from that newspaper:

> Gasps were audible as the images flashed before the gathering scientists at a recent U.C. Davis Alzheimer's Disease Center pathology conference. On the screen before them were photos of a brain, severely wasted with age, with what looked like silver rivers of atrophy cutting deeply through the tissues. Even for the experts, it can be shocking to see the damage that Alzheimer's disease inflicts on the aging brain.
>
> What can stop the devastation of Alzheimer's?
>
> Without better answers from researchers, the degenerative brain disease—already the Nation's sixth leading cause of death—will be diagnosed in as many as 16 million aging baby boomers by 2050. Unchecked, it will rob millions of their memories and lives, of their pasts and futures, even as it threatens to overwhelm the health care system.

Tonight, in a bipartisan 1-hour session, we are going to talk about Alzheimer's. Unfortunately, our time is being cut short, but we will take this up again in the weeks ahead as we deal with one of the most profound and expensive and damaging issues Americans face.

I have here a diagram that explains what is going to happen with Alzheimer's cost to Medicare and Medicaid in the years ahead. Right now, it is $122 billion, and it will rise in 2020 to $195 billion, to $346 billion in 2030, and by 2050, it will be approaching $1 trillion.

We have a problem. Americans—every family is facing this issue. My family has, and I suspect every other family in this Nation at one time or another already has faced this issue, and they will in the years ahead.

This is not a new issue for the Congress. It is an issue that has been dealt with. There has been legislation introduced, and in a few moments, I will talk about some of the bills that have been introduced by my colleagues here in the Congress, both on the Democratic and on the Republican sides of the aisle.

This issue has to be addressed, and the principal thing we need to do is to provide research and care and support for the families that have this issue in their midsts.

I want to take up a couple of other charts and then turn to my colleague from Kentucky.

This chart deals with the issue of what is going to happen with the funding. If we are going to solve this problem, we are going to have to increase the funding. We are, fortunately, spending around $5.5 billion a year on cancer through the National Institutes of Health.

HIV/AIDS is close to $3 billion a year. Cardiovascular issues are around $2 billion. Alzheimer's is down here at just over $566 million. We are not yet at $1 billion on this. As we can see here, this is going to be the most expensive illness facing the Medicare and Medicaid populations in the future years.

We also know of the deaths from the illnesses that have the greatest funding—breast cancer down 2 percent, prostate cancer down 8 percent, heart disease down 16 percent, stroke down 23 percent, and HIV—a remarkable success—with deaths now declining by 42 percent.

□ 2145

On the other hand, deaths from Alzheimer's are increasing at a rate of 68 percent.

So we are seeing this extraordinary shift occurring in the illnesses that are facing Americans and their families. We are seeing this extraordinary increase in Alzheimer's deaths as we see, thankfully, success. Often, that success is a direct result of what is happening with the research that is going on.

I would like now to turn to Mr. GUTHRIE, my colleague from Kentucky, as he discusses this issue from his perspective. And then we will spend the next 15 minutes in a dialog about this problem.

Mr. GUTHRIE. I want to thank my friend from California for yielding.

I rise today, Mr. Speaker, to talk about this devastating disease that impacts nearly every family in America: Alzheimer's disease.

According to the Alzheimer's Association, Alzheimer's is the costliest disease in America, with a direct cost of roughly $200 billion—most of which is paid by Medicare and Medicaid, and accounts for 20 percent of Medicare spending. These numbers will only continue to increase, making the discovery of a cure, or a way to delay onset, critical to our health care economy.

Across the United States, more than 5 million Americans are living with Alzheimer's today. In addition, the Alzheimer's Association estimates that someone will develop this disease every 67 seconds. Eleven percent of Kentucky's seniors are currently living with Alzheimer's. It is the sixth-leading cause of death in the United States.

But it is not the financial drain that is the most devastating.

My family has been personally touched by Alzheimer's. My great uncle suffered from the disease. I will never forget as a little boy hearing my grandmother talk to my mother about my uncle getting lost and trying to find his way home from the grocery store. Nobody really understood it. I remember as a young boy being confused about how this uncle I knew could be so confused and lose his way.

I also experienced it in my family with my wife's grandfather. I will never forget when my wife and I went to visit him the first time he didn't recognize her. The devastation on her face that someone she loved so much didn't know who she was has still stuck with me today.

This disease is emotionally wrenching for families who are impacted.

Beyond the direct emotional and physical impact, family members serving as primary caregivers are stretched to their limits. Many spouses and grown children work full time-jobs and then come home to care for their family member.

Finding a cure or treatment for Alzheimer's is of the utmost importance. I was pleased to introduce H.R. 4351 with my colleague, Representative PAUL TONKO of New York.

H.R. 4351, the Alzheimer's Accountability Act, seeks to ensure that the research and resources needed to find a cure for Alzheimer's are properly conveyed to Congress. By receiving a professional judgment budget directly, Congress will be in a better position to see the needs and promise of researchers and use that information to make critical decisions, especially during difficult budgetary situations.

Today, H.R. 4351 is bipartisan. My friend PAUL TONKO and myself filed this legislation. We have 80 cosponsors. There is also a Senate companion bill, and it is gaining momentum.

Again, I want to thank my colleague for organizing this evening and for allowing me to be part of this effort to shine a light on Alzheimer's disease. I would also like to encourage all of my colleagues to cosponsor H.R. 4351, and help make fighting Alzheimer's a top priority.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Thank you so very, very much. Thank you for being part of what, to my knowledge, is the first bipartisan hour. We ought to do this more.

This issue isn't a Democratic or Republican issue, a left or right issue. This is a true American tragedy—and one that is also going to be a true American financial as well as a family problem.

One of the gentlemen that has been involved in this from the very early days is my friend from New York (Mr. TONKO).

Thank you for joining us, Mr. TONKO. I know you have had a very difficult evening with one of our colleagues who lost her spouse this evening. Thank you for caring for her and joining us this evening.

Mr. TONKO. Well, we all love LOUISE SLAUGHTER. We extend our condolences for the loss of her beloved Bob, who was part of this institution. He was here so much and intellectually invested himself in the business of the House.

Representative GARAMENDI, let me thank you for bringing us together in such a meaningful and bipartisan-spirited way to address the issue of Alzheimer's disease.

It is my honor to sponsor the measure, the Alzheimer's Accountability Act, with Representative GUTHRIE. Alzheimer's knows no boundaries—political, geographic, age, whatever. It is so important for us to come together in a spirit of unity and support for the Alzheimer's community.

Recently, I joined the many advocates that came to the Hill here in Washington from around the country. Around a thousand people gathered for a breakfast. I heard of folks being diagnosed in their twenties. I heard of a gentleman diagnosed in his thirties and who died in his forties. It seems to be penetrating deeper and deeper into the younger age category.

So it is important for us to make an all-out effort to invest in research and respite care and all sorts of developments that respond to the individuals and families who live with Alzheimer's on a day-to-day basis.

The Alzheimer's Accountability Act is, I think, is so sound an approach because it addresses a professionally inspired budget that will have the scientists, the clinicians, those most in the front lines of addressing Alzheimer's, and their patients, forecasting what the needs are. As you know, we have set up a national project that requires planning from now to the year 2025.

I think what is so good about the measure introduced by Representative GUTHRIE and myself is that it will require this professional judgment that will name the pricetag for each year as we go to 2025. It won't be left to us as a political force, but rather to the clinical health care provider community that will have the best estimates of what is needed.

As I gather at the town halls that we have so that we can know of the progress or lack thereof, you hear heart-wrenching stories. People tell you they go to work because their spouse is struggling with Alzheimer's. They search employment so as to pull themselves out of that day-to-day routine because it is wearing on their relationship. And they spend every dollar earned to go toward respite. But they do it to save their relationship.

People have acknowledged to me that they mourn twice. First, when the diagnosis happens and they have lost their loved one somewhat. They lost their personality or whatever. And then they mourn again with the physical departure.

And others have said to me—one who comes to mind, a high school buddy—My husband knows my voice; he doesn't know my name.

It doesn't get more heart-wrenching than that.

So this is an immediate need, a priority, an urgency. Let's go forward and let's in a bipartisan-spirited way, bicameral, and working with the executive branch, get it done. Let's make certain the planning is there, that the resources are there for research, for respite care, for the entire continuum of services that are required so as to address the dignity and deliver hope to the doorsteps of individuals and families who face this constant struggle, who live with it on a daily basis and who have really seen the entire persona be lost in their mid.

So it is an honor to be on the floor this evening with both of you gentleman and to work with you in tandem, in partnership, in a spirited way to make things happen.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Thank you very much, Mr. TONKO.

I know Mr. GUTHRIE may have some additional remarks. We have got about 7 minutes. I am going to take maybe 3 minutes and talk about some of the legislation that is here. I am going to go through this very quickly.

Mr. MARKEY, who is now a senator, introduced H.R. 1507 when he was here

in the House. This deals with the Social Security and Medicare diagnosis.

Of course, we have the Accountability Act you have introduced, Mr. GUTHRIE.

There is H.R. 489, the Global Alzheimer's Resolution. Next month is Global Alzheimer's Month. This will be part of that effort to talk about this issue around the world.

We have H.R. 4543, the PACE Pilot Act, to keep elderly people in their homes, which was introduced by CHRIS SMITH, who will join us the next time we come out on this issue.

And also, H.R. 2975, the Alzheimer's Caregiver Support Act, was introduced by Representative MAXINE WATERS and, again, deals with the kind of support that you and Mr. GUTHRIE were talking about.

One more. We have H.R. 2976, the Missing Alzheimer's Disease Patient Alert Program, dealing with the issue both of you have talked about with elderly or people with Alzheimer's that wander off.

All of these are bipartisan pieces of legislation. All of them in one way or another deal with this problem.

The one thing that is not among these is specific money for research, which I would hope comes from our efforts to talk about this and make this a major issue.

Mr. GUTHRIE, I know you have some additional comments.

Mr. GUTHRIE. I will just take a couple of minutes. Thank you for yielding.

I thank Representative TONKO for cosponsoring and working on this legislation together.

I will have to give also my sympathies to Ms. SLAUGHTER. She took me in when I first got here. I know she is from upstate New York, but if you listen to her accent, it has got a little bit of Kentucky mountain in it.

Mr. TONKO. More than a little.

Mr. GUTHRIE. She is from our beloved mountains. We had that connection. She has been special to me. So my prayers are with her.

The one thing I want to share, because we are short of time, is we are doing research into this. The Alzheimer's Association said by 2050, Alzheimer's disease will cost the Federal treasury a trillion dollars.

So I remember thinking, Well, by 2050 my great grandkids would have to take care of that. Then I did the math. I am going to be 86 in 2050. So the generation that will be in that category is me. It is not some long-off issue. So my children will be dealing with it, as well as me and people my age.

I am the end of the Baby Boom. I was born in 1964. So by the time I am 86, the entire Baby Boom will be older than me. At least my age, or older. And that will be not just a stress on the Federal budget, but as I said, the dignity of the person with the disease and the stress on the family dealing with the disease and the emotion of it is why it is so important.

I saw it with my great uncle, with the early onset of Alzheimer's when I was a young boy and didn't quite understand what was going on. And later on in life, we figured out what was happening. Our whole family didn't really understand what was going on in the 1970s. But we do now. And I think it is something we need to put the efforts of both parties together on—as you see, we are standing here together—the effort to move forward. It is when my generation is retired, our children aren't going to be able to sustain it financially or emotionally. Therefore, it is something we need to do today.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. TONKO.

Mr. TONKO. Representative GARAMENDI, as Representative GUTHRIE said, we are at the $200 billion-plus mark today. And the tragedy of the situation is that for every dollar spent on Alzheimer's today, less than a penny of every dollar is spent on research to find a cure.

We have to do better than that. The hope and the miracle lies in research. We have trained clinicians, we have a medical community that is raring to go. We need to invest in a far more significant way. It was a message we heard from our advocates when they came to the Hill.

Again, I think it goes without saying that we all commit to that research budget.

So, again, it was an honor to join you this evening in this very special caucus.

Mr. GARAMENDI. I would like to close with a statement of hope and a statement of opportunity. Here is what happens when you spend money on research and on treatment. Breast cancer is down 2 percent, as well as deaths from these other cancers. Prostate cancer is down, heart disease is down, stroke is down, and HIV has a 42 percent decline. That is what research and treatment will do.

Alzheimer's is up 68 percent. That is what happens when you spend this kind of money.

Cancer, over $5 billion a year. The result, a decline in cancer. HIV/AIDS, almost $3 billion a year. You see the extraordinary success of that. Cardiovascular illnesses, $2 billion.

Again, a decline in each and every one of these causes of death. With Alzheimer's, right around half a billion dollars. The result is this: increased deaths.

So we have a way of answering this question of what to do with this, and that is turn our focus on the research and the care and the support for the families. That should be our watch word.

I think that is a bipartisan way of going at this. That is something that we can focus on as 435 Members of this House and our colleagues over in the Senate. This is a bipartisan issue, a bicameral issue, with a known path to a solution.

With that, we are out of time this evening. I want to thank my two colleagues in a bipartisan hour, my Republican colleague from Kentucky and my friend who is often on the floor with me, Mr. TONKO.

We are going to come back and do this for another hour in the last half of the month of June. I know that there are several of our Republican colleagues that wanted to be here tonight. And I know the Democrats do, also. We will see if we can go move forward with a solution.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 10 p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 0144

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. SESSIONS) at 1 o'clock and 44 minutes p.m.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4435, HOWARD P. ''BUCK'' MCKEON NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015; AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3361, USA FREEDOM ACT

Mr. NUGENT, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 113–460) on the resolution (H. Res. 590) providing for further consideration of the bill (H.R. 4435) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2015 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; and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3361) to reform the authorities of the Federal Government to require the production of certain business records, conduct electronic surveillance, use pen registers and trap and trace devices, and use other forms of information gathering for foreign intelligence, counterterrorism, and criminal purposes, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today on account of attending a funeral in district.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. NUGENT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 45 minutes

p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until today, Wednesday, May 21, 2014, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

5710. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Chronic Wasting Disease Herd Certification Program and Interstate Movement of Farmed or Captive Deer, Elk, and Moose [Docket No.: 00-108-11] (RIN: 0579-AB35) received April 30, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5711. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Clauses with Alternates-Contract Financing (DFARS Case 2013-D014) (RIN: 0750-AI02) received April 16, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

5712. A letter from the Senior Procurement Executive, GSA, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Positive Law Codification of Title 41 [FAC 2005-73; FAR Case 2011-018; Item I; Docket 2011-0018, Sequence 1] (RIN: 9000-AM30) received May 1, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

5713. A letter from the Chairman and President, Export-Import Bank, transmitting a report on transactions involving U.S. exports to Air China Cargo Company Limited (Air China Cargo) of Beijing, China; to the Committee on Financial Services.

5714. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — alpha-Alkyl-w-Hydroxypoly (Oxypropylene) and/or Poly (Oxyethylene) Polymers Where the Alkyl Chain Contains a Minimum of Six Carbons etc.; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance; Technical Correction [EPA-HQ-OPP-2013-0210; FRL-9907-59] received May 1, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5715. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Pennsylvania; Determination of Attainment of the 2006 24-Hour Fine Particulate Matter Standard for the Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley Nonattainment Area [EPA-R03-OAR-2012-0753; FRL-9910-32-Region 3] received May 1, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5716. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; California San Francisco Bay Area and Chico Nonattainment Areas; Fine Particulate Matter Emissions Inventories; Correction [EPA-R09-OAR-2013-0599; FRL-9909-16-Region 9] received May 1, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5717. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Delaware; Regional Haze Five-Year Progress Report State Implementation Plan [EPA-R03-OAR-2014-0005; FRL-9910-33-Region 3] received May 1, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5718. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Region 4 States; Visibility Protection Infrastructure Requirements for the 1997 and 2006 Fine Particulate Matter National Ambient Air Quality Standards [EPA-R04-OAR-2012-0814; FRL-9910-42-Region 4] received May 1, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5719. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Virginia; Regional Haze Five-Year Progress Report State Implementation Plan [EPA-R03-OAR-2014-0006; FRL-9910-34-Region 3] received May 1, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5720. A letter from the Acting General Counsel, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Frequency Response and Frequency Bias Setting Reliability Standard [Docket No.: RM13-11-000; Order No. 794] received April 11, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5721. A letter from the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Timing Requirements for the Submission of a Site Assessment Plan (SAP) or General Activities Plan (GAP) for a Renewable Energy Project on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) [Docket ID: BOEM-2012-0077] (RIN: 1010-AD77) received April 16, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5722. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Mackerel, Squid, and Butterfish Fisheries; Amendment 14; Correction [Docket No.: 100120035-4085-03] (RIN: 0648-AY26) received April 28, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5723. A letter from the Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's report providing an estimate of the dollar amount of claims (together with related fees and expenses of witnesses) that, by reason of the acts or omissions of free clinic health professionals will be paid for in 2015; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5724. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2013-0542; Directorate Identifier 2011-NM-162-AD; Amendment 39-17785; AD 2014-05-12] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 16, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5725. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2013-0327; Directorate Identifier 2011-NM-161-AD; Amendment 39-17794; AD 2014-05-21] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 16, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5726. A letter from the Trial Attorney, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revisions to Passenger Train Emergency Preparedness Regulations [Docket No.: FRA-2011-0062, Notice No. 2] (RIN: 2130-AC33) received April 16, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. UPTON: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 1098. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize certain programs relating to traumatic brain injury and to trauma research; with an amendment (Rept. 113–456). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. UPTON: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 1528. A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to allow a veterinarian to transport and dispense controlled substances in the usual course of veterinary practice outside of the registered location; with an amendment (Rept. 113–457 Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. UPTON: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 3548. A bill to amend title XII of the Public Health Service Act to expand the definition of trauma to include thermal, electrical, chemical, radioactive, and other extrinsic agents; with an amendment (Rept. 113–458). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. UPTON: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 4080. A bill to amend title XII of the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize certain trauma care programs, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 113–459). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

[May 21, 2014 (legislative day of May 20, 2014)]

Mr. NUGENT: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 590. Resolution providing for further consideration of the bill (H.R. 4453) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2015 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; and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3361) to reform the authorities of the Federal Government to require the production of certain business records, conduct electronic surveillance, use pen registers and trap and trace devices, and use other forms of information gathering for foreign intelligence, counterterrorism and criminal purposes, and for other purposes (Rept. 113–460). Referred to the House Calendar.

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committee on the Judiciary discharged from further consideration. H.R. 1528 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, 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. RENACCI (for himself, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. OWENS, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. JOYCE, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. RIBBLE, Mr. KILMER, Mr. COOPER, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. DELANEY, and Mr. WELCH):

H.R. 4678. A bill to establish the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board as an independent establishment to develop Federal financial accounting concepts and standards and provide guidance to users of Federal financial information, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, 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. LEVIN (for himself, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. NEAL, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. DELAURO, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY):

H.R. 4679. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the rules relating to inverted corporations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts (for herself, Ms. MOORE, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. TIERNEY, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. MENG, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, and Mr. SCHIFF):

H.R. 4680. A bill to amend the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 to improve the quality of infant and toddler care; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. ROGERS of Michigan:

H.R. 4681. A bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2014 and 2015 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select).

By Mr. STEWART (for himself and Ms. GABBARD):

H.R. 4682. A bill to provide for coordination between the TRICARE program and eligibility for making contributions to a health savings account; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, 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. LANGEVIN:

H.R. 4683. A bill to amend title XXIX of the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize the program under such title relating to lifespan respite care; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. STUTZMAN:

H.R. 4684. A bill to provide for a notice and comment period before the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection issues guidance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mrs. CAPPS (for herself, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, and Mr. FARR):

H.R. 4685. A bill to designate certain Federal lands in California as wilderness, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. FARENTHOLD:

H.R. 4686. A bill to remove from the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System an area included in Unit TX-15P in Texas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. HAHN:

H.R. 4687. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to provide for the inspection of pipeline facilities that are transferred by sale and pipeline facilities that are abandoned, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, 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. KEATING:

H.R. 4688. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide appropriate recognition for the survivors of members of the Armed Forces who die while serving on certain active or reserve duty, to expand the availability of the Gold Star Installation Access Card for survivors of deceased members of the Armed Forces, and to extend commissary store and exchange store and other MWR retail facility benefits to the parents of such members; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KLINE:

H.R. 4689. A bill to require a plan approved by the Surface Transportation Board for the long-term storage of rail cars on certain railroad tracks; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. LYNCH:

H.R. 4690. A bill to authorize the National Emergency Medical Services Memorial Foundation to establish a memorial in the District of Columbia and its environs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. PAULSEN (for himself and Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois):

H.R. 4691. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the tax rate for excise tax on investment income of private foundations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. PINGREE of Maine:

H.R. 4692. A bill to direct the Secretary of Commerce, acting through the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, to conduct coastal community vulnerability assessments related to ocean acidification, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Ms. TSONGAS (for herself, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. TIBERI, and Mr. MCGOVERN):

H.R. 4693. A bill to award a gold medal on behalf of the Congress to the U.S. Air Forces Escape and Evasion Society, in recognition of the ceaseless efforts of American aircrew members to escape captivity and evade capture by the enemy forces in occupied countries during our foreign wars, and the brave resistance organizations and patriotic nationals of those foreign countries who assisted them; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, 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. MCMORRIS RODGERS:

H. Res. 589. A resolution electing a Member to a standing committee of the House of Representatives; considered and agreed to. considered and agreed to.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

205. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, relative to Legislative Resolution No. 440 urging the Congress to reauthorize federally provided terrorism reinsurance for insurers; to the Committee on Financial Services.

206. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, relative to legislative Resolution No. 399 recommending that the Nebraska congressional delegation take affirmative action to enact comprehensive immigration reform; 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. RENACCI:

H.R. 4678.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18: The Congress shall have Power to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

Article 1, Section 9, Clause 7: No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

By Mr. LEVIN:

H.R. 4679.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article 1 of the United States Constitution

By Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts:

H.R. 4680.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Constitution of the United States of America

By Mr. ROGERS of Michigan:

H.R. 4681.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States government are carried out to support the national security interests of the United States, to support and assist the armed forces of the United States, and to support the President in the execution of the foreign policy of the United States.

Article I, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States provides, in pertinent part, that ''Congress shall have power . . . to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States''; ''. . . to raise and support armies . . .''; ''To provide and maintain a Navy''; ''To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces''; and ''To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers and all other Powers vested in this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof''

By Mr. STEWART:

H.R. 4682.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. LANGEVIN:

H.R. 4683.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3, ''to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.''

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1, ''to provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States.''

By Mr. STUTZMAN:

H.R. 4684.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution which gives Congress the authority to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.

By Mrs. CAPPS:

H.R. 4685.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3 and Article I, Section 8

By Mr. FARENTHOLD:

H.R. 4686.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United State Constitution

By Mr. HAHN:

H.R. 4687.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

According to Article 1: Section 8: Clause 18: of the United States Constitution, seen below, this bill falls within the Constitutional Authority of the United States Congress.

Article 1: Section 8: Clause 18: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. KEATING:

H.R. 4688.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. KLINE:

H.R. 4689.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 (Commerce Clause)

By Mr. LYNCH:

H.R. 4690.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 section 8 Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. PAULSEN:

H.R. 4691.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. PINGREE:

H.R. 4692.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause III of Section 8 of Article 1 of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. TSONGAS:

H.R. 4693.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 6: Mrs. LUMMIS.

H.R. 36: Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS.

H.R. 148: Mr. KENNEDY.

H.R. 274: Mr. RYAN of Ohio and Mr. VISCLOSKY.

H.R. 341: Ms. BASS.

H.R. 411: Mr. GIBSON.

H.R. 460: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. HIGGINS, and Mr. PETERS of California.

H.R. 482: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.

H.R. 485: Mr. VARGAS.

H.R. 494: Mr. PEARCE, Mrs. BLACK, and Mr. MASSIE.

H.R. 517: Mr. PETERS of California.

H.R. 543: Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. REICHERT, Mr. KEATING, and Mr. SIMPSON.

H.R. 630: Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico and Mr. RUNYAN.

H.R. 710: Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 713: Mr. HECK of Washington and Mr. ROTHFUS.

H.R. 721: Mr. CICILLINE.

H.R. 809: Mr. ROKITA, Mr. GIBSON, and Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico.

H.R. 831: Mr. MCGOVERN and Mr. WOLF.

H.R. 842: Mr. BROOKS of Alabama.

H.R. 855: Mr. MULLIN.

H.R. 942: Mr. KENNEDY, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. TONKO, Mr. JOLLY, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, and Mr. ROSS.

H.R. 958: Mr. ELLISON.

H.R. 997: Mr. HARPER.

H.R. 1020: Mr. HIMES.

H.R. 1179: Mr. JEFFRIES.

H.R. 1199: Mr. MCINTYRE.

H.R. 1250: Mr. PEARCE.

H.R. 1254: Mr. CHABOT.

H.R. 1310: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.

H.R. 1313: Mr. ROSS and Mr. SCHNEIDER.

H.R. 1339: Mr. NOLAN.

H.R. 1354: Mrs. BEATTY and Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee.

H.R. 1416: Ms. DELBENE, Mr. WOMACK, and Mr. JOLLY.

H.R. 1428: Mr. QUIGLEY.

H.R. 1449: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. STEWART, and Mr. POCAN.

H.R. 1500: Mr. RUSH.

H.R. 1508: Mr. THOMPSON of California and Mr. LEVIN.

H.R. 1518: Mr. RYAN of Ohio.

H.R. 1527: Mr. PETERSON.

H.R. 1553: Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. GUTIÉRREZ, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. Hultgren, and Mr. PETERSON.

H.R. 1563: Ms. DELBENE and Mr. TAKANO.

H.R. 1663: Mr. CICILLINE.

H.R. 1666: Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico.

H.R. 1699: Mr. FATTAH and Mr. LANGEVIN.

H.R. 1717: Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. BYRNE and Mr. PETRI.

H.R. 1761: Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. FARR, and Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico.

H.R. 1763: Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mrs. BACHMANN, and Ms. MATSUI.

H.R. 1801: Mrs. BEATTY and Mr. SENSENBRENNER.

H.R. 1827: Mr. RUSH, Ms. SHEA-PORTER and Mr. RYAN of Ohio.

H.R. 1830: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. ROSS, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, Mr. O'ROURKE, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, and Mr. MCHENRY.

H.R. 1852: Mr. GARCIA.

H.R. 1875: Mr. HOLT.

H.R. 1921: Ms. TSONGAS.

H.R. 1998: Ms. HAHN.

H.R. 2020: Ms. JACKSON LEE.

H.R. 2041: Mr. PAULSEN.

H.R. 2146: Mr. HORSFORD.

H.R. 2164: Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. LAMBORN, and Mr. HUELSKAMP.

H.R. 2291: Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. VARGAS, and Mr. MEEKS.

H.R. 2315: Mr. ROTHFUS.

H.R. 2453: Mr. MARINO.

H.R. 2536: Mr. STIVERS.

H.R. 2662: Mr. COLLINS of New York.

H.R. 2663: Mr. ROE of Tennessee and Mr. COLLINS of New York.

H.R. 2673: Mr. HULTGREN.

H.R. 2692: Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 2725: Mr. ROTHFUS.

H.R. 2734: Mr. MCINTYRE.

H.R. 2801: Ms. KUSTER.

H.R. 2807: Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. REICHERT, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, and Mr. UPTON.

H.R. 2874: Ms. DELAURO and Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico.

H.R. 2917: Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico.

H.R. 2918: Mr. ADERHOLT.

H.R. 2969: Mr. LOEBSACK.

H.R. 2975: Mr. GARAMENDI.

H.R. 2976: Mr. GARAMENDI.

H.R. 3112: Mrs. BACHMANN.

H.R. 3116: Mr. MORAN, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, and Mr. NUNES.

H.R. 3211: Mrs. WAGNER.

H.R. 3303: Mr. JEFFRIES and Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia.

H.R. 3320: Mr. BYRNE.

H.R. 3322: Mr. HECK of Washington.

H.R. 3327: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK.

H.R. 3374: Mr. YOUNG of Indiana.

H.R. 3461: Mr. RYAN of Ohio.

H.R. 3485: Mr. MCHENRY and Mrs. NOEM.

H.R. 3494: Mr. RANGEL and Mr. NOLAN.

H.R. 3549: Mr. STOCKMAN.

H.R. 3560: Ms. MENG.

H.R. 3571: Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Mr. PAYNE.

H.R. 3698: Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. ROTHFUS, Mr. ELLISON, and Mr. THOMPSON of California.

H.R. 3717: Ms. BASS, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, and Mr. BILIRAKIS.

H.R. 3723: Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS.

H.R. 3770: Mrs. WAGNER.

H.R. 3833: Mr. HECK of Washington.

H.R. 3836: Mrs. BUSTOS and Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts.

H.R. 3929: Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois.

H.R. 3930: Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. REICHERT, Mr. LONG, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. CASSIDY, and Mr. CAPUANO.

H.R. 3963: Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico and Mr. WELCH.

H.R. 3988: Mr. MCNERNEY and Mr. PETERS of California.

H.R. 3991: Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico, Mr. GIBSON, and Mr. NOLAN.

H.R. 4020: Mr. TONKO.

H.R. 4031: Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. GIBSON, Mr. SCALISE, Mr. MURPHY of Florida, and Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER.

H.R. 4079: Ms. BASS.

H.R. 4080: Mr. ELLISON, Mr. MORAN, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. GRIMM, Mr. POCAN, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, and Mr. DENT.

H.R. 4122: Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H.R. 4135: Mrs. LUMMIS and Mr. CARTER.

H.R. 4143: Mr. PALAZZO and Mr. KEATING.

H.R. 4148: Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. WELCH, and Ms. SPEIER.

H.R. 4158: Mr. SCHOCK and Mr. ROKITA.

H.R. 4166: Ms. GABBARD, Mr. BERA of California, Mr. VISCLOSKY, Mr. WELCH, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. CLAY, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. WALZ, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico, Mr. LOEBSACK, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. SIRES, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. TIERNEY, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico, Mr. PASTOR of Arizona, Ms. TITUS, Ms. MENG, Ms.

MOORE, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. GRAYSON, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. LYNCH, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. EDWARDS, Mr. POCAN, and Mr. MEEKS.

H.R. 4186: Mr. STOCKMAN.

H.R. 4190: Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, and Mr. COLLINS of Georgia.

H.R. 4216: Ms. MOORE.

H.R. 4285: Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico.

H.R. 4299: Mr. BUTTERFIELD.

H.R. 4304: Mr. JORDAN.

H.R. 4305: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida and Mr. GIBSON.

H.R. 4306: Mr. SARBANES.

H.R. 4317: Mr. SMITH of Missouri and Mr. FRANKS of Arizona.

H.R. 4320: Mr. COFFMAN.

H.R. 4326: Mr. OWENS.

H.R. 4351: Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. COFFMAN, Mr. HOLT, and Mr. QUIGLEY.

H.R. 4361: Mr. DEFAZIO.

H.R. 4365: Mr. PASCRELL and Mr. DAINES.

H.R. 4380: Mr. BROUN of Georgia.

H.R. 4383: Mr. SHERMAN.

H.R. 4385: Mr. BLUMENAUER and Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico.

H.R. 4395: Mr. BUTTERFIELD and Mr. MEADOWS.

H.R. 4421: Mr. PETERS of Michigan.

H.R. 4443: Mr. REED, Mr. GRIMM, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. LOWEY, and Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.

H.R. 4450: Mr. HARPER, Mr. MARINO, and Mrs. ELLMERS.

H.R. 4466: Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. COTTON, and Mr. ROSS.

H.R. 4480: Mr. LEWIS, Mr. RANGEL, and Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.

H.R. 4507: Ms. MENG, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. SIRES.

H.R. 4510: Mr. RENACCI, Mr. HIMES, Mr. TIBERI, and Mr. HECK of Washington.

H.R. 4515: Ms. ESHOO, Mr. VARGAS, and Mr. PETERS of California.

H.R. 4524: Mr. GRIJALVA and Mr. QUIGLEY.

H.R. 4525: Mr. POLIS, Mr. FARR, and Mr. MCNERNEY.

H.R. 4543: Mr. GARAMENDI.

H.R. 4557: Mr. ROSS and Mr. LUETKEMEYER.

H.R. 4573: Mr. LATTA, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. FLORES, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, and Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.

H.R. 4584: Ms. SHEA-PORTER.

H.R. 4589: Mr. LARSEN of Washington.

H.R. 4604: Mr. PEARCE.

H.R. 4611: Mr. SABLAN.

H.R. 4612: Mr. JORDAN.

H.R. 4613: Mr. MURPHY of Florida.

H.R. 4629: Ms. SINEMA, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. CARNEY.

H.R. 4631: Mr. QUIGLEY.

H.R. 4636: Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. POCAN, Mr. HONDA, Ms. MOORE, Mr. POLIS and Mr. LOWENTHAL.

H.R. 4643: Mr. BUTTERFIELD.

H.R. 4653: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. FORTENBERRY, and Mr. LOWENTHAL.

H.J. Res. 50: Mr. POMPEO.

H.J. Res. 56: Mr. SCHNEIDER.

H.J. Res. 113: Ms. FUDGE.

H. Con. Res. 27: Mr. PAYNE and Mr. VEASEY.

H. Con. Res. 52: Mr. CRAMER.

H. Con. Res. 86: Ms. JENKINS and Mr. FLORES.

H. Con. Res. 98: Mr. HUDSON.

H. Res. 30: Mr. WHITFIELD.

H. Res. 72: Mr. RYAN of Ohio.

H. Res. 412: Mr. STEWART.

H. Res. 456: Mr. SCHRADER.

H. Res. 457: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.

H. Res. 489: Mr. GARAMENDI.

H. Res. 547: Mr. JORDAN.

H. Res. 561: Mr. GARCIA, Mr. RIGELL, and Mr. CARSON of Indiana.

H. Res. 570: Mr. AL GREEN of Texas.

H. Res. 573: Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER.

H. Res. 577: Mr. SERRANO, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. KIND, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. NOLAN, Ms. ESHOO, and Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California.

H. Res. 587: Mr. LANCE.

CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

OFFERED BY MR. CAMP

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Ways and Means in H.R. 4058, the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Improving Opportunities for Youth in Foster Care Act, do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 3717: Mr. CLAY and Mr. VEASEY.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 3 of rule XII:

81. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the City of Brockton, Massachusetts, relative to a resolved urging Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac to cease all no-fault evictions and foreclosures until the new FHFA director has time to review all policies of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac; to the Committee on Financial Services.

United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 113th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 160 WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, MAY 20, 2014 No. 76

Senate

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable CORY A. BOOKER, a Senator from the State of New Jersey.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

God of grace and glory, descend upon us today. Make Capitol Hill a place that honors Your Name, as our lawmakers depend on Your might and power to keep America strong. Lord, help our Senators to remember that laudable progress comes not by might nor power but through Your Spirit. Give them the wisdom to seek Your guidance for every critical decision, as You infuse them with the courage to obey Your commands. As they seek to do what is best for America, be for them a shield and sure defense. May they ask the right questions as they labor to keep liberty's lamp burning brightly.

We pray in Your sacred Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Presiding Officer 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.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, May 20, 2014.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable CORY A. BOOKER, a Senator from the State of New Jersey, to perform the duties of the Chair.

PATRICK J. LEAHY,
President pro tempore.

Mr. BOOKER thereupon assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

JUSTICE AND MENTAL HEALTH COLLABORATION ACT OF 2013—MOTION TO PROCEED

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I now move to proceed to Calendar No. 92, S. 162, which is the Franken Mentally Ill Offender Treatment and Crime Reduction Act.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to Calendar No. 92, S. 162, a bill to reauthorize and improve the Mentally Ill Offender Treatment and Crime Reduction Act of 2004.

SCHEDULE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, following my remarks and those of the Republican leader, if any, the Senate will be in a period of morning business until 5:30 p.m. The time from 2:30 p.m. to 5:30 p.m. will be equally divided and controlled between the two leaders or their designees. The Senate will recess from 12:30 p.m. to 2:15 p.m. to allow for the weekly caucus meetings. At 5:30 p.m. there will be at least two rollcall votes: confirmation of the Costa nomination to be a U.S. circuit judge and a cloture vote on the Fischer nomination to be a member of the Federal Reserve Board of Governors.

BROWN V. BOARD OF EDUCATION ANNIVERSARY

Mr. President, we hear a lot—and have for many years—about the Brown v. Board of Education case, but what was that all about? Well, it was about a dad and a mom who decided they could no longer just go along; they had to try to do something to take care of their little 7-year-old girl Linda. In the 1950s this family lived in Topeka, KS, and the State was racially segregated. Little Black boys and girls went one place to school; little White boys and girls went someplace else. But it was clear where the little Black boys and girls went to school the schools were not very good; where the little White boys and girls went the schools were pretty good—certainly better than where the Black boys and girls went.

But a courageous father named Oliver Brown was determined to give his little third grader Linda a fair shot at a good education. These were long odds he took. Mr. Brown tried unsuccessfully to enroll his daughter Linda in the neighborhood all-White elementary school, the school that was close by. But the doors of that school were shut to little Linda because she was an African American—because of the color of her skin. It had nothing to do with her intellect; it had everything to do with the color of her skin.

She was forced to walk—a little 7-year-old girl, a third grader—seven or eight blocks to a bus stop where she waited for a bus to take her to an all-Black elementary school some distance away.

Rather than accept the status quo, the Browns—and they got some other neighbors to join them—brought a civil case against the Topeka school board challenging the school district's segregation policy.

This case took a long time to work up to the U.S. Supreme Court, but it got there. This case is now commonly known as Brown v. Board of Education. As I said, it was eventually argued before the U.S. Supreme Court.

The plaintiffs were represented by the NAACP and a young lawyer by the name of Thurgood Marshall. I just finished a stunning book about this man. It is called ''Devil in the Grove,'' and

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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for anyone within the sound of my voice, I would recommend they read this book. It tells a lot about Thurgood Marshall and the struggles he went through. But it also talks about the South and what he had to put up with—death threats, accommodations. He had to stay at other people's homes. Even though he would go to a courthouse, and he would have to spend weeks in that town, he could not get a room nearby. He had to go live with an African-American family during that period of time. It is a good book, and it talks about how courageous the Brown family would have to be to do what they did: to challenge the status quo.

In rendering the decision, the U.S. Supreme Court—not in a 5–4 decision, not in a 7–2 decision, but in a unanimous decision—under the leadership of Chief Justice Earl Warren, unanimously held that a racially segregated public school was ''inherently unequal,'' and they overturned—some say half a century—what America had been for a long time. They changed it. We all know it did not change like that, but it changed.

I had the good fortune last night—I got home fairly early, 7 o'clock—and watched the news. Every news show talked about the 60th anniversary of Brown v. Board of Education, which occurred last Saturday. They interviewed everyone, and even though we have a long way to go, everyone acknowledged that decision changed America. The status quo of separate but equal in our Nation's public schools was struck down. It was gone—not in a decision, I repeat, that was close but unanimous. We need more of those. We need more collegiality in the Supreme Court, not only here in the U.S. Senate but in the Supreme Court, because after that was struck down, little kids such as Linda Brown were able to attend class with little White boys and girls.

This past Saturday marked the 60th anniversary of the Supreme Court's decision in Brown v. Board of Education.

My children are not little kids anymore, but in Nevada, we had segregation. I can remember a man I served with in the State legislature. His name was Woodrow Wilson, an African American. He told me about Las Vegas and taking his children to a lunch counter that was in a drugstore. They told him to leave, that he could not eat there. That is Las Vegas; that is not Mississippi.

So things changed in Nevada. When my children were young, schools were not really segregated as I just described what was going on in Kansas, but they still had some issues. How it was handled in Nevada—let's see if I can remember the grade—yes, for all sixth graders, White kids were bused to an African-American community to go to school for 1 year of their school career, but the rest of the time the Black kids were bused. So for 1 year White kids were bused; the rest of the time Black kids were bused. That is gone now. But it was handled differently. Was what took place with my two oldest children good? No. But it was better than it used to be.

After six decades, our Nation still owes a debt to those few brave individuals who stood against racial segregation in American schools, and the lawyer there was a man by the name of Thurgood Marshall. I never had the pleasure and honor of meeting this man when he was on the Supreme Court, but, boy, what a stalwart he was. And that book was so good. Again, I repeat, it is called ''Devil in the Grove.'' It is focused mainly on Florida and what went on in Florida—what a bad situation there, created by lots of people but principally one sheriff.

The Brown family, their fellow plaintiffs, the legal teams, and the nine Supreme Court Justices all refused to let inequality go unchallenged.

For the Browns, it was difficult, it was scary, and it was courageous to pursue legal recourse in the face of insults, slanders, and threats. But the Brown family and their fellow plaintiffs stood firm in the face of their opposition. Their legal teams did not waiver, led by Thurgood Marshall, and their supporters had their backs from the beginning to the end.

These parents could have given up, and I am sure there are stories that are untold where parents did give up. But here the Browns knew it was their responsibility to fight for justice. There was nothing given when they started this. In fact, the odds were stacked against them.

Today, along with my Senate colleagues, I express my gratitude for the men, women, and children whose iconic efforts helped bring racial segregation to a screeching halt. As I have said before, today our Nation is still far from perfect, and, sadly, we still see racism rear its ugly head. We saw what happened in Nevada very recently where a man said that African Americans were better off with slavery. Some people still believe such things. But no one can dispute that we are better off because of Brown v. Board of Education.

It is my hope we will recognize and support those other children like little Linda Brown in doing our part to equally and fairly look at what is going on and do our part to defend equality and fairness in our society. As we do that, we will complete the unfinished work of Brown v. Board of Education.

NOMINATIONS

Mr. President, I want to briefly call attention to something that I think is extremely important for our country and for the Senate.

Last week we had all the police officers from Nevada, New Jersey, came from all over the country, to celebrate National Police Week, to express our appreciation for the crime-fighting men and women who protect our families every day. They had an honor roll there of people in our country who were killed in the line of duty as police officers.

While the rest of America honored our Nation's police officers, the U.S. Senate failed to do its part in supporting law enforcement.

For months—for months—we have struggled to get nominations done.

The chief law enforcement officer of our country is Eric Holder. He is the Attorney General of the United States. He has awesome responsibility. Yesterday we saw that seven Chinese military officers were indicted for hacking into different businesses to steal their trade secrets. A day rarely goes by where we don't see the Justice Department announcing something they have done for the good of our country. A big bank was fined $2.5 billion yesterday for doing things that were criminally done in our country—hiding money that people were putting into banks so they wouldn't have to pay taxes on them. The Justice Department is so important to the integrity of our Nation, but we have about 140 nominations that have been stalled by the Republican obstruction.

We changed the rules in the Senate. We are getting our judicial nominations done. These good men and women will serve a lifetime in their jobs. They were blocked, and now we have a way to get them done. But rather than live up to those responsibilities, Republicans are pouting. They are pouting. They are saying: Oh, they changed the rules to get these judges done, so we are going to agree to nothing—things we used to do as a matter of fact. I can remember when I was the whip here and I did work for Senator Daschle, who was the leader. One evening, by consent, we did 70 nominations just like that, walked out with a consent agreement and approved them. That is the way we used to always do it until President Obama was elected. They have done everything they can to make it so that this man's job is very difficult. Everyone can try to figure out why they have done it, but they have done it. They have opposed everything this good man has tried to do.

Right now, if you can imagine this, we have three people—it is very important—who want to be U.S. attorneys in New Mexico, Louisiana, and Connecticut. These are extremely important jobs, fulfilling those responsibilities. But they can't fulfill those responsibilities because they are being held up by Republicans. These are jobs that were never held up in the past. These are people who are prosecuting crimes in the States of New Mexico, Louisiana, and Connecticut, but they are being held up. Why? For no good reason. These are all good men and women.

The U.S. attorneys are our Nation's top prosecutors for drug trafficking, bank robbery, counterfeiting. When I practiced law, it was kind of a joke: What are they trying to do—make a Federal case out of it?

Yes.

Why do they say that? Because Federal cases are good cases. They are investigated by the FBI and other agencies, and they bring these cases to the

U.S. attorney, and they make a Federal case out of them. But they are not making Federal cases out of those cases in New Mexico, Louisiana, and Connecticut. Everyone who is watching what I say today, that is a sham.

The reason I mentioned the Attorney General, we have two Assistant Attorneys General they are holding up. Eric Holder called me yesterday and said: Is there anything that can be done to help me?

Again, I will have to file cloture on these. This is how it works, everybody: I file cloture, we get cloture, and they have 30 hours to stand around and do nothing. When 30 hours is over we finally get a vote. They get 30 hours for a circuit court judge, Supreme Court Justice, and Cabinet officer. For U.S. attorneys and assistant U.S. attorneys, they get 8 hours—an arbitrary number.

I don't plan on changing the rules again, but how much longer can we put up with this? Even law enforcement officers, as I have indicated, are held up for no reason. We don't hear people giving speeches about what horrible people the President selected to be U.S. attorney in Connecticut, Louisiana, and New Mexico—not a word. They just hide behind their obstruction.

I ought to mention that we have about 40 ambassadors they have held up. These are not political appointments; these are career ambassadors who have worked their whole lives to have one of these jobs where they represent our country. We have major countries where they have held up ambassadors: 25 percent of all African countries, no ambassadors; Peru; and on and on with all of the things that are being done—not for the betterment of our country.

We have the Assistant Attorney General for the Environment and Natural Resources Division. One would think that is kind of important with the fires burning in the West and the number of fires caused by malicious acts.

Is it right that we have all this degradation of our environment and there is nobody to enforce the law? I know the Koch brothers want no environmental protection. They say that, so maybe they are at the beck and call of the Koch brothers, who don't want these laws enforced.

The U.S. Department of Justice is the crime-fighting arm of our government, and they should not be handcuffed by not having the people to allow the Attorney General to have help with his responsibilities. It is hard to fathom that the work of Attorney General Eric Holder is being recklessly hindered by Republican obstruction.

It used to be easy for me to say ''I call on my Republican colleagues to stop it,'' but they haven't stopped it for 5½ years. It is a shame. I would at least hope they could give our Nation's law enforcement all the tools they need to protect us.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

Mr. REID. Would the Chair announce the business of the day.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, leadership time is reserved.

MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will be in a period of morning business until 5:30 p.m., with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The Senator from Maryland.

EXPIRE ACT

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I take this time to urge my colleagues to find a way to proceed with the EXPIRE Act that Senator WYDEN and Senator HATCH worked on.

I am proud to be a member of the Senate Finance Committee, where this legislation was passed by a unanimous vote. We had an extensive markup where members offered numerous amendments.

This deals with expiring tax provisions, and if we don't take action, we will find that those who depend upon this tax policy remaining in effect—such as small business owners, students, people who use certain benefits, and some of our energy provisions—will find that policy expires at the end of the year. If that happens, what happens, quite frankly, is that—it has already expired in some provisions, and if we don't extend it, there will be continued uncertainty in our Tax Code.

It also means that if we don't pass this bill, it effectively raises taxes on a large number of Americans. So it will affect those who ride our transit systems. It is already affecting those who use transit systems. It is already having an impact because we haven't taken timely action. We can't wait any longer on the passage of this bill.

I would like to take this time to express my strong support for giving a fair shot to all Americans who depend upon a stable tax policy and are finding that our inactions are causing more uncertainty. It affects job creation in our communities. Let me give a few examples.

Small businesses depend upon the passage of this bill. Why do I say that? The research and development tax credit is very much at stake. Small businesses depend upon the help in the Tax Code to take risks, to invest in new innovation. More innovation occurs through small businesses than large businesses. More jobs are created through small businesses than large businesses. They need a tax code that is friendly for small business owners to accumulate capital, to take risk, and to develop the next cure for a dread disease, the next technology that will help us deal with cyber security, and the list goes on and on. But without the extension of the research and development tax credit, small businesses particularly are put at a tremendous disadvantage.

We have the expensing provision, which is a very popular provision, which allows small business owners to be able to take off immediately the cost of their investments in their company. It is bipartisan. We have always thought of that as a good idea.

If you are a small business owner and you are trying to plan as to your next investment but you don't know what the tax policy is going to be, you are going to withhold. You are not going to make those plans to put in that new piece of equipment that perhaps expands capacity or makes you more efficient so you hire more people, sell more product, and create more jobs. If you don't have the certainty in the Tax Code, you put off that decision, delaying the acquisition. Then maybe when you get back to it, times are different and maybe it is more challenging and you never go forward with that expansion. Those jobs are lost forever.

Literally, the passage of this bill helps small business owners to be able to make decisions to expand opportunity and create more jobs. That is at jeopardy if we do not move this bill forward.

One of the provisions that I have worked on with other Members in the Senate is the S corporation. S corporations are preferred by small companies because it allows them to pass through their income and expenses as if they are an individual taxpayer, avoiding the double taxation of a C corporation. Well, there have been changes over time on how businesses operate, and we need to reform the S corporation provisions so that they are friendlier toward small businesses and give them more flexibility on the use of this structure.

These are the provisions we want incorporated into the EXPIRE Act.

Let me mention one other provision that I think is very important in New Jersey, Maryland, and in all of our States. We have yet to recover fully from the housing crisis. We still have too many people in Maryland and—I am sure the Presiding Officer would agree—in New Jersey who are in danger of losing their homes through foreclosure. We still have a disconnect between many of the balances that are on mortgages and the value of the homes. So it is in everyone's interest to readjust the numbers so that it works; the person can afford to stay in the house. It makes sense economically, it is less costly to the mortgage holder, and it is certainly better for our community and certainly better for the homeowner to be able to maintain their house. So we restructure the loan.

We have had a policy in place that said restructuring those loans with loan forgiveness does not trigger a taxable event. That makes sense. Everybody agrees with that. We have to extend that policy because it is still needed today. We still need to make that connection between homeowners and the mortgage holders to adjust mortgages where it is appropriate to avoid foreclosure, to keep neighborhoods more stable, to help individual

families and, by the way, it will also help the banking institutions because they will lose less money if they have a person paying their mortgage on time. That policy will be at stake if we do not pass the EXPIRE Act.

Another issue I have been working on personally—and I know this one will be very important to the Presiding Officer—is the transit benefit, the parity provision. We had a policy in place that provided parity between those who use transit to get to work and those who are provided parking spaces, and that parity expired. So we need to extend that provision so those who help us—help our energy policy in this country by using transit rather than driving a car, help those who drive cars by having fewer cars on the road so that they can get into work a little easier, and help our environment by taking cars off the road—receive a comparable tax break as those who drive their cars to work. That is another provision that is critically important in the EXPIRE Act and another reason we have to get it done.

The low-income housing tax credit—we have worked on this, and it is the most important tool we have for affordable housing in this country today. It is the No. 1 tool today. Senator CANTWELL and others have worked together to try to make it more effective with certain floors to guarantee a certain amount of help to different communities. We extend that policy in the EXPIRE Act so that we again are able to maintain the existing tools of today to help provide affordable housing by partnerships with the private sector. This is jobs. This is the private sector being incentivized to construct affordable housing in the community, privately owned, with the government as a partner. It is more cost-effective to the taxpayer and provides a greater stock of affordable housing. That policy will be in jeopardy if we cannot pass the underlying bill.

A section I have worked on with many of my colleagues is the extension of 179D, which deals with energy efficiency. We all talk about incentives so that when you build a building, you make it energy efficient. It is good policy for our energy and for our environment. We all know it makes us less dependent upon foreign sources of energy—all of the above.

This energy credit has been very, very effective in getting businesses and institutions to incorporate energy efficiency when they construct their buildings. So we want to extend that policy, absolutely, and I am proud of the role many of us have played in this area to get that extended.

We also want to improve that, and one of the provisions that is improved in the underlying bill is to help nonprofits take advantage of the 179D credit. It makes no difference whether it is a commercial or a nonprofit venture; we should be friendly to all from the point of view of being able to make buildings more efficient. That is what is incorporated in the underlying bill.

I must say I hope we will have an opportunity to offer some amendments, and I would hope, if we do, we can expand that to retrofitted buildings. We should be dealing not just with new construction, but we should also be dealing with older buildings from the point of view of giving incentives for retrofitting and saving energy, saving costs, making this country more efficient, creating more jobs and, by the way, also helping our environment. All of that can be done, and the EXPIRE bill helps us move forward on all those issues.

A provision I worked on with Senator SCHUMER on section 181 deals with film expensing rules. This is very important because filmmaking, whether it is for the theater or for TV, is a global competition. It is no longer whether it is going to be done in your State or in my State; it is whether it is going to be done in America or in another country. We have certain provisions in the code that make it easier for companies to locate in our States.

I am proud of the filmmaking industry in Maryland. It is very important to our economy, with literally hundreds of jobs dependent on that every week when we have new companies coming in. So extending this credit will help us in that regard, and that is in the underlying bill.

A provision I worked on with Senator PORTMAN, the work opportunity tax credit, is a credit we give to employers who hire very difficult-to-hire individuals. It has been very successful in getting jobs for people who would otherwise be unemployed. The company takes a risk, and they are compensated for it because it is a more vulnerable group of unemployed workers.

Senator PORTMAN and I have introduced an amendment to expand that to the long-term unemployed. When an employer is looking for someone to hire, they do not normally go to the long-term unemployed list. This will allow us to deal with that. It takes the pressure off the unemployment insurance system, and it provides incentives for job growth. That is in this bill.

I could go on and on. There are literally dozens and dozens of similar provisions that are extended and improved—extended and improved—in the underlying bill. That is what the Finance Committee did under the leadership of Senator WYDEN and Senator HATCH. We looked at all these provisions and asked: Which ones should we extend and which should we modify?

The next thing we want to do is to make permanent decisions. We know uncertainty is not healthy. We know we have to make permanent decisions on which credits should be there and which ones should not. We want to level the playing field as far as the Tax Code is concerned, but you can't get there unless this bill is first passed. This gives us a 2-year window in order to pass tax reform.

It is called EXPIRE for a reason—because we don't want to see temporary provisions in the Tax Code. We think we should make permanent judgments, and this bill gives us a chance to do that. So it will help us from the point of view of a more predictable tax policy. It will help us create jobs. There is no question about that. It does help small businesses. They are the ones most at risk by our failure to act. The uncertainty and the timing of this affects small businesses more. Based upon current policy, it would increase the tax burden of companies in this country and individuals. It is not only businesses but also individuals' tax burdens which will go up if we don't pass this bill.

This is not the time that any of this should be done. It makes more sense for us to move this bill forward. So let us find a way to do it. I might add that, traditionally, tax bills coming out of the Finance Committee are not an open process for amendments. I understand that. I think most of my colleagues understand that. So let us use reason to figure out a path forward so that at the end of the day we can pass this most important piece of legislation and help our economy grow.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

BARRON NOMINATION

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I wish to speak about Harvard law professor David Barron's nomination to the First Circuit. I will do so by addressing some aspects of Professor Barron's record I find particularly troubling. At the end of the day, I believe his record reveals a nominee who simply doesn't belong on the Federal bench.

I will also update my colleagues on the efforts to withhold material relevant to this nominee from the American public, as well as, it appears, from the Senate.

Unfortunately, the White House continues its refusal to confirm that it has provided the full Senate with all Barron-related drone materials. As I stated 2 weeks ago, every Senator should be provided access to any and all Barron memos related to the drone issue, but before I turn to Barron's drone materials, I will discuss with my colleagues some of the other problematic aspects of this nominee's record.

I have reviewed the record. It is a record of legal reasoning and policy positions that are far outside the mainstream of legal thought. Professor Barron's record is even outside the mainstream of typically left-wing legal thought that we see in so many of our

law schools. It is a record that reveals Professor Barron's judicial philosophy. While that judicial philosophy may be appropriate for the ivory towers of academia, it has no place on a Federal appellate court. It is also a record that reveals Professor Barron's embrace of an approach to judging that is flatly inconsistent with what Federal judges are called upon to do.

Professor Barron has been very candid about his view on the role of the Federal courts. So from that standpoint, he is intellectually honest. It is fair to say he appears to view the Federal judiciary as a political branch of our government, not the judicial branch interpreting law instead of making law. I will recount some of the evidence which leads me to this conclusion.

Professor Barron has written that the courts are a ''significant wielder of power'' for ''progressive potential.''

What he appears to mean is that the courts should be used as an instrument to impose progressive policies on the American people, a role generally reserved to the legislative branch of government. These are of course policies that liberals couldn't otherwise impose through legislation because they are so far outside the political mainstream.

Professor Barron also appears to believe that progressives should mask their motives. He has written that candor and clarity have potential to ''obstruct progressive decisionmaking'' and that ''candor, clarity, and activism cannot co-exist.''

If that is what he believes, he is intellectually honest. His solution to this problem is, ''Candor and clarity seem a preferable choice for sacrifice'' to all-important progressive decisionmaking.

I would like my colleagues to stop and think about whether that kind of thinking is compatible with the role of a Federal judge. It is surely compatible with being a legislator but not being a judge. I think the answer is, quite simply, it is not because judges are called upon to decide cases based upon laws applied to the facts.

Consider this quote from the professor: ''Principled frankness has its place, but it need not always lie between the covers of the United States Reports.''

Let that sink in for a moment. The ''United States Reports'' he is referring to of course are the volumes containing the reported opinions of the U.S. Supreme Court.

So when we consider this statement together with his view that candor and clarity have the potential to ''obstruct progressive decisionmaking,'' it then becomes very clear he believes that liberal judges should hide their true intent.

That is an astounding proposition. It is unthinkable that someone who holds such a cynical view of the judiciary could obtain a lifetime appointment to one of the Nation's highest courts. What more assurance could my colleagues have that Professor Barron views the Federal judiciary merely as a tool for liberal policymaking?

Consider another statement. The professor has suggested that ''principled judicial interpretation may obstruct democratic constitutional politics.''

Is that the sort of person who should be judging instead of legislating? Comments such as these make it clear to me that this nominee has a ''whatever it takes'' judicial philosophy. He will aggressively do whatever it takes to reach his desired progressive policy outcomes.

Are any of my colleagues ready to vote for a judicial nominee who has hinted that ''principled judicial interpretation'' might occasionally need to take a backseat to political considerations? It is in a body such as we are in right now—the Senate—where political considerations and policy considerations rule according to what our constituents tell us, but that is not something a judge takes into consideration.

The professor is an unabashed advocate of what he calls ''progressive federalism.'' According to Professor Barron, the purpose of progressive federalism is to ''promote national and local relations consistent with a broader liberal political vision.''

Legislators are supposed to have political vision. Judges are supposed to judge and not have political vision because they don't run for office. Is that the type of individual we want on the Federal bench?

He has added:

> Federalism is what we progressives make of it. Rehnquist and his conservative colleagues have been making the most of it for more than a decade. It's time for progressives to do the same.

That is a pretty explicit example of his judicial philosophy. That philosophy is that the courts are an instrument of leftist policymaking. He sees the courts as basically a third political branch. That view of the Federal judiciary is totally incompatible with the limited role the Constitution assigns to the courts.

It should be clear to all Senators that if he is confirmed, the professor would bring an extreme progressive political agenda with him to the First Circuit. Political agendas belong in the Senate, not in the First Circuit.

His academic work gives us some indication of the kind of judge he would be. I would note that we had a hearing last week where some of my colleagues on our Judiciary Committee expressed their frustration about the nomination process. They remarked that every nominee who comes before a committee dutifully promises that he or she will objectively and dispassionately apply the law to the facts and respect precedent.

But my Democrat colleagues claim, after being confirmed, some nominees do not simply call the balls and the strikes. Let me assure my colleagues that we don't need to guess at what kind of judge the professor would be. It is not a mystery. He makes no secret of it.

Let's take another look at his academic work. It is clear the professor wouldn't be bound by the law when deciding cases. He's admitted as much. Professor Barron is an outcome-oriented legal thinker. He will select his desired progressive results and then find a way to get there. As I said, it is a ''whatever it takes'' judicial philosophy.

Here is what the professor said about precedent and the doctrine of stare decisis: ''Any good lawyer knows how to distinguish a precedent, if you need to.''

You see, in the professor's world view, precedent is just an inconvenient obstacle that can be easily dismissed on the road to his preferred outcome. Can any of us doubt that as a judge the professor would cleverly choose the precedents that he agrees with and ignore those he disagrees with?

Let me give you some more evidence. He lost a case before the Supreme Court 9 to 0. In other words, a unanimous vote against legal arguments that the professor advocated. He told the press that the Supreme Court ''got it wrong'' and that his brief ''was right after all.'' Imagine that, being voted down 9 to 0 and saying the Supreme Court got it wrong because in the professor's judgment every member of the Supreme Court got it wrong—but not our professor nominee. What does this statement suggest that we can expect from him when it comes to his respect for legal precedent? I don't think we can expect much. We cannot expect him to follow legal precedent because he disagrees with the Supreme Court even after they disagree with him 9 to 0.

There is more evidence the professor wouldn't be confined by the law in reaching the right outcome in a case. He has written that judicial decisionmaking, guided by statutes and legal precedent, is ''awfully cramped and technical, because it doesn't reflect a broader legal culture.''

Now, get back to basics. I thought the role of a judge was to apply the law, not to go fishing around for the ''broader legal culture'' until you find support for the result you want.

So I think we can be very clear. I don't expect President Obama to nominate conservatives to the Federal bench. When this President was elected, I didn't expect that a crop of young Scalias, Thomases, and Alitos would be filling the vacancies in our courts. Judicial nominees are a Presidential prerogative, and I voted for many of this President's judicial nominees who don't share my views on constitutional interpretation or federalism or the First Amendment. I voted for them because they were accomplished judges and lawyers who I believed could put their personal preferences aside once they took to the bench. I would and did expect when I voted for them to objectively rule based upon the law; or, if I wasn't absolutely sure, I was willing to give them the benefit of the doubt.

However, given the statements from this nominee's body of work that I have recounted today, as well as others, I can't understand how any of my colleagues could think the same about this nominee. In fact, I don't believe that I have seen a nominee who has been more candid about his or her desire to use the courts as an instrument of political ideology than Professor Barron.

This nominee's views are fundamentally incompatible with the limited constitutional role of the Federal courts. Here I want to go back to the people who wrote the Constitution and tell you what they really had in mind about the courts. In Federalist No. 78, Alexander Hamilton famously referred to the judicial branch of government as ''the least dangerous branch,'' because in the constitutional vision of our Founders the courts would have ''neither force nor will, but merely judgment.'' The professor's judicial philosophy turns that vision on its head. His record reveals a judicial philosophy that says progressive policy ends justify the legal means to get there. It is a judicial philosophy in which will trumps judgment. I don't share those views, and I cannot vote for this nominee or a nominee who does.

Now I will take a few minutes to update my colleagues on another aspect of this nominee that deals with the Barron drone materials and the White House's apparent refusal to provide this body with every one of the Barron-related drone materials.

Two weeks ago I came to the floor calling on the Obama administration to release any and all Office of Legal Counsel materials on the drone program that were written by or related to the professor. I also called upon the administration to comply with the Second Circuit's opinion last April ordering the Department of Justice to release a copy of the 41-page Barron drone memo in redacted form. We know this particular memo provides the legal arguments for targeted killing of American citizens overseas.

Yet the administration refuses to comply with the court order of the Second Circuit to make the arguments public, albeit in redacted form, and I haven't heard any indication that the administration intends to do that. Not only that, but the White House refuses to tell us whether they have made available to the full Senate all of the professor's drone-related materials.

Since 2010, the press has reported that Professor Barron wrote at least 2 memos that justified the Obama administration's drone policies while he was at the Office of Legal Counsel, and the Second Circuit said that there are at least 3 and possibly as many as 11 memos on the administration's drone policy. That much is very clear. What isn't clear is the scope of the professor's writings on the legality of the administration's drone program. We don't know this because the administration continues to ignore the bipartisan demands of Members of the Senate to make available all of those drone memos, particularly the ones written by the professor. We don't know how many of the drone memos exist because this administration refuses to even confirm whether they have provided all the drone memos to the full Senate. These materials are of crucial importance to the full Senate's consideration of this nominee.

I would recount for my colleagues what has happened thus far. On May 12, White House Press Secretary Jay Carney said that a single drone memo—what Carney referred to as the al-Awlaki memo—had been made available to the full Senate. But the Press Secretary was asked repeatedly how many drone memos exist, and he repeatedly dodged the question.

Here is what Mr. Carney said. Question: ''How many of them are there?'' Mr. Carney answered:

> What I can tell you is a couple of things. First, on the Senator Paul op-ed in which he does call for the memos to be made available to senators, we have made the memo available—the memo in question available before the vote.

Again, the White House is dodging here and just addressing one memo. So Mr. Carney was asked a second time at the news conference. The questioner said: ''How many memos are there? How many memos in which he [meaning Barron] was a principal author outlining the legal case?''

Mr. Carney answers: ''There was one memo in question that I have referred to, and that has been made available to U.S. Senators.''

So the questioner came back: ''Are there others?'' Mr. Carney, the Press Secretary, answers: ''Are there other memos that he [meaning Barron] drafted? I don't know.''

Now get this: An answer of ''I don't know'' to how many memos exist. That is as good as the White House can do when there is this high level of discussion about how many memos exist? Surely there are people scrambling around the White House to have an answer, even if they don't want to give the answer, because it is already obvious that they want to know what is going on themselves. But you still get the answer: I don't know how many memos there are. That is the best answer we can get from the White House after weeks of bipartisan requests from Senators to provide the full Senate with any and all of the professor's drone materials. ''I don't know'' is simply not an acceptable response from the White House.

Again, the White House seems to imply that it has provided all of the Barron-related memos on the drone program, but the fact of the matter is that they will not confirm that. Unfortunately, it appears many Democrats as well as members of the media have fallen for this ruse. The Second Circuit mentioned at least three memos that were responsive to the New York Times Freedom of Information Act request for materials on killing Americans abroad. So we know that there are multiple drone memos. That is a matter of public record.

Has anyone in this administration bothered to read the Second Circuit's opinion? We know that there are multiple memos on the drone program—as many as 11. As the New York Times has reported since 2010, there are at least two drone memos that this nominee has written. But there may be more. The best answer we have gotten so far is ''I don't know.''

On May 14 the White House changed its tune just slightly. Another White House spokesperson told the press that the White House said it had provided all of the Barron drone materials related to ''U.S. citizens.''

But, again, the White House hasn't said whether there are additional materials that the professor wrote on the drone program. It is not at all clear to me why this administration thinks it has done its duty to provide the full Senate with materials that are crucial to our consideration of this nominee's fitness for a lifetime appointment, particularly considering the fact that the White House should make at least that one memo available to the public. It is similar to when President Jackson didn't like what John Marshall ruled in a particular case; the Chief Justice ruled, now let him enforce it. Are we going to have that respect for the circuit court opinion that says the White House ought to release to the public this decision? Is that the oath the President of the United States took to uphold the Constitution?

Why does this administration think that any Senator would vote on a judicial nomination without having reviewed the nominee's work on such an important topic?

Moreover, as I mentioned 2 weeks ago, the Freedom of Information Act litigation in the Second Circuit is still ongoing. Whatever responsive memos that the administration has not yet released may become public in the future. Again, are my colleagues ready to vote on this nomination without having reviewed all relevant writings of the nominee? Are my colleagues ready to shrug their shoulders and accept the White House Press Secretary's statement when he says, ''I don't know'' how many memos there are? Are my colleagues prepared to face their constituents and explain that they didn't bother to track down this controversial nominee's complete record on this topic before they voted?

The Constitution requires every Senator to provide advice and consent on a nominee. We cannot satisfy that obligation if this administration continues to withhold the professor's writings. At the very least, the White House should say definitively that no additional Barron-related drone materials exist. What are they hiding?

The Second Circuit says the professor is the author of the memo that sets forth the legal framework used to justify killing Americans overseas. What

else has he written that the administration refuses to release to the full Senate? The Members of this body will never know until the administration ends the obstruction and provides access to each and every one of the memos on drones that Professor Barron has written. Again, the administration should comply with the Second Circuit's order requiring them to make the opinion of the Office of Legal Counsel public, even if it is with redactions.

Why the rush to have this vote before the public gets to read the legal reasoning? Why is the other side so afraid of waiting to vote until their constituents read this nominee's legal rationale for the targeted killing of American citizens?

It is time for the White House and the administration to stop playing games regarding how many of the professor's memos there are. It is time for the White House to stop hiding from the public the materials they have been ordered by the court to disclose.

I will vote against this nominee and urge my colleagues to do the same.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCHATZ). The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, under the order I ask unanimous consent for 20 minutes to address the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

BENGHAZI

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I rise to urge Senator REID to say a very clear no to the request by 37 Republicans that we create a new Senate select committee on Benghazi. I was astounded to see 37 Republicans—many of whom have worked on this issue with me and Senator MENENDEZ on the Foreign Relations Committee—essentially make this request at a time when we have so much information already on Benghazi. To spend the funds for this separate committee—in addition to the one the House has set up—doesn't make sense unless you believe, as I do, that this is all a political witch hunt.

The attacks of September 11, 2012, in Benghazi that took the lives of four Americans, including Ambassador Chris Stevens, were a tragedy. After such a tragedy, we should all come together and make certain that this never happens again, but we should not play politics. Instead of focusing and agreeing on how we can prevent future attacks against U.S. personnel overseas—as they have had an opportunity to do by adding more funding for diplomatic posts to protect our people—the Republicans want to turn the Benghazi-Libya tragedy into a scandal. That is scandalous. The way they are handling this issue is a scandal.

The American people are smart. I have seen recent polls, and they get it. More than 60 percent—and I will look that up again—say this is all about politics; it is not about anything else.

I wish to explain to the American people what we have done about this tragedy. Over the last 20 months, these attacks have received unprecedented scrutiny. I have a chart I wish to share that explains it.

We have had nine House and Senate investigations on Benghazi. We have conducted 17 hearings. We have held 50—5–0—briefings. We have conducted 25 interviews, issued 8 subpoenas, and reviewed 25,000 pages of documents. There are 25,000 pages of documents that have been reviewed. We have had six reports released. All of these little boxes represented here show the various hearings, the various committees, the various briefings, the various documents. We look at this chart and realize this is unprecedented.

Nine different House and Senate committees have investigated the attacks. Seventeen hearings have been conducted. Fifty briefings have taken place. Twenty-five transcribed interviews have been conducted. Eight subpoenas have been issued. More than 25,000 pages of documents have been reviewed, and 6 congressional reports have been released.

I have gone over this a couple of times this morning because I want to make sure the RECORD reflects all of this accurately.

In case that is not enough to convince the people of this country what a witch hunt the Republicans are on, I will show my colleagues a partial viewing of the materials, if my colleagues will excuse me while I bend down. That is just one stack of binders. All of these binders are filled—filled—with all of the information that came out of these reports.

So before people get up here and say, Oh, we need more information, how about reading what we already have: stacks and stacks of information.

Within these binders are the reports and the testimony Congress has already heard over the last 20 months, but my Republican friends would have us believe none of this happened and none of what the chart depicts happened. They are not satisfied with exhaustive reviews, much of which was conducted by House Republican committee Chairs, by the way. They walk away from their own work because they are playing politics. They should be proud of the work they did, but this isn't about the work they did. It is about playing politics. It is about hurting people—hurting people.

Benghazi was a tragedy. We lost four beautiful, patriotic Americans. Don't turn it into a scandal.

I guess these filled binders were not enough for them in the House of Representatives.

I will take these down now.

This wasn't enough for them: 9 committees, 17 hearings, 50 briefings, 25 interviews, 8 subpoenas, 25,000 pages of documents, 6 reports. All of this was not enough for them. The House set up a new select committee and, again, 37 of my Republican friends now want their own select committee. That is right; they want two new committees to investigate what has been investigated, investigated, and investigated.

A person doesn't need a degree in political science to know what a political witch hunt looks like. All a person needs to do is to look at this and a person understands. This is a campaign tactic by my Republican colleagues to gin up their base ahead of the midterm election and, by the way, look ahead to 2016, where they are filled with anxiety at the thought that the former Secretary of State, Hillary Clinton, may be the Democratic nominee.

This is a campaign tactic, this call for these committees. We know Republicans have been actively fundraising off this tragedy. That is right; they have been fundraising off this tragedy. When Speaker BOEHNER was asked about it, all he did was walk away from the question. I watched that interview. It was painful.

They said: Aren't you going to stop the fundraising?

He said: We are just interested in the facts.

They said: Aren't you going to stop this fundraising?

He said: We are just interested in the facts.

Answer the question. We know it is a political witch hunt because before he was minding his Ps and Qs, the House Select Committee chairman suggested the administration should be put on ''trial'' over Benghazi—put on trial.

We also know the House GOP refused House minority leader NANCY PELOSI's offer to put an equal number of Democrats and Republicans on the panel. Oh, no, because it is a political witch hunt and they want total control over that committee.

Here is one issue I know the select committee won't be investigating in the House, and that is the budget cuts House Republicans made to security at our embassies and at our consulates, at our diplomatic posts around the world—cuts that Republicans actually boasted about making. Here in the Senate, we have tried to get through an embassy security bill by unanimous consent and they objected I don't know how many times—a couple of times.

So we are not going to see an investigation into why the Republicans thought it was wise to cut spending on embassy security. Oh, no, they won't look at that. One Congressman in the House was asked by CNN whether the GOP cut embassy security, because the reporter was incredulous, and this Congressman said: Absolutely. Look, we have to make priorities and choices. You have to prioritize things. So, clearly, this particular Member of Congress was proud they cut embassy security; but, believe me, they are not

going to be investigating that in their investigative committee.

I will tell my colleagues what else they are not going to investigate. They are not going to investigate the tragedy and the scandal of more than 4,000 Americans killed in the Iraq war based on phony intelligence—4,000 Americans dead, based on phony intelligence. I never heard one call for a select committee to find out why that happened. And that ignores the tens of thousands of wounded, some with post-traumatic stress, and all the problems we know are happening.

Here is something else they won't tell us. Between 1998 and 2013, there were at least 501 significant attacks against U.S. diplomatic facilities and personnel in 70 countries, resulting in the deaths of 586 people, including 67 Americans. During the Bush administration, there were 166 attacks which killed 116 people, including 18 Americans. All of these attacks were terrible tragedies, but not one of them was exploited for political gain. Why would we exploit a tragedy where an American got killed for political gain? We could have done it.

I was serving in the House back in 1983. I know that is probably close to when the Presiding Officer was born. I was serving in the House in 1983 when a truck bomb exploded outside the Marine barracks in Beirut, Lebanon, killing 241 American servicemembers. The attack came just 6 months after 17 Americans were killed in the bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Beirut. Let me tell my colleagues about how that was handled by then-Speaker Tip O'Neill when Ronald Reagan was President. Tip O'Neill conducted real oversight with the two parties working closely together. Within 2 months, the House stepped forward—Democrats and Republicans—and produced a report that criticized the lax security around the barracks and called for new measures to keep our brave military men and women safe. That is the way we should handle these things, not a kangaroo court, not a political witch hunt, not a partisan investigation.

Let's face it. This is politics. They are about discrediting the Obama administration and former Secretary of State Hillary Clinton. I repeat: Never in history, to my knowledge—and I have gone back and back—has any political party done what they are doing on Benghazi.

There is disinformation. They say: Well, the President kept saying it was because of the movie that was produced. The President stepped forward and in his first comment said the attacks were acts of terror. That is his quote. We never hear that from the Republicans. He called them acts of terror.

I will tell my colleagues what else they forget to mention: that Secretary Clinton was the first person to convene an independent investigation of the attacks. Let me reiterate. The very first person to convene an independent investigation of the attacks in Benghazi was Secretary of State Hillary Clinton.

The independent investigation was nonpartisan. It was called an investigation by the Accountability Review Board. It was chaired by Ambassador Thomas Pickering and Admiral Michael Mullen. Talk about a nonpartisan team. I can attest to the fact they are nonpartisan. I am privileged to sit on the Foreign Relations Committee. I am the most senior member on that committee. I will tell my colleagues these two gentlemen came forward and delivered their report. They talked very openly and honestly about the systemic problems that undermined security in Benghazi. And guess what happened after that report. Secretary Clinton and the State Department quickly accepted all 29 of those recommendations and put them into place—first under Secretary Clinton and now Secretary Kerry.

So let me say this again. There is this call for this political witch hunt because they want to hurt Hillary Clinton, and Hillary Clinton was the first person to convene an independent investigation that made 29 recommendations that she started to put in place, and Secretary Kerry is completing that task. Unbelievable. But we won't hear that from our Republican friends. They want to make Benghazi into a scandal, but they are the scandal. That is the scandal: playing politics with a tragedy. That is the scandal.

The Senate Intelligence Committee produced a bipartisan report based on dozens of committee hearings, briefings, and interviews—that is in here as well—that highlighted the need to better respond to security threats against our diplomatic posts and personnel around the world.

Instead of going over all of these reports—I showed my colleagues how many there are, and this chart demonstrates that as well in a very clear way how many investigations that have been conducted—instead of focusing on protecting Americans serving abroad by carrying out the recommendations of these reports, my colleagues are obsessing over talking points prepared for a Sunday TV show.

There is nothing in the thousands of documents released that even remotely suggests an attempt to cover up what happened in Benghazi. As I said, the President said they were acts of terror. Hillary Clinton launched the investigation. The investigation made 29 recommendations.

This new select committee request is a sham. It is a kangaroo court. It is a waste of taxpayer dollars. If Senate Republicans really wanted to help protect the men and women who bravely serve our country overseas, they would stop objecting to our request to take up our bipartisan embassy security bill.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee passed S. 1386. It is named after Chris Stevens, Sean Smith, Tyrone Woods, and Glen Doherty. It is called the Chris Stevens, Sean Smith, Tyrone Woods, and Glen Doherty Embassy Security Threat Mitigation and Personnel Protection Act.

It was passed and reported in December of last year. It was authored by Senators MENENDEZ and CORKER. I thank them for that. This bill will authorize funding for key measures recommended by the Accountability Review Board, including security upgrades at our embassies, consulates, and other diplomatic posts, especially high-risk posts. It also authorizes new funding for security training, including language training for high-threat security environments. It would direct the Secretary of State to expand the Marine Corps security guard detachment program to help protect our diplomatic facilities and personnel.

Why do the Republicans keep objecting to this bill? You cannot, with a straight face, tell me you truly care about our foreign personnel when you stand in the way of S. 1386, a bill to provide for enhanced security, a bill that is bipartisan, a bill that came out of the committee on which I serve, Foreign Relations.

I hope other colleagues will come down and talk about this sham. We have so much to do. We need to grieve for the families, the deaths of four Americans. Their loss is deep, very deep. To turn that into some investigation, some witch hunt, is not the right thing to do for their memories. The right thing to do for their memories is to pass this embassy security bill.

I do not know how to say it, but it does cost money to make upgrades to your home, to your buildings. We are here in the Capitol, we protect and upgrade these beautiful buildings because of their history. We have to upgrade our buildings. That does not come free. It does cost money.

Yet House Republicans were bragging that they cut embassy security. So I am going to talk about this a lot because I care so deeply about making sure our personnel are safe all over the world. Until they allow this bill to go through, I truly question the deep concerns that are being expressed by my Republican friends. Oh, they need yet another committee to get to the bottom of Benghazi.

We know what happened. It was a terror attack on a facility that needed more protection. OK? How do we make sure that does not happen again? We have had more than 500 attacks—significant attacks—on our facilities since 1998, between 1998 and 2013 over 500 attacks.

Never has anyone of any party tried to play politics with it. The reason I am so, shall we say, upset with this is because it is the wrong way to move forward. People look at us and they wonder if we can get anything done. I am so proud. I have a very important water resources bill coming up. We worked so well together across the aisle. We did a highway bill. We worked so well across the aisle. Why don't we do what we did when Tip O'Neill was

Speaker and work well across the aisle on foreign policy? When I was coming up, foreign policy basically stopped at the water's edge. We respected the President, whoever it may be, Republican or Democrat.

If we had a critique, we expressed it, but we did it in a way that was, if I can just say, less partisan. I will leave you with the image of this chart. This chart says it all. We have investigated this. We have looked at it. We have conducted hearings and briefings and interviews and issued subpoenas and reviewed documents and issued reports.

We do not need to spend money on another committee because someone is afraid of Hillary Clinton's candidacy. Just deal with it. Do not try to revise history. She was the first person to convene an independent investigation to begin to put the pieces into play that would in fact make sure this did not happen again.

Don't say you care about embassy security when you stand and oppose a bipartisan bill that would make sure we make the requisite improvements to our facilities? I hope HARRY REID, our leader, will not say yes to a committee that is nothing but a political witch hunt. I will continue to come down to the floor to discuss this issue, to debate this issue if it is necessary to do so.

I yield the floor and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE ECONOMY

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, there were two polls that were released this week, one from Gallup and one from Politico. Both polls asked Americans what concerns them the most. Both polls got the same answer: the economy, jobs, and health care.

That response is not too surprising. Unemployment is high. In fact, there are 3½ million Americans who have been unemployed for 6 months or longer. Last month more than 800,000 Americans gave up hope of finding work and dropped out of the labor force entirely. The economy barely grew at all last quarter—one-tenth of 1 percent.

Household income is down by $3,500 since the President took office. Some 6.7 million Americans have fallen into poverty since 2008. Meanwhile, the price of everything from gas to college to health care keeps going up. It is no wonder Americans list jobs and the economy as two of the issues that concern them the most.

It is not surprising that the other top concern of Americans is health care, because over the past 4 years the President and his team have taken an imperfect health care system and made it much worse. Thanks to ObamaCare, millions of Americans have lost their health care plans, plans which in many cases they liked and wanted to keep.

Many of the 8 million exchange signups the President likes to brag about were actually people who were forced into the exchanges after their health care plans were canceled. In fact, according to a recent McKinsey survey, only one-quarter of the people who signed up on the exchanges were previously uninsured. In addition to losing their plans, millions of Americans have also seen their costs increase.

Family health insurance premiums, which the President claimed would fall by $2,500 under his health care law, have actually risen by $3,671, and they are still going up, no end in sight. I would like to read just a few of the headlines from last week. This is from the Fiscal Times. It says, ''Big Increases in ObamaCare Premiums and Deductibles Coming in November;'' from Forbes, ''First ObamaCare Premium Notices for 2015 Show Double Digit Increases;'' from the Los Angeles Times, ''Employer health costs to rise nearly 9% this year, survey finds;'' from Investors Business Daily, ''ObamaCare Deductibles to Rise to $6,600 by 2015;'' from the Associated Press, ''Cost-Control Plan for Health Care Could Cost You.''

There are more, but we get the idea. Prices are not on their way down; they are in fact on their way up. Then of course there is the President's ''if you like your doctor, you'll be able to keep your doctor'' promise. As too many Americans have found out, that was another promise destined to be broken. Over the past 4 years, Americans have not only discovered that in many cases they will no longer be able to see the doctors they have been seeing for years, they have also discovered their choice of a replacement is limited.

The New York Times reported last week:

> In the midst of all of the turmoil in health care these days, one thing is becoming clear. No matter what kind of health plan consumers choose, they will find fewer doctors and hospitals in their network or pay much more for the privilege of going to any provider they want.

That is from the New York Times. One quote in that article struck me particularly. It was something Marcus Merz, the CEO of Minnesota insurer PreferredOne, told the Times. This is what he said:

> We have to break people away from the choice habit that everyone has. . . . We're all trying to break away from this fixation on open access and broad networks.

Let me repeat that to get the full context of what he is saying. We have to break people away from the choice habit that everyone has. Is this what we wanted out of health care reform? Was that not one of the good things about our health care system, the fact that people are able to, by and large, go to the doctor they chose; that people could look around for the best doctor in a particular field or find a doctor who they felt comfortable with?

Do we really want a health care future where Americans don't have a choice about the doctor they see?

Limited choice doesn't just mean that Americans might not be able to find a doctor they like. It also means that Americans may not be able to go to a doctor they need.

A Daily Caller article from last week noted:

> Cancer centers, with their top-of-the-line physicians and expensive procedures, have been a primary casualty of narrow networks. According to an Associated Press analysis, just four of the top 19 comprehensive cancer centers are covered by all Obamacare exchange plans in their states.

Four of the top 19 cancer centers in the country—that is not what you want from of a health insurance plan if you have cancer.

Given the President's broken promises and the havoc that ObamaCare is wreaking on our health care system, it is no surprise that 83 percent of those Politico surveyed want to modify or repeal the law entirely or that health care was the most frequently cited reason for a negative experience with the government over the past year or that nearly 90 percent of respondents say that ObamaCare will be important in determining how they vote this fall.

There is a lot more that could be said about ObamaCare, such as the damage it is doing to our economy.

VETERANS AFFAIRS

I want to move on to talk about another, very serious instance of government mismanagement—what is going on in the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Almost every day a new report surfaces of mistreatment or mismanagement at VA facilities across the country. At least 40 veterans have reportedly died because of delayed or inadequate care.

It is now clear that this is not an isolated problem at a few select locations but a system-wide crisis, and it is a national embarrassment.

Our contract with our servicemen and women is a sacred trust. They pledge their lives in the service of our country and take upon themselves the burden of defending liberty for the rest of us. In return, we promised them benefits, including health care and a college education.

Our men and women in uniform uphold their end of the contract, sometimes at the cost of their own lives. For us to fail to uphold ours is a disgrace and a betrayal of their sacrifice.

Every resource of this administration should be focused on discovering the full scope of this problem and immediately starting to fix it. Yet this administration has shown a startling lack of concern about the widespread mistreatment of veterans in our country.

When it became clear that his health care Web site was a disaster, the President employed an ''all hands on deck''

approach to fixing the problem, spending hundreds of millions of dollars in the process.

In response to the VA disaster, on the other hand, the President has dispatched just a single staffer to oversee the investigation. This is not acceptable. As Commander in Chief our Armed Forces, the President should be leading the charge to fix this problem, but he hasn't even spoken publicly about it for weeks.

Regardless of the President's inaction, Congress must take immediate step to address this crisis. This week the House of Representatives is taking up a version of Senator RUBIO's bill, the Department of Veterans Affairs Management Accountability Act, which would allow the VA Secretary to fire or demote senior executives in the department when warranted.

Private organizations can fire employees who fail to fulfill their responsibilities. We ought to be able to fire officials who fail in their obligation to our veterans.

Yet all we have seen from the VA is the resignation of the Under Secretary for Health, Dr. Petzel, who was already planning to retire—hardly the accountability our veterans deserve.

I have introduced a bill to require the VA inspector general to conduct a national investigation into the wait times veterans face. It is essential that we get an idea of the full scope of this problem so we can ensure that it gets fully fixed.

Under my bill the inspector general will have 6 months to investigate and submit a report to Congress. In the meantime, the VA would be forbidden from closing any of its medical facilities.

No facility—not the Hot Springs facility in my State of South Dakota or any other—should be closed unless we make very sure that veterans' care is not going to be affected.

There are other bills this body should be considering as well, including Senator HELLER's bipartisan legislation, to reduce the backlog of veterans' disability claims, and I hope the Senate will take them up quickly.

This crisis can't wait. There is every likelihood that right now—right now—veterans around our country are still failing to receive the care they need. I hope the President of the United States will come to his senses and treat this situation with the seriousness it deserves.

If he won't act, Congress must. It is the very least that we owe our veterans.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. (Ms. HEITKAMP). The Senator from Georgia.

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT

Mr. ISAKSON. Madam President, this year Congress has not particularly been noted for much of an accomplishment of anything. We have been in closure atrophy and we have been in political atrophy, but we are about to change that for a day.

I want to pause for a moment and acknowledge the hard work of a number of Members in the House and the Senate on what is known as the Water Resources Development Act, which soon will be on the floor of the Senate, and I understand will be on the floor of the House today for its ratification.

The Water Resources Development Act is the authority of the U.S. Government to move forward on infrastructure across the country.

I congratulate Chairman SHUSTER in the House and Chairman BOXER in the Senate for their hard work on the conference committee.

Ranking Member VITTER has been an untold hero for us and working hard for the Senate.

I give thanks to Sylvia Burwell of the OMB. She has been a lifesaver for us on the Port of Savannah. I appreciate her cooperation and her help.

I thank Vice President BIDEN. We did a tour of ports on the east coast of the United States to focus on the importance of improving our infrastructure.

In this WRDA bill are improvements across the country, but the one I want to talk about for a second is an example of why infrastructure is so important, and that is expansion of the Savannah Harbor and the deepening project in the Savannah at the Port of Savannah. That is a project that was authorized 16 years ago—the year I was elected to the House of Representatives. It was authorized to be built, but it hasn't been expanded for 16 years or authorized for 16 years because of environmental concerns, atmospheric concerns, sometimes funding concerns, and sometimes political apathy concerns. But finally everyone has their act together. NOAA has endorsed it, Fish and Wildlife has endorsed it, the EPA has endorsed it, and the Corps of Engineers has endorsed it.

Thanks to this Water Resources Development Act authorization, a $706 million project in my State for the southeastern United States will become a reality over the next 5 years.

Why is it important? It is important for this reason. As we sit and talk today, the nation of Panama is widening and deepening the Panama Canal. Within a few months, they are going to be taking through the Panamax ships of the 21st century, ships that can carry not 9,000, not 11,000 but 14,000 containers.

Ports along the east coast of the United States, such as the Port of Savannah, are not able to take that deep of a ship. They will have to wait until high tide to bring it in and then have to wait a day for high tide to come back to take the ship out. That costs money, and it causes people to divert to other ports, to other countries, and it hurts our economy.

Over the next 5 years as we deepen the Savannah River and Savannah Harbor, and as we improve that port, we are improving the opportunity for the entire southeastern United States to grow, prosper, and be competitive in the 21st century. The Port of Savannah directly contributes to 297,000 jobs in our State. It contributes to 49 of the 50 States on the continental United States. It provides jobs, economic vitality, tax revenues, and prosperity for America. Its time has come.

I am so delighted the Water Resources Development Act is done. I am so delighted that Chairman BOXER, Ranking Member VITTER, and Chairman SHUSTER have put their teams together, dotted the last ''i'' and crossed the last ''t.''

I encourage everybody in the Senate to ratify prosperity, employment, and economic development for America. When the bill comes before the Senate, ratify the Water Resources Development Act and that final conference committee report.

I yield back the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Mr. REED. I rise to discuss again the urgent need to restore emergency unemployment insurance.

Like many Americans, I am hopeful about our future but concerned about how the great recession has impacted our fellow Americans, particularly those who have been hit the hardest—the long-term unemployed. These are good people from all walks of life, from all 50 States. They are people who work in a variety of fields, from high tech to manufacturing, from cubicles and offices to plants and factory floors.

Many of them are older and find themselves out of work for the first time in decades. All of them, all 2.78 million of them, lost out on December 28 of last year. While they have been looking for jobs, Congress has failed to do its job and restore unemployment insurance.

Previously, Congress had never let emergency benefits expire when the long-term unemployment rate was so high. Today's long-term unemployment rate is 2.2 percent, and it is still well over the highest rate, 1.3 percent, of previous expirations.

In the past, when the rate was this high for long-term unemployment, we maintained these benefits. This is still an emergency, and we have to maintain these benefits. It still requires our attention and swift bipartisan action.

To the Senate's credit, there has been bipartisan action. Thanks to my Republican colleague from Nevada, Senator DEAN HELLER, and a coalition of 10 Senators—5 Democrats and 5 Republicans—the Senate passed a 5-month extension of these vital benefits that would provide aid to job seekers who have been searching for work for more than 26 weeks. Senators on both sides of the aisle recognize this is the right thing to do for workers and the smart thing to do for our economy.

So the Senate responded and found a path forward, and it was a difficult path. Majority leader HARRY REID dedicated a vast amount of floor time. Our bipartisan coalition reached a true compromise and stuck together on vote after vote. On April 7, 43 days ago, the full Senate approved the measure.

Unfortunately, Speaker BOEHNER and the House Republicans in charge have refused to take up our bipartisan legislation or pass their own extension of these emergency efforts. Because of their obstruction, millions of Americans are hurting.

We need to get our country back to full unemployment. That is the fundamental answer—to place people in jobs.

We have to move the country to a place where all Americans have an opportunity to earn a living and build a better life for their families.

Some may be tempted to look at the latest unemployment numbers and say: Well, see, ending job benefits is working because the numbers seem to be falling.

That notion is simply not supported by the facts. This long-term unemployment problem is still, as I mentioned, of significant proportions, and those are precisely the people who benefit from extended unemployment benefits.

A recent study by the Illinois Department of Employment Security found that four of five Illinois workers who lost long-term unemployment benefits at the end of last year were still without work 2 months later. They are still struggling in a very difficult market.

I would agree with the director of this State agency who says: ''Economic conditions should determine when this safety-net program ends, not an arbitrary date on the calendar. ''

The economic conditions for the long-term unemployed are still perilous, and it is still an emergency. The Speaker's refusal to renew emergency unemployment insurance makes it even harder for struggling Americans to feed their families, and it does nothing to improve our economic outlook.

The Senate-passed bill was fully offset and included, in fact, deficit reduction. So the idea that it was too expensive doesn't hold water.

The fact that House Republicans are now moving $300 billion worth of budget-busting tax breaks, many of which flow to corporations, but refuse to renew emergency benefits for job seekers strikes many people, including myself, as not just an unfair double standard but as out of step with what we need to do to get this economy moving forward.

Let me again remind everyone, we had a fully paid-for unemployment extension bill on a bipartisan basis that actually resulted in some deficit reduction and the House has refused to take it up. But in the meantime, they are moving $300 billion worth of tax cuts and tax breaks over several years, which flow to corporations, and all of it unpaid for.

So for the sake of job seekers in our economy, I hope House Republicans will stop obstructing emergency aid to job seekers. They need to take up the bipartisan Senate agreement to restore these benefits and work with us on strengthening our economic recovery. Just give the bill an up-or-down vote and give millions of American job seekers the chance to get back on their feet. In fact, I am confident if there were an up-or-down vote it would pass the House. It is fiscally responsible, fully paid for, it provides assistance to people and families who desperately need it, and would help the economic climate in every State in this country.

They can attach measures to the bill if they want. That is their prerogative. But let us go ahead and get a bill passed, and if we need to resolve the bill between the House and Senate, let us do so. Refusing a vote is irresponsible. The American people deserve better, and I hope they will see better in the coming days ahead.

I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that, notwithstanding the previous order, today, at 5:30 p.m., the Senate proceed to executive session to consider Calendars No. 521, 622, and 765, and the Senate proceed to vote on confirmation of the nominations in the order listed; that there be 2 minutes for debate prior to each vote, equally divided in the usual form; that any rollcall votes following the first in each series be 10 minutes in duration; further, that if confirmed, 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 to the nominations; that any statements related to the nominations be printed in the RECORD; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action; and that following disposition of these nominations the Senate proceed under the previous order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. What this means is tonight at 5:30 p.m. we could have as many as five rollcall votes. Some of these votes could be confirmed by voice, so we will wait and see about that, so there would be maybe only two rollcall votes, on confirmation of Jeffrey Costa to be a U.S. Circuit Judge for the Fifth Circuit and cloture on Stanley Fischer to be a member of the Federal Reserve Board.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that, notwithstanding rule XXII and the previous order, if cloture is invoked on Calendar No. 768, Fischer, on Wednesday, May 21, 2014, at 12:15 p.m., the Senate proceed to executive session and all postcloture time be expired and the Senate proceed to vote on confirmation of Calendar No. 768, Fischer; further, that following disposition of Calendar No. 768, the Senate be in recess until 2 p.m.; that at 2 p.m., there be 10 minutes for debate, equally divided between the two leaders or their designees prior to a vote on cloture on the nomination of Barron, Calendar No. 576; further, that if cloture is invoked, on Thursday at 2 p.m., all postcloture time be expired and the Senate proceed to vote on confirmation of the Barron nomination with all other remaining provisions of the previous order remaining in effect; finally, that following the cloture vote on the Barron nomination, the Senate proceed to consideration of Calendar Nos. 773, Cook; 774, Daly; 775, Green; and 743, Martinez; and vote on confirmation thereof in the order listed; further, that there be 2 minutes for debate prior to each vote, equally divided in the usual form; that any rollcall votes following the first in each series be 10 minutes in length; 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 to the nominations; that any statements related to the nominations be printed in the RECORD; that President Obama be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. With this agreement, on Wednesday, we expect one rollcall vote at 12:15 p.m. on confirmation of the Fischer nomination, and as many as five rollcall votes at 2:10 p.m. We hope all four votes will be by voice, but we have to wait and see.

RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands in recess until 2:15 p.m.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 12:39 p.m., recessed until 2:15 p.m. and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Ms. BALDWIN).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Republican whip.

VA HEALTH CARE

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, the steady trickle of allegations surrounding abuses of our veterans has turned from a trickle into a monsoon. It seems every day that goes by there is an additional bad news story about appointment lists that have been

cooked to look like the waiting times were not as long as they were, allegations such as those at the Veterans' Administration hospital in Phoenix, where allegedly there were secret waiting lists where 40 veterans died waiting to get health care, and the secret waiting list was being created to make the backlog appear not as serious as it was.

As we discuss and debate all the numbers on wait times and backlogs, it is important as always, whenever we are talking about statistics and numbers, to remember these are real human beings and these are our veterans with real individual stories.

They represent people such as Dale Richardson, who is a Vietnam veteran from East Texas who died of cancer after reportedly waiting 2 months to hear back from the VA about scheduling chemotherapy treatments. They represent people such as Thomas Breen, a Navy veteran who, similar to Mr. Richardson, died of cancer after a 2-month period in which he reportedly waited in vain to hear back from the VA about an appointment time. They also represent people such as Edward Laird whose story was written up in the Los Angeles Times this last weekend. Mr. Laird is a Navy veteran, age 76, who discovered a couple of unusual marks on his nose, and so he went to the doctor at the Phoenix VA hospital to get it checked out, and according to the Los Angeles Times, the doctor said he needed a biopsy, but it took almost 2 years before Mr. Laird was allowed to see a VA specialist, and when he finally did get to see the specialist, he was told that the biopsy was unnecessary and so it wasn't done.

Mr. Laird found it hard to believe, but that is what they told him. Unfortunately, by the time he got the VA hospital in Phoenix to agree to see him—the situation with his nose which he could tell as simply a layman had gotten worse—Mr. Laird was ultimately diagnosed with cancer and literally half of his nose had to be taken off because of cancer.

As Mr. Laird told the Los Angeles Times: ''I have no nose, and I have to put an ice cream stick up my nose at night so I can breathe.''

I will just mention one other story from the Phoenix system. Earlier this month a woman named Kim Sertich told the Arizona Republic that her father received such poor care at the Phoenix VA that she was forced to pay for private care until he ultimately died in 2011. In her own words, she said:

> Whenever anyone asked how my father died, I say, ''From being in the VA hospital.'' The icing on the cake is when I received a letter of condolence from the hospital, and they had the wrong name for my dad.

It is obvious from anecdote to anecdote, from the drip, drip, drip that then turns into a flood, there is something terribly wrong with the health care and the way the Veterans' Administration is administering 589,000 claims, with more than half of them backlogged, according to the standards and criteria of the Veterans' Administration.

We have known that the backlog has been a problem for years. Indeed, we have tried to come together in a bipartisan way and legislatively through the national defense authorization bill, where we added money. We have added resources to the VA system. Obviously, we have not gotten to the bottom of the problem. Part of it, I am afraid, is systemic, and some of it, sadly, is part of the bureaucratic culture at the VA, where accountability is unknown. You don't get credit for doing a good job. You don't get demerits for doing a bad job. There is no accountability, and this is what you get without accountability.

Not only is the VA system failing to provide our military heroes with reliable health care that they deserve, there are also news reports that the VA across the country has been falsifying appointment data in hopes of covering up wait times. Sadly, some of those allegations have come from my State. We have allegations of data manipulation of these appointment times in Austin, where I live, and Harlingen, in South Texas, and San Antonio and Waco.

For that matter, a former VA doctor named Richard Krugman told the Washington Examiner that up to 15,000 VA patients in South Texas were either denied colonoscopies,—of course, those are cancer screening examinations—or they were forced to endure long, pointless delays. Dr. Krugman fears that many of those patients simply died awaiting their cancer screening or awaiting treatment. If the problems at the VA are just a fraction as serious as what they appear from the news reports that we see day in and day out or the stories I recounted today, if they are a fraction as severe as what they appear to be, we have a national scandal of the highest order.

Let's be clear about what is happening. U.S. military veterans are literally dying because of bureaucratic failures and in some instances bureaucratic fraud. There is simply no excuse for what reportedly happened in Harlingen, Phoenix or in any of the cities where veterans or veterans officials have made their allegations. Yet it disturbs me that I am not sure the President is taking this with the requisite urgency. Apparently it is in the talking points to say, when somebody raises this scandal—I think Jay Carney said the President is mad as hell. That is what Eric Shinseki said when he testified before the Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee last week, but that is, frankly, not good enough. We need less rhetoric and more action.

For starters, the President has still not demanded the resignation of the person in charge of the Department of Veterans Affairs. We all admire General Shinseki for his service in the U.S. Army, but he on his watch has presided over some of the biggest scandals at the VA in history. It is painfully clear, no matter what you think about General Shinseki—and I admire him for his service in the Army, but it is painfully clear the VA needs a fresh new set of eyes, new leadership, in order to recover, reform, and regain the confidence of America's veterans.

President Obama still stands by his VA Secretary while nothing seems to be happening. Yes, we read about where there is an audit here, audit there, but we need top-to-bottom review and reform and we need to see the VA once again regain America's confidence.

It is not just me who is saying this. One of the largest veterans affairs organizations in America, the American Legion, has called on Secretary Shinseki to step down and new leadership to be appointed.

Here is just another example of the administration's unserious response to this scandal. The person who has been nominated to serve as the VA Under Secretary of Health, Dr. Murawsky, currently oversees a VA health care system in Illinois that was recently rocked by all-too-familiar allegations of secret waiting lists. I note that Dr. Murawsky spent 2 years as the direct supervisor of Sharon Helman, who worked in the Great Lakes Health Care System before becoming Director of the Phoenix system. As we all know, Ms. Helman was placed on administrative leave after the Phoenix VA was charged with creating secret waiting lists of its own.

For these reasons I asked President Obama to withdraw Dr. Murawsky's nomination. We need a clean break. We need new leadership, a fresh set of eyes, and we need a sense of urgency in what is a growing scandal. As I said a moment ago, if even a fraction of these failures and abuses were true, it would represent a national scandal of the highest order. It is not enough for the VA Secretary to say, I am ''mad as hell.'' That doesn't solve anybody's problems. That doesn't fix what is broken in the VA health care system. What America's veterans want and deserve is bold reform and new leadership. President Obama has the power to make that happen, and it is long past time for him to use it.

I yield the floor.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the time until 5:30 p.m. will be equally divided and controlled between the two leaders or their designees.

The Senator from Michigan.

THE MIDDLE CLASS

Ms. STABENOW. Madam President, I am here to talk about the future of our country and the future of our middle class, which I know the Presiding Officer cares deeply about as well.

A few years ago in Michigan something quite extraordinary happened. In 1914 a man named Henry Ford did

something that all his business friends said was crazy. He doubled the wages of his workers to $5 a day. The headlines at that time showed that those on Wall Street literally thought he was going to ruin the economy, and everyone said he was going to go under. It was the craziest thing they had ever seen.

Exactly the opposite happened. In fact, there were stories a month after he did this—by the way, tens of thousands of people showed up for these jobs. Around the plant there were newspaper interviews about how all the small businesses had seen their profits double and how they were hiring new people for the hotdog stand or the clothing entrepreneur who was selling shoes and suits, and so on. Small businesses said that it had been wonderful for them.

We all know what happened to Henry Ford. He went on to become one of the wealthiest men of his generation by doing the right thing and understanding that we all do better if everybody has a fair shot to make it and that he would do better as a business person if everybody had a shot. In fact, we are very proud, and we believe we started the middle class in Detroit, MI.

We celebrate success in this country. We also understand that we are all in this together—our family, our community, and our country. We can do great things by ourselves, but ultimately what makes us great as Americans is that we are connected and in it together. That is the idea on which America was built. Everybody contributes their fair share, and we give everybody a fair shot to work hard and get ahead in life.

Just like Henry Ford, we understand that the economy is not working—our country is not as strong as it could be—unless it is working for everyone and not just the wealthy few.

In fact, Henry Ford showed that you can become very wealthy yourself by doing the right thing. We now have choices to make. Unfortunately, today a small number of incredibly rich people are doing the opposite of what Henry Ford did. They are literally trying to buy a government that works only for them at the expense of every other American.

The Supreme Court's outrageous Citizens United decision and other decisions that have followed have paved the way for multimillionaires to spend secret money on fake front groups and hundreds of millions of dollars on television and radio ads to twist the facts or just make things up so they can impose their own extreme views on our country.

I want to speak about the two people who are at the forefront of this effort and what their views mean for the people I represent in Michigan, the people in Wisconsin, and the future of middle class families all across America. The Koch brothers, two petrochemical magnates, are reportedly now worth over $100 billion. Last month, their fortune grew by $1.3 billion in just 1 day. How many average Americans would work a lifetime—added up together across the country—to try to reach the $1.3 billion they made in a day? They have built what the Washington Post called ''a far-reaching operation of unrivaled complexity, built around a maze of groups that cloak its donors'' in secrecy. This ''maze of groups'' raised $400 million in 2012.

Just last week we found out one of the groups, Americans for Prosperity, plans to spend $125 million in secret, undisclosed money in this year's election alone—$125 million on people who support their views of America.

One expert on taxes and political groups, a professor at Notre Dame Law School, said he had never seen anything like the network of Koch groups before. He said:

> It is designed to make it opaque as to where the money is coming from and where the money is going . . . It would only be worth it if you were spending the kind of dollars the Koch brothers are, because this was not cheap.

These are front groups that pose as senior citizen groups, environmental groups, and veterans groups. I could go on and on about all of the fake groups through which they are funneling money.

The Koch brothers may be able to hide their money and hide behind shadowy groups, but they can't hide their radical views from the American people. Let me be clear. It is not only me who is saying they are being radical. Charles Koch described his own views as ''radical.''

Senator SANDERS recently spoke on the Senate floor about some of the Koch brothers' extreme anti-middle-class views. I want to thank him for shedding light on some ideas that I know the vast majority of Americans disagree with and many of us find frightening, frankly, for the future of our country.

We don't have to guess what these views are since David Koch ran for Vice President on the Libertarian ticket in 1980 and loudly trumpeted them for all to see. What did David Koch promise to do when he ran for the second-highest office in the country? He promised to end the ''fraudulent, virtually bankrupt, and increasingly oppressive Social Security system,'' which has lifted a generation of seniors out of poverty and given them dignity as they have moved on over the years.

He promised to abolish Medicare and Medicaid. By the way, the majority of Medicaid funds is used on low-income seniors in nursing homes. He promised to get rid of the post office. He didn't suggest that it be cut it back to 5 days a week, he wanted to get rid of it. I suppose you can deliver the mail yourself or go hire somebody from someplace to somehow deal with the mail. What about trying to get your Social Security check? I guess it doesn't matter. Since he thinks you should not get Social Security or Medicare, it doesn't matter if you get that check as a senior.

He proposed to abolish the Environmental Protection Agency—the agency that makes sure we have clean air to breathe and safe water we can drink. For those of us in the Great Lakes region, we have the blessing of being able to fish and boat and have the beauty of the Great Lakes.

He promised to end all programs for children and seniors, low-income veterans, and repeal all taxation—no funding for the police department, fire department, roads, military, and veterans.

We just heard Senator CORNYN—and I agree with him—talk about our veterans and the great concern we have with what is happening to our veterans. The people supporting our colleagues on the other side of the aisle, the top two donors, said there should be no taxation and that we should get rid of the minimum wage. Remember how Henry Ford became one of the wealthiest men of his generation. He helped build the middle class by doubling their wages. By the way, if we were using Henry Ford's formula, the minimum wage would be close to $15 right now.

The Koch brothers don't want a minimum wage, Social Security or Medicare. They don't want help for anyone. They expect people to go out and earn $1.3 billion in a day and purchase whatever they need. Seniors, children, people with disabilities, including our veterans, would be left with no support, and, of course, no taxes for the Koch brothers and their big-shot friends.

This is truly a radical agenda. Here is the truly shocking part. The Koch brothers' agenda, which, again, Charles Koch himself proudly calls a ''radical'' agenda, is exactly the agenda we are seeing emerge from the Republican House of Representatives right now. Too many Members in our Senate Republican caucus want to privatize Social Security and gamble seniors' money away in the stock market. They want to eliminate Medicare as we know it. They passed the Ryan budget, which does that. They want to privatize the post office.

They passed a budget that guts efforts to help Americans in need or invest in the future of education and innovation. This is not what was said in 1980. This is what has passed and is being promoted right now, which is why they are putting so much money into the elections. Their agenda is being promoted right now, which they themselves call radical.

They refuse to join us in giving Americans a raise so that people who work 40 hours a week in a full-time job and make minimum wage—by the way, a majority of them are women who are raising children—are at least above poverty level and have a fair shot to get ahead.

We also don't have to guess how this radical, ''I've got mine and you're on your own'' Koch brothers agenda works in practice. We have seen how this plays out in Michigan.

In Gaylord, MI—beautiful northern Michigan—hundreds of workers used to work at a plant making particleboard—that is, until the Koch brothers bought their company, closed the plant, and left town. Instead of good-paying jobs that paid workers $15 to $20 an hour so they could with their family enjoy the great outdoors in Michigan and send their kids to college—jobs that gave workers a fair shot to get ahead—the Koch brothers left behind rubble and scrap metal. But that is not all the Koch brothers left behind.

Imagine you are outside with your family—or even inside your apartment or home—and suddenly you see a giant cloud of toxic black dust blowing towards you. It is piling up, and later you discover that this black dust includes a toxic metal that is believed to cause cancer. Imagine you own a restaurant and are forced to sweep up the same toxic dust from your patio, and you have to worry about what it is doing to your pregnant wife and unborn child. This is not something out of a Charles Dickens' novel or a story about the pollution in China today. This actually happened to the people in Detroit. Why? Because a company owned by the Koch brothers decided to illegally store piles of petcoke—a byproduct of refined, dirty tar sands oil—alongside the Detroit River. These piles were up to four stories high and piled up next to where people lived.

Just the other day I read a story about the exact same thing happening to people in Chicago. Another company owned by the Koch brothers is storing giant piles of petcoke in a residential area, which is something I know Senator DURBIN is very concerned about. It doesn't stop there.

Last Wednesday, Senator LEVIN, Congressman FRED UPTON from Kalamazoo, and I wrote to the Environmental Protection Agency about a toxic waste site in Kalamazoo, MI. We want to make sure it finally gets cleaned up. Guess who owns that toxic waste site and hasn't cleaned it up for years and years. That is right, the Koch brothers.

We have come together in this country and decided that it is not fair for the rest of us to have to breathe dirty air and drink dirty water so a multibillionaire can have an even bigger profit. The Koch brothers, however, whose companies have been fined numerous times, apparently think it is just fine to pollute our air and our water and then say to every American: You are on your own; you clean it up.

The New York Times reported this weekend that David Koch even ran ads calling for the complete deregulation of the energy industry. Can we believe it. A billionaire oilman who thinks there should be no rules for Big Oil at the expense of the public.

So whether it is clean air and clean water rules, whether it is Medicare, whether it is Social Security, funding for seniors in nursing homes through Medicaid, other vital services that keep the promise of the American dream within reach for every American, the Koch brothers want to get rid of those things in order to help themselves and their powerful friends. They want to rig the game in their favor. They are trying very hard to do that, with hundreds of millions of dollars of secret money and phony groups. They are willing to use their billions to create a government that works for them—just them and their friends. Heads they win; tails the rest of America loses.

That is not what this country is about. We need to stop this assault on our democracy and our middle class by passing a constitutional amendment to get this secret money out of our elections. That is why I am so proud to join in supporting and cosponsoring an amendment sponsored by Senator TOM UDALL that so many of our caucus are supporting because we need to make it clear that this is not acceptable in a democracy. In the meantime, though, we need to make sure the American people understand the real agenda behind the front groups and the secret money. That is why I am here today. That is why our majority leader and others speak out. It is because it matters. It is the money promoting the agenda, the money promoting actions such as closing plants and petcoke going into the rivers in our neighborhoods.

It is an agenda that is not the agenda of the American people. In America, everyone deserves a fair shot to work hard and get ahead—everybody. It is not about rigging the game for a few. People shouldn't be able to buy all the rules of the game by putting secret money and front groups out there and saying things that aren't true and getting people in there whom they know will just work for their own radical agenda. That is not what America is about. We have too many people barely holding on to the middle class, struggling to get into the middle class, and all they want is a fair shot to make it. That is what we are about. That is what we are fighting for every single day.

I see my colleague on the floor who is offering a constitutional amendment that would address this issue of getting the light of day on the money in politics in our great country. I wish to again, in his presence, commend Senator UDALL for doing that, and I urge my colleagues to come together. What is happening right now with the money is the worst of America, not the best of America. We can do better than that. People expect us to do better than that. I am going to continue with my colleagues in the Democratic caucus to fight to make sure that happens.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The deputy whip.

STUDENT LOAN DEBT

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I thank my colleague from Michigan for her statement because it raises a theme which we really need to focus on in the Senate.

I went back to Illinois this last weekend, traveling around, as I have over the last several months. After a person has been in this world of politics for a while, it doesn't take long to sit down with most gatherings and crowds and kind of test out ideas. People either fold their arms and look at the ceiling and pray you stop talking or they start getting on the edge of their chair and listening. What I have found over the last several weeks is that everywhere I go, everywhere in the State—downstate small towns, medium-sized cities, and the city of Chicago—there is one issue that has everybody sitting up and listening. The issue is student loans.

We wonder why that issue would have so many people interested. It is because 34 million Americans are paying back student loans now. In the State of Illinois, there are 1.7 million people paying back student loans—1.7 million. Fifteen percent of our population is paying back student loans. There is more student loan debt in America today than credit card debt.

Some of the loans these students are taking out to go to school are outrageous. There is no other way to describe it. These young people, 19 or 20 years old, are sitting there at the desk at the college as someone is shoving a piece of paper toward them for them to sign saying: Well, if you sign up here for your loans, you can start classes on Monday. That young man or woman, who has been told since they were just a little kid to go to college, go to college, go to college, signs on and heads to class. At the end of the day those students end up $20,000 in debt, $30,000 in debt, and more—dramatically more. Many of them don't have a clue about the indebtedness they are getting into to go to school. Some of them don't know they are being lured into these for-profit colleges and universities. Sadly, too many of them are worthless. Students are signing up for these for-profit colleges and universities thinking they are real schools, thinking it is just like the University of Wisconsin, just like the University of Illinois. No, it isn't. It is a business, and it is a business that makes its money off of kiting the cost of tuition for students and, if they can stick around to finish, handing them a worthless diploma. How does a student know this? Well, the honest answer is they don't until it is too late.

Hannah Moore has been at my press conferences twice. She went to one of these awful for-profit schools and ended up with $120,000 in debt for a bachelor's degree and a worthless diploma. She couldn't get a job. Her debt is now closer to $150,000. She can't pay it. Here she is barely 30 years old with over $100,000 in debt for a worthless diploma. That is the extreme, but for 10 percent of the students graduating from high school in America today,

those are the schools they go to—for-profit colleges and universities.

Which are the biggies? The University of Phoenix, No. 1; DeVry University from Illinois, No. 2; and Kaplan University, which used to own the Washington Post. These are the big ones.

Remember three numbers when you think about the for-profit colleges and universities: 10 percent of high school students go to these schools. These schools get 20 percent of the Federal aid to education because their tuition is so outrageously high—20 percent—over $30 billion a year going to this industry. And here is the kicker: 46 percent of all student loan defaults are students at for-profit colleges and universities. What does that tell us? They charge too much, the educations are not worth it, and the students can't get a job.

That is the most extreme example, but let's talk about the rest of the world: 97 percent of students going to other colleges and universities. They are running up debt at record numbers, at a record pace. Unfortunately, many of those student loan debts lure in their parents and sometimes grandparents to help them along, and the student debt grows and grows. Sadly, if they make the big mistake of going not to a for-profit school but one of the regular schools and sign up for private loans, they are in for a beating, and they don't know it. They are young students. How could they possibly know what they are signing up for—a school that would lure them into a private loan to go to college and then subject them to the harshest, toughest, meanest, most unrelenting collection agency you have ever seen coming after these students on their student loans. That is the world we live in, and that is a world that needs to change.

When I go home and talk to people about it, they are either directly personally affected by it, their family is affected by student debt, or they worry that their sons and daughters who may want to have a chance at higher education will get sucked into this same scam. Well, help can be on the way.

I have joined with two of my colleagues, JACK REED of Rhode Island and ELIZABETH WARREN of Massachusetts. We have a package of three bills that would give students from middle-income families, working families across America, a fair shot at an affordable higher education. My bill, the student borrower bill of rights, says the school has an obligation to tell students to stick with the government loan because it is a lower interest rate and not lure students into a private loan. JACK REED has a bill which stipulates that if schools keep sinking students deeper in debt and they can't get out of it, eventually the school has to accept financial responsibility. That will get their attention. But the big bill of the three comes from ELIZABETH WARREN—and we are joining her—to refinance college debt at lower interest rates, bring them down from 7, 8, 9, 10 percent to 3.8 percent. Does it make a difference? Anybody who has ever had a home mortgage will say it does. Lowering that interest rate to 3.8 percent will finally allow some of these families and students to start paying off the principal on the student loan and put it behind them. Consolidate the loans at lower interest rates is what our bill says.

Oh, Senator, great idea. Who is going to pay for this?

I will tell my colleagues exactly how we pay for it—exactly. Does the name Warren Buffett ring a bell? He is one of the richest men in America. He has done very well for himself, the ''Seer of Omaha,'' Berkshire Hathaway. He came to Congress a few years ago and said: Something is wrong with the Tax Code.

Do we know what is wrong with it? Warren Buffett is paying a lower income tax rate than his secretary.

Why, he said, is my secretary, who makes dramatically less money than I do, paying a higher income tax rate than I am?

The reason is pretty clear: Most of his income comes from capital gains, and that is lower than the regular income tax rate.

So Warren Buffett said: We ought to have a rule that says if you are a millionaire in America, you are going to pay at least as much as the people who work for you pay in taxes—the Buffett rule. The Buffett rule generates enough money in the Tax Code by imposing that tax burden on millionaires to refinance college loans across America. Is it worth it? You bet it is, and I will tell my colleagues why. I don't begrudge millionaires their wealth if they have come by it legally, and I believe Mr. Buffett has. But they have an obligation to this great country that set the stage for their success, and that obligation is to be a good citizen, pay their taxes. That is what Mr. Buffett has suggested. He is willing to accept that responsibility.

And if we can refinance student loans, it doesn't just bring relief to these families, it does something else. Hannah Moore is living in her parents' basement with $148,000 in student loan debt and she is barely 30 years old. The thought of borrowing more money to go to a real college is out of the question. The thought of living in her own apartment is out of the question. The thought of buying a car? No way. For some young couples even having children is out of the question because of student debt. Do we see that when we bring this debt under control, we unleash a positive growing force in our economy where these young people can get back and participate—buy homes, buy cars, become full-fledged members of the economy again. So it not only brings relief to families and gives them a fair shot at a college education they can afford, it also can help our economy overall.

We don't have a single cosponsor from the other side of the aisle yet on this—not one. They are scared of the Buffett rule. The idea that millionaires might have to pay higher taxes scares them away. If they have a different pay-for, come on down. Let's hear the ideas. Let's actually have a dialogue on the Senate floor. How about that. That would be historic. And we could talk about solving a problem in America such as this runaway college debt and these awful for-profit colleges and universities.

We need to work together. What we have before us is the tax extender bill and a bill which involves a lot of different sections of the Tax Code. This bill is not paid for—by and large not paid for. Some of us believe that unemployment compensation, which was cut off for millions of Americans over the last several months, should be there to help them get back on their feet. When we suggest it to our Republican friends, they say: No, no, you have to either raise taxes, which we will oppose, or cut spending to pay for unemployment.

But when it comes to tax cuts for businesses, good or bad, they look the other way. They do not think that has to be paid for. I think helping unemployed Americans get back on their feet, find a job, take care of their families, is central to putting this economy on a glidepath to the future.

I hope as we measure the issues we can debate here on the floor of the Senate, we will start with those issues that interest the people we represent and that affect their lives and give working families a fighting chance.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MANCHIN). The Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Madam President, I applaud Senator DURBIN for his comments on the fair-shot agenda and on an affordable college education for all of our kids. It is something parents and families and people in New Mexico talk to me about all the time. I want to join the Senator in his comments and say, let's get this done. Let's see if we can get Republicans to work with us in a bipartisan way. I applaud the Senator's speech.

VA HEALTH CARE

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Next Monday is Memorial Day, a day when we remember the men and women who gave their lives defending our freedoms, a day to remember our solemn obligation to veterans. I rise today to speak about that obligation and about very troubling allegations that should outrage all of us, of sick veterans desperate for care, of secret scheduling lists, of mismanagement at Veterans Affairs medical centers, and of cover-ups and misuse of taxpayer funds.

If true, this is a great disservice to our veterans. This is not quality care, it is betrayal. It is unconscionable, whether it is only one facility, such as the facility in Phoenix, or more, or in

New Mexico and other facilities. For many people this story began in Phoenix, AZ, but I do not think it ends there.

I asked Secretary Shinseki on May 8 to extend the investigation to cover the entire regional network, which includes Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas. The next day Secretary Shinseki announced an audit of the VA nationwide. Today, the VA appropriations subcommittee marked up an important bill to fund the Department of Veterans Affairs and to address these allegations. I am thankful to Chairman JOHNSON and Ranking Member KIRK for including a key provision I requested to provide funding to expand the VA inspector general's investigation, and calling out New Mexico as one of the States that urgently needs the attention of the inspector general.

These secret waiting lists, according to whistleblowers, were efforts in deception and fraud, hiding management failures. They kept appointment requests out of the VA computer system in order to cover up a waiting list to see a doctor, preventing veterans from receiving necessary care.

At worst, this deception not only kept veterans waiting but may have contributed to the death of some who were very sick. There are also reports that allege these efforts to manipulate the schedule were taken to make managers look better to receive bonuses, bonuses that were supposed to have been awarded for meeting high-quality care standards, not for failing them.

If true, this is tragic and possibly a serious crime. Thankfully, the appropriations subcommittee has taken action to freeze this bonus system while the investigation continues. I hope the full Senate will move quickly to do the same, to eliminate bad incentives which hurt our veterans.

If managers hide the extent of the wait times at the VA, then Congress does not have the right information to allocate resources to address need. Lives are at stake. We are talking here about veterans' lives. VA Assistant Inspector General John Daigh testified before the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs regarding a facility in South Carolina. He said, ''Over 50 veterans had a delayed diagnosis of colon cancer, some of whom died from colon cancer.''

GAO's Director of Health Care Debra Draper also testified about ongoing and past issues with the VA causing veterans to receive delayed care and delayed appointments. The GAO cited these shortcomings in a 2013 report and also made multiple recommendations to the VA on how to address them.

Ms. Draper noted that the VA has not yet enacted their recommendations and that the VA still has work to do to fix problems spelled out in the GAO report. The GAO concluded that:

> Ultimately, VHA's ability to ensure and accurately monitor access to timely medical appointments is critical to ensure quality health care to veterans, who may have medical conditions that worsen if access is delayed.

The GAO report speaks to a bigger picture, one we should not lose sight of, and that is the ongoing problem with scheduling gimmicks, with ways to game the system, first identified by the VA itself in an April 2010 memo. These practices have led to delayed appointments and care. This is not an allegation, this is a fact.

Congress and the VA need to continue to work together for transparency, for accountability, and for real solutions. The allegations being investigated are very disturbing. This is not just a failure to provide timely care—that is bad enough—but also an intentional effort to cover up that failure by creating separate scheduling lists and gimmicks and harming veterans as a result.

These allegations are serious and we take them very seriously for every veteran in this country. For every man and woman who puts their life on the line to defend this country, a full inspector general investigation is essential. In some cases a criminal investigation may also be needed. We need to find out what is truly happening at our veterans' medical centers. This investigation should be thorough. It should be exhaustive. It should uncover the truth and it should hold those responsible accountable.

I also want to commend those who brought these concerns to the public and send a clear message to them: Congress will not tolerate interference or harassment with public servants who simply are trying to get out the truth, trying to do their job, and doing the very best to serve our veterans. The Whistleblower Protection Act is very clear: If you retaliate against an employee who is trying to expose the truth, then you are in the wrong.

Congress and the President should speak with one voice: We will not tolerate actions to retaliate against VA employees or contractors who shine the light on the truth.

Similarly, no one in the VA should be destroying or hiding any evidence of these practices. Destruction of a Federal record can be a crime.

VA managers should come clean, not cover up. I urge any New Mexico VA patient, family member, current or former VA employee, to report serious management problems to the VA inspector general either directly or through my office.

To those employees who continue to provide quality care to our veterans, this is not about you. Overall, the VA does provide great health care. I have heard from veterans who have testified to this fact. Many veterans would not go anywhere else. We must act quickly and decisively to restore faith in the VA and provide the care our veterans deserve.

Today, the Appropriations Committee took a step in the right direction to expand the investigation and halt the bonus program. I look forward to continuing this work with the full Senate and also with the administration. All of us who work to support our troops and our veterans have a sacred obligation to make sure they have the care they have earned. They have been there for us; we have to be there for them.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina.

BENGHAZI INVESTIGATION

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, I wish to discuss the state of play in Benghazi. Senator BOXER came on the floor this morning and talked about the investigations and all the things that have been done to find out about what happened in Benghazi.

No. 1, to those serving in Libya today, you are definitely in our thoughts and prayers. My advice to the administration is get those folks out as quickly as you can, because this thing is going downhill very quickly in Libya. So let's not have another Benghazi on our hands. I feel as though the security environment in Libya is deteriorating as I speak.

Let me, if I can, set the stage for my concern. One, I think most people on this side of the aisle, rightly or wrongly, believe that if the names were changed, this whole attitude toward finding out what happened in Benghazi would be different; if it had been the Bush administration, Condoleezza Rice, not Susan Rice, that we would be on fire as a nation to find out how the President could have 2 weeks after the attack—mentioned a video as the cause of the attack—that all the information coming from the intelligence community to the White House and others, there was never a protest. If Secretary Rice had gotten on the national news or Mr. Hadley or John Bolton, the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations had gotten on television 5 days after the attack and told the story about the level of security: We believe it was a protest caused by video, not accordingly a terrorist attack—if that had all been said by the Bush people, there would have been definitely a different approach about this issue. That to me is very sad. You may not agree with that observation, but almost everybody over here I think believes that.

Mr. Zucker today—I know him from CNN; fine man—said he would not be bullied into covering the select committee. Nobody is asking any outlet to be bullied. But I have some questions I want CNN to answer, or somebody who would answer questions that I think are very relevant.

What is the state of what? As far as the Senate goes, we have had the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence issue a report on January 15, 2014. I think they did a very good job covering their lane. They did not have jurisdiction over the State Department so their report was limited. There was a minority report inside the report by

Republicans taking some issues with some of the findings. But the bottom line was, the Senate intel committee, in a bipartisan fashion, looked at Benghazi and said it could have been prevented. So that is something to be positive about.

The Armed Services Committee has done nothing. They have not issued any reports. This is the report of the Armed Services Committee in the Senate looking at DOD's responsibility that night.

The Foreign Relations Committee—this is their report. Nothing looking at the State Department's behavior that night.

We have had hearings, but the relevant committees have not issued reports.

The Homeland Security Committee on December 30, 2012—Senators LIEBERMAN and COLLINS did a good job talking about Homeland Security's role in Benghazi, a very good report. But a lot has happened since then.

I want people in the country and the Senate to know the reason I want a select committee in the Senate. We are not the House. Two of the committees very relevant to oversight of Benghazi have not issued any reports.

The Armed Services Committee has done nothing, nor has the Foreign Relations Committee, and I think this is worthy of our time.

This is a bipartisan report issued in 2008 by the Armed Services Committee about detainee abuse. I participated in this report in the Bush administration. We had some serious system breakdowns when it came to detainees in U.S. custody.

Senator MCCAIN and I worked with Democrats to issue this report. I thought it was important to get to the bottom of system failure in the Bush administration. But I would argue that four dead Americans are worthy of a report, and we have not had one. There are a lot of things that could be done, should be done in the Senate, and have not been done.

What would I like to find out about Benghazi that we did not know? This is the Accountability Review Board, an internal investigation by the State Department. Two fine men led this investigation—appointed by Secretary Clinton. This thing has more holes in it than Swiss cheese. They missed a lot. They didn't talk to Secretary Clinton or Ambassador Rice.

In this report they talk about the reason that Ambassador Stevens was in Benghazi was that they were looking at closing the consulate in Benghazi in December. I finally got to talk to one survivor after 18 months of trying.

I found out from that survivor, the person in charge of security in Benghazi on the night of the attack, that they had renewed the lease on the consulate in July for 1 year. So that makes no sense. The report says he went there to look at closing the consulate, and they just renewed the lease in July before he went there in September. So it is not by any means an exhaustive review of Benghazi.

This is a readout on September 10, 2012, the day before the attack. This is a readout of: ''President's Meeting with Senior Administration Officials on Our Preparedness and Security Posture on the Eleventh Anniversary of September 11th.''

Apparently the President had a meeting—in the White House, I assume—with all of our national security folks talking about what we can expect on September 11 because it was the 11th anniversary of 9/11. It states:

> During the briefing today, the President and the Principals discussed specific measures we are taking in the Homeland to prevent 9/11 related attacks as well as the steps taken to protect U.S. persons and facilities abroad, as well as force protection.

I have one simple question: Did they bring up Libya? Did they talk about the security situation in Benghazi and Libya? If not, why not? Based on this statement—it is a reassuring statement to the American people that the President and his team are on top of the situation.

They were not on top of it when it came to Libya. So I want to find out if that meeting had any discussions about the deathtrap called Benghazi.

This is the security situation in Benghazi pre-9/11. On March 28 there was a request for additional security which was denied.

Our security footprint was very light. We had an agreement with a militia in Benghazi that was supposed to be our primary reaction team—a Libyan militia that proved to be less than reliable.

On April 6 an IED was thrown over the fence of the U.S. post in Benghazi. Did the President know about this? Did Secretary Clinton know about it? I assume they did, but nobody in any of these investigations ever told us that the President was aware of this.

On June 6 a large IED destroyed part of the security perimeter of the U.S. post in Benghazi, leaving a whole ''big enough for 40 men to go through.'' They commissioned a study or some kind of review. Where is it? It has been attacked in April and June. Did the President know about these attacks. They blew a hole in the wall large enough for 40 people to go through.

On June 11, 5 days later, the British Ambassador's motorcade is attacked—very close to the Benghazi facility, our facility—and U.S. personnel go help the British ambassador. After this attack, the British closed their consulate in Benghazi. Why did we leave ours open?

On July 9, there was a request from Ambassador Stevens for additional security. No response.

On July 1, Lieutenant General Neller sends an email to Under Secretary Kennedy offering additional security. Kennedy responds saying no additional DOD support is needed.

There is a 16-person Special Forces National Guard team that was ready to volunteer for an extra year to help our folks in Benghazi, and the State Department folks said: No, thanks.

On August 6, the International Committee of the Red Cross has been attacked four times. They finally close up shop and leave town on August 6. The British leave and the Red Cross leaves.

Lieutenant Colonel Wood was a National Guard soldier trying to help security doing a site security team investigation. Instead of being extended—and he volunteered to stay for 1 additional year—he was sent home in August.

On August 16—this is the most damning of all—there was a cable that was sent from Benghazi by our Ambassador telling the people in Washington that the consulate could not withstand a coordinated terrorist attack and the Al Qaeda flag is flying all over town, basically begging for additional security, letting people in Washington know: We cannot withstand a coordinated terrorist attack. Al Qaeda flags are flying all over the place.

That is the state of play. That is the background in terms of security regarding the consulate in Benghazi.

Fast forward. These are statements by the Regional Security Officer who was asking for additional security. He was so frustrated by the response he had received in Washington he said the following: ''For me the Taliban is inside the building.''

What Eric Nordstrom was talking about is that the people in Washington seemed to be completely deaf as to his needs for additional security. He thought the people in Washington were working against him, and he was very worried about what would happen if there was an attack, and he believed that one was coming.

Lieutenant Colonel Wood, a Utah National Guard Special Forces soldier who left in August, said:

> It was instantly recognizable to me as a terrorist attack. . . . Mainly because of my prior knowledge there, I almost expected the attack to come. We were the last flag flying; it was a matter of time.

This had gone up DOD channels as well as the Department of State. So that is the history of the security situation in Benghazi.

Now, to the people at CNN, to my Democratic colleagues, to anybody and everybody, please explain to me how on September 16, 5 days after the attack, Susan Rice, the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations was chosen to appear on five Sunday talk shows to talk about the attack in Benghazi on our facilities. But I can assure you, she was very worried about what was going to happen—the questions regarding Benghazi—because we had four people killed.

This is what she said about the level of security on September 16:

> Well, first of all, we had a substantial security presence with our personnel . . . with our personnel and the consulate in Benghazi.

I have a question. Who told her that. Nothing could have been further from the truth. When you look at the history of the security footprint in

Benghazi, it was begging and pleading by the people in Libya to have more help and everything was denied. It was to the point that the person in charge of security felt like the Taliban were all inside the building in Washington. Lieutenant Colonel Wood said:

> We were the last flag flying. It was a matter of time.

On August 16, before the September 11 attack, there was a cable from Ambassador Chris Stevens saying: We cannot defend this compound against a coordinated terrorist attack.

Those are the facts. This is what Susan Rice told the world:

> Well, first of all, we had a substantial security presence with our personnel . . . with our personnel and the consulate in Benghazi.

I have a simple question. Who told her that, who briefed her about security in Benghazi, because the person who told her that needs to be fired because they are completely incompetent or they lied to her.

If she made this up, she needs to resign because nothing could have been further from the truth. If she just made this up to make the administration look good in light of all of the other evidence about security, then she is not an honest person when it comes to conveying national security incidents.

So, please, after all of these investigations, after all of these hearings, can somebody tell me from where Susan Rice got this information? How could she conclude, based on what we know now, that we had a substantial security presence with our personnel in the consulate in Benghazi. She went on to say: ''Well, we obviously did have a strong security presence.''

She said this on ABC and this on Fox. If you listened to her on September 16, you would believe we were well prepared for this attack and we had secured the consulate in a reasonable fashion.

If anybody had looked at the actual record—the information available to our own government in our own files—you could not have said that honestly. I am sure this was a good thing to say 6 weeks before an election. The problem is it is not remotely connected to the truth.

To this day, nobody can answer my question. Where did she receive information about the security level in Benghazi? She has never been interviewed by anybody 20 months later.

Why was she chosen? If John Bolton had taken Condoleezza Rice's place to talk about a consulate—not under his control but under her control—people would want to know where the Secretary of State was. Ambassador Rice was the U.N. Ambassador—U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations. She had no responsibility for consulate security.

The person responsible for consulate security and our footprint in Libya was Secretary Clinton. I have always wondered why they chose her. To this day, no one has answered that, but Susan Rice said on 12/13/2012:

> Secretary Clinton had originally been asked by most of the networks to go on. . . . She had had an incredibly grueling week dealing with the protests around the Middle East and North Africa. I was asked. I was willing to do so. It wasn't what I had planned for that weekend originally, but I don't regret doing that.

And she further said she had no regrets about what she told the American people.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Fifteen minutes have expired.

Mr. GRAHAM. I ask for 5 minutes more if I could.

Mr. SANDERS. Reserving the right to object, how much longer——

Mr. GRAHAM. Am I into the Senator's time? If the Senator is next, may I have 1 minute?

To be continued—I can't do this justice in 15 minutes, but this is what I am suggesting. If it is true that the Secretary of State could not go on television and talk about the consulate under her control and tell us about how four Americans died at that consulate—the first ambassador in 33 years—because she had a grueling week—if that is true—and I don't believe it is, but if it is—then we need to know because that will matter to the country as we go forth. If it is not true, why would Susan Rice say it?

To be continued—there is so much about this incident called ''Benghazi'' that we don't know and that makes no sense to me that I am not going to give up until I can tell the families what I believe to be the truth. And what I have been told is nowhere near the truth.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

NET NEUTRALITY

Mr. SANDERS. I apologize to my friend from South Carolina.

Mr. President, I want to talk about an issue that millions and millions of people all over this country are increasingly concerned about; that is, last week the FCC, the Federal Communications Commission, released a proposal in response to a recent Federal court decision that struck down the Commission's 2010 Open Internet Order. The proposal would, for the very first time, allow Internet service providers to be able to pay for priority treatment.

What this means, in point of fact, is the end of net neutrality and the end of the Internet as we know it. What net neutrality means is that everyone in our country—and, in fact, the world—has the same access to the same information. Whether you are a mom-and-pop store in Hardwick, VT, or whether you are Walmart, the largest private corporation in America, you should have the same access to your customers.

Net neutrality also means that a blogger, somebody who just blogs out his or her point of view, in a small town in America should have the same access to his or her readers as the New York Times or the Washington Post.

If the FCC allows huge corporations to negotiate ''fast-lane deals,'' then the Internet will eventually be sold to the highest bidder. Companies with the money will have the access and small businesses will be treated as second- or third-class citizens. This is grotesquely unfair and this will be a disaster for our economy and for small businesses all across our country.

I want to take this opportunity to thank Commissioners Clyburn and Rosenworcel for their strong support of net neutrality. They are doing exactly what the American people want from the Commission. During last week's hearing Commissioner Rosenworcel stated:

> We cannot have a two-tiered Internet, with fast lanes that speed the traffic of the privileged and leave the rest of us lagging behind.

Commissioner Clyburn noted:

> [The] free and open exchange of ideas is critical to a democratic society.

And she is, of course, absolutely right.

I have to say—and I don't mean to be particularly partisan on this issue, but the facts are the facts—that in contrast, the Republican Commissioners, Ajit Pai and Michael O'Reilly, would like to completely deregulate the Internet. Commissioner O'Reilly said, in response to the proposal:

> As I've said before, the premise for imposing net neutrality rules is fundamentally flawed and rests on a faulty foundation of make-believe statutory authority. I have serious concerns that this ill-advised item will create damaging uncertainty and head the Commission down a slippery slope of regulation.

That is Republican Commissioner O'Reilly.

What does all of this mean in English? What it means is that when we talk about deregulating the Internet, we are talking about allowing money—big money—to talk, and allowing the big-money interests to once again get their way in Washington. That is very wrong. We cannot allow our democracy to once again be sold to the highest bidder.

I think all of us agree the Internet has been an enormous success in fostering innovation and enabling free and open speech across the country and throughout the world. We kind of take it for granted. But when the Presiding Officer and I were growing up, there was no Internet, and I think we can all acknowledge now what a huge advance it has been for business and for general communication. Unfortunately, these Republican Commissioners on the FCC want to fix a problem that does not exist. What they want is to change the fundamental architecture of the Internet to remove the neutrality that has been in place for decades—since the inception of the Internet—and to allow big corporations to control content online.

Let me say the American people—people in Vermont and across this

country—care very deeply about this issue. A little while ago, in advance of the FCC's vote, on the Internet I asked people in Vermont and throughout the country to share their views with me, to write to me and tell me what they thought about the attempt to do away with net neutrality, and I was blown away by the response we received. More than 19,000 people have submitted comments to my office so far, and what they are saying in statement after statement after statement is that the FCC has to defend net neutrality.

I think these 19,000 people represent the vast majority of the people in this country who understand how important net neutrality is, and I want to take this opportunity and a very few moments to share some of the comments I received through my Web site.

Anthony Drake of Moreno Valley, CA, said:

> Net neutrality is vital for a free and open internet, and the economic advantages that it has brought our nation and the world. Please work to reclassify ISPs as common carriers under Title II of the Communications Act.

Stamford, VT, resident Roy Gibson concurred, telling the FCC that Internet providers ''should be treated like utilities.'' I agree with Roy Gibson.

Reg Jones of Bennington, VT, said President Obama must uphold his campaign promise to enforce net neutrality. He further said:

> Net neutrality should be mandated as President Obama promised. Any attempt to allow differential speeds and access to the Internet should be squashed and those who propose it should be replaced by people who represent all of the citizens of this country. Internet access should be for the good of all, not for the select few who already have too much power and more money than they need.

William LaFrana of Versailles, KY, said:

> Everyone should have equal access to the Internet. The Internet was developed with taxpayer funding, and should not be held hostage to corporate piracy.

Patricia Moriarty from Harwich Point, MA, wrote:

> The Internet is the only place where we truly have freedom of speech and the ability to freely exchange new ideas around the world. Leave the Internet OPEN.

President Obama himself has long been on record supporting net neutrality. In 2007, then-Presidential candidate Obama said:

> What you've been seeing is some lobbying that says that the servers and the various portals through which you're getting information over the Internet should be able to be gatekeepers and to charge differential rates to different Web sites . . . so you can get much better quality from the Fox News site and you'd be getting rotten service from the mom and pop sites. . . . And that I think destroys one of the best things about the Internet—which is that there is this incredible equality there.

That is what Barack Obama said when he was campaigning for the Presidency. Barack Obama was right when he said that, and I would very strongly urge the President to stand for what he said when he was campaigning for President and defend net neutrality.

I understand the FCC is an independent body, but the American people have spoken with a clear and unified voice that they want to maintain net neutrality. What is so frustrating for the American people is to elect a candidate—in this case President Obama—who campaigned on an issue and now see many of the FCC members he appointed moving in a different direction. It is simply not enough for the President to sit on the sidelines on this issue. We need him to speak out for net neutrality, as he did when he campaigned for President.

Let me conclude by simply saying the Commission will soon consider whether to reclassify the Internet as a so-called common carrier. Under this distinction, the Internet would be treated like other utilities. Being classified as a common carrier will mean Internet service providers must provide the same service to everyone, without discrimination. This is the only path forward to maintain an open forum, free of discrimination.

Over the next few months the public will have an opportunity to weigh in on this proposal by the FCC. Each of us—and I hope every Member of Congress—should be concerned about this issue. I encourage you to be vocal. If people want to write to my office—sanders.senate.gov—we already have 19,000 people commenting and we welcome even more. I hope the American people rally around this issue of net neutrality and that we defeat any proposal to do away with that.

With that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida is recognized.

Mr. NELSON. I thank the Chair.

(The remarks of Mr. NELSON and Ms. COLLINS pertaining to the introduction of (S. 2361) are located in today's RECORD under ''Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.'')

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan is recognized.

Mr. LEVIN. I thank the Presiding Officer.

(The remarks of Mr. LEVIN pertaining to the introduction of S. 2360 are printed in today's RECORD under ''Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.'')

Mr. LEVIN. 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. DONNELLY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

HONORING OUR ARMED FORCES

STAFF SERGEANT JESSE WILLIAMS

Mr. DONNELLY. In recognition of Memorial Day, I would like to take a moment today to honor three Hoosier servicemembers we lost in the last year.

We remember Army SSG Jesse Williams of Elkhart, who was killed in action after his Black Hawk helicopter crashed in Zabul Province, Afghanistan, on December 17, 2013.

Staff Sergeant Williams attended Elkhart Central High School and completed basic training in 2006. He was deployed three times—once to Iraq in 2007 and twice to Afghanistan in 2010 and 2013. Staff Sergeant Williams is survived by his daughter, parents, grandparents, and siblings. His family accepted the Purple Heart on his behalf last month.

TECHNICAL SERGEANT DALE MATHEWS

We remember Air Force TSgt Dale Mathews from Rolling Prairie, IN, who died in a plane crash during a training exercise in England on January 7 of this year.

Technical Sergeant Mathews graduated from New Prairie High School in 1994. He served tours of duty in both Iraq and Afghanistan. His service in the Air Force centered on flying rescue missions and taking care of others. After serving almost 20 years, he was involved in the rescue of nearly 300 people.

Technical Sergeant Mathews is survived by his wife, his son, daughter, stepson, stepdaughter, and his parents and grandparents.

STAFF SERGEANT RANDALL LANE

We remember Army SSG Randall Lane of Indianapolis.

Staff Sergeant Lane passed away from a noncombat-related illness in Afghanistan on September 13, 2013. Staff Sergeant Lane served his country proudly in the Marines and in the Indiana Army National Guard for over 20 years. He is survived by his wife, three daughters, stepson, parents, brothers and sister, and his grandmother.

These men are all true heroes. They served their country with distinction. They made their family, friends, and all the people of Indiana and America proud. I send my continued thoughts and prayers to their families.

Like these three men, the United States has a long history of selfless warriors—men and women choosing to serve not because of the glory it brings to them but because of the freedom and safety it brings to others. When one of them makes the ultimate sacrifice by giving their life for ours, it is important that we pause and remember the true price of freedom.

I was proud to see my fellow Hoosiers come together in reflection and remembrance when we lost these three American sons, and I ask that we do the same this Memorial Day.

May God bless the United States of America.

I thank the Presiding Officer and yield the floor.

HEALTH CARE

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, this week President Obama told a group of campaign donors that people who still

talk about his health care law are ''not speaking to the real concerns that people have.'' The President still does not seem to understand that Americans do have real concerns about his health care law. They are not partisan concerns, they are practical concerns. The reason Americans are worried is because the law directly impacts their personal lives, their personal health, and their personal pocketbooks.

That is why I have come to the floor week after week to talk about some of the alarming side effects of the President's health care law, and there are many alarming side effects related to the law that people are seeing and dealing with in their everyday lives. I have talked about how this law has increased premiums, how it has cut paychecks for many families, how week after week more people are realizing that they are suffering as a result of the law. They are not helped by the law but are suffering as victims of the President's law.

Today I wish to talk about another costly side effect of the law: the massive amount of taxpayer dollars that continues to be wasted under the law. For example, KMOV, a television station in St. Louis, recently reported about a call center in Missouri that processes paper applications for insurance in the State exchanges. Remember, the applications were supposed to be handled on a Web site, so they should not need a call center handling very many paper applications, but it doesn't seem to matter.

The company got a contract for $1.2 billion. According to the report, there are 1,800 employees. What are these people doing who are taking all of this money? It turns out a lot of them are not doing very much. They are being paid with hard-earned taxpayer dollars and they are not doing very much. One employee said, ''There are some weeks that a data entry person would not process an application''—weeks, and not a single application. They are just sitting there and looking at their computers. The report says some of them are playing Pictionary or 20 Questions and collecting paychecks funded by the taxpayers. Another former employee told the Associated Press: ''It was like stealing money from people.'' It was like stealing money from people.

It is not just happening in Missouri. Another TV station, KOLR, found a call center run by the same company—this one is in Arkansas—and reported that the same thing that is happening in St. Louis, MO, is happening in Arkansas. One employee told the station that he has been there 6 months—6 months and getting paid for full-time work—and has processed a total of 40 applications.

To make matters worse, we have learned of another clear way Washington is wasting taxpayer dollars while implementing the law. Over the weekend the Washington Post reported that Federal health care subsidies may be too high or to low for 1 million people. The headline says: ''Health payouts may be wrong. Subsidies too high or [too] low for 1 million. Government flags errors but can't fix them yet.'' Incredible incompetence on the part of this administration. There is mismanagement like people have never seen before in this country.

The Post reported:

> The problem means that potentially hundreds of thousands of people are receiving bigger subsidies than they deserve.

These are the subsidies some people get to help pay for their insurance in the government exchanges. It turns out that the computer system Washington built to make sure it gave the right subsidies—well, guess what. It doesn't work.

When the healthcare.gov Web site crashed last fall, the Obama administration scrambled to patch and duct tape it back together. But according to the article, behind the scenes, important aspects of the Web site remain defective or unfinished.

The article goes on:

> The government may be paying incorrect subsidies to more than 1 million Americans in the new federal insurance marketplace and has been unable so far to fix the errors, according to internal documents and three people familiar with the situation.
>
> The problem means that potentially hundreds of thousands of people are receiving bigger subsidies than they deserve.

Apparently the government can't fix it and the Web site can't be fixed. So what do they do? These people are sending in information, and, according to this article, ''piles of unprocessed 'proof' documents are sitting in a federal contractor's Kentucky office, and the government continues to pay insurance subsidies that may be too generous . . .''

> The inability to make certain the government is paying correct subsidies is a legacy of computer troubles that crippled last fall's launch of the Obama health care law.

So again we see more waste of taxpayer dollars and more reasons for Americans to have very real concerns about the law.

Just this past week the President of the United States told donors: Oh, not speaking to the real concerns that people have.

The President of the United States is wrong. The American people have real concerns about these components of the health care law. President Obama said to the Democrats in this very body: Democrats should forcefully defend and be proud of the health care law. I want to see one of the Democrats stand and defend what I have just talked about and be proud of what I just talked about. The President says you should, so where are you right now? Not one of them is here to make that defense or to stand proud about this law.

It is hard to imagine that my colleagues can possibly be proud of a law that pays people to do nothing all day long. Can they possibly be proud of a law that awards large subsidies for people who don't qualify for them? Are the Democrats who voted for this health care law ready to forcefully defend all the taxpayer dollars that continue to be wasted every day?

There is no end in sight and there is no effort to stop this. After all, how does that provide a fair shot for everyone? Isn't that what the promises of the President are? He said: I want a fair shot for everyone. How does all of this actually help with this wasted money? How does that help anybody get better health care? Millions and millions of dollars are being wasted to pay people to sit around and play computer games. Millions more are on Web sites designed in States that have been basically called broken, dysfunctional, crippled—you name it, they are not working.

The FBI is doing an investigation about some of these reports. How does that give anybody better health care—all these wasted taxpayer dollars.

The people know what they wanted with health care reform. They wanted better access to quality, affordable care. Let's think about what people want with health care reform. They want access, they want affordable care, they want choices—which they have been denied under this President's health care law—and they want quality. That is the kind of fair shot they wanted, but it is not what they got from the President's health care law.

Republicans have offered a patient-centered approach that would solve the biggest problems families face, such as access to care, cost of care, quality of care, and choice. That means ideas such as allowing small businesses to pool together in order to buy insurance more cheaply for their employees. That gives small businesses and the employees working there a fair shot. It means letting people shop for health insurance that actually works for them and their families, not what President Obama says is best for them. If I had to say who has the best chance of knowing what is best for a family, I would say it is likely the family and not President Obama and the Democrats who passed this law. People deserve a fair shot at buying a plan that is best for them and best for their families.

These are just a couple of the solutions Republicans have offered to give Americans real health care reform and a real fair shot—health care reform that gives patients the care they need from a doctor they choose at lower costs, without the ongoing harmful, expensive side effects we are seeing every day with the President's health care law.

Thank you. I yield the floor and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE OVERREACH

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I rise to discuss a critical issue facing this body and this country. The occasion for my remarks happens to be the nomination of Sylvia Mathews Burwell to head the Department of Health and Human Services. As a senior member of the HELP Committee and the ranking member on the Finance Committee, I have taken a great deal of interest in her nomination and have participated in her confirmation hearings.

I am afraid the cordial nature of our exchanges and my recognition of Ms. Burwell's impressive qualifications has allowed some ObamaCare partisans to misconstrue my approaches as an acknowledgment that somehow the Affordable Care Act is working. Let me be absolutely clear on this point. I oppose ObamaCare, and I am going to fight as long as it takes to repeal that misguided law and replace it with a system that actually works for American families.

That is why I have collaborated with several of my colleagues to unveil the framework of the Patient CARE Act, a plan that would repeal ObamaCare and replace it with commonsense, patient-centered reforms that would reduce health care costs and increase access to affordable, high-quality care. It would save the taxpayers about $1 trillion and yet have a better health care system than we have today with Obama.

Let me also be clear on another point. No matter what the administration says, the reality is that ObamaCare is not working. The President and his allies are claiming the law is a success because the administration has mostly corrected the botched rollout of healthcare.gov and has had a certain number of individuals sign up—as if forcing people into ObamaCare, under the coercive threat of government penalty, is somehow cause for celebration. In reality, the mass cancellation of insurance coverage last fall was just the first prick of pain ObamaCare will inflict on the American people.

I could talk for hours about rising premiums, growing deficits, backdoor bailouts and of course numerous other maladies, all of which threaten the quality and the enforceability of health insurance for so many Americans already struggling through the Obama economy, but the concern that motivates me to speak today goes beyond the many failures of ObamaCare as a matter of policy. Perhaps the most troubling of all has been the unlawful manner in which this administration has gone about implementing it.

When faced with the prospect of enforcing disruptive features of his signature law, the President has chosen to ignore his fundamental obligation to enforce the law and has instead sought to rewrite various provisions of ObamaCare unilaterally.

These actions form a troubling pattern of lawlessness and executive overreach by the Obama administration, one that all citizens and all Members of this esteemed body, whether Republican or Democrat, ought to condemn and resist.

The harms I will discuss today are not just a theoretical abstraction. This administration's abuse is a very real threat to our constitutional system of government and to the liberties each of us enjoys. In recent weeks, I have come to the floor on a number of occasions to speak out about the Obama administration's lawlessness in a wide variety of contexts. I will continue to do so to defend the separation of powers, the rule of law, and the legitimate prerogatives of the legislative branch and this body in particular under the Constitution.

Even in light of these serial abuses which have only accelerated under the President's new ''pen and phone'' strategy, the implementation of ObamaCare stands out as the crown jewel of executive overreach. By my count, this administration has acted unilaterally on at least 22 separate occasions to alter the law, something it does not have the right or power to do.

Through its actions, the Obama administration, in particular the current Health and Human Services Secretary, has demonstrated cavalier disregard for the constitutional obligations of the executive branch. The President and his team have shown outright contempt for the legitimate role of Congress.

Today, I wish to highlight a few of the Obama administration's most egregious acts and explain why these actions are unlawful and pose such a serious threat to our constitutional system of government. Let me begin with something most Americans unfortunately remember all too well, President Obama's now infamous promise that if you like your plan, you can keep it.

Make no mistake, this promise was the key selling point for ObamaCare, which was approved by the Senate by a razor-thin party-line vote. Without the President's assurance that Americans could keep their current health plans if they wished, the bill simply would not have passed this Chamber.

Yet it has long been clear that the White House never intended for Americans to be able to keep their plan. I do not say that lightly. It is not some unsubstantiated partisan attack. It is a well-documented fact. From the very beginning one of the key premises underlying ObamaCare's government takeover of health care was the notion that Americans could not and should not be trusted to choose their own health insurance and that instead Washington's so-called experts could be tasked with determining the sort of coverage Americans could buy.

Indeed, that is the entire point of having the minimum coverage provision the Obama administration fought so hard to include in the bill. If Americans' existing plans do not comply with some government official's specifications, then ObamaCare forces individuals off of their insurance. To put the President's promise more honestly, if he likes your plan, you can keep it.

Several respected news outlets have responded how policy aides within the Obama White House objected to the President's obviously inaccurate claim that if you like your plan you can keep it, only to be overruled by the President's appointed political advisers. Despite knowing it was false, the administration purposely perpetrated this dishonest claim.

Tragically, millions of Americans relied on the President's promise, only to face the prospect of having their health insurance plans cancelled after his reelection. To make matters worse, the administration did not settle for the natural attrition that would eventually force Americans with the plans they like to buy an additional level of coverage, one they did not want, but one that ObamaCare forced them to purchase. No. Instead the administration rushed to publish regulations that defined exactly which existing plans could be grandfathered into the new scheme. The regulatory definition was so narrow in scope that even a minor or routine change to an existing plan could disqualify it.

As the Solicitor General recently conceded to the Supreme Court, Obama administration officials knew the number of qualifying individuals would be ''very, very low, because it is to be expected that employers and insurance companies are going to make decisions that trigger the loss of the so-called grandfather status under the governing regulations.''

Given the President's broken promise and the many cancelled plans, I joined with a number of colleagues to move quickly to use our power under the Congressional Review Act to try to overturn these regulations. Unfortunately, every single one of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle voted against providing this relief.

What followed was tragic but entirely predictable. Insurers were forced to cancel policies and millions of Americans were unable to keep the plans they liked. When ObamaCare's failed social engineering became a reality in the wake of millions of cancellation notices that went out last fall, even staunch supporters felt the intensity of the inevitable public outrage. Many in this body were eager to support legislation that offered relief to constituents suffering from this latest dose of the ObamaCare plan.

The House of Representatives passed legislation with the bipartisan support of more than three dozen Democrats that would have allowed insurers to continue to offer the plans that millions of Americans had chosen to purchase. Yet once the chorus of public outrage got so loud that even President Obama could no longer ignore

ObamaCare's destructive effects, what did he do? Did he try to work with a bipartisan majority in Congress to provide relief to the hard-working Americans injured by ObamaCare's forced cancellations, did he move to rescind the administration's aggressive regulations, or did he bite the bullet and enforce the law as written, demonstrating that he was willing to endure the unpopularity in order to live up to his obligations under the Constitution?

Unfortunately, President Obama chose none of these legitimate approaches. Instead, his Department of Health and Human Services simply acted unilaterally to cancel and then rewrite the minimum coverage requirements in the statute. After doing so, HHS simply cited the vague notion of transitional relief as the only possible suggestion of where the administration could find executive authority to refuse to enforce clear statutory law.

In reality, this action represents a shocking and radical abuse of power by this administration. Let me offer some background to contextualize how extreme the Obama administration's claimed authority is in this instance. In the enforcement of this Nation's tax laws, the IRS has for some time claimed the authority to adjust how a new tax is phased into operation, providing a slight delay in enforcement to ease the administrative burden imposed by the new tax.

The IRS has engaged in this practice to adjusting enforcement timing with some regularity through the use of this asserted authority, which tends to be narrow, for example, by delaying the retroactive enforcement of an aviation fuel excise tax by just 16 days. The Obama administration's attempts to fix the failed bailout from the ''if you like your plan you can keep it'' lie does not even involve tax law, nor does it involve the IRS's past practice or its claimed legal authority.

The Department of Health and Human Services simply invoked the claimed powers of the IRS in a wholly distinct context, a context in which it could not point to statutory authority or a similar history of past practice. In the absence of clear authority to alter or cancel enforcement, the President remains constitutionally obligated to take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

In this case, the Obama administration does not have a leg to stand on. The sort of transitional relief here is nothing like a minor 16-day delay. The failure to enforce the minimum coverage provisions will now drag on for 3 full years past the required statutory deadline. The administration's fix is different in kind from prior examples of transitional relief, because in this case the government did not actually face enforcement difficulties. Insurance companies had already complied with the statute by canceling millions of plans, as the law required them to do.

In fact, precisely the opposite was true. What finally motivated the administration to act was, instead, the public backlash generated from proper compliance with the law.

No matter how much the Obama administration may want to mitigate the disastrous effects of its own signature law, neither HHS nor any other part of the executive branch has legitimate authority, in the form of prosecutorial discretion or otherwise, to ignore or rewrite a Federal statute.

In the words of the Justice Department's longstanding position: The President may not ''refuse to enforce a statute he opposes for policy reasons.'' But that is precisely what the Obama administration has done in this case. The whole idea of administrative transitional relief is premised on the notion that such action is properly derived from, or at the very at least is consistent with, relevant statutory authorities. Here, the administration's action directly contradicts the plain language of the statute, which obligates insurance companies to offer only plans compliant with the statute's requirements and which obligates State and Federal governments to enforce those requirements.

A generic brand of regulatory authority cannot provide the executive branch with unilateral power to rewrite effective dates made explicit in the statute. This is especially true of ObamaCare, since, as we were told repeatedly during the debate over the law, the precise effective dates for various intertwined provisions were deemed central to the effectiveness of the entire statutory scheme.

All this is to say that the Obama administration's actions in this area far exceed any transitional relief authority the President might rightfully claim and instead amount to a vast illegitimate use and abuse of power by the executive branch. The Constitution obligates the President to follow the law. It also commands him to ''take care that the laws be faithfully executed,'' meaning he must ensure that others subject to his authority comply with the law.

In this case, President Obama has not only rejected his own obligation to follow and enforce the law, but he is also permitting, even urging, States to disobey their obligations to enforce ObamaCare. He is likewise actively encouraging insurance companies to offer plans that violate the company's explicit obligation under the minimum coverage requirements. He is encouraging consumers to participate in and rely on this lawlessness by purchasing what are, in fact, unlawful policies.

Such executive lawlessness should be troubling to all Americans regardless of political stripe or partisan affiliation. It is the Constitution, the political institutions it established, the legal framework it enshrines, the checks and balances it requires, that ensures we remain a government of law and not of men. Absent these essential restraints, we will all become subject to increasing arbitrary rule, a government that knows no bounds and seeks to regulate and control virtually every aspect of our lives.

Sadly, this is just one example of the administration's lawlessness in implementing ObamaCare. It gets worse, though. Consider the individual mandate. I firmly believe the individual mandate constitutes an unprecedented and unconstitutional overreach that, in the words of Supreme Court Justice Anthony Kennedy, ''changes the relationship of the Federal Government to the individual in a very fundamental way.''

But even as we seek to repeal and replace ObamaCare, for now the individual mandate is the law of the land. The President who fought so hard to impose this terrible burden on the American people through the legislative process and in the courts, is bound to enforce it.

Yet when it came time to implement the individual mandate, which the administration long argued was the linchpin of the entire ObamaCare scheme and ''essential to creating effective health insurance markets,'' the administration simply decided that enforcing that provision as written in law no longer suited their interests.

Again, I ask, did the Obama administration work with Congress to relieve this burdensome mandate? Of course not.

As has become his habit, the President once again chose to act unilaterally, stretching his statutory and constitutional authority to the breaking point in an effort to avoid engaging in the legislative process, the only legitimate means of revising the individual mandate.

Let me reiterate that I abhor ObamaCare's individual mandate. I want to repeal it, along with the rest of the Affordable Care Act, so that it no longer infringes on the liberties of any American. But either implementing or repealing the individual mandate must be done lawfully, not by executive fiat.

The administration sought to justify its unilateral actions to delay application of the individual mandate on the basis of ObamaCare's hardship exemption. But in announcing the delay, the administration determined it would exempt anyone who simply completes a hardship form, indicates that their current insurance policy is being cancelled, and considers other available policies unaffordable. Such a standard is the very definition of lawlessness, and it contradicts the letter of the law. Indeed, the White House and its supporters in Congress drafted exceptions to the individual mandate very narrowly to make it as universal as possible.

Although the statute gives the HHS Secretary some flexibility in granting hardship exemptions, the plain text of the law specifies precisely when a health plan is unaffordable, when it costs 8 percent or more of household

income. By granting an exemption to anyone who subjectively thinks that available coverage is unaffordable, HHS has made a mockery of the mandate, not to mention completely ignoring the affordability exemption's objective standard.

In doing so, the Obama administration has stretched beyond recognition the limited regulatory authority it does possess, simply in order to frustrate enforcement of its prized individual mandate.

The administration's unwillingness to enforce the individual mandate, which lies at the very core of ObamaCare, demonstrates not only how the bill has failed to live up to its lofty promises, more fundamentally it shows how irresponsible the President has been in failing to live up to his constitutional obligation to take care that the laws—his signature law, no less—be faithfully executed.

But the administration's lawlessness does not end with the individual mandate. Once again, it only gets worse. In a massive law chock-full of burdensome requirements, the administration has found it necessary to ignore mandates of all shapes and sizes.

Take also the employer mandate. Perhaps less public attention is focused on the administration's effort to dictate coverage requirements backed by stiff penalties to every American business with more than 50 employees. But this employer mandate would have devastating effects, first, by discouraging small businesses from hiring and thereby leaving millions unemployed; second, by forcing employers to cut their employees' work hours, limiting take-home pay for millions of current workers struggling to get by; and, third, by discouraging many employers from even providing health insurance to their workers, leaving millions of Americans to fend for themselves.

As the statutory deadline for implementing the employer mandate approached, even ObamaCare supporters feared these consequences, and the administration once again unilaterally suspended its enforcement of the law.

The first clue that the Obama administration was up to something illegitimate came when HHS announced its total suspension of the employer mandate in a blog post euphemistically and ironically entitled ''Continuing to Implement the ACA in a Careful, Thoughtful Manner.''

That such a significant announcement was made using insidiously innocuous language, that it was made via such an informal medium, came as little surprise given this administration's propensity toward flippant and frequently unaccountable governance by blog post, hashtag, and selfie.

In this case, the announcement did not bother to identify any legal basis for suspending the employer mandate and merely made passing reference to the limited concept of so-called transition relief.

Upon subsequent scrutiny, it became clear that the logic of transition relief simply doesn't apply here because Congress and the President, in passing the bill into law, enacted an explicit statutory requirement detailing when the employer mandate must be implemented. By acting in direct contravention of this explicit statutory deadline, the power of the Obama administration's authority was, as the Supreme Court explained, ''at its lowest ebb,'' with the President authorized to act only if Congress has no constitutional power to act. But in this case Congress's power to lay and collect tax is clearly enumerated in article 1, section 8 of the Constitution.

In other words, the Obama administration's unilateral action to suspend the employer mandate was lawless by any definition, including of the Supreme Court.

It did not have to be that way, and it should not have been that way. A broad bipartisan majority in the House of Representatives acted to provide lawful statutory relief from the employer mandate. The House bill was strictly limited to changing the statutory deadlines for the employer mandate and its reporting requirements, and the bill changed those dates to match the timeline on which the administration announced it intended to begin enforcement. In other words, the House bill gave the administration the precise employer mandate delay it wanted and the bill contained none of the other policy changes that most Republicans favor.

When offered the opportunity to delay the employer mandate in a lawful manner, what did President Obama do? He threatened to veto it. By doing so, the President conveyed in unmistakable fashion that his priority lies in political gamesmanship and that he has no respect for his constitutional obligations.

I wish I could say the Obama administration's reckless and unlawful unilateralism in refusing to enforce the employer mandate ended there. Sadly, it does not.

A few months later, the administration essentially rewrote the employer mandate, announcing it would delay enforcement for years—and, in some cases, permanently—well beyond the precedence of past enforcement delays.

But it still gets worse. Rather than simply offer another blanket delay of the employer mandate, the Obama administration went much farther. Officials announced that the mandate would only be enforced for businesses with 50 to 99 employees if those businesses failed to comply with a new onerous maintenance-of-workforce regulations. That regulation prevents businesses from reducing the size of their workforce or the overall hours of service of their employees unless they have a bona fide business reason acceptable to government bureaucrats.

For businesses with more than 100 employees, the Obama administration likewise suspended enforcement of the employer mandate until 2015, at which time executive officials will replace the statutory requirement requiring coverage for all employees with a new administrative formula for determining how many employees must be offered coverage.

I could stand here all day criticizing the backward logic and terrible consequences of having Federal bureaucrats police the employment practices of our Nation's small businesses. There are so many reasons why the employer mandate is bad policy, but I have come to the floor today to highlight the sheer lawlessness of these unilateral executive actions.

In the case of the employer mandate, the law itself dictates when that mandate should be enforced. HHS has not suggested that it lacks sufficient resources to enforce the mandate, nor can it have considered the equity of enforcement in individual cases when it sweeps up every single business subject to this mandate and categorically refuses to enforce this law.

Instead, the Obama administration has simply abdicated its duty to enforce the law. Even worse, it has usurped legislative authority by devising a wholly different scheme—a wholly different enforcement scheme—with its own conditions, goals, and timeline inconsistent with those prescribed in the statute.

Sadly, the executive abuses of this administration in implementing ObamaCare extend beyond the minimum coverage requirements and the individual and employer mandates.

Consider the unilateral use of a so-called demonstration project to divert attention from ObamaCare's cuts to Medicare Advantage. By providing seniors an alternative to traditional Medicare that takes advantage of market-based competition to enhance patient choice, quality of care, and cost-effectiveness, Medicare Advantage has proven an extraordinary success. I am pleased to have played a role in its creation.

In advancing President Obama's now-broken promise that his health care plan wouldn't add one dime to our deficits, the final ObamaCare bill mandated more than $300 billion—with a B—in cuts to Medicare Advantage over 10 years.

But the Obama administration has had to grapple with yet another inconvenient fact. Medicare Advantage has become increasingly popular with each passing year. As of last year, nearly 3 in 10 Medicare beneficiaries chose it over traditional Medicare. In my home State of Utah, one in three beneficiaries receives coverage from Medicare Advantage.

Rather than acknowledge his blunder and ask Congress to reverse ObamaCare's unwise and unpopular Medicare Advantage cuts, the President has once again taken unilateral action that makes a mockery of his signature law.

His administration used a minor provision, one that allows the administration to demonstrate different bonus

payment models in pilot programs as a thinly veiled guise for delaying Medicare Advantage cuts ahead of an election. Never mind the clear conflict between awarding the bonuses across the board and the statutory purpose of such demonstration projects to determine if the payment changes produced efficiency and economy. Never mind the obvious absurdity of pretending to use pseudodemonstration authority to delay the Medicare Advantage cuts unilaterally, when such a demonstration is at least seven times larger than any other Medicare demonstration conducted since 1995 and is greater than the budgetary impact of all those previous demonstrations combined. And never mind that the statutory authority for the demonstrations calls for budget neutrality.

When I first learned of the Obama administration's clear abuse of this narrow statutory authority, I asked GAO to investigate. GAO's report confirmed that the administration had indeed exceeded its legal authority and recommended canceling the program because it wasted taxpayer money. Still, the administration pressed forward, simply ignoring its obligations and usurping Congress's constitutional power of the purse.

I wish I could say this move was surprising, but through a repeated pattern of such actions, President Obama and his administration have earned a reputation for executive arrogance and constitutional abuse.

The list of fundamentally illegal actions by this administration in implementing ObamaCare goes on and on. For now, let me mention one more example where President Obama has completely disregarded his obligation to enforce the law and yet again sought to usurp Congress's power to make taxing and spending decisions through the constitutionally ordained legislative process.

The ObamaCare provision at issue in this instance is remarkably simple. It provides tax subsidies for individuals to purchase health coverage through an exchange ''established by the State under section 1311.''

Section 1311 is the provision of ObamaCare that allows States the option to create their own exchanges, but section 1311 is not the provision that authorizes the creation of the Federal exchange to operate where the States choose not to act. That is section 1321.

I can't imagine how this provision could be any clearer. The law only authorizes subsidies in connection with State exchanges, not the Federal exchange, and this is no accident. ObamaCare incorporated the principle of so-called cooperative federalism—a polite term for thinly veiled Federal coercion and commandeering of the sovereign States. Indeed, this figleaf hiding Federal dominance was critically important to rounding up 60 votes to pass ObamaCare in the Senate.

As my friend, the former Senate from Montana—now Ambassador to China and a principal author of the ObamaCare text—noted during the Finance Committee markup of the bill, conditioning tax credits in this way was the only means by which our committee could establish jurisdiction to demand rewriting State insurance laws, as ObamaCare requires, but in the end, the Federal Government's own exchange ended up covering the majority of States.

As written, the law does not permit subsidies in connection with the Federal exchange. Given these circumstances, did the administration choose to enforce the legislative compromises to which President Obama agreed by signing the bill into law? Did the White House seek to work with Congress to address this disparity? Of course not.

Yet again, HHS chose to ignore the clear statutory restrictions and instead authorized billions of dollars in illegal subsidies through the Federal exchange in direct conflict with the plain text of the law.

This obvious abuse has been challenged in court, and after hearing the judges' deep skepticism of the administration's case, I am confident the U.S. Court of Appeals for the DC Circuit will roundly reject the Obama administration's radical arguments seeking to justify this lawlessness. I hope the court will hold the administration accountable for its deliberate and unmistakable violation of the law and that it will do so despite the effort by President Obama and his allies to fill the DC Circuit with compliant judges who might overlook the administration's executive abuses, but whatever that or any other court determines as a matter of specific legal principle, the fact remains that Obama administration officials—and in particular the HHS Secretary—have repeatedly and purposefully sought to undermine Congress, usurp legislative power, and become a law unto themselves.

President Obama came into office promising the most transparent and accountable Presidential administration in history. The Obama administration has ended up being transparently lawless.

Today I have discussed only five examples of the administration's lawlessness in implementing ObamaCare. I will save for another day the significant legal concerns surrounding the administration's abusive handling of high-risk pools, its actions involving the small business exchange, its sweetheart deals granting unauthorized exemptions for labor unions, and many other similarly problematic actions.

But even in the five examples I have mentioned today, the overriding point is clear: the tenure of President Obama has amounted to an unmistakable pattern of executive abuse. Time and again his administration has flouted its constitutional responsibilities, exceeded its legitimate authority, ignored duly enacted law, and sought to escape any accountability for its executive overreach.

Such executive abuse cannot stand. Whether Republican or Democratic, each of us has a sworn obligation to defend the Constitution, and each of us has the responsibility to defend the rightful prerogatives of the legislative branch. I have long argued that ObamaCare unconstitutionally intrudes on our most basic liberties, but those liberties cannot be secured when the executive branch defies legal bounds and ignores its constitutional obligations.

The continued well-being of our Nation, the legitimacy of our republican self-government, and the basic liberties of our fellow citizens depend on ensuring the exercise of executive prerogative is properly kept within lawful bounds. Doing so requires continual vigilance—by the courts, by Congress, and by the American people—especially in the face of such reckless lawlessness by the current administration.

Our Nation needs new leadership. Ultimately, we need to elect a new President in 2016, one who will respect the Constitution and seek to protect the rights of its citizens, but until then we need an HHS Secretary who will uphold the law and respect the rightful prerogatives of the legislative branch.

That is why I pressed Ms. Burwell during her confirmation hearing last week about the administration's illegitimate and lawless actions and about the need for a different approach. No matter how cordial our debate may be, no matter her impressive qualifications, my overriding concern is that she be accountable to Congress, to the law, and to the Constitution.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. WARREN). The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REED. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—H.R. 3080

Mr. REED. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that if the Senate receives the papers with respect to the conference report to accompany H.R. 3080, the Water Resources Reform and Development Act, by Thursday, May 22, at a time to be determined by the majority leader with the concurrence of the Republican leader, but no later than Thursday, May 22, the Chair lay before the body the conference report to accompany H.R. 3080, and the Senate proceed to vote on adoption of the conference report; that the vote on adoption be subject to a 60-affirmative-vote threshold; further, that no motions or points of order be in order to the conference report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

NOMINATION OF DANA J. HYDE TO BE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER, MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION

NOMINATION OF SUSAN McCUE TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION

NOMINATION OF MARK GREEN TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION

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 Dana J. Hyde, of Maryland, to be Chief Executive Officer, Millennium Challenge Corporation; Susan McCue, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Millennium Challenge Corporation; and Mark Green, of Wisconsin, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Millennium Challenge Corporation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will be 2 minutes of debate, equally divided in the usual form, prior to a vote on the Hyde nomination.

Mr. REED. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that all time be yielded back on the nominations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

VOTE ON HYDE NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Dana J. Hyde, of Maryland, to be Chief Executive Officer, Millennium Challenge Corporation?

The nomination was confirmed.

VOTE ON MCCUE NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Susan McCue, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Millennium Challenge Corporation?

The nomination was confirmed.

VOTE ON GREEN NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Mark Green, of Wisconsin, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Millennium Challenge Corporation?

The nomination was confirmed.

NOMINATION OF GREGG JEFFREY COSTA TO BE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE FIFTH DISTRICT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the clerk will report the Costa nomination.

The assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Gregg Jeffrey Costa, of Texas, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fifth Circuit.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There will now be 2 minutes of debate, equally divided in the usual form.

The Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. REED. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that all time for debate be yielded back.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time is yielded back.

Mr. REED. Madam President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second? There appears to be a sufficient second.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Gregory Jeffrey Costa, of Texas, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fifth Circuit?

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. COATS), and the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. MCCONNELL).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 97, nays 0, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 158 Ex.]

YEAS—97

Alexander	Graham	Murray
Ayotte	Grassley	Nelson
Baldwin	Hagan	Paul
Barrasso	Harkin	Portman
Begich	Hatch	Pryor
Bennet	Heinrich	Reed
Blumenthal	Heitkamp	Reid
Blunt	Heller	Risch
Booker	Hirono	Roberts
Boxer	Hoeven	Rockefeller
Brown	Inhofe	Rubio
Burr	Isakson	Sanders
Cantwell	Johanns	Schatz
Cardin	Johnson (SD)	Schumer
Carper	Johnson (WI)	Scott
Casey	Kaine	Sessions
Chambliss	King	Shaheen
Coburn	Kirk	Shelby
Cochran	Klobuchar	Stabenow
Collins	Landrieu	Tester
Coons	Leahy	Thune
Corker	Lee	Toomey
Cornyn	Levin	Udall (CO)
Crapo	Manchin	Udall (NM)
Cruz	Markey	Vitter
Donnelly	McCain	Walsh
Durbin	McCaskill	Warner
Enzi	Menendez	Warren
Feinstein	Merkley	Whitehouse
Fischer	Mikulski	Wicker
Flake	Moran	Wyden
Franken	Murkowski	
Gillibrand	Murphy	

NOT VOTING—3

Boozman	Coats	McConnell

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table. The President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The bill clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Stanley Fischer, of New York, to be a Member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Harry Reid, Tim Johnson, Thomas R. Carper, Richard J. Durbin, Tom Udall, Angus S. King, Jr., Mark Begich, Elizabeth Warren, Martin Heinrich, Patty Murray, Tom Harkin, Robert Menendez, Patrick J. Leahy, Benjamin L. Cardin, Charles E. Schumer, Heidi Heitkamp, Mark R. Warner.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There will be 2 minutes of debate equally divided.

Mrs. MURRAY. We yield back all time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, all time has been yielded back.

By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Stanley Fischer, of New York, to be a Member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rules.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. COATS), and the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. MCCONNELL).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 62, nays 35, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 159 Ex.]

YEAS—62

Alexander	Hagan	Murphy
Ayotte	Harkin	Murray
Baldwin	Hatch	Nelson
Begich	Heinrich	Pryor
Bennet	Heitkamp	Reed
Blumenthal	Hirono	Reid
Booker	Johnson (SD)	Rockefeller
Boxer	Kaine	Sanders
Brown	King	Schatz
Cantwell	Kirk	Schumer
Cardin	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Carper	Landrieu	Stabenow
Casey	Leahy	Tester
Collins	Levin	Udall (CO)
Coons	Manchin	Udall (NM)
Corker	Markey	Walsh
Donnelly	McCaskill	Warner
Durbin	Menendez	Warren
Feinstein	Merkley	Whitehouse
Franken	Mikulski	Wyden
Gillibrand	Murkowski	

NAYS—35

Barrasso	Graham	Portman
Blunt	Grassley	Risch
Burr	Heller	Roberts
Chambliss	Hoeven	Rubio
Coburn	Inhofe	Scott
Cochran	Isakson	Sessions
Cornyn	Johanns	Shelby
Crapo	Johnson (WI)	Thune
Cruz	Lee	Toomey
Enzi	McCain	Vitter
Fischer	Moran	Wicker
Flake	Paul	

NOT VOTING—3

Boozman	Coats	McConnell

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote the yeas are 62, the nays are 35. The motion is agreed to.

Pursuant to the provisions of S. Res. 15 of the 113th Congress, there will be up to 8 hours postcloture consideration of the nomination equally divided in the usual form.

The Senator from Florida.

D-DAY

Mr. NELSON. Madam President, I wish to call to the attention of the Senate the fact that there is a three-dimensional film I had the pleasure of seeing at the Air and Space Museum theater about one of the largest and obviously most successful military invasions in the history of the planet, and that was 70 years ago on June 6, 1944, what is known as D-day. The film is narrated by Tom Brokaw. He is a natural because he is well known for having written the book ''The Greatest Generation'' about the people who fought in World War II.

The timeliness of this documentary film is fitting in that as we go from one generation to the next, the stories told by grandfathers and great-grandfathers to their children are not necessarily being told to the next and younger generation. This film captivates in 3–D the plans, the operation, the logistics, and the enormity of the task of taking back continental Europe from Hitler's armies and how we drove that by going onto the beaches at Normandy with our partners, the Canadians, the Brits, the French, and how it was done painfully, with a lot of loss of life, particularly on Omaha Beach—there was a lot less resistance on Utah Beach—and how the participants with us from those other nations met similar and withering fire, as they stormed on the beaches as well the night before the paratroopers dropped.

I remember when I was a young Congressman sitting at the knee of Congressman Sam Gibbons of Tampa, FL, and he would tell us about the little clickers called crickets as the paratroopers dropped in, many of them because of a mistaken landing where they landed and drowned in areas that had been flooded by the Germans.

But those who survived and then tried to regroup in the dark of night, you would determine when you ran into somebody in the dark if they were friend or foe by this little clicker. We call them crickets. You click it and it sounds like a cricket. If they clicked two times and the response was back, they knew they were friends; otherwise, they had to protect their life.

Those are the stories that are not made up. They are real. These are the stories of the British pilots in gliders. How in the world, in the dark of night, could they bring those gliders in, landing them safely, getting out with those troops to go and secure the Pegasus Bridge which was a critical crossing point that had to be taken from the Germans?

Story after story, how next to Omaha Beach where the fires were, bloody, how to the south of it was this cliff rising straight out with these enormous German guns on top of it, and how the U.S. Army Rangers scaled those rock cliffs straight up and then took on and silenced the German guns.

These are the stories we do not want to lose from one generation to another. So this film in 3–D, narrated by Tom Brokaw, I want to commend to the Senate family. It will be shown around the country now that it has opened on the west coast and here. It is a wonderful educational lesson of American history, of how we turned back an invader that was trying to change the world. Therefore, we were able to keep America free, as well as our allies. I commend it to the Senate.

I yield the floor and 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. NELSON. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. NELSON. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORENO CONFIRMATION

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Madam President, I come to the floor to congratulate Justice Carlos Moreno on his confirmation as U.S. Ambassador to Belize.

Justice Moreno has served on the Federal district court in Los Angeles and the California Supreme Court with distinction. I am confident he will continue to proudly serve his country as our Nation's representative to Belize.

I have strongly supported Justice Moreno's nomination because I know him very well. He has a powerful intellect. He has a good heart, and he has sound judgment.

The son of Mexican immigrants, Justice Moreno grew up in East Los Angeles. He was the first in his family to graduate from college, attending Yale on a scholarship and graduating in 1979. He earned his law degree from Stanford Law School in 1975.

He then worked at the city attorney's office, in private practice, and as a judge at two levels of our State's judicial system.

In 1997, I recommended him to President Clinton for appointment to the district court in Los Angeles.

I knew then that he was a ''ten,'' and I was very proud to introduce him to my colleagues on the Judiciary Committee and to support his nomination on the floor of the Senate at that time.

In fact, I was not the only member to speak on Justice Moreno's behalf on the floor. Senator HATCH did so. Senator LEAHY did so. And he was confirmed 96–0.

The reason is, to quote a letter from then-Los Angeles County Sherriff Sherman Block, that Justice Moreno ''is an extremely hard working individual of impeccable character and integrity.''

In 2001, Justice Moreno was appointed by Governor Gray Davis to serve on the Supreme Court of California.

I was sorry to see him leave the Federal district court, but I knew Governor Davis had chosen an outstanding individual to serve on our State's highest court.

Anyone who has followed California law since then knows that Justice Moreno served with great distinction, writing with a clarity and passion that served as an inspiration to our State.

In 2008, I invited him to serve on my bipartisan Judicial Advisory Committee in Los Angeles. I use these committees to advise me on whom to recommend to the President for seats on the U.S. district courts.

Over the last 6 years, I have come to rely on Justice Moreno's fine judgment and sound advice in making these important appointments.

Unfortunately, his nomination to be an ambassador meant that that Justice Moreno had to leave my Judicial Advisory Committee behind.

I will miss his advice on judicial appointments a great deal. But I believe very strongly that Justice Moreno's record shows he has the intellect, judgment, compassion, and temperament to serve our Nation very well as an ambassador.

I am very pleased my colleagues agreed to confirm Moreno's nomination. He is certain to make us very proud.

MARSHWOOD HIGH SCHOOL

Ms. COLLINS. Madam President, I rise today to recognize the impressive performance of students from Marshwood High School in South Berwick, ME, at the 27th annual ''We the People: The Citizen and the Constitution'' National Finals. These students, who are members of Marshwood's Advanced Placement U.S. Government and Politics class, earned first place for the Northeast Region during this competition that tested their knowledge of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. I am so proud of them as I know how

hard they worked to achieve this ranking.

Under the direction of their dedicated and talented teacher, Mr. Matt Sanzone, the class spent the school year studying the history and principles of American democracy in preparation for the competition. Each student developed a broad understanding of the Constitution. The class also divided into smaller units to analyze in depth specific constitutional concepts.

The Marshwood team met its first challenge in March when it won the State-level competition and earned the right to represent Maine in the National Finals. Through simulated Congressional hearings, they demonstrated their knowledge of the Constitution before a panel of Maine Supreme Judicial Court justices, constitutional scholars, lawyers, and public officials.

The team's keen interest in our democracy serves as an example to other students in Maine and around the country. I know that these students will use the lessons they have learned in the classroom and in competition to guide them throughout their lives, to inspire others, and to be grateful for the rights and freedoms we enjoy as Americans. I congratulate these talented students from Maine on their extraordinary achievement.

TRIBUTE TO EDWARD BLAU

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, I rise along with my colleague, the ranking member of the Budget Committee, Senator SESSIONS, to pay tribute to Edward Blau, who is retiring at the end of this month after more than 32 years of distinguished service to the Congress at the Congressional Budget Office.

Since joining CBO's Scorekeeping Unit in 1982, Mr. Blau has worked side by side with the Budget Committee, helping us keep track of the status of legislation and committee allocations. As an all around expert on budget process and the Congress, Mr. Blau has been invaluable in helping the Budget Committee execute our responsibilities to the Senate.

Mr. Blau is well-regarded by both Democrats and Republicans for his tireless and diligent work—as well as his patient and easygoing manner. His attention to detail includes reviewing each and every Congressional Record to ensure that the database he maintains to help us with managing the Senate budget process is up-to-date at all times. It is an incredibly important task and one that we are grateful to Mr. Blau for his help in overseeing the past three decades.

In short, Mr. Blau exemplifies CBO's high standard of professionalism, objectivity, and nonpartisanship. In fact, he twice has received the CBO Director's Award, the agency's highest recognition for outstanding performance.

As chairman, I greatly appreciate the sacrifice that Mr. Blau has made in assisting the Budget Committee and the Congress. I wish him well in his future endeavors, including, as I understand it, a plan to spend more time following in person his beloved Nationals—the other Washington baseball team.

I would like to now turn to my colleague, Senator SESSIONS, for his remarks.

Mr. SESSIONS. I thank Chairman MURRAY and join her in commending Mr. Blau for his many years of dedicated and outstanding service to CBO, the Congress, and the American people. We wish him all the best in his well-deserved retirement.

We hope our colleagues will join us in thanking Mr. Blau—and really all of the hardworking employees at the Congressional Budget Office—for his and their service.

BROWN V. BOARD OF EDUCATION ANNIVERSARY

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, on May 17, 1954, U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice Earl Warren delivered the unanimous ruling in the landmark civil rights case Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas. The Court declared segregation of public schools unconstitutional under the equal protection guaranteed by the 14th amendment. In delivering the opinion, Chief Justice Warren stated that ''in the field of public education the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal.'' May 17, 2014, marks the 60th anniversary of the Supreme Court's landmark decision. This historic ruling began our great Nation down a path toward providing all children with equal access to education.

Education is a basic human right, and all students deserve equal access to education. I would like to acknowledge the courageous students who attended desegregated schools during the years following the ruling on Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas. African-American students in the South endured verbal and physical abuse just for attending school. Their actions to attend desegregated schools not only demonstrate their remarkable bravery but also the importance of education.

Equal protection under the law is a fundamental right in our country. No one should suffer discrimination because of their race, religion, national origin, age, sex, disability, sexual orientation, or gender identity. Whether applying for a job, finding a home, eating in a restaurant, or attending school, we must ensure all citizens are treated fairly and equally. To me, the fight for equality is a fight for what it means to be American. That is why the 60th anniversary of the Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas, decision is so important. May 17, 1954, was a momentous day for the civil rights movement and moved America a step closer toward justice and equality for all.

Sixty years later, thanks to the Supreme Court's decision, students from all walks of life are guaranteed equal access to public schools. Yet there is still more work to be done. Although 60 years have passed since the Court declared separate is never equal, many schools across our country remain divided by race and socioeconomic status. A child's access to a world-class education should not be determined by their ZIP code or parents' income. So, as our country reflects on the historic importance of the decision in Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas, we must also look to the future, to continue the fight to ensure all children, regardless of race, have equal access to high quality education.

STRONG START FOR AMERICA'S CHILDREN ACT

Mr. ALEXANDER. Madam President, the question is not whether but how best to make early childhood education available to the largest number of children.

The approach that I am offering is quite different than the Democratic proposal.

Last year this time around, the Senate HELP Committee held a markup on another bill which was the Senate Democrats' proposal to reauthorize No Child Left Behind.

I said then that over the last decade, the combination of No Child Left Behind, Race to the Top, and the Obama administration's use of waivers has created a congestion of Federal mandates and rules that amount, in effect, to a national school board for elementary and secondary education.

The proposal that the HELP committee approved last year on a partisan vote would have ''doubled down'' on those mandates by setting performance standards, giving the Secretary of Education the authority to tell 100,000 public schools what their standards and tests should look like, how to measure their students' progress, and how to evaluate their teachers. And I said, then too, that if we wanted anyone to serve as chairman of the national school board, Arne Duncan would be a terrific one but Congress has said repeatedly that we don't want a national school board.

Unfortunately, the bill that Senate Democrats are proposing today has a familiar ring to it. It would, in effect, create a national school board for 3- and 4-year-olds.

It would spend $27 billion in new funding over 5 years with Washington making the decisions about how States should run their preschool programs.

For example, it includes a lot of requirements for States that I don't think the Federal Government has ever even attempted with elementary and secondary education, such as: determining teacher salaries—that all preschool teachers be paid at a rate that is comparable to K–12 school teachers; class sizes, student-teacher ratios—class sizes can't be larger than 20 children, the ratio of students to teachers may be no higher than 10 to 1; length of

the school day—a minimum of 5 hours or as long as a typical day in the K–12 system.

Never before, not even in No Child Left Behind, has the Federal Government told school districts in Maryville or Murfreesboro or Memphis how to run their schools in such detail.

The bill also includes requirements that sound a lot like what hasn't worked so well under No Child Left Behind, Race to the Top, and waivers, such as: that States must ensure that preschool teachers have a bachelor's degree in early childhood education—sounds a lot like the Highly Qualified Teacher provision; that States must establish early learning and development standards and age appropriate standardized tests aligned to the State's academic standards under No Child Left Behind, which for more than 40 States now means Common Core.

Furthermore, that these standards, curriculum, and tests must be: developmentally-appropriate; culturally and linguistically appropriate; address all domains of school readiness, including physical well-being, et cetera.

Then there are an assortment of vague requirements on States, which will depend on the Department of Education issuing hundreds of pages of regulations and guidance of histories to define and implement, such things as: vision, dental, and health services; mandatory family engagement such as parent conferences; nutritious meals and snack options—what they consist of; physical activity programs that are evidence-based according to guidelines; evidence-based health and safety standards; regular classroom observations and coaching for teachers.

Finally, the bill also includes new maintenance of effort standards. We know what happened with those in Medicaid, during the last 5 or 6 years.

As State economies tumbled, States were forced to continue to spend more on Medicaid by maintenance of effort requirements. And that resulted in less money for higher education and driving up tuition rates.

Washington would pay 90 percent of the program's cost for the first year for the Democratic proposal, but the required share of State spending will increase each year, eventually half the bill to Governors after 8 years. And that also has a familiar ring.

Sounds a lot like Medicaid, where the State average is about 43 percent and most of the rules are Federal, even though the States pay nearly half.

What has happened with that model? Well, when I was Governor in the 1980s in Tennessee, Medicaid was 8 percent of the State budget. Today it's 30 percent of the State budget.

Americans don't want a national school board. We'd like to move in a different direction. I'd like to take, as an example of why we should, the testimony of a witness at a HELP Committee hearing on this issue.

Superintendent John White of Louisiana testified that the ''greatest barrier to achieving these conditions that we want in early childhood education—no less than financial resources themselves—is the fragmentation of our country's early childhood education system.''

He went on to say: ''You can't claim to be providing full access and full choice when you have separate centers, separate funding streams, separate sets of regulations that literally require no coordination in the offering of seats, even within the same neighborhood.''

That's the situation in Louisiana, and the Government Accountability Office says it's true around the country.

Forty-five different programs support early education and child care. Thirty-three of those permit the use of funds to provide support or related services to children from birth through 5. Twelve programs have the explicit purpose to provide childhood and preschool or child care services.

Then there are 5 tax provisions that subsidize private expenditures in the area of early childhood and preschool programs.

This year, Congress appropriated roughly $15 billion for the 12 programs explicitly focused on early childhood, Head Start, Race to the Top, Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, and the Child Care and Development Block Grant.

And then there's another $3 billion in tax credits.

An earlier witness before our committee estimated that when you add up the 33 programs, the total Federal spending in this area is now about $22 billion.

So, we believe a better way to give all children the best early learning experience is to provide States with the flexibility to use some or all of the more than $22 billion in Federal money that we already spend and allow States to use it in the way that best suits their needs.

Under my proposal, Superintendent White would be able to take Louisiana's share of the $22 billion that the Federal Government spends on early childhood and preschool programs—about $300 million—and do just that. In Tennessee, we'd have about $440 million a year.

If we were given this kind of flexibility, we could increase the vouchers for child care from 39,000 to 139,000; or the State-funded voluntary preschool program, from 18,000 4-year-olds to 109,000. Or we could expand Head Start, from 17,000 children to 56,000 or some combination of that. We could create Centers of Excellence and otherwise leave to Tennessee to figure out what works best for Tennesseans.

So, the question is not whether, but how best to make early childhood education available to the largest possible number of children. The answer to that question is to not create a national school board for 3- and 4-year-olds to go along with the one we've effectively established for K–12 education.

That is why I opposed the Democratic proposal and instead offered a proposal to enable States to take responsibility for developing the early learning systems that best meet their needs and to use up to $22 billion of existing federal dollars to help fund that.

BELARUS

Mr. MENENDEZ. Madam President, the 2014 Ice Hockey World Championship began on May 9 in Minsk, Belarus, one of the last vestiges of authoritarianism in Europe. By hosting a global sports competition that promotes integrity and observes uniform regulations, Belarus should take this opportunity to show the international community that it will follow suit and support the fundamental rights and freedoms of its citizens.

This year also marks the 20th year of President Lukashenka's iron-fisted Presidency whose elections have been marred by the detention of political opponents and civil society actors, as well as the lack of an open and free press. During his rule, he has eliminated all political opposition, eroded the rule of law, and curtailed the freedoms of expression, assembly, and association.

President Lukashenka, the international community calls on you to support the right of every Belarusian citizen to be free. We call on you to take decisive steps towards making Belarus an open and democratic country where the rules of politics, as well as those of sports, are governed by free and fair standards.

NATIONAL TOURETTE SYNDROME AWARENESS MONTH

Mr. MENENDEZ. Madam President, I wish to recognize National Tourette Syndrome Awareness Month, which runs from May 15, 2014, through June 15, 2014. This annual observance is an opportunity for us to help the many Americans affected by Tourette syndrome by raising awareness and encouraging expanded investments in research.

Tourette syndrome, or TS, is a neurological disorder that typically develops during childhood. TS is characterized by repetitive, stereotyped, involuntary movements and vocalizations called tics, which can range from mild to severe and disabling. The National Institutes of Health, NIH, estimates that 200,000 Americans have the most severe form of TS and as many as 1 in 100 Americans exhibit milder symptoms such as chronic motor or vocal tics. Additionally, people with TS often have other co-occurring mental or behavior health conditions. A child diagnosed with TS has a 79-percent chance of being diagnosed with another condition such as attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, ADHD, Obsessive Compulsive Disorder, OCD, anxiety or depression.

An often misunderstood and stigmatizing disorder, TS can have a profound and negative impact on the quality of life of those affected. Research indicates that TS may be hereditary and that abnormal signaling between brain circuits plays a casual role, but the cause of the disorder remains unknown. Treatments for TS are also limited, although several agents have proven effective in mitigating tics and improving social functioning.

Expanding our national research efforts on TS can help us to identify the cause, discover new treatments, and find a cure. Last session, I introduced the Collaborative Academic Research Efforts, CARE, for Tourette Syndrome Act, which builds upon our national research efforts in two major ways. First, the bill expands and intensifies data collection on the prevalence of TS and the availability of medical and social services for those with TS and their families. Second, the bill establishes centers of excellence to conduct in depth, multidisciplinary research into the causes, treatments, diagnosis, and prevention of TS.

National Tourette Syndrome Awareness Month, which runs from May 15 to June 15, presents us with an opportunity to advocate for the passage of the Collaborative Academic Research Efforts, CARE, for Tourette Syndrome Act (S. 637). We must provide the NIH with the tools necessary to further our understanding of TS. Through greater awareness, expanded information, and enhanced therapies and treatments, it is my hope that we will improve the quality of life for all people touched by TS.

HARRISBURG REGIONAL CHAMBER ANNIVERSARY

Mr. TOOMEY. Madam President, I wish to recognize the Harrisburg Regional Chamber on its 100th anniversary.

The Harrisburg Regional Chamber was established in 1914 by a group of local businessmen whose goal was to promote and grow Harrisburg's manufacturing and distribution industries. Since then, the Harrisburg Regional Chamber has been a catalyst for smart public policy, job creation, and business growth in central Pennsylvania. Starting with 200 initial members, the Harrisburg Regional Chamber has grown to represent 1,300 members who employ nearly 100,000 people in the capital city region.

Over the course of its 100 years, the Harrisburg Regional Chamber has played a key role in the planning and development of numerous construction and infrastructure projects in the region. Without the chamber's assistance, historic structures such as the Penn-Harris Hotel may not have ever been built. The chamber was also instrumental in developing the region's first airport in 1930. Additionally, the chamber backed U.S. military construction projects at Olmstead Army Air Depot in Middletown, the U.S. Army General Depot at New Cumberland Army Depot, and at Carlisle Barracks.

Since 2001, the Harrisburg Regional Chamber has completed 355 projects, which have had an overall economic impact of $416 million and assisted businesses throughout the region create and retain over 12,500 jobs.

The Harrisburg Regional Chamber is dedicated to the success of the community and the members it represents. It continues to strive toward the fulfillment of its core mission by adhering to a set of fundamental values: excellence, leadership, inclusion, innovation, and fun.

Today, I want to recognize the significant contributions that the Harrisburg Regional Chamber makes to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. I wish the chamber all the best as it continues its efforts to lead by example with a vision for a better future for all and as it continues to grow and serve central Pennsylvania. Thank you.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO TECHNICAL SERGEANT MICHELE L. JONES

• Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Madam President, I wish to recognize TSgt Michele L. Jones, originally from Pawcatuck, CT, on the occasion of her retirement from the U.S. Air Force. Since enlisting in the Air Force on December 17, 1992, she has served honorably all over the world—Iraq, Japan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and Korea—while participating in and directly supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom.

Technical Sergeant Jones started her career as an information management apprentice at Offutt Air Force Base in Omaha, NE. Following that post, she was transferred in 1995 to Kunsan Air Force Base in the Republic of Korea, the first of many demanding overseas assignments. She then served at Maxwell Air Force Base in Alabama from 1997 to 1999.

Continuing her rise through the ranks, Technical Sergeant Jones served again in the Republic of Korea, at Osan Air Force Base, from 1999 to 2000. This was immediately followed by a 7-year tour in Japan with the 35th Civil Engineer Squadron at Misawa Air Force Base, where she served in the Big Sister Program and the Special Olympics.

As a noncommissioned officer, Technical Sergeant Jones was recognized as a top leader and expeditionary airman. While in Japan, she deployed to Saudi Arabia and Iraq and distinguished herself while serving with the Civilian Police Assistance Training Team in Baghdad. During this tour, she earned high praise from LTG David Petraeus, then the commanding general of Multi-National Security Transition Command—Iraq. In addition to the personal recognition she has received, Technical Sergeant Jones' hard work and leadership helped her units earn awards as top commands in Japan and the Air Force.

Following these demanding operational tours, Technical Sergeant Jones transferred to Nellis Air Force Base in Nevada in 2007. Assigned as the 563rd Rescue Group's information manager, she once again deployed to Iraq in 2008, serving as the noncommissioned officer-in-charge, Task Force 134 in Baghdad, Iraq. She returned to Nellis Air Force Base and served in the 53rd Test and Evaluation Group before deploying in 2010 to Qatar. There, she served as the noncommissioned officer in charge of protocol at Al Udeid Air Base, supporting Operations Enduring Freedom and New Dawn.

Finally, during Technical Sergeant Jones' long and exemplary career, she has interacted regularly with Congress. While deployed to MacDill Air Force Base, where she supported U.S. Central Command, or CENTCOM, Technical Sergeant Jones coordinated Congressional delegation visits to the CENTCOM Area of Responsibility, which included Iraq and Afghanistan. The able travel assistance she offered to Members of Congress and senior Defense Department leaders earned personal recognition from the Secretary of Defense, Secretary of State, and Vice President of the United States. Since 2012, Technical Sergeant Jones has provided additional outstanding support through her service in the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Legislative Affairs.

I am delighted to commend Technical Sergeant Jones for her more than two decades of distinguished service to our Nation. I wish her the best as she begins the next chapter of her life.•

TRIBUTE TO GIBB STEELE

• Mr. COCHRAN. Madam President, I am pleased to commend Mr. Gibb Steele of Longwood, MS, for his service and contributions to the State of Mississippi while serving as the 78th president of the Delta Council. On May 30, 2014, Mr. Steele will conclude his term as president. I am grateful for his leadership and dedication to improving the quality of life in the Mississippi Delta and the entire State. Since 1935, Delta Council has played an important role in the promotion of agriculture, flood control, and economic development in the delta, which is one of the most productive agricultural regions in the world.

Mr. Steele's tenure as council president coincided with the development and eventual enactment of the 2014 farm bill. Throughout that process, he provided beneficial input from Southern rice, cotton, corn, soybean, and catfish producers, which helped Congress craft a new, 5-year agriculture policy bill. He was committed to meeting the diverse needs of producers from various regions of the country who face different risks when providing food and

fiber for the Nation. Mississippi has a rich agricultural history, and agriculture and related businesses support the livelihoods of thousands of Mississippi families and communities. Mr. Steele's leadership over the past year contributed to the overall success of the farm bill endeavor, and I appreciate his advice and counsel related to serving the interests of our State.

In addition to his role as president of Delta Council, Mr. Steele himself farms rice, soybeans, corn, and wheat on several thousand acres scattered throughout Washington County. He also holds leadership positions with the Mississippi Rice Promotion Board, the Mississippi Rice Council, and the USA Rice Federation, and is a commissioner of the Washington County Drainage Commission and past president of the Hollandale Rotary Club.

Mr. Steele grew up on a small sheep farm in Greenwood. After earning a degree from Mississippi State University, he began farming with his father in Hollandale in 1973. Their farming operation has grown 20 times the size of the roughly 500 acres they first cultivated in the early 1970s. Gibb Steele has achieved great success in agriculture, and his willingness to give back to the Delta region by serving as president of Delta Council is commendable. I applaud Mr. Steele for his service to Mississippi, and share this appreciation with his wife Pam, his son Gibson, and his two grandchildren.●

CONGRATULATING RAYMONDE FIOL

● Mr. HELLER. Madam President, I wish to congratulate Mrs. Raymonde Fiol for being named the 2014 Nevada Senior Citizen of the Year, an honor that is well deserved by this truly remarkable Nevadan.

Every year in May, Nevada celebrates Older Americans Month to recognize senior citizens for their contributions to our communities and to bring awareness on ways to continue a healthy, safe, and mobile lifestyle. Thirteen percent of Nevada's population is over the age of 65, and these individuals like Mrs. Fiol, who are dedicated to strengthening our communities, are why our State has much to celebrate this month.

The Nevada Delegation of the National Silver Haired Congress, in partnership with the Aging Services Directors Organization, established this award in 2013 to honor individuals who have selflessly worked to improve their community. Given Mrs. Fiol's remarkable life story and dedication during her many years of work to preserve the memory of the Holocaust, it is easy to see why she has been chosen. At the age of 3 years old, she was saved and sheltered when the Nazis invaded Paris. Both of her parents were murdered at the concentration camp in Auschwitz. Against all odds, Mrs. Fiol is now living in Las Vegas, NV, and using her days to spread a message of tolerance through her role as the president of the Holocaust Survivors Group of Southern Nevada and board member of the Governor's Advisory Council on Education Relating to the Holocaust. She also serves on the Coordinating Council of Generations of the Shoah International, the largest Holocaust survivor family organization in the world, and works to arrange social events for the Las Vegas community survivors.

When she is not volunteering on these boards, you can find Mrs. Fiol in the classroom sharing her story with Nevada's youth or with UNLV's documentary filmmakers capturing her life and story, all with the noble goal of ensuring that the world will never again turn a blind eye to state-operated genocide of a culture. Mrs. Fiol is dedicated to making this world a better place and educating our youth about the hardships that people have had to endure and about a time in our world's history that we must never forget. Her strength serves as an example not only to the Silver State but to the entire Nation.

Mrs. Fiol's mission and commitment to helping all of those who were affected by the Holocaust and to educating Nevada's youth about one of the darkest times in international history is commendable, and I am both honored and humbled to congratulate her today. She is a remarkable woman who deserves our utmost praise and respect. It is with great honor that I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating this extraordinary Nevadan.●

TRIBUTE TO KAY SCHALLENKAMP

● Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Madam President, today I wish to pay tribute to Dr. Kay Schallenkamp for her well-deserved retirement. For the past 8 years she has served as the president of Black Hills State University, BHSU, and for the past four decades she has devoted her career to higher education.

Originally from Salem, SD, Dr. Schallenkamp began her career in higher education at Northern State University, NSU. Here, she started as an instructor of communication disorders and eventually served as dean of Graduate Studies and Research. Following her time at NSU she served as provost and vice chancellor for Academic Affairs at the University of Wisconsin-Whitewater and then as provost at Chadron State College in Nebraska.

Following these out-of-State experiences, Dr. Schallenkamp moved back to South Dakota and began working at BHSU. She spent the next 17 years dedicated to the university and in July of 2006 she became BHSU's ninth president and first female president.

During her tenure as president at BHSU, she has managed the expansion and upgrade of the university's infrastructure and curriculum and has continued to enhance the university's already well-known and well-regarded reputation in the State, region, nation and world. Under her guidance, she has continued to aggressively promote the school's mission as an institution of excellence in teaching and learning, support and enhance research opportunities and maintain an impressive array of high-quality undergraduate and graduate programs.

Dr. Schallenkamp has also been actively involved in the higher education community nationwide. She is an active member of the American College & University Presidents' Climate Commitment Steering Committee and the board of directors for the Council for the Accreditation of Educator Preparation.

I commend Dr. Schallenkamp's lifetime of work and congratulate her on her success in numerous leadership positions. It is an honor for me to share Dr. Schallenkamp's accomplishments with my colleagues and publicly commend her for her hard work and many years of dedication. I wish Kay a happy and healthy retirement with her husband Ken and their four children and four grandchildren.●

GOLDEN LIVING 50 YEARS OF SERVICE

● Mr. PRYOR. Madam President, today I wish to recognize Golden Living for its 50 years of service to senior citizens.

Golden Living is a family of companies that specializes in recovery care with its mission to help people recover health and improve quality of life through a network of health care services. The Golden Living family of companies includes Golden Living Centers, Aegis Therapies, AseraCare, and 360 Healthcare Staffing.

Since the first facility opened its doors in 1964, Golden Living has helped to meet the health care needs of nearly 4 million patients and residents. Today that includes serving more than 60,000 patients per day. Golden Living has over 300 centers in 21 States and offers assisted living services in more than 40 locations. The 41,000 men and women employed by Golden Living provide quality health care day in and day out with passion, skill, commitment, and foresight.

Golden Living has succeeded for five decades because of its commitment to innovation. When the company began, it focused only on providing skilled nursing care to seniors. Golden Living now serves people of all ages with complex medical needs as well as providing skilled nursing services for seniors.

I want to offer my congratulations and thanks to Golden Living for its 50 years of service and wish them another 50 years of success.●

REMEMBERING CHARLES JORDAN

● Mr. WYDEN. Madam President, on April 4 of this year, Oregon, and the Nation, lost a champion of racial equality and environmental justice—

and I lost a good friend. For more than four decades, Charles Jordan was the gold standard for civic participation. He was an inspired public servant, a determined community leader and a stalwart advocate for parks and what they mean to the quality of life in our cities.

As the first African American elected to the Portland City Council and later as the city's parks and recreation director, Charles was a tireless advocate for diversity and inclusion. His work to protect community landmarks and Portland's prized natural areas earned him national recognition, including being appointed by President Ronald Reagan to the President's Commission on Americans Outdoors and by President Bill Clinton to the American Heritage Rivers Initiative Advisory Committee. Charles also served on the board of The Conservation Fund for 20 years, and became the first African American to lead a national environmental organization when he served as chairman of the organization's board of directors.

Like me, Charles Jordan was a tall guy who went to school on a basketball scholarship but found his calling in public service. His passion for equality, fairness and positive change improved the lives of many. Under Charles' tenure, the Portland Parks and Recreation Department increased the impact that parks had on everyone's lives, particularly children. Thanks to his leadership, the number of parks and natural areas in the City of Portland increased from 184 to 228, creating the opportunity for more and more families of all income levels to enjoy the outdoors. His innovative work led to Portland's award of the National Gold Medal in 2011 as the best parks system in the Nation from the American Academy for Park and Recreation Administration and the National Recreation and Park Association, the Nation's leading public park and recreation organizations.

His dedication to providing open spaces for children to play, along with safe community centers for families to gather, were the result of his inherent belief that all people must be treated with respect and dignity. In 2012, one of Portland's most popular community centers was renamed the Charles Jordan Community Center, a fitting tribute to the advice he gave to many kids:

Model the way. You never know who is watching and wanting to be just like you.

In addition to all his hard work I have already mentioned, Charles also served as my go-to person on senior issues. His insight and advice always helped me see the right path forward. For that, and many other reasons, his loss has left a void.

Oregon commemorates his leadership in parks, conservation, providing access to the outdoors for all Americans, civic involvement and civil rights. My thoughts are with his wife Esther, his son Dion, and his daughter Trish. Charles was a true giant of our State, and he will be deeply missed.●

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 treaty which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceeding.)

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 4:20 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, without amendment:

S. 309. An act to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the World War II members of the Civil Air Patrol.

The message also announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 685. An act to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the American Fighter Aces, collectively, in recognition of their heroic military service and defense of our country's freedom throughout the history of aviation warfare.

H.R. 1209. An act to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the World War II members of the ''Doolittle Tokyo Raiders'', for outstanding heroism, valor, skill, and service to the United States in conducting the bombings of Tokyo.

H.R. 1726. An act to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the 65th Infantry Regiment, known as the Borinqueneers.

H.R. 2203. An act to provide for the award of a gold medal on behalf of Congress to Jack Nicklaus, in recognition of his service to the Nation in promoting excellence, good sportsmanship, and philanthropy.

H.R. 2939. An act to award the Congressional Gold Medal to Shimon Peres.

H.R. 3658. An act to grant the Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the Monuments Men, in recognition of their heroic role in the preservation, protection, and restitution of monuments, works of art, and artifacts of cultural importance during and following World War II.

H.R. 4268. An act to amend title 23, United States Code, with respect to United States Route 78 in Mississippi, 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. 2203. An act to provide for the award of a gold medal on behalf of Congress to Jack Nicklaus, in recognition of his service to the Nation in promoting excellence, good sportsmanship, and philanthropy; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 4268. An act to amend title 23, United States Code, with respect to United States Route 78 in Mississippi, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME

The following bill was read the first time:

S. 2363. A bill to protect and enhance opportunities for recreational hunting, fishing, and shooting, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC–5800. A communication from the Associate Administrator of the Fruit and Vegetable Programs, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Irish Potatoes Grown in Washington; Modification of the Handling Regulations for Yellow Fleshed and White Type of Potatoes'' (Docket No. AMS–FV–14–0026; FV14–946–1 IR) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 14, 2014; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–5801. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amine salts of alkyl (C8-C24) benzenesulfonic acid (dimethylaminopropylamine, isopropylamine, mono-, di-, and triethanolamine); Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance'' (FRL No. 9909–17) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 14, 2014; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–5802. A communication from the Director of Congressional Activities (Intelligence), Office of the Under Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of a delay in submission of a report relative to data mining; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–5803. A communication from the Acting Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness), transmitting a report on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General Eric E. Fiel, United States Air Force, and his advancement to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–5804. A communication from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the continuation of a national emergency declared in Executive Order 13222 with respect to the lapse of the Export Administration Act of 1979; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–5805. A communication from the Chairman and President of the Export-Import Bank, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to transactions involving U.S. exports to Luxembourg; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–5806. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Quality Assurance Requirements for Continuous Opacity Monitoring Systems at Stationary Sources'' ((RIN2060–AH23) (FRL No. 9909–98–OAR)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 14, 2014; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–5807. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division,

Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; State of Iowa; Ambient Air Quality Standards, and Controlling Pollution'' (FRL No. 9910–69–Region 7) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 14, 2014; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–5808. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Revisions to the California State Implementation Plan; Ventura County Air Pollution Control District; Reasonably Available Control Technology for Ozone'' (FRL No. 9910–85–Region 9) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 14, 2014; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–5809. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; State of Iowa'' (FRL No. 9910–67–Region 7) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 14, 2014; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–5810. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; State of Florida: New Source Review—Prevention of Significant Deterioration'' (FRL No. 9909–91–R04) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 14, 2014; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–5811. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Massachusetts; Reasonably Available Control Technology for the 1997 8-Hour Ozone Standard'' (FRL No. 9908–52–Region 1) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 14, 2014; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–5812. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Interim Final Determination to Defer Sanctions, State of California, Los Angeles-South Coast Air Basin'' (FRL No. 9911–06–Region 9) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 14, 2014; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–5813. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Revisions to the California State Implementation Plan, Ventura County Air Pollution Control District'' (FRL No. 9909–71–Region 9) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 14, 2014; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–5814. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to material violations or suspected material violations of regulations relating to Treasury auctions and other Treasury securities offerings for the period of January 1, 2013 through December 31, 2013; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–5815. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a six-month periodic report on the national emergency that was declared in Executive Order 13405 of June 16, 2006 with respect to Belarus; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–5816. A communication from the Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Bank's 2013 Management Report; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–5817. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Update for Weighted Average Interest Rates, Yield Curves, and Segment Rates'' (Notice 2014–34) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 13, 2014; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–5818. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Tax Treatment of Qualified Plan Payment of Accident or Health Insurance Premiums'' ((RIN1545–BG12)(TD 9665)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 13, 2014; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–5819. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''HHS Secretary's Efforts to Improve the Quality of Health Care for Adults Enrolled in Medicaid''; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–5820. A communication from the Chief of the Trade and Commercial Regulations Branch, Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''United States-Panama Trade Promotion Agreement'' (RIN1515–AD93) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 14, 2014; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–5821. A communication from the Executive Analyst, Office of the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a vacancy in the position of Secretary of Health and Human Services; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–5822. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Medicare National Coverage Determinations for Fiscal Year 2013''; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–5823. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Finalizing Medicare Rules under Section 902 of the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003 (MMA) for Calendar Year (CY) 2013''; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–5824. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Revenue Procedure: Procedures for Automatic Change in Method of Accounting for Sales-Based Royalties and Sales-Based Vendor Chargebacks'' (Rev. Proc. 2014–33) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 16, 2014; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–5825. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Revenue Ruling: Retiree Health Benefits Provided Through Employer's Wholly-Owned Subsidiary'' (Rev. Rul. 2014–15) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 16, 2014; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–5826. A communication from the Chief of the Trade and Commercial Regulations Branch, Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) and Generalized System of Preferences and Trade Benefits under AGOA'' (RIN1515–AD47 (formerly RIN1505–AB26) and RIN1515-AD50 (formerly RIN1505–AB38)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 16, 2014; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–5827. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of Legislative Affairs, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Policies; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–5828. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act (DDTC 14–056); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–5829. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act (DDTC 14–012); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–5830. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act (DDTC 13–189); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–5831. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act (DDTC 14–034); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–5832. A communication from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to the Case-Zablocki Act, 1 U.S.C. 112b, as amended, the report of the texts and background statements of international agreements, other than treaties (List 2014–0054—2014–0070); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–5833. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Financial Report for the Prescription Drug User Fee Act (PDUFA) for fiscal year 2013; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–5834. A communication from the General Counsel, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Benefits Payable in Terminated Single-Employer Plans; Interest Assumptions for Valuing and Paying Benefits'' (29 CFR Part 4022) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 19, 2014; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–5835. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, reports entitled ''The National Healthcare Quality Report 2013'' and ''The National Healthcare Disparities Report 2013''; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–5836. A communication from the Director, Office of General Counsel and Legal Policy, Office of Government Ethics, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Technical Updating Amendments to Executive Branch Financial Disclosure and Standards of Ethical Conduct Regulations'' (RIN3209–AA00 and RIN3209–AA04) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 14, 2014; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–5837. A communication from the Chairman, Merit Systems Protection Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Sexual Orientation and the Federal Workplace: Policy and Perception''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–5838. A communication from the President, Inter-American Foundation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Foundation's fiscal year 2013 annual report relative to the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–5839. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Visas: Documentation of Immigrants Under the Immigration and Nationality Act, as Amended'' (RIN1400–AD52) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 19, 2014; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–5840. A communication from the Federal Liaison Officer, Patent and Trademark Office, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Revisions to Implement the Patent Term Adjustment Provisions of the Leahy-Smith America Invents Act Technical Corrections Act'' (RIN0651–AC84) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 14, 2014; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. ROCKEFELLER, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 2086. A bill to address current emergency shortages of propane and other home heating fuels and to provide greater flexibility and information for Governors to address such emergencies in the future (Rept. No. 113–162).

By Mr. MENENDEZ, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with amendments and with an amended preamble:

S. Res. 412. A resolution reaffirming the strong support of the United States Government for freedom of navigation and other internationally lawful uses of sea and airspace in the Asia-Pacific region, and for the peaceful diplomatic resolution of outstanding territorial and maritime claims and disputes.

By Mr. MENENDEZ, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, without amendment and with a preamble:

S. Res. 421. A resolution expressing the gratitude and appreciation of the Senate for the acts of heroism and military achievement by the members of the United States Armed Forces who participated in the June 6, 1944, amphibious landing at Normandy, France, and commending them for leadership and valor in an operation that helped bring an end to World War II.

By Mr. MENENDEZ, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with an amendment and with an amended preamble:

S. Res. 426. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of World Malaria Day.

By Mr. MENENDEZ, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, without amendment and with a preamble:

S. Res. 451. A resolution recalling the Government of China's forcible dispersion of those peaceably assembled in Tiananmen Square 25 years ago, in light of China's continued abysmal human rights record.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. MENENDEZ for the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Michael Anderson Lawson, of California, for the rank of Ambassador during his tenure of service as Representative of the United States of America on the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

Paige Eve Alexander, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development.

Michael W. Kempner, of New Jersey, to be a Member of the Broadcasting Board of Governors for a term expiring August 13, 2015.

Nina Hachigian, of California, to be Representative of the United States of America to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, with the rank and status of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

Nominee: Nina Hachigian.

Post: U.S. Representative to ASEAN, rank of Ambassador.

(The following is a list of all members of my immediate family and their spouses. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)

Contributions, Amount, Date, and Donee:

Self: $2,500, 5/15/12, Clyde Williams for Congress (full $2,500 refunded on 6/30/12); $30,950, 6/30/12, Obama Victory Fund; $5,000, 4/15/11, Obama Victory Fund; $10,000, 6/14/11, Obama Victory Fund; $20,650, 9/23/11, Obama Victory Fund; $2,500, 12/20/11, Clyde Williams for Congress; $9,200, 12/26/1, Swing State Victory Fund.

Spouse: None.

Children and Spouses: None.

Parents: Jack Hachigian—deceased: $500, 10/9/12, Romney for President: $250, 10/29/10, Carly for California; Margarete Hachigian—deceased; None.

Grandparents: All deceased for decades; None.

Brothers and Spouses: Garo Hachigian; $1500, 10/02/12, Obama Victory Fund.

Sisters and Spouses: No sisters.

Mileydi Guilarte, of the District of Columbia, to be United States Alternate Executive Director of the Inter-American Development Bank.

Cassandra Q. Butts, of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Commonwealth of The Bahamas.

Nominee: Cassandra Q. Butts.

Post: The Bahamas (Commonwealth)

(The following is a list of all members of my immediate family and their spouses. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)

Contributions, amount, date, donee:

1. Self: $250.00, 2004, Barack Obama (Senator); $200.00, 2006, DCCC.
2. Spouse: N/A.
3. Children and Spouses: N/A.
4. Parents: Mae A. Karim, $500.00, 2008, Barack Obama.
5. Grandparents: N/A.
6. Brothers and Spouses: N/A.
7. Sisters and Spouses: Frank & Deidra Abbott, $200.00, 2008, Barack Obama.

Matthew T. McGuire, of the District of Columbia, to be United States Executive Director of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for a term of two years.

Mark Sobel, of Virginia, to be United States Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund for a term of two years.

Andrew H. Schapiro, of Illinois, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Czech Republic.

Nominee: Andrew H. Schapiro.

Post: U.S. Ambassador to the Czech Republic.

(The following is a list of all members of my immediate family and their spouses. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)

Contributions, amount, date, and donee:

1. Self: $1,000, 1/15/10, Martha Coakley for Senate Cmte; $2,000, 1/29/10, (Michael) Bennet for Colorado; $500, 2/25/10, Gillibrand for Senate; $250, 5/5/10, Mark Critz for Congress Cmte; $250, 6/7/10, Bill Foster for Congress; $2,400, 6/30/10, Alexi (Giannoulias) for Illinois; $250, 8/4/10, (Michael) Bennet for Colorado; $15,000, 8/4/10, DNC Services Corporation; $500, 9/20/10, (Tom) Perriello for Congress; $2,400, 9/21/10, Alexi (Giannoulias) for Illinois; $500, 10/19/10, Friends for Harry Reid; $500, 10/19/10, Chris Coons for Delaware; $1,000, 3/30/11, Friends for (John) Atkinson; $5,000, 4/13/11, Obama Victory Fund 2012; $1,500, 5/18/11, (Tim) Kaine for Virginia; $1,000, 6/30/11, Obama Victory Fund 2012; $1,000, 9/1/11, (Tim) Kaine for Virginia; $5,000, 9/19/11, Obama Victory Fund 2012; $10,000, 12/13/11, Obama Victory Fund 2012; $750, 2/28/12, McCaskill for Missouri; $10,000, 3/6/12, Obama Victory Fund 2012; $10,000, 3/19/12, Obama Victory Fund 2012; $2,500, 4/16/12, Elizabeth (Warren) for MA; $1,000, 5/14/12, Tammy Baldwin for Senate; $10,000, 6/14/12, Obama Victory Fund 2012; $5,000, 7/31/12, Obama Victory Fund 2012; $500, 8/2/12, (Kathryn) Boockvar for Congress; $2,500, 917/12, Obama Victory Fund 2012; $2,500, 9/11/12, Obama Victory Fund 2012; $1,000, 10/10/12, Obama Victory Fund 2012; $250, 10/29/12, (Shelly) Berkley for Senate; $1,000, 3/15/13, Cory Booker for Senate; $1,000, 4/15/13, Chris Coons for Delaware.
2. Spouse: Tamar S. Newberger: $250, 6/8/10, Melissa Bean for Congress; $2,400, 6/30/10, Alexi (Giannoulias) for Illinois; $2,400, 10/11/10, Alexi (Giannoulias) for Illinois; $250, 6/8/12, Friends of David Gill; $10,000, 8/7/12, Obama Victory Fund 2012; $250, 6/30/13, (Brad) Schneider for Congress; $1,000, 7/10/13, (Jan) Schakowsky for Congress; $10,000, 9/9/13, DNC Services Corporation.
3. Children and Spouses: Alexander (age 10): None; Galia (age 13): None.
4. Parents: Raya C. Schapiro (deceased): None; Joseph S. Schapiro (deceased): $250, 10/23/10, DNC Services Corporation; $1,000, 5/23/12, Obama Victory Fund 2012; $1,000, 9/7/12, Obama Victory Fund 2012; $300, 10/22/12, Obama Victory Fund 2012.
5. Grandparents: Harry Schapiro (deceased): None; Bess Schapiro (deceased): None; Max Czerner (deceased): None; Irma Czerner (deceased): None.
6. Brothers and Spouses: None.
7. Sisters and Spouses: Tamar B. Schapiro: $1,000, 9/7/12, Obama Victory Fund 2012; $1,000, 11/13/13, DNC Services Corporation.

Thomas P. Kelly III, of California, 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 Djibouti.

Nominee: Thomas Patrick Kelly, III.

Post: Djibouti.

(The following is a list of all members of my immediate family and their spouses. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)

Contributions, amount, date, donee:

1. Self: Thomas P. Kelly, III, None.
2. Spouse: Elsa Amaya-Kelly, None.
3. Children and Spouses: Sean Patrick Kelly, None;
4. Parents: Thomas P. Kelly, Jr., Virginia Therese Kelly, $200, 2012, Democratic National Committee; $200, 2012, DCCC; $200, 2012, DSCC; $100, 2010, DNC; $100, 2010, DCCC; $100, 2010, DSCC.
5. Grandparents: Thomas P. Kelly, Sr., None—deceased; Edna Kelly, None—deceased; Rose Gertrude Burns, None—deceased; Clarence Joseph Burns, None—deceased.
6. Brothers and Spouses: Joseph J. Kelly (Spouse Diana Kelly): $200.00, 11/16/13, ''Yes on Proposition 5'' Campaign (Texas); $150, 1/24/13, Jeb Hensarling; $100–200, 2012, Leonard Lance; $100–200, 2012, Republican National Committee; $100–200, 2012, Romney for President Campaign; $200, 2011, Michael Webb (CA–36); $100–200, 2012, Leonard Lance; $100–200, 2012, Republican National Committee; John Christopher Kelly: None; James Matthew Kelly (Spouse Lynn Hobson): None; William Frederick Kelly (Spouse Fannie Willms Kelly): None.
7. Sisters and Spouses: Regina Ann Kelly: None; Elizabeth Therese Barone (Spouse Philip Barone): None.

Sunil Sabharwal, of California, to be United States Alternate Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund for a term of two years.

Alice G. Wells, of Washington, 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 Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Nominee: Alice Gordon Wells.

Post: Ambassador to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

(The following is a list of all members of my immediate family and their spouses. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)

Contributions, amount, date, and donee:

1. Self: None.
2. Spouse: None.
3. Children: Helen Anne Amend: Isabel Eneida Amend; Phoebe Wesson Amend: None.
4. Parents: Macon Wesson Wells; Heidi Goddard Wells: None.
5. Grandparents: Gordon Marshall Wells; Helen Wesson Wells; Gertrud Goddard: Philip Rohleder: Deceased.
6. Brothers and Spouses: Thomas Wesson Wells; Paula Bartholomew Wells: None.

(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. CARPER:

S. 2354. A bill to improve cybersecurity recruitment and retention; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Ms. AYOTTE:

S. 2355. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude certain compensation received by public safety officers and their dependents from gross income; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. HELLER (for himself, Mr. REID, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. 2356. A bill to adjust the boundary of the Mojave National Preserve; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Ms. MURKOWSKI:

S. 2357. A bill to provide for improvements in the consistency of data collection, reporting, and assessment in connection with the suicide prevention efforts of the Department of Defense; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. UDALL of Colorado (for himself and Mrs. MCCASKILL):

S. 2358. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize additional leave for members of the Armed Forces in connection with the birth of a child; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. FRANKEN (for himself, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. HARKIN, and Mr. BARRASSO):

S. 2359. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to protect and preserve access of Medicare beneficiaries in rural areas to health care providers under the Medicare program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. LEVIN (for himself, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. CARDIN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. NELSON, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. KAINE, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. KING, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. WARREN, Mr. REED, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. WALSH, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. 2360. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the rules relating to inverted corporations; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. NELSON (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CARPER, Mr. GRASSLEY, and Mr. CASEY):

S. 2361. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to crack down on fraud in the Medicare program to protect seniors, people with disabilities, and taxpayers; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. FISCHER (for herself and Mr. BURR):

S. 2362. A bill to prohibit the payment of performance awards in fiscal year 2015 to employees in the Veterans Health Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mrs. HAGAN (for herself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. HELLER, Mr. TESTER, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. PORTMAN, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. VITTER, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. ISAKSON, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. WARNER, Mr. GRAHAM, Mrs. MCCASKILL, Ms. AYOTTE, Mr. WALSH, Mr. BURR, Mr. DONNELLY, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. BENNET, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. KING, Mr. THUNE, Mr. KAINE, and Mr. RISCH):

S. 2363. A bill to protect and enhance opportunities for recreational hunting, fishing, and shooting, and for other purposes; read the first time.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. MARKEY):

S. 2364. A bill to amend chapter 111 of title 28, United States Code, relating to protective orders, sealing of cases, disclosures of discovery information in civil actions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR:

S. 2365. A bill to prohibit the long-term storage of rail cars on certain railroad tracks unless the Surface Transportation Board has approved the rail carrier's rail car storage plan; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. REID (for himself and Mr. MCCONNELL):

S. Res. 452. A resolution to authorize testimony, documents, and representation in City of Lafayette v. Bryan Benoit; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 160

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 160, a bill to exclude from consumer credit reports medical debt that has been in collection and has been fully paid or settled, and for other purposes.

S. 162

At the request of Mr. FRANKEN, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CHAMBLISS) 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. 226

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 226, a bill to amend the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 to provide leave because of the death of a son or daughter.

S. 254

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 254, a bill to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to authorize and support the creation of cardiomyopathy education, awareness, and risk assessment materials and resources by the Secretary of Health and Human Services through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the dissemination of such materials and resources by State educational agencies to identify more at-risk families.

S. 360

At the request of Mr. WALSH, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 360, a bill to amend the Public Lands Corps Act of 1993 to expand the authorization of the Secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce, and the Interior to provide service opportunities for young Americans; help restore the nation's natural, cultural, historic, archaeological, recreational and scenic resources; train a new generation of public land managers and enthusiasts; and promote the value of public service.

S. 381

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Montana

(Mr. WALSH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 381, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the World War II members of the ''Doolittle Tokyo Raiders'', for outstanding heroism, valor, skill, and service to the United States in conducting the bombings of Tokyo.

S. 398

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the names of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ) and the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE) were added as cosponsors of S. 398, a bill to establish the Commission to Study the Potential Creation of a National Women's History Museum, and for other purposes.

S. 403

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 403, a bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to address and take action to prevent bullying and harassment of students.

S. 539

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 539, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to foster more effective implementation and coordination of clinical care for people with pre-diabetes and diabetes.

S. 917

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 917, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a reduced rate of excise tax on beer produced domestically by certain qualifying producers.

S. 1033

At the request of Mr. HARKIN, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. FRANKEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1033, a bill to authorize a grant program to promote physical education, activity, and fitness and nutrition, and to ensure healthy students, and for other purposes.

S. 1040

At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, the names of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER) and the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1040, a bill to provide for the award of a gold medal on behalf of Congress to Jack Nicklaus, in recognition of his service to the Nation in promoting excellence, good sportsmanship, and philanthropy.

S. 1066

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the names of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) and the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ) were added as cosponsors of S. 1066, a bill to allow certain student loan borrowers to refinance Federal student loans.

S. 1174

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the names of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. UDALL), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) were added as cosponsors of S. 1174, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the 65th Infantry Regiment, known as the Borinqueneers.

S. 1232

At the request of Mr. LEVIN, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1232, a bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to protect and restore the Great Lakes.

S. 1235

At the request of Mr. TOOMEY, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1235, a bill to restrict any State or local jurisdiction from imposing a new discriminatory tax on cell phone services, providers, or property.

S. 1256

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1256, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to preserve the effectiveness of medically important antimicrobials used in the treatment of human and animal diseases.

S. 1332

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1332, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to ensure more timely access to home health services for Medicare beneficiaries under the Medicare program.

S. 1387

At the request of Mr. REED, the names of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) and the Senator from Montana (Mr. WALSH) were added as cosponsors of S. 1387, a bill to establish a pilot program to authorize the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to make grants to nonprofit organizations to rehabilitate and modify homes of disabled and low-income veterans.

S. 1406

At the request of Ms. AYOTTE, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mrs. HAGAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1406, a bill to amend the Horse Protection Act to designate additional unlawful acts under the Act, strengthen penalties for violations of the Act, improve Department of Agriculture enforcement of the Act, and for other purposes.

S. 1462

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1462, a bill to extend the positive train control system implementation deadline, and for other purposes.

S. 1622

At the request of Ms. HEITKAMP, the names of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. UDALL), the Senator from Montana (Mr. WALSH) and the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) were added as cosponsors of S. 1622, a bill to establish the Alyce Spotted Bear and Walter Soboleff Commission on Native Children, and for other purposes.

S. 1691

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. AYOTTE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1691, a bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to improve the security of the United States border and to provide for reforms and rates of pay for border patrol agents.

S. 1700

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. WALSH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1700, a bill to amend the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act of 1998 to extend, enhance, and revise the provisions relating to collection, use, and disclosure of personal information of children, to establish certain other protections for personal information of children and minors, and for other purposes.

S. 1759

At the request of Mr. SANDERS, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1759, a bill to reauthorize the teaching health center program.

S. 1823

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1823, a bill to amend part E of title IV of the Social Security Act to better enable State child welfare agencies to prevent human trafficking of children and serve the needs of children who are victims of human trafficking, and for other purposes.

S. 2009

At the request of Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. PRYOR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2009, a bill to improve the provision of health care by the Department of Veterans Affairs to veterans in rural and highly rural areas, and for other purposes.

S. 2013

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2013, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the removal of Senior Executive Service employees of the Department of Veterans Affairs for performance, and for other purposes.

S. 2036

At the request of Mr. HARKIN, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2036, a bill to protect all school children against harmful and life-threatening seclusion and restraint practices.

S. 2037

At the request of Mr. ROBERTS, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. BEGICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2037, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to remove the 96-hour physician certification requirement for inpatient critical access hospital services.

S. 2082

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2082, a bill to provide for the development of criteria under the Medicare program for medically necessary short inpatient hospital stays, and for other purposes.

S. 2087

At the request of Mr. PRYOR, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2087, a bill to protect the Medicare program under title XVIII of the Social Security Act with respect to reconciliation involving changes to the Medicare program.

S. 2126

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2126, a bill to launch a national strategy to support regenerative medicine through the establishment of a Regenerative Medicine Coordinating Council, and for other purposes.

S. 2132

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. WALSH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2132, a bill to amend the Indian Tribal Energy Development and Self-Determination Act of 2005, and for other purposes.

S. 2156

At the request of Mr. VITTER, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2156, a bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to confirm the scope of the authority of the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to deny or restrict the use of defined areas as disposal sites.

S. 2169

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2169, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reduce the rate of tax regarding the taxation of distilled spirits.

S. 2244

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the names of the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. DONNELLY), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CHAMBLISS) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) were added as cosponsors of S. 2244, a bill to extend the termination date of the Terrorism Insurance Program established under the Terrorism Insurance Act of 2002, and for other purposes.

S. 2270

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the names of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT) and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR) were added as cosponsors of S. 2270, a bill to clarify the application of certain leverage and risk-based requirements under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act.

S. 2273

At the request of Mr. UDALL of Colorado, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2273, a bill to improve energy savings by the Department of Defense, and for other purposes.

S. 2276

At the request of Mr. BLUNT, the names of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. UDALL) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) were added as cosponsors of S. 2276, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to improve access to mental health services under the TRICARE program.

S. 2282

At the request of Mr. ROBERTS, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CHAMBLISS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2282, a bill to prohibit the provision of performance awards to employees of the Internal Revenue Service who owe back taxes.

S. 2291

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2291, 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. 2292

At the request of Ms. WARREN, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mrs. MCCASKILL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2292, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide for the refinancing of certain Federal student loans, and for other purposes.

S. 2302

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the names of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE), and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. ISAKSON) were added as cosponsors of S. 2302, a bill to provide for a 1-year extension of the Afghan Special Immigrant Visa Program, and for other purposes.

S. 2309

At the request of Mr. TOOMEY, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. VITTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2309, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to authorize the Director of the Bureau of Prisons to issue oleoresin capsicum spray to officers and employees of the Bureau of Prisons.

S. 2316

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the names of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS) were added as cosponsors of S. 2316, a bill to require the Inspector General of the Department of Veterans Affairs to submit a report on wait times for veterans seeking medical appointments and treatment from the Department of Veterans Affairs, to prohibit closure of medical facilities of the Department, and for other purposes.

S. 2333

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2333, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide for certain behavioral health treatment under TRICARE for children and adults with developmental disabilities.

S. 2339

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the names of the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER) and the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) were added as cosponsors of S. 2339, a bill to amend the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to require States with failed American Health Benefit Exchanges to reimburse the Federal Government for amounts provided under grants for the establishment and operation of such Exchanges.

S. 2349

At the request of Mr. SANDERS, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2349, a bill to establish a grant program to enable States to promote participation in dual enrollment programs, and for other purposes.

S. 2352

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the names of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. KIRK) and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS) were added as cosponsors of S. 2352, a bill to re-impose sanctions on Russian arms exporter Rosoboronexport.

S.J. RES. 19

At the request of Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 19, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to contributions and expenditures intended to affect elections.

S. RES. 410

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 410, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the anniversary of the Armenian Genocide.

S. RES. 412

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 412, a resolution reaffirming the strong support of the United States Government for freedom of navigation and other internationally lawful uses of sea and airspace in the Asia-Pacific region, and for the peaceful diplomatic resolution of outstanding territorial and maritime claims and disputes.

S. RES. 421

At the request of Mr. ISAKSON, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 421, a resolution expressing the gratitude and appreciation of the Senate for the acts of heroism and military achievement by the members of the United States Armed Forces who

participated in the June 6, 1944, amphibious landing at Normandy, France, and commending them for leadership and valor in an operation that helped bring an end to World War II.

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 421, supra.

At the request of Ms. LANDRIEU, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 421, supra.

At the request of Mr. SHELBY, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 421, supra.

S. RES. 445

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the names of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN), the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN), the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) and the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 445, a resolution recognizing the importance of cancer research and the contributions of scientists, clinicians, and patient advocates across the United States who are dedicated to finding a cure for cancer, and designating May 2014 as ''National Cancer Research Month''.

S. RES. 451

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the names of the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) and the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 451, a resolution recalling the Government of China's forcible dispersion of those peaceably assembled in Tiananmen Square 25 years ago, in light of China's continued abysmal human rights record.

AMENDMENT NO. 3073

At the request of Mr. ROBERTS, the names of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE), the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. AYOTTE), the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR), the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. MCCONNELL), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. ISAKSON), the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS), the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) and the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 3073 intended to be proposed to H.R. 3474, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow employers to exempt employees with health coverage under TRICARE or the Veterans Administration from being taken into account for purposes of the employer mandate under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

AMENDMENT NO. 3119

At the request of Mr. HARKIN, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3119 intended to be proposed to H.R. 3474, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow employers to exempt employees with health coverage under TRICARE or the Veterans Administration from being taken into account for purposes of the employer mandate under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

AMENDMENT NO. 3144

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3144 intended to be proposed to H.R. 3474, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow employers to exempt employees with health coverage under TRICARE or the Veterans Administration from being taken into account for purposes of the employer mandate under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

AMENDMENT NO. 3165

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the names of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. MCCONNELL), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE), the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. AYOTTE), the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR) and the Senator from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 3165 intended to be proposed to H.R. 3474, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow employers to exempt employees with health coverage under TRICARE or the Veterans Administration from being taken into account for purposes of the employer mandate under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

AMENDMENT NO. 3166

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the names of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR) and the Senator from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 3166 intended to be proposed to H.R. 3474, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow employers to exempt employees with health coverage under TRICARE or the Veterans Administration from being taken into account for purposes of the employer mandate under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

AMENDMENT NO. 3169

At the request of Mr. ENZI, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3169 intended to be proposed to H.R. 3474, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow employers to exempt employees with health coverage under TRICARE or the Veterans Administration from being taken into account for purposes of the employer mandate under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

AMENDMENT NO. 3177

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3177 intended to be proposed to H.R. 3474, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow employers to exempt employees with health coverage under TRICARE or the Veterans Administration from being taken into account for purposes of the employer mandate under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

AMENDMENT NO. 3203

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the names of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED) and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 3203 intended to be proposed to H.R. 3474, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow employers to exempt employees with health coverage under TRICARE or the Veterans Administration from being taken into account for purposes of the employer mandate under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

AMENDMENT NO. 3214

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3214 intended to be proposed to H.R. 3474, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow employers to exempt employees with health coverage under TRICARE or the Veterans Administration from being taken into account for purposes of the employer mandate under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Ms. MURKOWSKI:

S. 2357. A bill to provide for improvements in the consistency of data collection, reporting, and assessment in connection with the suicide prevention efforts of the Department of Defense; to the Committee on Armed Services.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President I have come to the floor today to introduce a piece of legislation that I feel is timely and critically necessary, the Department of Defense Suicide Tracking Act of 2014. As our Nation winds down involvement in the longest war in our history, it is incumbent on all of us to ensure that the men and women who have carried the burden of combat in Iraq, Afghanistan, and other parts of the world, as well as their family members, are taken care of to the fullest extent possible. That means we must address the tragic suicide epidemic in our military. While the services have focused on this problem for years, there still appears to be significant gaps, especially in reserve component and dependent tracking and analysis. This is a complex issue with no obvious solutions, but I intend to work with my colleagues in the Senate to develop comprehensive, meaningful ways to address this problem.

The DoD recently released its 2012 DoD Suicide Event Report, which concluded that there were a total of 319 active component suicides and 203 reserve

component suicides in 2012. That equates to 22.7 and 24.2 for every 100,000 service members, respectively. Additionally, there were a total of 841 attempted suicides in 2012. While preliminary data suggests that 2013 had an 18 percent drop in suicides, this is still a significant and tragic problem in the military that we need to tackle head-on. The report doesn't include any data for dependent suicide or attempted suicide, because currently only the U.S. Army even tries to track that information, so there is no comprehensive assessment of how years of combat and readiness have impacted military dependents in that way.

The purpose of the DoD Suicide Tracking Act is to establish programs to consistently track and analyze information regarding suicides involving members of the reserve components and dependents of regular and reserve component members. Specifically, the bill would improve consistency in reserve component suicide prevention and resiliency programs by requiring the Secretary of Defense to develop a standard method for collecting, reporting, and assessing suicide data and suicide attempt data involving members of the National Guard and Reserves. Alaskans are extremely proud of the contributions of our National Guard and Reserve members, both home and abroad. They have endured the stress of readiness, deployments and combat like the active component, making us all very proud. As such, it is time that we ensure the Department of Defense is tracking and addressing their mental well-being just like every other military member.

According to an annual survey by the Blue Star Families military family advocacy group, of 5,100 military family members surveyed in 2012, 9 percent of military spouses reported that they had considered suicide. Of those, nearly a quarter said they had not sought help. This bill would establish a Department of Defense suicide prevention program for military dependents that requires each service to implement programs to track, report and analyze information regarding suicides. We often talk about the burden placed on military family members, but when it comes to suicide we have simply cut them out of the conversation. This bill would ensure the DoD finally focuses on the hardship and emotional stress born by military dependents and keeps them in the picture when evaluating the problem and working towards a solution. Our military family members have endured countless deployments, cared for injured service members, and picked up the pieces when heroes have made the ultimate sacrifice. I intend to make sure our government cares for them and gives them options beyond suicide to recover from their pain and emotional stress.

Suicide among the active military, reserve and veteran populations continues to be a problem that doesn't appear to be improving. Sadly, the problem will likely get worse before it improves as the war in Afghanistan winds down and the services downsize, sending veterans with complex mental issues into the private sector without the military for support. That is why we need to improve our efforts now to proactively identify and care for these service members and their families as soon as possible and with the full resourcing of the Department of Defense. Our military men and women, and their families, have endured years of conflict across the world. They embody the proud tradition of selfless service to our Nation and I cannot thank them enough for everything they do. I call on all of my colleagues in the Senate to help those who have dedicated their lives to helping others and who, day in and day out, make the ultimate sacrifice in the defense of our freedoms.

I would like to thank Representative NIKI TSONGAS for her leadership on this issue and introduction of the House companion bill, H.R. 4504.

By Mr. LEVIN (for himself, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. CARDIN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. NELSON, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. KAINE, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. KING, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. WARREN, Mr. REED, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. WALSH, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. 2360. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the rules relating to inverted corporations; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, along with 16 cosponsors, I have introduced and am introducing today the Stop Corporate Inversions Act of 2014.

This legislation is designed to address a loophole which, unless we close it, will be used to unleash a flood of corporate tax avoidance that threatens to shove billions of dollars in tax burden from profitable multinational corporations onto the backs of their American competitors and other American taxpayers.

The issue we seek to address is known technically as corporate inversion. The details of inversion sound complex, but the principle is not. Inversion means avoiding potentially billions of dollars of U.S. taxes by changing a corporation's address for tax purposes to an offshore location. What we have is a tax avoidance scheme, an enormous loophole that allows companies to avoid billions in taxes without any significant change in where they operate, where their profits are generated, or where the location is of the executives who manage and control these corporations.

A recent prominent example involves Pfizer, a U.S. drug company, and AstroZeneca, a U.K.-based company. This proposed corporate takeover, which Pfizer makes abundantly clear is all about avoiding U.S. taxes, has gotten a lot of attention, and for good reason. It would cost the United States about $1 billion a year in tax revenue. But this is not just about two companies. This is not just about one merger, even a merger that could shove billions of dollars of tax burden on other U.S. taxpayers. The Pfizer-AstroZeneca deal is the latest example of abusive inversion deals. You cannot pick up a newspaper's business section these days without reading about what Reuters calls ''a wave of tax-driven overseas deal-making.'' Some companies that believe they are meeting their tax obligations are under competitive pressure to invert. It is clear dozens, perhaps scores, of companies are preparing to file their change-of-address cards and in doing so avoid billions in U.S. taxes. That burden doesn't just go away. Either our remaining constituents must pick up the tab or the loss of Treasury revenue adds to the Federal deficit.

We tightened the rules regarding inversion schemes in 2004, and we did so promptly and on a bipartisan basis, but recent events show an enormous loophole remains, and so our bill seeks to address that loophole, and I hope once again we can do so promptly and on a bipartisan basis.

Essentially the problem we have today is that a U.S.-based multinational can file a change-of-address card with the IRS simply by acquiring an offshore company that is much smaller than the U.S. company. Our bill would ensure that any inversion would meet a much more stringent test.

Under current law, companies can pull off an inversion with a fraction of their stock, just over 20 percent, in the hands of the new stockholders overseas. Our bill would raise that threshold to 50 percent or more. In addition, it would stop tax-avoiding inversions in cases where management and control remain in the United States.

President Obama's 2014 budget included a similar proposal which one expert told the New York Times ''essentially eliminates inversions as we know them.''

Our bill provides for a 2-year moratorium of tax avoidance through the use of inversions. Why a 2-year moratorium? This is in response to a number of our colleagues who say this is an issue which should wait for comprehensive tax reform. We all believe in comprehensive tax reform—or most of us do—but it is going to take time and it is uncertain. These corporate inversions represent an immediate threat. Our Treasury is bleeding from these inversions and from other loopholes which corporations use to avoid paying taxes. This bill is first aid for the Tax Code. A 2-year moratorium on inversions that do not meet our tougher standard stops the bleeding while we debate the comprehensive tax reform that most of us believe is desirable.

As of this moment, however, there is no comprehensive tax reform legislation pending in either Chamber of Congress. There is no debate scheduled.

There is, in fact, not a single comprehensive tax reform proposal that has been formally introduced as legislation. That is not because no one in Congress cares about tax reform; nearly everybody does. But broadly reforming taxes is a complicated and time-consuming process.

But we simply cannot wait. Multinationals are exploiting this loophole today. Meanwhile, hard-working American taxpayers and small business owners and even large corporations that have to compete with the tax avoiders but believe that inversion is wrong for their companies and for America see their tax burden rise while our national debt grows. How do we look them in the eye and say, ''We had a way to halt this gimmick, but we decided to wait for comprehensive reform that may or may not ever materialize?''

This is similar to what Congress did on a bipartisan basis a decade ago. Then Senators Baucus and GRASSLEY jointly declared they were working on legislation to stop abusive tax inversions. The bill, along with Chairman WYDEN's announcement 2 weeks ago, should make clear to companies that considering tax inversion is now a mistake, because they are now on notice that it is not going to gain anything if a bill that prohibits tax avoidance through tax inversion passes, because the chairman of the Finance Committee has made it clear such a bill is going to be effective as of May 8 of this year, regardless of when the bill passes.

So companies are on notice. There is no use rushing to the door to invert, or leaving the country to invert. It won't do them any good if the Finance Committee chairman has his way with either of these bills or other bills that set an appropriate date, such as May 8, to pass the Congress.

These multinational companies benefit from the safety and security the U.S. Government provides. Our troops protect them. Our intellectual property rights protections allow them to profit from their innovation. They benefit from federally funded research. They claim tax subsidies for their research and development. They raise capital in U.S. securities markets that are the envy of the world, thanks to the rule of law this government protects.

In the last 4 years, one of the companies at the center of this debate, Pfizer, received more than $4.4 billion in taxpayer money for federal contracts. Last month the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention awarded Pfizer a $1.1 billion contract.

Yet that company and others are now poised to shortchange Uncle Sam by billions of dollars simply by changing their address for tax purposes. I am sure most of our constituents wish they could do that. Michigan taxpayers cannot reduce their tax bill with the stroke of a pen. Michigan small businesses cannot pretend they are based offshore for tax purposes. There is no pretense that any of these corporate inversions make sense from any standpoint other than avoiding U.S. taxes. That is their motivation and these companies aren't shy about saying so. They will continue to operate in the United States. The executives who manage them will continue to live and work in the United States. They will live under the umbrella of protection that our men and women in uniform provide, at the same time that we are cutting support to those same men and women because of the deficit these tax avoidance schemes have helped to create.

Few even try to defend these inversions on principle. They are simply tax avoidance. Even the corporate executives who engineer them make little pretense as to any other purpose. So let us reform the Tax Code, yes. But while we craft and debate that reform, let us stop these transactions that add massively to our deficit and to the burden America's working families and small businesses must carry.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2360

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 ''Stop Corporate Inversions Act of 2014''.

SEC. 2. MODIFICATIONS TO RULES RELATING TO INVERTED CORPORATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (b) of section 7874 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended to read as follows:

''(b) INVERTED CORPORATIONS TREATED AS DOMESTIC CORPORATIONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 7701(a)(4), a foreign corporation shall be treated for purposes of this title as a domestic corporation if—

''(A) such corporation would be a surrogate foreign corporation if subsection (a)(2) were applied by substituting '80 percent' for '60 percent', or

''(B) such corporation is an inverted domestic corporation.

''(2) INVERTED DOMESTIC CORPORATION.—For purposes of this subsection, a foreign corporation shall be treated as an inverted domestic corporation if, pursuant to a plan (or a series of related transactions)—

''(A) the entity completes after May 8, 2014, and before May 9, 2016, the direct or indirect acquisition of—

''(i) substantially all of the properties held directly or indirectly by a domestic corporation, or

''(ii) substantially all of the assets of, or substantially all of the properties constituting a trade or business of, a domestic partnership, and

''(B) after the acquisition, either—

''(i) more than 50 percent of the stock (by vote or value) of the entity is held—

''(I) in the case of an acquisition with respect to a domestic corporation, by former shareholders of the domestic corporation by reason of holding stock in the domestic corporation, or

''(II) in the case of an acquisition with respect to a domestic partnership, by former partners of the domestic partnership by reason of holding a capital or profits interest in the domestic partnership, or

''(ii) the management and control of the expanded affiliated group which includes the entity occurs, directly or indirectly, primarily within the United States, and such expanded affiliated group has significant domestic business activities.

''(3) EXCEPTION FOR CORPORATIONS WITH SUBSTANTIAL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES IN FOREIGN COUNTRY OF ORGANIZATION.—A foreign corporation described in paragraph (2) shall not be treated as an inverted domestic corporation if after the acquisition the expanded affiliated group which includes the entity has substantial business activities in the foreign country in which or under the law of which the entity is created or organized when compared to the total business activities of such expanded affiliated group. For purposes of subsection (a)(2)(B)(iii) and the preceding sentence, the term 'substantial business activities' shall have the meaning given such term under regulations in effect on May 8, 2014, except that the Secretary may issue regulations increasing the threshold percent in any of the tests under such regulations for determining if business activities constitute substantial business activities for purposes of this paragraph.

''(4) MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL.—For purposes of paragraph (2)(B)(ii)—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall prescribe regulations for purposes of determining cases in which the management and control of an expanded affiliated group is to be treated as occurring, directly or indirectly, primarily within the United States. The regulations prescribed under the preceding sentence shall apply to periods after May 8, 2014.

''(B) EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT.—Such regulations shall provide that the management and control of an expanded affiliated group shall be treated as occurring, directly or indirectly, primarily within the United States if substantially all of the executive officers and senior management of the expanded affiliated group who exercise day-to-day responsibility for making decisions involving strategic, financial, and operational policies of the expanded affiliated group are based or primarily located within the United States. Individuals who in fact exercise such day-to-day responsibilities shall be treated as executive officers and senior management regardless of their title.

''(5) SIGNIFICANT DOMESTIC BUSINESS ACTIVITIES.—For purposes of paragraph (2)(B)(ii), an expanded affiliated group has significant domestic business activities if at least 25 percent of—

''(A) the employees of the group are based in the United States,

''(B) the employee compensation incurred by the group is incurred with respect to employees based in the United States,

''(C) the assets of the group are located in the United States, or

''(D) the income of the group is derived in the United States,

determined in the same manner as such determinations are made for purposes of determining substantial business activities under regulations referred to in paragraph (3) as in effect on May 8, 2014, but applied by treating all references in such regulations to 'foreign country' and 'relevant foreign country' as references to 'the United States'. The Secretary may issue regulations decreasing the threshold percent in any of the tests under such regulations for determining if business activities constitute significant domestic business activities for purposes of this paragraph.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Clause (i) of section 7874(a)(2)(B) of such Code is amended by striking ''after March 4, 2003,'' inserting ''after March 4, 2003, and before May 9, 2014, or after May 8, 2016,''.

(2) Subsection (c) of section 7874 of such Code is amended—

(A) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by striking ''subsection (a)(2)(B)(ii)'' and inserting ''subsections (a)(2)(B)(ii) and (b)(2)(B)(i)'', and

(ii) by inserting ''or (b)(2)(A)'' after ''(a)(2)(B)(i)'' in subparagraph (B),

(B) in paragraph (3), by inserting ''or (b)(2)(B)(i), as the case may be,'' after ''(a)(2)(B)(ii)'',

(C) in paragraph (5), by striking ''subsection (a)(2)(B)(ii)'' and inserting ''subsections (a)(2)(B)(ii) and (b)(2)(B)(i)'', and

(D) in paragraph (6), by inserting ''or inverted domestic corporation, as the case may be,'' after ''surrogate foreign corporation''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years ending after May 8, 2014.

By Mr. NELSON (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CARPER, Mr. GRASSLEY, and Mr. CASEY):

S. 2361. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to crack down on fraud in the Medicare program to protect seniors, people with disabilities, and taxpayers; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, I am joined today by my colleague Senator COLLINS to introduce legislation aimed at strengthening the government's hand in stopping Medicare fraud. Senator COLLINS and I have tried to offer some decent leadership to the Senate Special Committee on Aging and in the process we have heard a lot about Medicare and Medicaid fraud. I want to thank Senators CARPER, GRASSLEY, and CASEY for partnering with us to sponsor this legislation we are introducing today.

Earlier in the year Senator COLLINS and I convened a hearing of the aging committee to examine what government was doing to prevent Medicare fraud. The committee heard from law enforcement that despite the recent increase in prosecutions, Medicare fraud continues to run rampant. It is especially true in my State of Florida, where South Florida remains, unfortunately, ground zero for Medicare fraud.

We also heard from the Medicare organization itself about what the program is doing to try to better detect and prevent con artists from defrauding the system.

Then we heard from victims such as Patricia Gresko, a former schoolteacher from Michigan. She testified about this unbelievable scam where her doctor talked her into spending thousands of dollars for treatments for an illness she later discovered she didn't have. These treatments caused her to have chest pains and forced her to endure intravenous infusions that took hours.

Her doctor was arrested for bilking $225 million from Medicare. This is what he did: falsely telling patients they had cancer—if you can believe that, that they had cancer—so he could bill for expensive chemotherapy treatments. Ms. Gresko did not have cancer, but she had to endure all of that.

Today we are losing about $60 billion to $90 billion a year in Medicare fraud. Just last week, Federal agents arrested 90 people—50 of them, you guessed it, from Miami—on charges they had stolen $260 million from the Medicare Program. Fortunately, when we passed the Affordable Care Act, we put in provisions—some, I might say, at my insistence, because of ground zero being in my State—such as background checks, site visits for prospective Medicare providers and suppliers, and another one being stronger criminal and civil penalties, with the authority to withhold payment in law where there is a credible allegation of fraud. Those are just a few of the weapons in law as a result of the ACA.

This recent set of arrests of 90 people on charges of Medicare fraud tells us something else: We have to stop playing the game of Whac-A-Mole with Medicare criminals in trying to stamp out the fraud one bad actor at a time. You know what Whac-A-Mole is. You whack this creature on a table, and once you have whacked it, it pops right back up. So naturally, we talked to Sylvia Burwell, the President's nominee for Secretary of HHS. She echoed that last week at her confirmation hearing in the Finance Committee. She stated that we need to move away from the pay-and-chase model—which is what has happened. You have to chase them down. If you catch them, they pop back up again. So we need a better strategy.

While we are making strides by more aggressively pursuing this kind of fraud, obviously more needs to be done. That is why today Senator COLLINS and I are introducing the Stop SCAMS Act. It will require Medicare to verify that those wishing to bill Medicare have not owned a company that previously defrauded the government. It is going to also allow private insurers and Medicare to share information about the potential fraudulent operators in the system.

The bill also anticipates problems CMS may face in the future. It doesn't delay the rollout of the 10 new medical codes in any way—or shall I say what they refer to as the ICD–10 medical codes; there are a lot more of those medical codes—but it takes some lessons learned from the costly delays that have occurred with these codes and uses them to make the process better in the future. The legislation also requires, for the new medical coding systems after the ICD–10, that the agency assess the impact on fraud-prevention systems and do appropriate testing.

Combating this fraud will continue to be one of the core missions of our Committee on Aging. We have taken a look at many types of fraud scams—Jamaican phone scams, identity theft, Social Security fraud, payday lending—and now we are continuing to focus on Medicare fraud and will continue to examine additional issues.

Every day, Senator COLLINS and I hear from seniors about scams, and they let us know on our committee's hotline. I remind everybody: This hotline is there for you to report these scams—1–855–303–9470—and we are going to keep this committee going after these scams.

In the meantime, Senator COLLINS and I hope our colleagues will join us in support of this legislation to try to further clamp down on Medicare fraud. I am so happy to have the partner I have in helping lead the Committee on Aging, Senator COLLINS.

In closing, I would say that we really have a broad array of folks supporting us on this legislation: the National Health Care Anti-Fraud Association, America's Health Insurance Plans, Blue Cross and Blue Shield Association, the National Coalition Against Insurance Fraud, the National Insurance Crime Bureau, and Humana Insurance Company. They are all supporters of this legislation.

Mr. President, I await the comments of my colleague.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maine.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I am delighted to join my friend, the chairman of the Senate Committee on Aging, Senator NELSON, in introducing legislation to help combat fraud in the Medicare Program. We are introducing the Stop Schemes and Crimes Against Medicare and Seniors Act, or the Stop SCAMS Act.

As Senator NELSON has described, at our hearings earlier this year we heard absolutely appalling testimony from a woman who had to endure painful, 7-hour-long series of infusions for a disease she did not have just because her doctor was bilking the Medicare Program.

Imagine a physician who would do that, who would subject a vulnerable patient to the anxiety of thinking she had a disease she did not have and then treat her for a disease she did not have just to collect Medicare dollars. It really was appalling.

For decades the Government Accountability Office—GAO—has identified Medicare as being at high risk for improper payments, abuse, and fraud. In the year 2012 Medicare reported that it had lost more than $44 billion in improper payments due to waste, fraud, abuse, and mismanagement—and that estimate may well be too low. Think what we could do with $44 billion to improve the quality of health care and the coverage we are providing to our seniors or to reduce our unsustainable national debt. This is simply unacceptable.

The loss of these funds not only compromises the financial integrity and increases the costs of the Medicare Program, but it also undermines our ability to provide needed health care services to the more than 54 million older and disabled Americans who depend on this vital program.

Back in the late 1990s when I was chairman of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, we held a series of hearings to examine fraud in

the Medicare Program. We identified the dangerous trend of an increasing number of completely bogus providers entering the system with the sole and explicit purpose of robbing it. One of our witnesses actually testified that he went into Medicare fraud because it was easier and safer than dealing in drugs; he could make a lot more money at far less risk of being caught.

Our hearings led to the adoption of some safeguards and better internal controls. But many years later what our continuing hearings have demonstrated is that unscrupulous individuals are always adopting and seeking out new ways to rip off the system. They seem to be always one step ahead of the authorities.

I do wish to emphasize an extremely important point; that is, the vast majority of medical professionals are caring, dedicated health care providers whose top priority is the welfare of their patients.

When we were investigating Medicare fraud in the late 1990s, what we found were a whole lot of individuals posing as health care providers who had no medical training whatsoever. I remember one memorable case where, had there been a site visit, it would have been discovered that this bogus provider had an office in the middle of the runway of the Miami airport. But, unfortunately, back then there were no site visits.

Health care providers—the true professionals—are the ones who are most appalled by the unscrupulous bandits who take advantage of weaknesses in the Medicare Program to bleed billions of dollars from the program.

As I indicated, we have made some progress over the years in the battle against Medicare fraud since I chaired those hearings. Unfortunately, however, there is no line item in the budget titled ''waste, fraud, and abuse'' that we can simply strike to eliminate this problem and solve it once and for all.

The task of ferreting out wasteful and fraudulent spending is made all the more difficult by the ingenuity of the scam artists, who continually adopt new methods of ripping off both the Medicare and the Medicaid Programs.

It is clear, as my distinguished chairman indicated, that we must do more than shift from a pay-and-chase strategy to combat Medicare fraud to one that prevents the harm from ever occurring in the first place. That is what the bipartisan bill we are introducing today would do.

Among other provisions, our legislation would require Medicare to verify health care provider ownership interests using other databases before new health care providers are allowed to enroll in the program. That is an upfront control that we can and should implement. Currently, Medicare relies on self-reported information. As a consequence, providers who previously had an ownership interest in an organization that defrauded Medicare can potentially get back into the program by simply using different names and failing to disclose their interest in the previous organization or practice.

Our legislation would also allow private insurers to share information about potentially fraudulent providers with Medicare and with each other to prevent further health care fraud.

It would also allow the Medicare Payment Advisory Commission to make recommendations to us regarding fraud prevention, and our bill would require the Medicare Program to develop a strategy for more accurately and reliably estimating how many dollars are lost each year to fraud.

As the chairman indicated, our legislation is endorsed by a wide variety of organizations, including the National Health Care Anti-Fraud Association, the Blue Cross and Blue Shield Association, Humana, America's Health Insurance Plans, and the Coalition Against Insurance Fraud.

I urge all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join us in cosponsoring this important bill—legislation that I believe really can make a difference. I hope this is a bill we can move quickly. It is a commonsense bill. It will save taxpayer and beneficiary dollars, and it will help to curb the excessive fraud, the unacceptable fraud that is depleting dollars from a program—the Medicare Program—that is already under financial strain.

So let's move this bill. Let's send it to the House and on to the President for his signature as soon as possible.

Mr. President, I again commend the Senator from Florida for his leadership. It has been a great pleasure to work with him on this important issue.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 452—TO AUTHORIZE TESTIMONY, DOCUMENTS, AND REPRESENTATION IN CITY OF LAFAYETTE V. BRYAN BENOIT

Mr. REID (for himself and Mr. MCCONNELL) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 452

Whereas, in the case of City of Lafayette v. Bryan Benoit, Case No. CC201303991, pending in City Court in Lafayette, Louisiana, the prosecution has requested the production of testimony from two current employees in the Lafayette, Louisiana office of Senator David Vitter, and one former employee of that office;

Whereas, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 704(a)(2) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, 2 U.S.C. §§ 288b(a) and 288c(a)(2), the Senate may direct its counsel to represent current and former employees of the Senate with respect to any subpoena, order, or request for testimony relating to their official responsibilities;

Whereas, by the privileges of the Senate of the United States and Rule XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may, by the judicial or administrative process, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate; and

Whereas, when it appears that evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may promote the administration of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistent with the privileges of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Nicole Hebert and Kathy Manuel, current employees in the Office of Senator David Vitter, and Thomas Hebert, a former employee of that office, and any other employee of the Senator's office from whom relevant evidence may be necessary, are authorized to produce documents and provide testimony in the case of City of Lafayette v. Bryan Benoit, except concerning matters for which a privilege should be asserted.

SEC. 2. The Senate Legal Counsel is authorized to represent current and former employees of Senator Vitter's office in connection with the production of evidence authorized in section one of this resolution.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3225. Ms. AYOTTE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3474, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow employers to exempt employees with health coverage under TRICARE or the Veterans Administration from being taken into account for purposes of the employer mandate under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3226. Ms. AYOTTE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3060 proposed by Mr. WYDEN to the bill H.R. 3474, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 3225. Ms. AYOTTE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3474, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow employers to exempt employees with health coverage under TRICARE or the Veterans Administration from being taken into account for purposes of the employer mandate under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

TITLE ____—OTHER PROVISIONS

SEC. __01. EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN COMPENSATION RECEIVED BY PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS AND THEIR DEPENDENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a) of section 104 is amended by striking ''and'' at the end of paragraph (4), by striking the period at the end of paragraph (5) and inserting ''; and'', and by inserting after paragraph (5) the following new paragraph:

''(6) amounts received pursuant to—

''(A) section 1201 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796); or

''(B) a program established under the laws of any State which provides monetary compensation for surviving dependents of a public safety officer who has died as the direct and proximate result of a personal injury sustained in the line of duty.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to amounts received after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SA 3226. Ms. AYOTTE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to

amendment SA 3060 proposed by Mr. WYDEN to the bill H.R. 3474, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow employers to exempt employees with health coverage under TRICARE or the Veterans Administration from being taken into account for purposes of the employer mandate under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

TITLE ___—OTHER PROVISIONS

SEC. __01. EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN COMPENSATION RECEIVED BY PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS AND THEIR DEPENDENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a) of section 104 is amended by striking ''and'' at the end of paragraph (4), by striking the period at the end of paragraph (5) and inserting ''; and'', and by inserting after paragraph (5) the following new paragraph:

''(6) amounts received pursuant to—

''(A) section 1201 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796); or

''(B) a program established under the laws of any State which provides monetary compensation for surviving dependents of a public safety officer who has died as the direct and proximate result of a personal injury sustained in the line of duty.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to amounts received after the date of the enactment of this Act.

NOTICE OF HEARING

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Committee on Indian Affairs will meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 21, 2014, in room SD–628 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct business meeting to consider the following bills: S. 1474, to encourage the State of Alaska to enter into intergovernmental agreements with Indian tribes in the State relating to the enforcement of certain State laws by Indian tribes, to improve the quality of life in rural Alaska, to reduce alcohol and drug abuse, and for other purposes; S. 1603, to reaffirm that certain land has been taken into trust for the benefit of the Match-E-Be-Nash-She-Wish Band of Pottawatami Indians, and for other purposes; S. 1622, to establish the Alyce Spotted Bear and Walter Soboleff Commission on Native Children, and for other purposes; S. 1818, to ratify a water settlement agreement affecting the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe, and for other purposes; S. 2040, to exchange trust and fee land to resolve land disputes created by the realignment of the Blackfoot River along the boundary of the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, and for other purposes; S. 2132, to amend the Indian Tribal Energy Development and Self-Determination Act of 2005, and for other purposes; H.R. 2388, to take certain Federal lands located in El Dorado County, California, into trust for the benefit of the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, and for other purposes. Those wishing additional information may contact the Indian Affairs Committee at (202) 224–2251.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on May 20, 2014, at 10:15 a.m. in room SD–366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on May 20, 2014, at 2:15 p.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions be authorized to meet, during the session of the Senate, on May 20, 2014, at 2:30 p.m. in room SD–430 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, to conduct a hearing entitled ''Economic Security for Working Women: A Roundtable Discussion.''

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate, on May 20, 2014, at 10 a.m. in room SD–226 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, to conduct a hearing entitled ''Judicial Nominations.''

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on May 20, 2014, at 2:30 p.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON AIRLAND

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Airland of the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on May 20, 2014, at 9:30 a.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON EMERGING THREATS AND CAPABILITIES

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Emerging Threats and Capabilities of the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on May 20, 2014, at 5 p.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON READINESS AND MANAGEMENT SUPPORT

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Readiness and Management Support of the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on May 20, 2014, at 3:30 p.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON SEAPOWER

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Seapower of the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on May 20, 2014, at 11 a.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON STRATEGIC FORCES

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Strategic Forces of the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on May 20, 2014, at 2 p.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. REID. Mr. President, on behalf of Senator JOHNSON of South Dakota, I ask unanimous consent that Krishna Patel and Dan Fichtler, detailees on the Banking Committee, be granted floor privileges for the duration of today's session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Dr. Andrea Buck, who is one of our detailees from the Department of HHS, the Office of Inspector General, be granted the privilege of the floor during the pendency of this session of Congress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AWARDING CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDALS

Mr. NELSON. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the following bills to award Congressional Gold Medals en bloc, which were received from the House and are at the desk: H.R. 2939, H.R. 1209, H.R. 3658, and H.R. 685.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senate will proceed to consider the measures en bloc.

Mr. NELSON. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent the bills be read three times and passed en bloc, and the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table en bloc, with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bills (H.R. 2939, H.R. 1209, H.R. 3658, and H.R. 685) were ordered to a third reading, were read the third time, and passed.

AUTHORIZING LEGAL REPRESENTATION

Mr. NELSON. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 452 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. 452) to authorize testimony, documents, and representation in City of Lafayette v. Bryan Benoir.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, this resolution concerns a request for testimony in a criminal misdemeanor action pending in City Court in Lafayette, LA. In this action, the defendant is charged with disturbing the peace arising out of his appearance at Senator DAVID VITTER's Lafayette, LA office. A trial is scheduled for May 28, 2014.

The prosecution has sought testimony from two current employees of Senator VITTER's office, and one former employee of that office, who were witnesses to the charged event. Senator VITTER would like to cooperate by providing relevant testimony, and, if necessary, documents from his office. This resolution would authorize those current and former employees, and any other employee of the Senator's office from whom relevant evidence may be necessary, to testify and produce documents in this action, with representation by the Senate Legal Counsel.

Mr. NELSON. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that 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. Res. 452) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME—S. 2363

Mr. NELSON. Madam President, I understand that S. 2363, introduced earlier today by Senator HAGAN, is at the desk, and I ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bill by title for the first time.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2363) to protect and enhance opportunities for recreational hunting, fishing, and shooting, and for other purposes.

Mr. NELSON. I now ask for its second reading and object to my own request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard. The bill will be read for the second time on the next legislative day.

REMOVAL OF INJUNCTION OF SECRECY—TREATY DOCUMENT NO. 113–5

Mr. NELSON. Madam President, as in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the injunction of secrecy be removed from the following treaty transmitted to the Senate on May 20, 2014, by the President of the United States: Convention on Taxes with the Republic of Poland, Treaty Document No. 113–5.

I further ask that the treaty be considered as having been read for the first time; that it be referred, with accompanying papers, to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed; and that the President's message be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The message of the President is as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit herewith, for the advice and consent of the Senate to its ratification, the Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Poland for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income, signed on February 13, 2013, at Warsaw (the ''proposed Convention''). I also transmit for the information of the Senate the report of the Department of State, which includes an overview of the proposed Convention.

The proposed Convention replaces the existing Convention, signed in 1974, and was negotiated to bring United States-Poland tax treaty relations into closer conformity with current U.S. tax treaty policies. For example, the proposed Convention contains provisions designed to address ''treaty shopping,'' which is the inappropriate use of a tax treaty by residents of a third country, that the existing Convention does not. Concluding the proposed Convention with Poland has been a top priority for the tax treaty program at the Department of the Treasury.

I recommend that the Senate give early and favorable consideration to the proposed Convention and give its advice and consent to its ratification.

BARACK OBAMA.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *May 20, 2014.*

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 2014

Mr. NELSON. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 9:30 a.m. on Wednesday, May 21, 2014; that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, and the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; that following any leader remarks, the Senate be in a period of morning business until 12:15 p.m., with the time equally divided and controlled between the two leaders or their designees; and that at 12:15 p.m. the Senate proceed to executive session, as provided for under the previous order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. NELSON. Madam President, there will be one vote at 12:15 p.m. on the confirmation of the Fischer nomination. Following that vote, the Senate will recess until 2 p.m. to allow for the Republican caucus meeting. There will be up to five rollcall votes related to nominations at 2:10 p.m. The first vote in the series will be a rollcall vote, and we expect the remaining votes to be voice votes.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9:30 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. NELSON. Madam President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it adjourn under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 6:50 p.m., adjourned until Wednesday, May 21, 2014, at 9:30 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

THE JUDICIARY

GEOFFREY W. CRAWFORD, OF VERMONT, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF VERMONT, VICE WILLIAM K. SESSIONS, III, RETIRING.

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be brigadier general

COLONEL FRANCIS M. BEAUDETTE
COLONEL PAUL BONTRAGER
COLONEL GARY M. BRITO
COLONEL SCOTT E. BROWER
COLONEL PATRICK W. BURDEN
COLONEL JOSEPH R. CALLOWAY
COLONEL PAUL T. CALVERT
COLONEL WELTON CHASE, JR.
COLONEL BRIAN P. CUMMINGS
COLONEL EDWIN J. DEEDRICK, JR.
COLONEL JEFFREY W. DRUSHAL
COLONEL RODNEY D. FOGG
COLONEL ROBIN L. FONTES
COLONEL KAREN H. GIBSON
COLONEL DAVID C. HILL
COLONEL MICHAEL D. HOSKIN
COLONEL KENNETH D. HUBBARD
COLONEL JAMES B. JARRARD
COLONEL SEAN M. JENKINS
COLONEL MITCHELL L. KILGO
COLONEL RICHARD C. S. KIM
COLONEL WILLIAM E. KING IV
COLONEL RONALD KIRKLIN
COLONEL JOHN S. KOLASHESKI
COLONEL DAVID P. KOMAR
COLONEL VIET X. LUONG
COLONEL PATRICK E. MATLOCK
COLONEL JAMES J. MINGUS
COLONEL JOSEPH W. RANK
COLONEL ERIC L. SANCHEZ
COLONEL CHRISTOPHER J. SHARPSTEN
COLONEL CHRISTIPHER L. SPILLMAN
COLONEL MICHAEL J. TARSA
COLONEL FRANK W. TATE
COLONEL RICHARD M. TOY
COLONEL WILLIAM A. TURNER
COLONEL BRIAN E. WINSKI

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. DAVID H. BERGER

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be captain

ADDIE ALKHAS
CALLIOPE E. ALLEN
JOSEPH P. BARRION
ROBERT V. BARTHEL
RAYMOND R. BATZ
LYNELLE M. BOAMAH
DOUGLAS E. BROWN
KEVIN J. BROWN
RACHEL A. BURKE
RALPH E. BUTLER
HYUNMIN W. CHO
VINCENT L. DECICCO
ANDREA B. DONALTY
FRANK M. DOSSANTOS
JAMES E. DUNCAN
REGINALD S. EWING III
MAUREEN E. FARRELL
JEFFREY H. FEINBERG
MARK E. FLEMING
DAVID P. GALLUS
KATERINA M. GALLUS
AMY R. GAVRIL
RICHARD S. GIST
GREGORY H. GORMAN
FRANCIS X. HALL
DOUGLAS G. HAWK
TUAN N. HOANG
SUEZANE L. HOLTZCLAW
ROBERT T. HOWARD
SCOTT L. ITZKOWITZ
TERENCE E. JOHNSON
MICHAEL P. KEITH
JAMES O. LESPERANCE
HENRY LIN
JEFFREY H. MCCLELLEN
JAMES M. MCKEE
GEORGE W. MIDDLETON
KESHAV R. NAYAK
TIFFANY S. NELSON
KENNETH J. ORTIZ
SAYJAL J. PATEL
DENISE L. PEET
THEODORE C. PRATT
JAMES J. REEVES
CAROLYN C. RICE
MARK S. RIDDLE
PAUL B. ROACH
CARLOS J. RODRIGUEZ
JOHN R. ROTRUCK
KATHERINE I. SCHEXNEIDER
DANIEL F. SEIDENSTICKER
RICHARD P. SERIANNI
SUNG W. SONG
JEFFERY A. STONE
ROBERT G. STRANGE, JR.
SALLY G. TAMAYO
KENNETH A. TERHAAR
TRACY T. THOMPSON
KIMBERLY P. TOONE
SAM O. WANKO
MICHAEL W. WENTWORTH
JAMES C. WEST
TIMOTHY J. WHITMAN
CRAIG M. WOMELDORPH
JOHN D. YORK
PATRICK E. YOUNG

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be captain

JEFFREY G. ANT
LEWIS T. CARPENTER
DAVID F. CHACON
ALLISON A. CRAIN
JOSEPH N. DEHOOGH
LOUIS H. DELAGARZA
JAY GEISTKEMPER
GEORGE M. GUISE
STEVEN P. HERNANDEZ
SUSAN D. JOHNSON
JEFF B. JORDEN
GRACE L. KEY
JOHN F. LEUNG
PATRICK E. MCGROARTY
JOHN P. MOON
JOSE G. PEDROZA
KOICHI SAITO
DENNIS G. SAMPSON
GEORGE D. SELLOCK
FRANCISCO X. VERAY
SAM J. WESTOCK
DONNA M. WILLIAMS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be captain

PAUL J. BROCHU
MATTHEW CASE
GREGORY W. COOK
SIDNEY G. FOOSHEE
KEITH R. GIVENS
THOMAS C. HERZIG
DAVID C. HICKS
SHANNON J. JOHNSON
MARTIN W. KERR
KAREN P. LEAHY
MARK G. LIEB
KEVIN J. MCGOWAN
DOUGLAS M. MONETTE
SHERI B. PARKER
JOE T. PATTERSON III
PAUL W. PRUDEN
DOUGLAS E. PUTTHOFF
CYRUS N. RAD
SHAWN A. RICKLEFS
VALERIE J. RIEGE
FREDRIK D. SCHMITZ
JASON S. SPILLMAN
RAYMOND D. STIFF
MARK A. SWEARNGIN
ERIC R. TIMMENS
EDWARD G. VONBERG
GARY D. WEST

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be captain

BRADLEY A. APPLEMAN
TODD C. HUNTLEY
PETER R. KOEBLER
MARGARET A. LARREA
ROBERT J. PASSERELLO
WARREN A. RECORD
JOSEPH ROMERO

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be captain

JEFFREY W. BLEDSOE
STACIA L. FRIDLEY
ROBERT J. HAWKINS
CAROL B. HURLEY
JEFFERY S. JOHNSON
SHARI F. JONES
MICHELE A. KANE
JEANA M. KANNE
SHARI D. KENNEDY
DEBORAH A. KUMAROO
JEAN L. P. LORD
BETH A. MOVINSKY
ANDREA C. PETROVANIE
NICOLE K. POLINSKY
DALE D. RAMIREZ
MICHAEL J. A. SERVICE
SUSAN A. UNION

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be captain

KRISTIN ACQUAVELLA
BRIAN R. BALDUS
JASON A. BRIDGES
PATRICK S. BROWN
CHAD B. BURKE
ANDREW R. DARNELL
DANIEL D. DAVIDSON
JUSTIN D. DEBORD
BRADLEY E. EMERSON
DION D. ENGLISH
BRIAN J. GINNANE
PAUL A. HASLAM
CODY L. HODGES
ROBERT A. KEATING
ERIC A. MORGAN
HARRY X. NICHOLSON IV
WILLIAM J. PARRISH
JEFFREY W. RAGGHIANTI
NICKOLAS L. RAPLEY
COLLEEN C. SALONGA
BRIAN G. SCHORN
EDWARD L. STEVENSON
PAMELA S. THEORGOOD
ROGELIO L. TREVINO
JOSHUA L. TUCKER
JEROME R. WHITE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be captain

CHRISTOPHER G. ADAMS
MATTHEW J. ANDERSON
KEITH W. BARTON
DONALD R. BRUS
FRANK C. CERVASIO
KEVIN K. JUNTUNEN
JEFFREY J. KILIAN
GILBERT B. I. MANALO
SCOTT P. RAYMOND
BRIAN L. WEINSTEIN
NICOLAS D. I. YAMODIS

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate May 20, 2014:

MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION

DANA J. HYDE, OF MARYLAND, TO BE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER, MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION.

SUSAN MCCUE, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION FOR A TERM OF THREE YEARS.

THE JUDICIARY

GREGG JEFFREY COSTA, OF TEXAS, TO BE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT.

MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION

MARK GREEN, OF WISCONSIN, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION FOR A TERM OF TWO YEARS.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CONGRATULATING SHRI NARENDRA MODI ON HIS RECORD-BREAKING VICTORY AS INDIA'S NEW PRIME MINISTER

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 20, 2014

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate India's next Prime Minister Narendra Modi on his resounding and historic victory. The Bharatiya Janata Party's (BJP) victory on May 16, 2014 is the first time after Independence that a non-Congress party has got absolute majority on its own, and Narendra Modi is the reason why.

His victory is India's victory and, while history will remember India's 2014 elections as unprecedented, I will remember the 2014 elections as a triumph. The people of India have triumphed, and I join with them in this momentous celebration of new development for all.

As a token of friendship and in commemoration of the fulfillment of his destiny to lift up the masses, assure social justice, and bring new hope for any and all who, like him, step forward and transform challenges into opportunities by sheer strength of character and courage, a flag was flown over the United States Capitol at my request in honor of him on April 7, 2014, to mark victory's dawn.

I pay tribute to Shri Modi for his clarion call for change, to save a nation from ruin. I applaud his leadership and recognize his victory—the people's victory—in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. A statement in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD becomes part of U.S. history and I firmly believe Shri Narendra Modi should be included not only in the annals of India's history but U.S. history, too, because he was elected with a resounding victory despite the United States using every recourse it could to disrupt his destiny.

The U.S.-India partnership should be, could be, one of the most defining of the 21st century. But, I am disappointed that the United States failed to develop a strong friendship and comprehensive partnership with Shri Narendra Modi when it mattered most. U.S.-India relations matter strategically, politically, and economically. And even if they didn't matter, the United States should be a fair and honest broker about human rights. Regrettably, in the case of India, the United States missed the mark by responding one way to the 2002 Gujarat riots, another way to the Godhra train burning which led up to the riots, and still another way to the largest ethnic cleansing since the partition of India in which between 300,000 to 500,000 Kashmiri Hindus since 1990 have migrated due to persecution.

Nonetheless, despite the United States getting it wrong with India, Shri Narendra Modi is looking ahead. He is dedicated. He is determined. He is dynamic. He is different. He is the leader of the world's largest democracy. And he is the key player for improved relations between the U.S. and India. As Shri Narendra Modi assumes his mantle as India's next Prime Minister, I have every confidence he will cut across caste, creed and religion and bring alive the dreams of over a billion Indians, and a world that needs his leadership.

As he promised, "Good days are coming." And so, they are. I have personally met with Shri Modi as far back as 2010 and I know him to be a sincere man who stands against corruption and for inclusive growth and development. Shri Modi is a man of vision and he, together with each and every citizen of India, will create something special—an India that will assume its destined role.

Without a doubt, Prime Minister Modi will usher in India's new era. He will make the 21st century India's century. This is his destiny. And so, once more, I congratulate Shri Narendra Modi on his path-breaking campaign, and I praise BJP Party President Rajnath Singh for working shoulder-to-shoulder with Shri Modi to ensure that the spirit of democracy has triumphed. I also commend Mr. Sanjay Puri, Founder and President of USINPAC, for championing the cause and work of Shri Narendra Modi early on in the U.S. Congress when India's next Prime Minister was Chief Minister of Gujarat.

Above all, I praise Prime Minister Modi's parents who gave rise to him, especially his mother whose blessings he sought. From his beginnings as a son of a tea seller to a landslide and ground-breaking victor, I wish Shri Modi godspeed on his poetic journey forward as India's next Prime Minister.

TRIBUTE TO DR. E. DEWEY SMITH, JR.

HON. HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 20, 2014

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following Proclamation.

Whereas, Dr. E. Dewey Smith, Jr., is celebrating ten years (10) in pastoral leadership this year and has provided stellar leadership to his church on an international level; and

Whereas, Dr. Smith, under the guidance of God has pioneered and sustained Greater Travelers Rest Missionary Baptist Church, as an instrument in our community that uplifts the spiritual, physical and mental welfare of our citizens; and

Whereas, this remarkable and tenacious man of God has given hope to the hopeless, fed the hungry and is a beacon of light to those in need; and

Whereas, Dr. Smith is a spiritual warrior, a man of compassion, a fearless leader and a servant to all, but most of all a visionary who has shared not only with his Church, but with our District and the world his passion to spread the gospel of Jesus Christ; and

Whereas, the U.S. Representative of the Fourth District of Georgia has set aside this day to honor and recognize Dr. E. Dewey Smith, Jr., as he celebrates ten years in pastoral leadership at Greater Travelers Rest Missionary Baptist Church; now therefore, I, HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, Jr. do hereby proclaim March 23, 2014 as Dr. E. Dewey Smith, Jr. Day in the 4th Congressional District.

Proclaimed, this 23rd day of March, 2014.

HONORING MS. MARY ANN TYLER

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 20, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an outstanding young lady making a difference in her school and her life. She is a student at West Tallahatchie High School in Tallahatchie County, MS, Ms. Mary Ann Tyler.

Ninth grade is a time when most fourteen year olds are just entering their first year of high school and getting acclimated to it. Ms. Tyler's life changed in the ninth grade. She became a teenage mother. But she did not let that change define her future.

Ms. Tyler said she started believing in herself and taking steps to define and construct her future. She started by attending class more often, turning those absentees into presents; she began joining school organizations and clubs. Those among other changes have been the turning point of life.

There is a saying that "attitude can help determine your altitude." Well, Ms. Tyler has embraced that philosophy which has yielded her some positive returns. During her tenth grade year, she joined the Future Business Leaders of America (FBLA), and the Student Government Association (SGA) where she did more than just join, she was elected by her peers as the secretary. Organization and reliability is a great attribute.

As a member of the Future Business Leaders of America she progressed to the state competition to represent her school and there she placed third in the Community Service Project division of the FBLA competition.

The years just kept getting better and the growth and development in Ms. Tyler was starting to take notice. She rejoined the FBLA and SGA school organizations in her junior year of high school. This time she served as the Vice-President of both organizations, a position bestowed upon her through the voting process of peer election. She was also inducted into the Beta Club and voted the "Most Improved Student."

By the time Ms. Tyler was a senior in high school, leadership was natural and parenting was a role that she did not take for granted. She not only wanted to challenge herself to reach higher ground but, she also wanted to use her climb as an example for her child, knowing that someday she would tell her story of being a teen mom but not letting that define her future. During her senior year, Ms. Tyler became the president of SGA and the treasurer of the Beta Club.

Her grade point average has soared to 3.79, which was commendable, given her responsibilities.

Ms. Tyler's plans beyond high school include college with her sights set on a degree in Business Administration, then on to graduate school to pursue her MBA. You see all those years in FBLA and SGA have paid off because they have motivated her to think about her future. She has a dream of owning her own business. I am proud to have Ms. Tyler as a citizen of the Second Congressional District of Mississippi.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Ms. Mary Ann Tyler, an amazing student for her dedication to succeed.

COMMEMORATING MT. VERNON'S ZIP CODE DAY

HON. BRUCE L. BRALEY

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 20, 2014

Mr. BRALEY of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mt. Vernon, Iowa, as they commemorate May 23, 2014 (5–23-14) as zip code day.

Historic Mount Vernon, Iowa, is home to 4500 residents, including 1200 college students enrolled at Cornell College. Located in Eastern Iowa, the city boasts a vibrant uptown business community with numerous antique and specialty stores, restaurants, coffee houses, commercial art galleries, and three National Historic Districts.

Mt. Vernon also has a proud history of firsts in our nation's history including having one of the country's first curbside recycling programs and first community-designed and built playgrounds.

I am proud to have the opportunity to represent 52314 in Congress and applaud Mt. Vernon for achieving so much in the proud 177 years since the first settlers arrived in 1837.

HONORING THE 2014 AMHERST CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SMALL BUSINESS AWARD RECIPIENTS

HON. BRIAN HIGGINS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 20, 2014

Mr. HIGGINS. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to recognize the honorees of the Amherst Chamber of Commerce's Small Business Awards Luncheon and Showcase here today. Each business/business leader has done their part to lead by example, demonstrating leadership in the business community and a shared dedication to improving the economic conditions of our region. As small businesses, they are in a unique position to not only push the community forward through job growth, but also to test drive new products and ways of doing business that will no doubt have a lasting impact in the world around us.

With a motto of "We Want Better", Block Club has been working on improving not only their customers' brands, but also strengthening the brand of the entire Western New York (WNY) area. Being featured in such publications as the Boston Herald and the Washington Post, Block Club has demonstrated to the rest of the country some of the outstanding work accomplished right here at home. I commend this year's Trailblazer Award recipient, Patrick Finan, Founder & Principal of Block Club.

Another individual being honored today is Maureen Munzert from Key Bank. Maureen has utilized her expertise in financing and the banking industries to better serve her clients and her strong record of accomplishments have led her to being recognized here today. Maureen's ability to go beyond a banking role and truly become a financial partner to her clients is exemplary. Her dedication to guidance and leadership is expressed not only in leading junior members of her team, but also her being a champion of the Key4Women sub-organization. I am pleased to recognize this year's Small Business Advocate of the Year, Maureen Munzert.

Dr. Lavigne is another individual who has had a great impact on the community. As a leader of many business support programs in the WNY region, not to mention her stewardship of the NYS Center of Excellence in Bioinformatics and Life Sciences, Dr. Lavigne has driven economic returns of over 60:1. This incredible stewardship of governmental funding has seen hundreds of new jobs created and demonstrated Dr. Lavigne's excellence in utilizing public funds for the public good. It is my honor to recognize Dr. Marnie Lavigne as this year's Community Stewardship Award recipient.

EnergyMark is a company which is leading the way in being an active business community member. Through model leadership, EnergyMark has helped countless aspiring community leaders through internships at both the undergraduate and master's level programs. Furthermore, in creating their space in the market, EnergyMark is allowing its customer to grow faster through innovative savings that have kept over 5 million dollars in the hands of local business for their own growth and development. I commend this year's Award of Excellence recipient, Energy Mark, LLC.

One of the newest additions to our city will be the HARBORCENTER facility opening later this year. The culmination of many proud accomplishments, the HARBORCENTER will provide 2 NHL sized hockey rinks and numerous support facilities around the venue including a hotel, restaurants, and training facilities which will compliment the development occurring on our waterfront. This project will be an attraction for families in our region and beyond and will boost the economic conditions of Downtown Buffalo. Under the leadership of John Koelmel, the HARBORCENTER is likely to generate nearly 2,000 jobs and a projected $48 million dollars in state and local taxes. I applaud the work of all those involved with the HARBORCENTER project and congratulate you on your Sponsor's Award from the Amherst Chamber of Commerce.

Lougen Valenti Bookbinder & Weintraub LLP are actively working to redefine how a CPA firm can be a part of the community. Balancing an approach of personal attention and national firm level resources, LVBW has pooled over 100 collective years of experience to serve clients from single employee businesses to multi-national corporations. While this alone is a tremendous accomplishment, the team at LVBW pushes further, encouraging employee volunteerism and providing assistance to such notable local charities as the WNY Foodbank, United Way Day of Caring, and Journey's End. I am pleased to recognize Lougen Valenti Bookbinder & Weintraub, LLP as the recipient of the Small Business of the Year Award.

Sweet Jenny's chocolates and ice cream has been a great story of success here in WNY and will soon reach its 30th year in business. In using a "charity based business model" Sweet Jenny's has utilized corporate giving to promote their brand on a local level and to provide ice cream and products to charity organizations and local food banks. I had the pleasure of visiting Sweet Jenny's and can attest the strength of their business and outreach in the community. It is my honor to commend this year's At Your Service Award recipient, Sweet Jenny's.

This impressive list of Small Businesses being honored at this year's Luncheon and Showcase deserve the extra recognition and I thank the Amherst Chamber of Commerce for bringing these distinguished business leaders together. It is through your actions that other business leaders have a guidepost for exemplary action. I wish you all continued success in the years to come.

RECOGNIZING HONORABLE JAMES D. GREGG FOR 27 YEARS OF SERVICE AS A BANKRUPTCY JUDGE

HON. BILL HUIZENGA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 20, 2014

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Honorable James D. Gregg and his commendable service to Michigan's Western District as a bankruptcy judge.

Judge Gregg served Michigan's Western District as a United States bankruptcy judge for 27 years. Further, his service to the state has been a long time commitment, as he has worked for Michigan communities for over 30 years.

After graduating from Wayne State University with his Juris Doctor, Judge Gregg chose to remain in Michigan to practice. He served as a partner of Varnum, Riddering, and Schmidt & Howlett in Grand Rapids, Michigan. In 1987, Judge Gregg was designated in The Best Lawyers in America. From 1995 to 2003, Judge Gregg worked with the National Conference of Bankruptcy Judges, ultimately serving as the organizations president from 2002–2003.

Throughout his career, Judge Gregg has been committed to educating students and practitioners about bankruptcy law. From 1994–1997, Judge Gregg served as an adjunct professor and taught bankruptcy law courses at The Thomas Cooley Law School. He has also been an education chair, a speaker, or a panelist at more than one hundred and fifty educational seminars for bar associations and professional organizations throughout the United States. In 2013, the Bankruptcy Section of the Federal Bar Association for the Western District of Michigan inaugurated the "James D. Gregg Bankruptcy

Education Award" to be given out to members of the local bar or bench who have done outstanding work to further the education among bankruptcy practitioners in the district. While Judge Gregg will no longer sit on the bench, he still plans to continue teaching bankruptcy law.

HONORING REDAN HIGH SCHOOL

HON. HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 20, 2014

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following proclamation.

Whereas, in the Fourth Congressional District of Georgia, only a few schools excel in competition on a State level that ignites a community; and

Whereas, under the leadership and guidance of Coach Jerry Jackson, The Redan High School Girls Basketball team has won its second State Championship for the school, the city of Stone Mountain and our beloved Fourth Congressional District; and

Whereas, these Magnificent Lady Raiders of Redan have demonstrated the will to win, the courage to win, the mechanics of teamwork and the astounding spirit of triumph from a mental and physical battle; and

Whereas, the 6th day of March, 2014 will go down in history as the Day that our Redan High School Girls Basketball team became the AAAA Champions of Georgia, completing a perfect season with a 33–0 record; and

Whereas, the team has exhibited great moral character on and off the basketball court and through the halls of Redan High; and

Whereas, the U.S. Representative of the Fourth District of Georgia has set aside this day to honor and recognize the Redan High School Basketball Team for its victory for our District; now therefore, I, HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, Jr. do hereby proclaim March 21, 2014 as Redan High School Day in the 4th Congressional District.

Proclaimed, this 21st day of March, 2014.

RECOGNITION FOR KENNY JOWERS

HON. JARED HUFFMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 20, 2014

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to recognize Kenny Jowers, owner of Physical Gym in Gualala, California, and a dedicated community member as he is honored for his community service on May 8 and May 15 in Mendocino County.

Mr. Jowers has worked to integrate the "South Coast" from Timber Cove to Irish Beach which spans Mendocino and Sonoma Counties into a single cohesive unit. He has brought forums on health care and other timely issues to the residents of the South Coast and has supported the Senior Center and other community issues with care, compassion, and a focus on improving community service for the many groups in the region.

Mr. Jowers' commitment to civic engagement and leadership in the community are worthy of high commendation. He has used his tireless energy to promote civic engagement and educate the community about important issues and it is appropriate to thank him for his volunteer efforts and generosity of spirit.

A PICTURE TELLS A THOUSAND WORDS—IN HONOR OF THE G.I. FILM FESTIVAL

HON. PETE SESSIONS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 20, 2014

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of GIFF, The G.I. Film Festival and its co-founders Brandon and Laura Law-Millet. Darin Selnick is also the VP of Development. In 2007 the Millets created one of the most moving and important film festivals in our Nation, GIFF. Through their efforts it has blossomed into one of the most powerful events called the G.I. Film Festival, to tell the stories of America's heroes which must be told to educate and preserve these priceless moments and events of the past for future generations to come. All hearts are moved and inspired by these works of art which honor America's greatest, the men and women and their families of the Armed Forces. I ask that this poem penned in honor of them by Albert Carey Caswell be placed in the RECORD.

A PICTURE TELLS A THOUSAND WORDS

(By Albert Carey Caswell)

War is hell, and Hell is War . . .
Things that men and women dare not speak of the more!
For the only glory found in this story,
is all of those magnificent's who pay the selfless price of freedom sure!
Who for all their Brothers and Sisters In Arms,
fight for each other but to live one day more!
As the greatest stories ever told,
to warm our hearts as we grow old . . .
All in their most magnificent hue . . .
Are of those who in hearts of honor who find such valor true!
Are of all of those so who heroically go off to war,
all for me and you!
And come back home without arms and legs . . .
With scars all upon their faces!
With holes all in their hearts,
as all of those demons they so face this . . .
And the doctors and nurses who death so race this!
And withstand all of the heartache,
to rebuild them in all such places!
Is but the grave price of war so cold!
And the ultimate,
are all of those who come back home incased in wood . . .
Who so gave their lives and fought but for the greater good!
As these are the stories to which our children must be told!
Of all of those who burdens bore!
So we will remember back into the days of yore!
Because . . .
A . . .
Because a picture tells a thousand words . . .
Gives voice to all of those moments and things which we've not heard . . .
Brings light to all of those who have not so lived these words . . .
Teaching us all what must so be learned!
Bringing inspiration in what is seen and heard!
And that freedom is not free!
But bought and paid for by all of these!
And but lies at the very height of what a human being can be!
And that in the darkest of all nights!
There are but all of those who but bring their light!
The men and women of the Armed Forces,
and their families who fight the fight!
So to all of you,
and your sacrifice . . .
We honor you with this light!
Because a picture tells a thousand words!

HONORING DETECTIVE MIKE MITCHELL

HON. JON RUNYAN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 20, 2014

Mr. RUNYAN. Mr. Speaker, I stand here today to honor the outstanding career of Detective Mike Mitchell, who is retiring after 25 years with the Barnegat Police Department.

Detective Mitchell is beloved within the Barnegat community and he is best known for starting and running the D.A.R.E. (Drug Abuse Resistance and Education) program in the Barnegat Township Schools, which is currently in its 20th year. The D.A.R.E. program has graduated over 6,000 5th grade students and has had a tremendous impact in helping raise awareness on drug abuse.

Mike is an active volunteer in the community, particularly with Challenger Baseball and Basketball.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring the amazing career and community service of Detective Mike Mitchell.

TRIBUTE TO JIM HAMILTON AND PROCOATERS, INC.

HON. HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 20, 2014

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following Proclamation.

Whereas, On April 18, 1974, Mr. Jim Hamilton founded ProCoaters, Inc., (PCI) specializing in contract painting services for the OEM industry; and

Whereas, by 1978 PCI expanded services to include sheet metal fabrication and made it their mission to produce competitively priced sheet metal products, while providing timely delivery and exceptional customer service; and

Whereas, in 1992 PCI moved into their current 65,000 sq. ft. home on Minola Drive in Lithonia, Georgia and have subsequently expanded their capabilities through the use of laser technology fulfilling their mission of providing excellent service to their many metro Atlanta customers and beyond; and

Whereas, after the passing of Mr. Hamilton, his wife and sons continue to operate PCI, keeping this jewel of a company in Lithonia, with a stellar team of managers and employees; and

Whereas, PCI is a great example of the American Dream writ large, a family owned operation providing excellent service, employment opportunities and a product that "keeps

America moving'' and thus contributing to the local and national economies; and

Whereas, the U.S. Representative of the Fourth District of Georgia is today, officially honoring, recognizing and congratulating ProCoaters, Inc., on their forty (40th) year anniversary as a business anchor in our District; now therefore, I, HENRY C. ''HANK'' JOHNSON, Jr. do hereby proclaim April 18, 2014 as ProCoaters, Inc. Day in the 4th Congressional District of Georgia.

Proclaimed, this 18th day of April, 2014.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ROBERT PITTENGER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 20, 2014

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall votes Nos. 218 and 219, I am not recorded because I was absent from the U.S. House of Representatives. Had I been present, I would have voted in the following manner.

On rollcall No. 218. Had I been present, I would have voted ''yea.''

On rollcall No. 219. Had I been present, I would have voted ''yea.''

HONORING MRS. DESTINY KYLES-JONES

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 20, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a remarkable, well-rounded, and highly driven young woman, Mrs. Destiny Kyles-Jones. Born to Mr. Dennis Kyles, Sr. and Ms. Machelle Shelby Kyles on April 25, 1991, Destiny was raised in the small, close-knit town of Bolton, Mississippi.

As a child, Destiny was an outstanding young woman who was deeply involved in her community and church home. She regularly attended Holy Ghost Missionary Baptist Church in Clinton, Mississippi and was active in Sunday school and various other auxiliaries.

Destiny is not only a well-mannered young woman, but also exceptionally bright. Her academic ambitions were accomplished and exceeded during her matriculation at Clinton High School, where she graduated in May 2009. She furthered her education at Tougaloo College in Tougaloo, Mississippi, ultimately receiving her B.A. in Business Administration.

During her time at Tougaloo College, Destiny was well known among her peers, faculty, and administrators. She was a highly prestigious scholarly student, graduating Sum Cum Laude in May 2013.

Among her extra-curricular activity involvements included Dazzling Divas Dance Team, Toast Masters, Pre-Alumni Council, Vice President of Alpha Lambda Delta Honor Society, Financial Secretary of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Incorporated, and Tougaloo Ambassadors of Meritorious Scholars.

While Destiny was heavily involved in student government and served in several positions, among them were Miss Freshman, Junior Class Representative, and Miss Tougaloo College.

As Miss Tougaloo College, Destiny embodied the noble qualities of her beloved college. Her kind spirit and positive attitude was highly infectious, affording her the opportunity to be featured with First Lady Michelle Obama on CNN and in Ebony Magazine as one the nation's Top Ten HBCU Campus Queens in 2013.

Currently, Destiny attends Texas A&M University, where she is pursuing her Masters degree in Business Administration. She also is employed with the Department of Justice through an opportunity afforded her via the Homeland Security Initiative at Tougaloo College. She resides in Rockwell, Texas with her husband Jarred Jones.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mrs. Destiny Kyles-Jones for her remarkable academic and extra-curricular performance as a young adult.

A TRIBUTE TO THE FIRST AFRICAN BAPTIST CHURCH OF PHILADELPHIA

HON. ROBERT A. BRADY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 20, 2014

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the First African Baptist Church of Philadelphia, the oldest African American founded Baptist congregation in Pennsylvania.

The First African Baptist Church of Philadelphia was established in 1809. Since then, it has helped establish many other churches and institutions, including the Downingtown Industrial School. The First African Baptist Church of Philadelphia has also played an integral role in helping to promote equality in Pennsylvania by establishing the first African American savings and loans bank and the first mortgage company for African Americans.

Throughout its rich history, thirteen pastors have held the honor of leading its distinguished congregation. Currently, The Reverend Terrence D. Griffith serves as the church's pastor. At its centennial celebration in 1909, the church welcomed Booker T. Washington as its keynote speaker. In 2009, both Ed Rendell and Arlen Spector joined the church to celebrate its bicentennial anniversary. This year, the church will be celebrating its 205th anniversary, which I am personally attending.

I invite you and all of my colleagues to join me in commemorating The First African Baptist Church of Philadelphia's 205th anniversary. May its success and commitment to helping the City of Philadelphia be an inspiration to all of us in the years to come.

HONORING THE NEWTON COUNTY LEADERSHIP COLLABORATIVE

HON. HENRY C. ''HANK'' JOHNSON, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 20, 2014

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following Proclamation.

Whereas, the Newton County Leadership Collaborative is celebrating a milestone 10th Anniversary; and

Whereas, the Leadership Collaborative brings together representatives from Newton County, the city governments of Covington, Oxford, Porterdale, Newborn and Mansfield, the Water and Sewer Authority, Board of Education and the Covington-Newton Chamber of Commerce; and

Whereas, these elected and appointed officials are guided by the statement, ''We plan together and work together''; and

Whereas, this group meets monthly at the Center for Community Preservation and Planning (The Center) using four guiding principles—Protect Clean Water, Create Communities, Create Interconnected Corridors and Coordinate Public Investment, and

Whereas they have developed the 2050 Plan, which is Newton County's roadmap to a sustainable future; and

Whereas, the 2050 Plan was recently awarded the prestigious Excellence in Small Town and Rural Planning Award by the American Planning Association; and

Whereas, the Center has been a pillar of strength for Newton County ensuring that each generation has a sense of history; a strong sense of identity and an appreciation for a vibrant community; and

Whereas, the U.S. Representative of the Fourth District of Georgia has set aside this day to honor and laud the Center for their nationally recognized work on behalf of the citizens of Newton County now therefore, I, HENRY C. ''HANK'' JOHNSON, Jr. do hereby proclaim March 7th and 8th, 2014 as Newton County Leadership Collaborative Days in the 4th Congressional District of Georgia.

Proclaimed, this 7th day of March, 2014.

HONORING ELAINE THANEY SCHREIBER

HON. GWEN MOORE

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 20, 2014

Ms. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate and pay tribute to Elaine Thaney Schreiber, a teacher, wife, mother and former First Lady of the State of Wisconsin. The Silver Spring Neighborhood Center recently honored her through its dedication of the Elaine Schreiber Child Development Center.

Elaine served at Silver Spring Neighborhood Center for over 20 years as an early childhood teacher, board member, donor and campaign leader; she led the Center's successful 2001–03 capital campaign which resulted in doubling the size of the Center and greatly expanding their services. While serving as First Lady of the State of Wisconsin, she championed early childhood immunizations. Thousands of children in Milwaukee and throughout the state have benefited as a result of her advocacy.

Elaine Schreiber was born and raised in Milwaukee. She earned a degree in education from the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, as well as a graduate degree in early childhood education. She has been married to Martin Schreiber, former Governor of Wisconsin since 1961 and together they have 4 children and thirteen grandchildren. She is the adored aunt to her many nieces and nephews. Elaine is beloved for her graciousness, kindness and deep love of children.

Mr. Speaker, for these reasons, I am honored to pay tribute to Elaine Thaney Schreiber

for her contributions to the Fourth Congressional District. I am proud to call Elaine Schreiber my friend; she has acquired a lifetime record of accomplishment and contributed much to the greater Milwaukee community and the State of Wisconsin.

MOURNING THE LOSS OF CONGRESSMAN JIM OBERSTAR

HON. COLLIN C. PETERSON

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 20, 2014

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Speaker, this week there are so many of us mourning the loss of Congressman Jim Oberstar. He was a great leader for transportation and infrastructure, and did many good things for his district and all over the country. For years, I looked to him for his tremendous knowledge on transportation and water issues. We were fortunate to both serve at the same time as Chairmen of the Transportation and Agriculture Committees, respectively, but we used to jokingly say that he was my ''Secretary of Transportation'' and I was his ''Secretary of Agriculture''. I also used to tell him that when he was done paving over his district, he could get to work paving mine.

But Congressman Oberstar was about so much more than transportation. He cared deeply about his district and the people who lived there. Countless times I would personally watch him bring 8th District issues directly to the leadership and to the caucus. He never forgot his roots, his passion was contagious, and his love for his family was deep. Jim Oberstar leaves a remarkable legacy in Minnesota and across the country.

RECOGNITION OF RUTH VALENZUELA

HON. JARED HUFFMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 20, 2014

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to recognize Ruth Valenzuela, who has served as field representative for California State Assemblymember Patty Berg from 2005 to 2008 and Wesley Chesbro for six years thereafter as she is being honored for her civic engagement on May 8 and May 15 in Mendocino County—from the coast to the inland valleys.

Ruth's commitment to improving the quality of life for the residents of Mendocino County and California's Second Assembly District serves a model for public servants. Well-respected and appreciated for her ability to assist constituents with local and state matters in a calm and efficient manner, she has served the community with intelligence, patience and the highest caliber of professionalism with a variety of vexing issues.

Acting as California State Assemblymember Wesley Chesbro's eyes and ears in Mendocino County, as a volunteer for the Area Council on Aging and many other community organizations, Ruth is a trusted public resource and an indispensable asset to Mendocino.

Please join me in expressing deep appreciation to Ruth Valenzuela for her invaluable service to Mendocino County and the people of California.

HONORING PASTOR JAMES C. WARD

HON. HENRY C. ''HANK'' JOHNSON, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 20, 2014

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following Proclamation.

Whereas, Pastor James C. Ward is celebrating today nineteen (19) years as Pastor of Antioch Lithonia Baptist Church; and

Whereas, Pastor Ward, under the guidance of God has pioneered and sustained Antioch Lithonia Baptist Church, as an instrument in our community that uplifts the spiritual, physical and mental welfare of our citizens; and

Whereas, this remarkable and tenacious man of God has given hope to the hopeless, fed the hungry and is a beacon of light to those in need; and

Whereas, Pastor Ward is a spiritual warrior, a man of compassion, a fearless leader and a servant to all, but most of all a visionary who has shared not only with his Church, but with our District and the world his passion to spread the gospel of Jesus Christ; and

Whereas, the U.S. Representative of the Fourth District of Georgia has set aside this day to honor and recognize Pastor James C. Ward as he celebrates his nineteenth Pastoral Anniversary at Antioch Lithonia Baptist Church; now therefore, I, HENRY C. ''HANK'' JOHNSON, Jr. do hereby proclaim March 9, 2014 as Pastor James C. Ward Day in the 4th Congressional District of Georgia.

Proclaimed, this 9th day of March, 2014.

HONORING COACH O'KEEFE HENDERSON

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 20, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Coach O'Keefe Henderson.

Coach Henderson is a proud product of Canton and a 1999 graduate of Canton High School. He attended Holmes Community College on a football scholarship. He received a football and track scholarship at Mississippi Valley State from 2002–2004.

After receiving ALL–SWAC honors in both sports he played two years of professional football in Laredo and Killeen, Texas. He graduated Summa Cum Laude from Jackson State University in 2009 receiving a bachelor's degree in Health Physical Education and Recreation (HPER).

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Coach O'Keefe Henderson.

AMERICAN RESEARCH AND COMPETITIVENESS ACT OF 2014

SPEECH OF

HON. SUZANNE BONAMICI

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 9, 2014

Ms. BONAMICI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in reluctant opposition to H.R. 4438, a bill to extend permanently the research and development tax credit. This is not an issue that I take lightly because this tax provision enjoys broad support in my district. But once again, a policy that has long enjoyed bipartisan support and has real economic impact in districts across the country has fallen victim to politics. Rather than advancing a package of tax extenders that places the priorities of working families and underwater homeowners alongside those of our business community, we are considering legislation that singles out the interests of one group over another.

Following the expiration of numerous important tax provisions at the end of last year, many constituents have contacted me to express their concerns about our inaction. From families who rely on the Earned Income Tax Credit to make ends meet, to renewable energy companies that will drastically scale back operations without the Production Tax Credit, to municipalities who use the New Markets Tax Credit to revitalize low-income areas, the scope of people and businesses that will suffer the consequences of inaction on a tax extenders package are too numerous to list here. To those who are looking to Congress for some indication that we are moving past political maneuvering, past the dysfunction that has characterized this body for too long, this bill is a step in the wrong direction.

Beyond the frustration that is felt at elevating this tax provision over the others I have previously mentioned, my constituents will wonder why we can pass this legislation and add about $150 billion to the deficit, but we can't add a dime to extend emergency unemployment insurance benefits to millions of Americans. To advance this bill is an affront to the long-term unemployed who have been falling deeper into debt as Congress debates how it should pay for an extension of the vital benefits that could help keep them afloat while they continue to search for work.

I support extending the tax credit for research and development. It is vital to promoting American manufacturing and supporting our country's innovative technology sector, which is exemplified by the work done by companies like Intel in my district. But I support extending this credit alongside a package of others that also benefit my State, and every State in the country. Congress should consider a comprehensive tax extenders package, and should do so without delay.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ROGER WILLIAMS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 20, 2014

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 217, on final passage of H.R. 10, the Success and Opportunity through Quality Charter

Schools Act, I would have voted "aye", which is consistent with my position on this legislation.

On rollcall No. 211, on final passage of H.R. 4438, the American Research and Competitiveness Act of 2014, I would have voted "aye", which is consistent with my position on this legislation.

MARK PAULEY RETIREMENT

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 20, 2014

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride and pleasure that I rise today to recognize the outstanding service of Mark Pauley on the occasion of his retirement to the State of Missouri and our veterans.

Mark began his career as a Local Veterans Employment Representative for the Division of Workforce Development in 2007 and in the seven years that have passed since then, he has worked tirelessly to help our veterans find employment. In 2009, Mark was presented the "2009 Governor's Conference Outstanding Service to Veterans Award" at the Missouri Governor's Conference, which also included a trip to Washington DC.

In 2010, Governor Jay Nixon launched the "Show Me Heroes" initiative to help Missouri's veterans reconnect with meaningful careers, and to showcase Missouri employers who have pledged to do so. Mark has since presented 20 Flag of Freedom awards to local employers who have hired veterans in our area, and has had 31 employers take pledges to consider hiring a Missouri veteran when job openings arise.

Mark is also a veteran himself. Before he began his work for the Missouri Career Center, he served in the United States Navy between 1980–1996. He was a natural fit for this position because while in the Navy, Mark worked as a personnelman and retired as a Petty Officer First Class. His life's dedication and hard work should serve as an example of how we can better serve each other and our great nation. Now that Mark will be retired, I hope he will have more time to spend with his family including his wife, Mary; his kids, Kyra, Shawna and Bobby; and his grandkids, Kyler, Kyrstyn, Bryson and Jack.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join with me in commending Mark Pauley for his dedicated service to Missouri's veterans. I know Mark's colleagues, family and friends join with me in thanking him for his commitment to others and wishing him happiness and good health in his retirement.

HONORING MAYPORT NAVAL STATION COMMISSARY

HON. ANDER CRENSHAW

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 20, 2014

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the fine men and women who lead and operate the Commissary at Naval Station Mayport in Jacksonville, Florida.

The Defense Commissary Agency (DeCA) has honored the Mayport Commissary with the Bill Nichols Award for the Best Large Commissary in the United States for the year 2013. The DeCA awards are named in honor of American statesmen who protected the commissary benefit and championed quality-of-life issues for the military community.

DeCA Director and Chief Executive Officer Joseph H. Jeu stated, "Achieving this honor has never been easy . . . To win, a store has to exceed our normal criteria for customer service, accountability, safety, operations, and sales . . . These awards highlight the best of what our stores do every day for our service members and their families." Additionally, this award demonstrates the importance of the commissary as a benefit to our service members who protect our freedom around the globe.

It is a pleasure and honor to represent the great men and women who serve at the Mayport Commissary and to see them recognized for their service and dedication. The hard work of the men and women who serve in and around Jacksonville illustrate the importance of the First Coast to national defense, and reiterate that our community's efforts to be an anchor of national security.

TRIBUTE TO REVEREND LOUIS L. FERGUSON

HON. HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 20, 2014

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following proclamation.

Whereas, this year, Reverend Louis L. Ferguson is celebrating his third year in pastoral leadership as Pastor of Greater Friendship Missionary Baptist Church in Decatur, Georgia, he has provided stellar leadership to his church and community; and

Whereas, Reverend Louis L. Ferguson under the guidance of God has pioneered and sustained Greater Friendship Missionary Baptist Church as an instrument in our community that uplifts the spiritual, physical and mental welfare of our citizens; and

Whereas, this remarkable and tenacious man of God has given hope to the hopeless and is a beacon of light to those in need; and

Whereas, Reverend Ferguson is a spiritual warrior, a man of compassion, a fearless leader and a servant to all, but most of all a visionary who has shared not only with his Church, but with our state and the nation his passion to spread the gospel of Jesus Christ; and

Whereas, the U.S. Representative of the Fourth District of Georgia has set aside this day to honor and recognize Reverend Louis L. Ferguson, as he celebrates his anniversary in pastoral leadership; now therefore, I, HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, Jr. do hereby proclaim March 15, 2014 as Reverend Louis L. Ferguson Day in the 4th Congressional District.

Proclaimed, this 15th day of March, 2014.

HONORING CADET/LIEUTENANT COLONEL DE'AHNERA MANYFIELD

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 20, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Cadet/Lieutenant Colonel De'Ahnera Manyfield who is the daughter of Mr. Timothy and Mrs. Angela Manyfield, and she is a senior at Jim Hill High School.

Cadet/Lieutenant Colonel Manyfield currently serves as her unit's Commanding Officer. She is a member of the National Honor Society and is actively involved on the student council, varsity softball team, varsity soccer team, JROTC academic bowl, JROTC sabre team, and JROTC drill team. Her leadership ability has been recognized with a number of awards including three Superior Cadet Awards.

She attended Girls' State at the University of Southern Mississippi, where she was appointed County Lawyer; the Hugh O'Brian Youth Leadership Symposium at Millsaps University; and the Military Order of World Wars (MOWW) Leadership Symposium in Huntsville, Alabama. She has performed over 800 service learning and community service hours. She has been accepted to the Air Force Academy's Preparatory School.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Cadet/Lieutenant Colonel De'Ahnera Manyfield.

IN RECOGNITION OF DR. ANN STUART

HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 20, 2014

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a person very important to our district. Ann Stuart, Ph.D., personifies the American dream that education is access to opportunity. She was born as an only child into a middle class family of loving parents, Frank and Laura Stuart. They were determined to make possible for their child a college education, so she completed her Bachelor's degree in Education at the University of Florida, her Master's in English at the University of Kentucky, and her Ph.D. in English at Southern Illinois University. Ann began her teaching career first as a middle school teacher, then taught high school, and later became a tenured Professor of English at the university level. She is a published scholar in the field of English Literature and technical communication. Her administrative career began as Dean of Arts and Sciences at East Stroudsburg University in Pennsylvania. She then became Provost and Vice President of Academic Affairs at Alma College in Michigan followed by the Presidency of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute's Graduate School in Connecticut.

Dr. Stuart was named Chancellor and President of Texas Woman's University in 1999 and still currently serves in that position. Her administrative leadership during her time at TWU has brought transformational change: Enrollment has grown by 80%. TWU has produced during her tenure more than 20,000

graduates in critical fields. The university has received national recognition for its quality, value and diversity. Dr. Stuart has raised more than $220 million for facilities, scholarships and faculty development and led the implementation of advanced technology and teaching tools that mirror the workplace and improve learning.

She led the construction of new facilities that position TWU at the forefront of workplace development. The TWU Institute of Health Sciences-Houston Center (2006)—located in the renowned Texas Medical Center—was built at no cost to the state. The TWU T. Boone Pickens Institute of Health Sciences-Dallas Center (2011)—located in the heart of the Southwestern Medical District—brings together to one location health care programs previously located at separate sites enabling TWU to emphasize the team approach to patient care. The Ann Stuart Science Complex in Denton (2011), which doubled the university's science laboratory and classroom space, is helping meet the state's need for skilled professionals in the STEM fields (science, technology, engineering and mathematics). TWU students are high achievers in their academic fields and are successful graduates in critical professions that return value to this state and its citizens.

Through her vision, innovation and leadership, TWU is well-positioned for a strong future. Business and community leaders throughout the state and members of the legislature call upon her and her administration to serve as experts on boards and to testify on issues critical to higher education.

Dr. Stuart will leave a lasting legacy as a private citizen at TWU, in Denton, and in Dallas. She and her late husband Ray Poliakoff, who were first generation graduates of higher education, both said often it was their education that enabled them to pursue the opportunities that enriched their lives.

To honor Ray's memory and their shared commitment to providing educational opportunities for young people, Chancellor Stuart has established and funded the following at TWU:

The Ann Stuart and Ray R. Poliakoff endowed scholarship for undergraduate students with high academic achievement and financial need,

The Chancellor's Alumni Excellence Award, through a 20-year program of funding, annually brings exceptional graduates back to the university to share their expertise with faculty and students,

The Ann Stuart and Ray R. Poliakoff Celebration of Science Series, through a commitment of two decades of funding, provides the opportunity for the TWU Departments of Biology and Chemistry/Biochemistry to develop a sustained program of promoting and celebrating the wonders, truths, and mysteries of science.

In Denton, Dr. Stuart in her husband's memory, made a lead gift for the construction of a new Animal Care and Adoption Center. She also underwrites a weekly adoption program for dogs and cats from the current shelter.

As a private citizen in Dallas, Dr. Stuart provided funds for a courtyard garden at the Dallas Arboretum and Botanical Garden. Furthermore, she has made a multi-year commitment to a dog therapy program at Baylor Scott & White Health as well as an animal nutrition program at the Dallas Zoo. Additionally, she has given a sustained gift of funding to KERA programming.

Dr. Stuart exemplifies the profile of those selected for the Texas Women's Hall of Fame. She clearly has improved the institution she now leads while at the same time contributed to the larger discussion of improving higher education in the state of Texas. Through board appointments, legislative and Coordinating Board involvement and workforce impact, her service clearly has benefitted the state of Texas.

TRIBUTE TO HAGOP AND KNAR MANJIKIAN

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 20, 2014

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Hagop Jack Manjikian and Knar Rita Manjikian for the books they have published on the Armenian Genocide. An estimated 1.5 million Armenians perished between 1915 and 1923, but the statistics only tell part of the story. The first person accounts of the Genocide published by the Manjikians put a human face on the violence and suffering experienced by the Armenians, as well as their unflagging will to survive.

''The Fatal Night'' (Volume 2)—Mikayel Shamtanchian was among the hundreds of Armenian intellectuals rounded up on the night of April 24, 1915, and deported to the interior of Turkey, where the Turkish genocide of Armenians began. The author beat the odds and survived the first genocide of the 20th century. His memoir, The Fatal Night, is a detailed account of the extermination of Turkey's Armenian cultural and civic leadership in 1915. Shamtanchian recorded the fates of the innocent Armenian luminaries who perished in Anatolia—the echoes of ''Lord, Have Mercy,'' the last hymn sung by the Armenian priest and music ethnologist Komitas and a throng of exiles held in a Turkish military fort, and the pangs of authors Daniel Varuzhan and Sevak as they were slaughtered in the field of death called Ayash. The book provides a partial list of the Armenian intellectuals, civic leaders and priests who were martyred during the Genocide.

''Death March'' (Volume 3)—Shahen Derderian was barely eight years old when the Ottoman Turkish government deported his family, along with the entire Armenian community of his native Sebastia (now Sivas). The uprooting was part of an elaborate Turkish plan to exterminate the Armenian population of Anatolia. In the ensuing forced marches, the Sebastia caravan—one among countless others—was subjected by the Turkish police and hired criminals to a systematic spree of murder, robbery, rape, and death by starvation and disease. Young Shahen Derderian survived the carnage through sheer miracle. In Death March, he tells a harrowing story of dehumanization and loss, whose enormity would eventually be matched only by the Armenian survivors' spirit of renewal.

''The Crime of the Ages'' (Volume 4)—In 1919 Sebuh Aguni chronicled the large-scale plunder, deportations, and massacres that were systematically perpetrated by the Turkish government in its effort to exterminate the Armenian population of Turkey. The Crime of the Ages—the first English translation of Aguni's study—is an invaluable work of historiography as it encompasses not only firsthand victim accounts of the Turkish atrocities, but a wealth of evidential information culled from Turkish, European, and American official sources. Brimming with the eloquent, vivid narrative of a journalist and survivor, The Crime of the Ages portrays, in prodigious documentary detail, one of history's most heinous crimes, the Genocide of the Armenians.

''Defying Fate'' (Volume 5)—For the fifth volume of the Genocide Library, we chose the memoirs of Mr. and Mrs. Aram and Dirouhi Avedian, both of whom were survivors of the Genocide of Armenians by the Turks. Aram Avedian's writing consisted of a small book of handwritten notes titled ''The dark days I've lived.'' Dirouhi Avedian's memoirs comprised a relatively longer, though still compact, handwritten diary titled ''My life.'' Originally written in Armenian and translated to English, their memoirs reveal a childhood of sorrow and anguish as they relate how they lost their families and how they survived thanks to the kindness of strangers. Their infrangible faithfulness toward their cultural identity leads them to risk their lives and escape their circumstances. Amidst the tragedy, a happy ending emerges.

''Our Cross'' (Volume 6)—Our Cross is a collection of autobiographical short stories about survivors of Mets Yeghern, the 1915 Genocide of the Armenians. M. Salpi (Aram Sahakian) was a medical officer in the Turkish army during the First World War. In the course of his service, he met many Armenian soldiers and officers who recounted to him the plight of their families following the deportations and massacres of their communities by the Turkish government. After his capture by the British, Sahakian was appointed resident doctor at an Armenian refugee camp in Port Said, Egypt. Here, as well as during his sojourns in Syria and Lebanon, he met numerous Genocide survivors who struggled to rebuild their lives. Sahakian found their experiences at turns heartbreaking and inspiring, and went on to portray them in his writings. Complementing the laser-sharp observations of a man of science with the compassion and sensitivity of someone who himself had walked the path of devastation, Sahakian's stories pulsate with unforgettable images and characters, each a microcosm of a nation's cataclysm but also its irrepressible will to endure.

I hereby ask all Members to join me in honoring Hagop Jack Manjikian and Knar Rita Manjikian for their efforts to keep the memories of those who experienced the Armenian Genocide alive.

IN REMEMBRANCE OF JOHN VILLAFRANCO

HON. PETE P. GALLEGO

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 20, 2014

Mr. GALLEGO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in remembrance of John Villafranco, of San Antonio, Texas.

John graduated in 2007 from Ronald Reagan High School in the city's Northside. He would have been 25 on May 31, 2014. John was a drummer with a band called Northern Nights and they played at several venues in San Antonio. He met his wife, Lydia

Marlow, of Watertown, New York, four years ago at one of the band's shows. Shortly after, they began a relationship and John moved to New York.

John drowned on April 21, 2014, while fishing with his wife, Lydia, in New York State. The two lived on the Black River in Watertown. John loved to take a canoe out to go fishing. On that day, the water levels of the river were high, and the water was cold. The couple dropped an anchor to fish; and shortly after the boat capsized. John and Lydia then swam towards a group of soldiers from nearby Fort Drum.

John was swimming well, but went back to save his wife's life when he noticed Lydia was having trouble swimming and keeping up. John kept his wife above water and then, with all the strength he had, he threw Lydia towards the soldiers. She was transported to a nearby hospital where she was hospitalized for hypothermia. Lydia survived. Days after the tragic event, local police and firefighters continued to search for John to no avail. Since then, the search has been called off and John's body was recovered. He did not have life insurance and was about to start working at a car wash in New York.

John is survived by his wife, Lydia; parents, Gilbert and Blanche Villafranco; sisters and their spouses, Natalia Villafranco and Andrew Fetzner, and Monica Villafranco and Rene Trevīno; nephews, Joshua and Nicholas; grandmother, Aurora Garza; his pet fur babies, Otto, Leo and Skynard; and numerous aunts, uncles, cousins and friends.

It is with great sadness that I tell this story on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives today. We lost a fellow Texan and San Antonian in a very tragic way. May his memories, joy and stories live in our lives forever. I pray that God may comfort his family, friends and loved ones during these very tough times. I also pray for John and that he may be resting in peace.

TRIBUTE TO WHITE'S CHAPEL UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

HON. HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 20, 2014

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following Proclamation.

Whereas, White's Chapel United Methodist Church has been and continues to be a beacon of light to our district for the past one hundred forty-four years; and

Whereas, Pastor Harold Cobb and the members of the White's Chapel United Methodist Church family today continues to uplift and inspire those in our district; and

Whereas, the White's Chapel United Methodist Church family has been and continues to be a place where citizens are touched spiritually, mentally and physically through outreach ministries and community partnership to aid in building up our district; and

Whereas, this remarkable and tenacious Church of God has given hope to the hopeless, fed the needy and empowered our community for the past one hundred forty-four (144) years, being organized in 1870 after Captain White donated two acres of land to a small group of former slaves in order for them to continue to worship together as a congregation; and

Whereas, White's Chapel has produced many spiritual warriors, people of compassion, people of great courage, fearless leaders and servants to all, but most of all visionaries who have shared not only with their Church, but with Rockdale County their passion to spread the gospel of Jesus Christ; and

Whereas, the U.S. Representative of the Fourth District of Georgia has set aside this day to honor and recognize the White's Chapel United Methodist Church family for their leadership and service to our District on this the 144th Anniversary of their founding; now therefore, I, HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, Jr. do hereby proclaim March 2, 2014 as White's Chapel United Methodist Church Day in the 4th Congressional District of Georgia.

Proclaimed, this 2nd day of March, 2014.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JANICE HAHN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 20, 2014

Ms. HAHN. Mr. Speaker, due to flight delays, I was unavoidably absent on May 19, 2014. Had I been present I would have voted as follows:

On rollcall No. 218, I would have voted "aye" (May 19) (H.R. 2203—To provide for the award of a gold medal on behalf of Congress to Jack Nicklaus, in recognition of his service to the Nation in promoting excellence, good sportsmanship, and philanthropy (Representative TIBERI)).

On rollcall No. 219, I would have voted "aye" (May 19) (H.R. 685—To award a Congressional Gold Medal to the American Fighter Aces, collectively, in recognition of their heroic military service and defense of our country's freedom throughout the history of aviation warfare. (Representative SAM JOHNSON)).

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ROBERT HURT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 20, 2014

Mr. HURT. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following regarding rollcall No. 210, No. 211, No. 212, No. 213, No. 214, No. 215, No. 216, and No. 217—recorded votes On a Motion to Recommit with instructions, On passage of H.R. 4438, the American Research and Competitiveness Act of 2014, On agreeing to the Castor (FL) amendment to H.R. 10, On agreeing to the Jackson Lee amendment to H.R. 10, On agreeing to the Wilson (FL) amendment to H.R. 10, On agreeing to the Langevin amendment to H.R. 10, On agreeing to the Bonamici amendment to H.R. 10, and On passage of H.R. 10, the Success and Opportunity through Quality Charter Schools Act.

I was not present for rollcall vote No. 210. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

I was not present for rollcall vote No. 211. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

I was not present for rollcall vote No. 212. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

I was not present for rollcall vote No. 213. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

I was not present for rollcall vote No. 214. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

I was not present for rollcall vote No. 215. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

I was not present for rollcall vote No. 216. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

I was not present for rollcall vote No. 217. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

HONORING MARY MAHER

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 20, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mary Maher, the recipient of the Napa Valley Grapegrowers 2014 Grower of the Year award. Ms. Maher is a leader in the wine industry and has dedicated her career to advancing the Napa Valley as a premiere wine region, which is both admirable and deserving of recognition.

Ms. Maher was born and raised in Glenn County, California. She attended California State University, Chico, where she received a Bachelor of Science in Plant Science and Biology. After managing vineyards for seventeen years throughout the Napa Valley, she made her way to her current position as Vineyard Manager for Harlan Estate, where she has worked for the past twelve years.

As Vineyard Manager, Ms. Maher established Harlan's in-house vineyard farming and development company, which today employs more than fifty people in the area. However, her involvement in the community does not end at Harlan. Ms. Maher has been a member of the Napa Valley Grapegrowers Board of Directors, the Industry Issues and Harvest STOMP committees and the Napa County Pest & Disease District Board. She has even served as President of the Carneros Quality Alliance and the Napa Valley Vineyard Technical Group. Remarkably, Ms. Maher was one of only two female vineyard managers in Napa when she began her career. Since then, she has worked with the International Women in Cabernet Association and St. Helena Ag Boosters, serving as a role model for her fellow women in the grape growing industry.

Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate at this time that we honor and thank Ms. Maher not only for her excellent grape growing, but for her commitment to our community. Mary Maher's unyielding dedication to excellence in growing is greatly appreciated by the entire Napa community and we wish her further success in an already distinguished career.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 20, 2014

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I had to depart for a meeting at the White House, and as a result, I missed one vote on May 19, 2014. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on rollcall vote No. 219, awarding a Congressional Gold Medal to the American Fighter Aces.

HONORING SAMUEL D. FOSTER, JR.

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 20, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I am very proud to honor a tremendous student Mr. Samuel D. Foster, Jr., who is a Wingfield High School Senior graduating in the top five of his senior class.

Mr. Foster, throughout his high school career, was always a shy and timid young man who valued the opportunities given to him by his school. No matter the challenge, Mr. Foster strived to maintain good grades and also value knowledge.

Mr. Foster was inducted into both the National Honor Society and the Entergy Scholars, which displays a group of students who have expressed on enhanced interest in being the best that they can be. Being a part of the National Honor Society, he has been very helpful volunteering for his school's annual college fairs. Mr. Foster is also an active volunteer at his church, the New Galilean M.B. Church, where he helps out mostly during the holidays.

Mr. Foster is the son of Samuel and Anita Foster and has shown great accomplishments throughout his whole life, but now being a high school senior; he has advanced up the ladder of excellence and is now given the title of Valedictorian, holding over a 3.5 grade point average at Wingfield High School.

Along with being Valedictorian, Mr. Foster has even had the honor of being voted Mr. Wingfield of his high school for the 2013–2014 school years.

In addition to being Mr. Wingfield, he has also won first place in the district reading fair, being able to make it to the regional reading fair to represent the high school Division-F for Jackson Public Schools.

Mr. Foster plans to attend Jackson State University on a full scholarship, where he plans to double major in Manufacturing and Design Technology and Art.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mr. Samuel D. Foster, Jr.

HONORING THE CONYERS ROTARY CLUB

HON. HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 20, 2014

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following Proclamation.

Whereas, The Conyers Rotary Club is a beacon of light to our district; and

Whereas, today, The Conyers Rotary Club, in concert with thousands of clubs across the nation and the world, has launched a campaign to help eradicate hunger; and

Whereas, club President Neal Sanford, the "Rotary Has Heart" Chair Diane Adoma and the entire local Rotary membership are stepping up with funding for the local Food Bank; and

Whereas, this remarkable organization is showing it's heart by giving hope to the hopeless, feeding the hungry and empowering our community; and

Whereas, The Conyers Rotary Club has for many years produced, people of compassion, people of great courage, fearless leaders and most of all visionaries who have shared their resources with citizens throughout Rockdale County; and

Whereas, the U.S. Representative has set aside this day to honor and recognize the Conyers Rotary Club for their leadership on this day of heartwarming community service; now therefore, I, HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, Jr. do hereby proclaim February 13, 2014 as Rotary Has Heart Day in the 4th Congressional District of Georgia.

Proclaimed, this 13th day of February, 2014.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE ROTARY CLUB OF SACRAMENTO'S 100TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. DORIS O. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 20, 2014

Ms. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Rotary Club of Sacramento as they celebrate the 100th anniversary of their founding. As members and supporters of this fine organization gather, I ask all my colleagues to join me in recognizing the Rotary Club of Sacramento for a hundred years of incredible service to the Sacramento region.

For a century, the members of the Rotary Club of Sacramento have stayed true to their mission, which is to "encourage and foster the ideal of service." They have successfully done this by providing Rotarian's time, talent and fundraising abilities to improve the quality of life for groups and individuals throughout the Sacramento area. One of the greatest things anyone can do for their community is to invest in the future of our youth. The Rotary Club of Sacramento understands the importance of offering a hand of service to youth organizations and they have worked with over 250 non-profit organizations that include the Boy Scouts, Girls Scouts, Boys and Girls Club, Sacramento Children's Receiving Home, Sacramento Children's Home, WIND Youth Services, Society for the Blind, BloodSource, YMCA, Sacramento Zoo, Sacramento Library and Powerhouse Science Center. Additionally, the club sponsors the Burt Chapell Golf for Kids Golf Tournament which benefits orthopedically handicapped children. The golf tournament had its inaugural tournament in 1927 and is the longest continuous event in all of Rotary.

Much of the world has changed over the last 100 years, but one constant has been the Rotary Club of Sacramento's service to our community. The Rotary Club of Sacramento has the distinction of being the 85th oldest club in all of Rotary International and it has grown to be one of the twenty largest clubs in the world. The club started with 34 members and now has over 500 members. Members of the Rotary Club of Sacramento come from a wide variety of careers, backgrounds and cultures, which has given the club a unique perspective and a shared passion for service.

Mr. Speaker, as they gather for their Centennial Gala, I am pleased to honor the Rotary Club of Sacramento and its members for their longstanding commitment and service to the entire Sacramento region. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing the club continued success in creating a positive, lasting change in the Sacramento area.

INTRODUCTION OF THE PIPELINE INSPECTION ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2014

HON. JANICE HAHN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 20, 2014

Ms. HAHN. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing the Pipeline Inspection Enforcement Act of 2014 to prevent oil pipeline leaks like the one that greatly damaged the community of Wilmington, CA.

Los Angeles is home to one of the most vast pipeline networks in the United States. Both oil and gas pipelines connect the Port of Los Angeles and the Port of Long Beach with the refineries in the area. Therefore, pipeline safety is a very important topic for me and the communities which make up the neighborhoods surrounding the Port of Los Angeles—including Wilmington, a primarily working class community. I have represented Wilmington for over 10 years—first on the Los Angeles City Council, and now as a Member of Congress.

Because Wilmington sits on top of one of the largest oil fields in the nation and a complex system of pipelines, this community lives with a heightened threat of a pipeline leaking or exploding. This became an unfortunate reality for many residents of Wilmington this March when an idle pipeline burst, causing thousands of gallons of crude oil to spill onto a residential street reeking havoc on the lives of families who live in the community.

The legislation I am introducing today would have prevented the damage these families experienced by forcing companies like Phillip 66 to simply have firsthand knowledge of what their pipelines contain and empowering our state regulatory agencies to be engaged in pipeline inspections.

These basic improvements to federal policy would protect countless communities like Wilmington at no additional cost. I look forward to working with my colleagues in Congress to make this legislation law.

IN HONOR OF SUE MARIE THOMPSON TURNER

HON. SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 20, 2014

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, it is with a heavy heart and solemn remembrance that I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding citizen and servant of humankind, Mrs. Sue Marie Thompson Turner. Sadly, Mrs. Turner passed away on Thursday, May 8, 2014. Funeral services were held on Saturday, May 10, 2014 at 11:00 a.m. at St. Luke Methodist Church in Columbus, Georgia.

A Columbus native, Mrs. Turner was born on August 28, 1929 to Dr. John Barkwell Thompson and Mildred Marie Dykes Thompson. She graduated from Columbus High School and attended Wesleyan College in Macon, Georgia. In 1948, she returned to Columbus to marry the love of her life, William

"Bill" B. Turner. During their remarkable sixty-five years of marriage, Mrs. Turner was the epitome of a loving wife, mother, grandmother and great-grandmother. A strong-willed woman, she was fiercely committed to raising a loving family by instilling in each of them the good values and morals that she and her husband embodied. Known as "Precious" to her family, she showed her support for her six children, 21 grandchildren, 20 great-grandchildren, and countless friends at hundreds of ball games, dance recitals and birthday parties.

One of the things I admired most about Mrs. Turner was her ability to make each person she met feel special because he or she was indeed special to her. No person was ever a stranger to her because she could make anyone feel like part of the family from the moment they met.

Mrs. Turner loved her community dearly and was constantly working to improve it. She was active in the Bradley-Turner Foundation, a charitable non-profit organization that has given millions of dollars to various projects in Columbus and the Chattahoochee Valley region. The Turner family also helped launch the Pastoral Institute forty years ago. The organization provides counseling and educational resources to assist people who are going through difficult and traumatic times in their lives. The Pastoral Institute established the Sue Marie and Bill Turner Servant Leadership Award to honor couples who have made significant contributions to the community. The Turners received the first award in 2012. In addition, the Turner family has long supported St. Francis Hospital. The new Women's Hospital was named in Mrs. Turner's honor last fall.

George Washington Carver once said, "No individual has any right to come into the world and go out of it without leaving behind distinct and legitimate reasons for having passed through it." We are all so blessed that Mrs. Sue Marie Turner passed this way and during her life's journey did so much for so many for so long. She leaves behind a great legacy in service to her beloved family and to all those whose lives she touched and brightened with her radiant smile and rich laughter. She will truly be missed.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me, my wife, Vivian, and the Columbus, Georgia community in paying tribute to Mrs. Sue Marie Turner for her outstanding contributions to her community. We extend our deepest sympathies to her family, friends and loved ones during this difficult time and we pray that they will be consoled and comforted by an abiding faith and the Holy Spirit in the days, weeks and months ahead.

IN RECOGNITION OF COLONEL JOSEPH A. SIMONELLI, JR.

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 20, 2014

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the meritorious service of Colonel Joseph A. Simonelli, Jr., who will transfer in June from the Secretary of Defense's Office of Legislative Affairs.

Prior to his tenure in Legislative Affairs, Colonel Simonelli has already had a long and distinguished career in the United States Army. Upon graduation from the United States Military Academy, he received his commission in 1987 as an Air Defense Artillery officer. He served 27 years with great distinction in the field and in command. Prior to his work in the Secretary's office, he was the Garrison Commander at Fort Bliss, Texas. He also served as the Director of Operations for the Multi-National Security Transition Command (Iraq) and the Executive Assistant to the Vice Director of the Joint Staff's Director of Operations.

Colonel Simonelli is no stranger to the halls and offices of Capitol Hill, having spent the last two years in Legislative Affairs as the Director of House Affairs and Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for House Affairs, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Legislative Affairs (OASD–LA).

His character, capabilities, and good humor enabled him to interact effectively with Members of Congress and their staffs and other Executive agencies under the most strenuous circumstances. Colonel Simonelli's work ultimately led to successful legislative outcomes on a wide-range of issues critical to our national defense and to the enhancement of the lives of the country's military men and women.

Colonel Simonelli represents what our military seeks in a congressional liaison and officer in uniform. His dedication to service, commitment to excellence, and performance of duty have been extraordinary throughout his career and most recently in the Office of Legislative Affairs. I am proud to share in the celebration of Colonel Simonelli's tour on Capitol Hill, and I join his colleagues in honoring his distinguished service.

Colonel Simonelli was supported, encouraged, and nurtured by a strong and loving wife, I would like to recognize his wife, Bettye Marie. As he goes on to pursue new endeavors and challenges as the Chief of Staff of the Arlington National Military Cemeteries, I wish Colonel Simonelli and his family well.

HONORING SARAH KING

HON. HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 20, 2014

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following Proclamation.

Whereas, One hundred five years ago a virtuous woman of God was born in Moreland, Georgia on February 11, 1909; and

Whereas, Ms. Sarah King was born to Mr. John King and Mrs. Elizabeth King, she was educated in the local school system in Georgia; and

Whereas, this Phenomenal Proverbs 31 woman has shared her time and talents as a Community Advocate and Motivator, giving the citizens of Georgia a person of great worth, a fearless leader and a servant to all who wants to advance the lives of others; and

Whereas, Ms. King has been blessed with a long, happy life, devoted to God and credits it all to the Will of God; and

Whereas, Ms. King along with her family and friends are celebrating this day a remarkable milestone, her 105th Birthday, we pause to acknowledge a woman who is a cornerstone in our community in DeKalb County, Georgia; and

Whereas, the U.S. Representative of the Fourth District of Georgia has set aside this day to honor and recognize Ms. King on her birthday and to wish her well and recognize her for an exemplary life which is an inspiration to all; now therefore, I, HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, Jr. do hereby proclaim February 11, 2014 as Ms. Sarah King Day in the 4th Congressional District of Georgia.

Proclaimed, this 11th day of February, 2014.

HONORING TOMMIE MABRY

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 20, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Tommie Mabry, a native of Jackson, Mississippi.

Mr. Mabry has four brothers and one sister, and he's the first person in his family to finish high school.

Mr. Mabry graduated from Bailey Magnet High School and went on to attend Missouri State University. While there he played on the school's basketball team as a small forward. He also attended Lawson State University, playing on that basketball team, as a small forward, as well. From there, he transferred to Tougaloo College, where he studies to obtain an Undergraduate Degree in Health and Recreation Education and also played for the nationally ranked basketball team.

Having quickly acclimated into the Tougaloo family, Mr. Mabry was elected Mr. Tougaloo by vote of his peers for the 2010–2011 school years. Mr. Mabry now speaks to kids all around the world hoping to provide inspiration with his story. Mr. Mabry graduated from Tougaloo College in May 2011 with a degree in education and is currently a teacher at Whitten Middle School.

Mr. Mabry published his first book titled "A Dark Journey to A Light Future", which made him one of the youngest authors in the state of Mississippi at the age of 24.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mr. Tommie Mabry.

TRIBUTE TO ISRAEL'S INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 20, 2014

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, since its establishment in 1948, Israel has been one of America's closest allies. Today, we celebrate Israeli Independence Day, or Yom Ha'atzmaut, to honor the proclamation of State of Israel. As a strong supporter of Israel, I join millions of my fellow Americans in wishing Israelis a Happy Independence Day.

Zionism, the movement to create a Jewish homeland, emerged in the 1800s as a response to centuries of anti-Semitism. Theodore Herzl, a Zionist pioneer, created the World Zionist Organization to initiate the preliminary steps to attaining a Jewish state free from persecution. Waves of immigrants flowed

towards the region over the next half century, culminating in European Jewry's attempts to flee Hitler in the 1930s.

After World War II, the desire for a Jewish state became even stronger and world wide support for Zionism grew as the truth of the Holocaust was revealed in all its horror. On May 14, 1948, the Jewish Agency declared the creation of the State of Israel.

Conflicts with the countries surrounding Israel meant that Israel was not the safe haven the Jewish people had envisioned. Nonetheless, and despite the dangers, Israel has thrived as an oasis of idealism, technological wonder, and democracy in the midst of the desert. Strong support for Israel is a core national security interest of the United States, as well as an expression of the decades-long alliance between our two nations.

I ask all Members to join me in commemorating the 66th anniversary of Israel's Independence.

HONORING THE GRADUATES OF THE CONGRESSIONAL YOUTH ADVISORY COUNCIL

HON. SAM JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 20, 2014

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my fellow colleagues to join me in congratulating the 2013–2014 Congressional Youth Advisory Council. This year 53 students from public, private, and home schools in grades 9 through 12 made their voices heard and made a difference in their community, their country and their Congress. These students volunteered their time, effort, and talent to inform me about the important issues facing their generation.

Each year, the students in CYAC exceed my expectations ten-fold. They share innovative, inspiring, and impacting ideas on how to build a better America now and in the future. Their impressive and diverse credentials speak for themselves. Participating in student government, community service, honor societies, athletics, fine arts, and language clubs exemplifies their educational excellence and steadfast commitment to our community.

Over the past year, we met twice to discuss the most current issues of the day, such as the national debt, balancing the budget, and tax reform. But let me tell you, these students have done much more than just attend meetings. They have filled out surveys, done homework on current events, and engaged in policy conversations impacting their future.

More specifically, they have interacted with community leaders, such as John Schomburger, First Assistant District Attorney for Collin County, who discussed his work at the Veterans court. They also toured the Collin County Threat Fusion Center with Kelly Stone, Director of Homeland Security for Collin County to learn how to respond to a terrorist attack and how the Department of Homeland Security and Department of Justice work together to prevent them in the first place.

Lastly, to ensure that the blessing of freedom is passed from one generation to the next, the members of the CYAC spent time interviewing a veteran and documenting their experience for the "Preserving History Project." As President Ronald Reagan said, "Freedom is never more than one generation away from extinction. We didn't pass it to our children in the bloodstream. It must be fought for, protected, and handed on for them to do the same, or one day we will spend our sunset years telling our children and our children's children what it was once like in the United States where men were free." I thank them for learning about the patriotic service of our dedicated veterans who sacrificed so much so we could live free. We are forever indebted to them.

To each member of the Congressional Youth Advisory Council, thank you for making this year and this group a success. You are the voices of the future and know I am very proud of you. God bless you and God bless America. I salute you.

Amit Banerjee, Andre Bergstein, Connor Bresnahan, Julia Bristol, Richard Chen, Bridget Colliton, John Copley, Brock Crawford, Mark Douglass, Alicia D'Souza, William Elliott, Audrey Fisher, Rakshana Govindarajan, Aayush Goyal, Grace Han, Katheryn Hawley, Brent He, Lauren Hebig, Sarah Hossain, Sydney House, Spencer Humphrey.

MacKenzie Jenkins, Thomas Kim, Justin Kong, Candice Lee, Paul Lim, Connor Madden, Daniel Madden, Soumya Mandava, Hollis Meachum, Anthony Niedzielski, Jacob Przada, Regan Railey, Jason Randoing, Sam Schell, Ryan Snitzer, Connor Spencer, Anjali Sridharan, Brennan Stewart, Makenzie Stuard, William Su, Jessica Todd, Amelia Trotter, Simic Tuan, Victoria Van de Kop, Faith Wada, Andrew Wicker.

CONRATULATING MEGAN MAUREEN KORCZYNSKI AND KEVIN P. GOW, JR. ON THEIR MARRIAGE

HON. MIKE QUIGLEY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 20, 2014

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Speaker, my esteemed colleagues, please join me in recognizing Megan Maureen Korczynski and Kevin P. Gow, Jr. as they celebrate their devotion to each other and to their future together.

They are to celebrate their commitment to each other on Saturday, May 24, 2014 at Saint Andrew's Catholic Church in Delavan, Wisconsin.

Megan Maureen has been living and working in Chicago receiving her Bachelor degree of Fine Arts in Interior Design from the Chicago International Academy of Design and Technology while her fiancé, Kevin P. Gow, Jr. has also been living and working in Chicago receiving his Master's Degree from DePaul University.

The union of these two individuals, Megan Maureen Korczynski, daughter of Edwin J., Major, United States Air Force/CAP, and Diane M., mother of 5 daughters and a teacher of special education for 25 years; and Kevin P. Gow, Jr. son of Kevin Gow, Sr. Captain USMC and the late Lynne Dwight Gow, mother of 3 and nursing advisor for Met Life Long Term Care.

As George Elliot once said, "What greater thing is there for two human souls that to feel that they are joined together to strengthen each other in all labor, to minister to each other in all sorrow, to share with each other in all gladness, to be one with each other in the silent unspoken memories?"

It is with great excitement and anticipation that both families share in the happiness of this union. Their commitment to each other is one to be celebrated and commended and one in which I offer my congratulations and wish them well as they begin their new life together.

RECOGNIZING THE ASIAN BUSINESS DIVISION OF THE GRAND PRAIRIE, TEXAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

HON. JOE BARTON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 20, 2014

Mr. BARTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the newly formed Asian Business Division of the Grand Prairie, Texas Chamber of Commerce. I was honored to speak at this unique group's first meeting on May 13, 2014.

The Asian population is the fastest growing community in this already diverse city. The Chamber's new division will focus on reaching out to this demographic to make sure they have the tools and resources to build a strong business community in Grand Prairie.

It is based in a complex known as Asia Time Square. The shopping development is already home to dozens of Asian businesses—with plans to add dozens more.

The Asian Business Division plans to drive economic growth in the city by continuing to lure businesses and jobs to the area, taking a strategic approach to building the groups' brand, improving the overall value of the Grand Prairie Chamber of Commerce in the area, and creating a dynamic business development plan that assists a diverse employer base.

This unique partnership wouldn't be possible without the hard work of countless people, including leadership of the Chamber of Commerce and the Loh Family (which owns and operates Asia Times Square).

I am confident that this new relationship will benefit everyone in the area and ensure that it competes successfully for new businesses, new jobs and only makes Grand Prairie a more attractive place to live, work, play and raise a family.

CHARLENE FARRELL—HOSPICE OF HUNTINGTON RETIREMENT

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 20, 2014

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, tonight, Hospice of Huntington will honor one of its long time stalwarts and earliest leaders. This great organization is distinguished by the respect and gratitude of the larger community it so ably, and with so much empathy, serves so faithfully. One daughter, whose father had been a hospice patient, wrote with her "sincere and heartfelt appreciation" about the "graceful care and gentle mercy shown to my father in his

last days." Indeed, there is much to be thankful for this evening.

In fact, it is no overstatement to say, that for countless families, Hospice of Huntington has helped answer many prayers for relief and the joy of comfort.

According to a local news account, this Hospice—with 140 employees and more than 300 volunteers, an annual budget of about $12 million a year, of which more than 80 percent goes directly to patient services—serves about 1,000 patients a year in Cabell, Wayne, Lincoln and Mason Counties in West Virginia, as well as Lawrence County, Ohio.

Tonight, there will be much talk—and rightly so—of references to angels and angelic acts here on earth. Through my work with constituents, in getting them the government services they need and deserve, I know for a fact that Hospice of Huntington harbors a host of the better angels among us.

And if there is one on this earth who has guided and grown, directed and expanded and led and served the resources, services and programs for that host of angels to employ, it is none other than the archangel we so thankfully have in Charlene Farrell. Not only does Charlene trumpet the potential and possibilities of Hospice's many programs, echoing the skills and talents of Gabriel himself, but like Michael, she never fails to unsheathe her sword to defend those programs and the people who make them possible for the families they serve.

It is my honor to share these comments about Hospice of Huntington and its champion, Charlene, with my colleagues and our Nation. Ours is a blessed Nation because we are a giving Nation. Charlene Farrell's body of work, her spirit of giving will live on and grow long after she has turned the keys and passwords into the able hands of Melanie Hall.

As Sarah Denman, Chairwoman of the Hospice Board has said, Charlene "has created a team that will be able to carry that legacy into the future. That's the greatest gift—when you step away, the organization will continue at the same level with the same values and the same vision."

All this, Mr. Speaker, will continue to contribute to the greater benefit of the People of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I close my remarks honoring Charlene with these lines from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, the "Ode to Joy":

Your magic brings together what custom has sternly divided.
All men shall become brothers, wherever your gentle wings hover.

To Charlene, and her husband, Judge Paul Farrell, may your next symphony, the one with those seven loving grandchildren, be just as complete.

HONORING JANE SNOWDEN

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 20, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Jane Snowden, who after thirty years and at the age of eighty-eight, is retiring as an Ombudsman for residents of both nursing homes and assisted living facilities in Napa County, California. I thank Mrs. Snowden for her thirty years of dedicated service to the senior citizens of Napa County, during which time her advocacy for the rights of seniors living in facilities helped to improve the quality of care for thousands.

Mrs. Snowden began working as an Ombudsman in 1985, first as a volunteer and then later as a member of staff. Initially, the Ombudsman Program was coordinated through the Volunteer Center, before it became a direct service offered by the Area Agency on Aging Serving Napa and Solano. In addition to her work as an Ombudsman, Mrs. Snowden has volunteered and worked extensively in the Napa area. She worked as a Quality Control Supervisor for Christian Brothers Winery for fifteen years and was also a Medical Technologist. She has worked at the Blood Bank and as a hospital aide. Mrs. Snowden is a devoted member of St. Mary's Episcopal Church in Napa, where she serves on the Altar Guild.

In addition to her work on behalf of the Napa community, Mrs. Snowden is a devoted mother; together with her late husband, Red, she raised four sons in Napa. She is admired by friends for her elegance, tenacity and capacity to teach and mentor others. Mrs. Snowden is known not only for her love of flowers, but also for her talent to create wonderful floral arrangements.

Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate at this time that we honor and thank Mrs. Snowden for her invaluable service to the senior citizens of Napa. Her unyielding dedication to protecting and improving the quality of care that our seniors receive is greatly appreciated by the entire Napa community and we wish her a most enjoyable retirement.

SINISE NAVIDAD—IN HONOR OF GARY SINISE AND HIS CAREER AND DEDICATION TO OUR TROOPS

HON. PETE SESSIONS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 20, 2014

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor one of Blue Island, Illinois and our Nation's best, Gary Sinese.

Gary is one of America's finest actors, but it pales in comparison to his tireless dedication to America's military and their families. Following in the steps of like men like Bob Hope, Bing Crosby and Rich Little, he is a true patriot. He's got their back.

I ask that this poem entitled "SINESE NAVIDAD," penned in his honor by Albert Carey Caswell, be placed in the RECORD.

SINISE NAVIDAD

(By Albert Carey Caswell)

In Blue Island Illinois a little boy is born . . .
not to be The Forgotten one . . .
For he was no Imposter my son!
"Houston, we've got a problem" this one!
as a youth,
like A Rebel Without A Cause . . .
until something inside him gave pause,
as The Big Bounce had so begun!
His problems, but could he solve them?
Because life can be like The Green Mile,
leaving The Human Stain all the while . . .
like Snake Eyes you just can't run!
To find your passion!
Your life's direction . . .
your SINISE NAVIDAD,
and your life's quest and satisfaction . . .
From out of The Grapes of Wrath,
as Gary was looking for his path!
As so was Gary's past,
for there can be no greater blessing one could ask . . .
then like a Truman to fin your path!
It's like having Christmas everyday to last!
As out there on the road of life,
as out there when you don't think twice!
As when you so find your future dreams to cast!
Playing in Bands,
as Gary so thought school was just a bunch of rules . . .
and Reindeer Games until he turned the page!
And like a true West Side Story,
Gary so soon found out where lie his true life's glory . . .
Was but up on a stage . . .
As so soon he became All The Rage!
Like a Albino Alligator he said I'll see you later.
And someday, to The West, The True West . . .
to Hollywood his heart would make its way!
First, on his magic carpet ride . . .
founding Steppenwolf Theater Company he would glide!
While, gaining stature on Broadway!
But he wasn't just,
Being John Malkovich . . .
he was being his true self ovich!
While, getting such great results ovich . . . of the likes of which,
like a Mission To Mars such greatness was conveyed!
For Gary was a real C.S.I. New York kind of guy,
detecting all those great projects as they came by!
With The Stand he so took,
all in those roles he so played which made people take a second look!
You see, Hollywood is a tough town . . .
as most of us have found!
With The Quick and Dead lying all around,
and no Ransom to be found!
But for all of the right reasons,
Gary's career was became so pleasing . . .
In his life . . . That Championship Season . . .
Yea the bastard's got such talent now!
As in our throats we all so got lumps while watching Forrest Gump!
As it we quote . . .
As Lt Dan so took command,
showing us all Of Mice and Men,
making all of our hearts pound!
Like George Wallace,
he didn't pussyfoot or find solace in Bruno on A Midnight Clear . . .
As we all found what was inside of his heart which appeared!
That this man with such great talent,
career was taking off like Apollo 13 here . . .
Thrusting forth into such bright new worlds and future dreams,
with his most brilliant career unfurled so as seen!
Making us so all believe,
from My Name Is Bill Wild to Jack The Bear,
that it's A Gentleman's Game where a Fallen Angel could not be saved!
And now over the years,
we have all so become The Witness so clear!
That Gary has such great talent here!
For there are no Family Secrets,
Gary is such a man of heart who so seeks it!
With the kind of characters that he plays bringing our hearts to tears!
Because he is,
The Caretaker of his craft . . .
And his Road to Nirvana was to act!
As The Landscape of The Body of his work is to be revered!

Getting Out from all of those Loose Ends as a teenager . . .
Acting would so help him to mend . . .
sending Streamers to his heart!
Giving him his passion,
at what his star studded career would so fashion . . .
As Orphans so made it happen when upon a stage he got his start!
But, ROCK AND ROLL was always part of his very soul!
So he plays in a band called The Lt. Dan Band,
in the states or whenever he can go overseas to do his part!
Home or abroad,
it's his love for our Military that's really in his heart!
For there's one thing for sure,
he bleeds RED, WHITE, BLUE all the more . . .
Because GARY is a PATRIOTIC AMERICAN through and through!
Traveling through battle zones,
as he's so fast becoming Bob Hope's clone!
All in harm's way for all those all alone with his Band,
with the Honor of bringing our Troops and all our Heroes back home!
For we know not our final end,
as all of those tears of joy to which he brings our finest of all women and men . . .
A respite for weary TROOPS,
giving something for them to hold onto and homesickness the boot!
In life, are we listening?
While, all in those moments which lie before us are so glistening?
What we should do?
For we all have only moments here in time,
for we all have just minutes in these our short lifetimes!
So what is it which makes all of our hearts shine true?
If only we are lucky enough to find,
our true love and our life's passion so fine!
Then everyday is like Christmas . . .
like ''SINISE NAVIDAD'' we will find!

Written in honor of A Great American Actor and Patriot, who has touched so many hearts, bringing comfort to all our Troops and their families—Gary Sinise.

TRIBUTE TO THE BURBANK COMMUNITY YMCA

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 20, 2014

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Burbank Community YMCA upon its ninetieth anniversary.

The YMCA is an extraordinary organization that has been strengthening communities across the nation since 1851 and has members of all ages and backgrounds. The YMCA invented volleyball, brought the Boy Scouts organization to the U.S., was instrumental with helping launch organizations such as the Red Cross, and is the nation's largest provider of child care.

The Burbank Community YMCA, founded in 1924, began in a single room and now boasts an impressive 57,000 square foot health and activities center and an 18,000 square foot Child Development Center. In 1932, through fundraising and capital campaigns, the Burbank Y membership purchased the First Baptist Church, which served as an all-purpose building, and also received its charter as an independent YMCA association. Throughout the years, the Burbank Y has significantly expanded the facilities, by adding the aquatics center and indoor pool in 1957, a three-story physical fitness facility in 1976, and the Y's Choice Cafe in 2008, to provide healthy refreshments as well as a social gathering area.

The Burbank Community YMCA has a wide array of programs to help individuals, families, and children reach their full potential, and become stronger in spirit, mind and body. Programs include family, adult and senior fitness, youth sports such as basketball, aquatics, martial arts and gymnastics, and classes in the arts, such as music and dance. Offering the opportunity to build strength of character and body in an encouraging environment is what makes the Burbank YMCA such an essential and beloved institution.

For the past 90 years, the Burbank Y has provided members of the community the opportunity to become stronger mentally and physically and has helped people make a positive difference in their own lives. The residents of Burbank are fortunate to have such a venerable institution in their community.

I ask all Members to join me in commending the Burbank Community YMCA for ninety years of care and dedication to the greater Burbank area.

HONORING JUDGE HORACE T. WARD

HON. HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 20, 2014

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following Proclamation.

Whereas, Judge Horace T. Ward is a tenacious man of many gifts, talents and much wisdom who has served this nation nobly as private citizen, soldier, lawyer, state senator and federal judge; and

Whereas, Judge Horace T. Ward rose from humble beginnings in LaGrange, Georgia showing unusual academic achievement from an early age by graduating as Valedictorian of his high school class, matriculating to Morehouse College and Atlanta University where he eventually earned the Master's Degree; and

Whereas, he demonstrated an interest in studying law at a young age when he met one of the few African American lawyers in Georgia at the time, the great A. T. Walden, and set his sights on the University of Georgia Law School in an era of strict segregation,; and

Whereas, he continued his fight to study at UGA for more than six long years and in the interim received his law degree from Northwestern University in Illinois and honorably served his country in the Korean War, he then returned to Georgia and made history as part of a legal team that successfully adjudicated the desegregation of the University of Georgia, thus opening educational opportunities to succeeding generations of African American students; and

Whereas, Judge Ward again made history in 1979 when President Jimmy Carter appointed him as the first African American to serve on the U.S. Federal bench in Georgia as a District Court Judge for the Northern District where he served honorably and well; and

Whereas, the Seventh Day Adventist Church is today honoring Judge Ward, an elder in the church, the U.S. Representative of the Fourth District of Georgia has also set aside this day to honor and recognize Judge Horace T. Ward for his outstanding leadership and service to all citizens in the state of Georgia, including and especially the citizens of our district; now therefore, I, HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, Jr. do hereby proclaim February 8, 2014 as Judge Horace T. Ward Day in the 4th Congressional District.

Proclaimed, this 8th day of February, 2014.

HONORING THE LATE MOSE ''BILBO'' ALLEN, SR.

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 20, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a remarkable veteran, the late Mose "Bilbo" Allen, Sr. Mr. Allen has shown what can be done through hard work, setting goals, and aiming high.

Mose "Bilbo" Allen, Sr. was born August 27, 1922, in Murphy, Mississippi, to the late Sarah and Richard Allen. He was a humble and caring man who was always in good spirit. He accepted Christ on July 1, 2013 at the Goodwill M.B. Church.

Mr. Allen was a veteran of World War II from December 1942 until January 1946, where he earned several medals, including the ATO Medal, APTO Medal, Philippine LIB Ribbon with two bronze stars, and the World War II Victory Medal.

He met and married Ruby Allen on December 25, 1946, in Rolling Fork, Mississippi and to that union, 13 children were born and he loved them with all his soul.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the late Mr. Mose "Bilbo" Allen, Sr. for his dedication to serving our great Country and his community.

LITTLE SOLDIERS—IN HONOR OF TAPS AND ALL THE CHILDREN OF THE FALLEN AND THEIR FAMILIES

HON. PETE SESSIONS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 20, 2014

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, on this up and coming Memorial Day I rise today in honor of all the children of the fallen and their families of TAPS. The ones who have lost their greatest loves, their most precious mothers and fathers. Out prayers go out to them, as we see their parents in their faces each day as they grow up. And we are reminded of them as they warm our hearts. I ask that this poem penned in their honor by Albert Carey Caswell be placed in the RECORD.

LITTLE SOLDIERS

(By Albert Caswell)

Attention . . . Little Soldiers . . .
Boys and Girls . . .
Strengthen your hearts,
for you were once your parent's world!
Remember you were your parents greatest joy!

For all in you we see their faces girls and boys . . .
As all their love for you their hearts conveyed this!
And you are America's future,
her most important part this!
But Heroes you should not have to be!
But, sometimes this must be!
Remember this my dear child,
our Lord watches over you the while!
And all the Angels too high up above,
watch over you all in their love!
So wipe away all those tears,
and be happy while you are here!
Because the greatest thing your parents wanted to see!
Was for you to grow up strong like a tree . . .
And be happy . . .
And be all that you could be!
My Little Women!
My Little Men!
Just like your Mothers or Fathers it's time for you to begin!
Its time to so take a stand!
It's time for you to march on once again!
It's time To Be A Champion!
Just like all of them . . . .
Your parents your best friends!
Your Moms and Dads who were Heaven sent!
Who were our Nation's greatest of heroes and friends!
For it's time for you to be strong!
It's time for you to lift up your little heads and hearts and march on . . .
Just like your Mothers and Fathers to take command!
For you were the Best Thing they ever had!
And the Best Part of Them be glad!
As you carry them with you every each step you take!
So leave all of that sorrow all in your wake!
Mount up Little Soldiers!
Just like your parents there is a war to be won . . .
there are hills to so take!
Mount Up,
there's so much more to be done!
To defeat the sadness,
for yourself and your Moms and Dads you must win this one!
Yea, I know you miss them so!
And it hurts you wherever you go!
And I know it makes you cry,
another day together you will not realize!
It too makes me cry!
But remember you and carry your most heroic parents deep down inside!
It's time for you to march on and try . . .
Just like the greatest loves you'll ever have!
To Be A Hero and a Champion,
just like your Mom's and Dad's!
And Be A Kid,
a do all of those happy things which made them glad!
For you still have brothers and sisters, moms and dads,
enjoy the time together you have . . .
And remember as you lay your heads down to sleep . . .
An Angel watches over you so to keep!
To protect and love you from way up on high,
your Moms and Dads try not to weep!
As they are with you every step, every heart beat!
To protect you so try not to weep!
Can't you feel their Angel's breath surrounding you so very deep!
For you will hear them on the wind!
And as you awake feeling them holding you as were they've been!
So hush little babies children don't you cry!
For your parents are Angel's now,
and one day in Heaven you will look into their eyes!
But you all so have a life to live!
You have so much to our world to give!
Little Soldiers,
your new mission so is this . . .
To march on and tell heartache goodbye!
And that's a direct order coming from above!
Your Mothers and Fathers who are Angels all in their love!
So put a smile on your face!
And dream all those dreams your Moms and Dads knew that you'd create!
And make them all up in Heaven so proud this day!
Because on the day you were born . . .
The one wish all in their hearts so warmed!
Was that you would grow up to be happy and strong!
So make all of parents dreams come true . . .
Be happy and live a long life for all of them and all of you!
For you were all your parent's greatest love songs!
The ones who prayed for you all day and night long!
And when you smile,
remember your parents smile too!
As up in Heaven they so smile so all along with you!
And remember the rest of your family too so needs you!
And just like your Moms and Dads,
Little Soldiers you all must be heroes too!
So be happy,
and do all those things that children do!
Now there's an Angel up in Heaven with this direct order for you!
Be happy and live long and march on!
And when their comes a gentle rain,
their tears of love shall wash down upon you to ease your pain!
And you won't have to cry no more!
Little Soldiers!
My dent boys and girls,
you are the future of our world . . .
As Heroes our children should not have to be . . .
For yourself and your Mom's and Dad's I ask you please,
find the grace and the peace!
And catch that smiling disease!
At Ease!
Dismissed!

HONORING MR. SEAN McCOMB

HON. C.A. DUTCH RUPPERSBERGER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 20, 2014

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I rise before you today to congratulate Baltimore resident and Second District constituent Sean McComb for being chosen as the 2014 National Teacher of the Year. Just 30 years old and with only eight years of experience, Mr. McComb is one of the youngest teachers ever to be selected for this incredible honor.

The National Teacher of the Year is chosen from among the State Teachers of the Year by a national selection committee representing the major national education organizations organized by the Council of Chief State School Officers. It is one of the highest honors which an educator can receive and, as such, Mr. McComb will travel around the country and represent his colleagues in the teaching profession for the next year. He was chosen among four finalists after earning the top spot in Baltimore County and, then, Maryland.

An English teacher at Patapsco High School and Center for the Arts, Mr. McComb inspires his students to turn their challenges into opportunities for excellence, drawing on his own experiences as a student who struggled in school and at home.

Mr. McComb's colleagues describe him as deeply compassionate. He describes his teaching philosophy as "kids before content and love before all." He likes to say that he does not teach English, but rather teaches students English.

Mr. McComb has been instrumental in encouraging middle-achieving students to improve their work habits and academic skills as the coordinator of the school's Advancement Via Individual Determination (AVID) program. Remarkably, 98 percent of AVID students in the last two of Patapsco's graduating classes were admitted to 4-year colleges. The program helped Patapsco, for the first time in its 50-year history, receive recognition as a top high school from The Washington Post and US. News and World Report. McComb also teaches the value of service, working on projects with students that help feed the hungry in the community.

Mr. Speaker, education is about more than textbooks and syllabuses. The best teachers give us much more—like inspiration, confidence, and compassion. Teachers like Mr. McComb touch the lives of young people and provide them with the knowledge and support they need to become future leaders. I ask you to join me in congratulating Mr. Sean McComb on this remarkable achievement and wish him many more years of success.

HONORING THE FORT SNELLING MEMORIAL RIFLE SQUAD ON THE OCCASION OF ITS 35TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. JOHN KLINE

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 20, 2014

Mr. KLINE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 35th Anniversary of Minnesota's own Fort Snelling Memorial Rifle Squad.

Thirty-five years ago this June, six Minnesota veterans volunteered to provide the Memorial Rifle Squad's inaugural burial honors for a fellow Minnesotan at Fort Snelling Memorial Cemetery. Inspired by these six men, 20 more veterans answered the call to duty in 1979 and became the Rifle Squads' charter members.

Over the last 35 years, the Memorial Rifle Squad has seen its ranks swell to a roster of 123 active members, 114 retired members, and 156 eternal members. Among its active members are veterans of World War II, the Korean War, Vietnam War, Gulf War, and Peacetime Veterans.

Mr. Speaker, volunteer members of the Memorial Rifle Squad selflessly brave Minnesota's frigid winter blasts and scorching summer heat to provide burial honors for as many as sixteen veterans a day. Since its inception, members of the Memorial Rifle Squad have provided burial honors for more than 64,000 deceased veterans without missing a single scheduled funeral for 34 years.

As a former Marine Colonel, and fellow veteran, I have been proud to support the efforts of the Memorial Rifle Squad. In 2012, the Department of the Army announced it would reduce the availability of ceremonial rifles to Memorial Rifle Squads. This action would have

greatly reduced the ability of Memorial Rifle Squads to honor our veterans being laid to rest. I was proud to introduce bipartisan legislation—now law—that stopped the Army from moving forward with this misguided policy and allowed ceremonial units in Minnesota and across the country to continue to perform burial honors.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the United States Congress, I want to recognize the dedicated service of all those who have served and continue to serve on the Fort Snelling Memorial Rifle Squad. I congratulate them on 35 years of selfless dedication to their fellow veterans.

COMMENDING AMERICAN CHRISTIAN LEADERS FOR STANDING IN SOLIDARITY WITH CHRISTIANS AND OTHER SMALL RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES IN EGYPT, IRAQ AND SYRIA

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 20, 2014

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I submitted the full text of the Pledge of Solidarity and Call to Action on Behalf of Christians and Other Small Religious Communities in Egypt, Iraq and Syria, signed by well over 200 U.S. Christian leaders. These individuals, representing the American church, have recognized the gravity of the situation facing religious minorities in these countries, and by signing the pledge have agreed to speak out on behalf of these ancient faith communities. Below is the full list of signatories to the Pledge:

Fr. Tateos R. Abdalian; Rt. Rev. Keith L Ackerman, Bishop Vicar of the Diocese of Quincy, Anglican Church in North America; Susan Agel, Resurrection Free Methodist Church; Charles P. Ajalat; Jhonny Alicea-Baez, Director of Global Missions, Reformed Church in America; Rt. Rev. Kevin Bond Allen, Bishop, Diocese of Cascadia, Anglican Church in North America; Rt. Rev. Roger C. Ames, Diocese of the Great Lakes, Anglican Church in North America; Melodee Andersen, Wooddale Church; Rt. Rev. David Craig Anderson, Sr., American Anglican Council; Dr. Leith Anderson, National Association of Evangelicals; Fr. Bishoy Andrawes, St. Mark Coptic Orthodox Church, Washington, DC; Auday P. Arabo, Associated Food and Petroleum Dealers; Don Argue, EdD, Ambassador at Large, Convoy Of Hope; Maged Atiya, Physicist, Businessman; Rt. Rev. Will G. Atwood, III, Bishop, International Diocese, Anglican Church in North America; Toufic Baaklini, In Defense of Christians; Wade Baho, Syriacs Assembly Movement; Dr. Mark L. Bailey, Dallas Theological Seminary; Dr. Ryan Baker, Redeemer Presbyterian Church (USA), Louisville, KY.

Bashir Bakoz, Syriacs Assembly Movement; Rt. Rev. Thad Barnum, Bishop, PEARUSA, Anglican Church in North America; Gary Bauer, American Values; Rt. Rev. Dr. Foley Beach, Bishop, Diocese of the South, Anglican Church in North America; Chorbishop Seely Beggiani, Professor of Theology, Catholic University of America; Mindy Belz, Editor, World Magazine; Rt. Rev. David Bena, Assisting Bishop, Diocese of CANA East Anglican Church in North America; William Bennett; Prof Thomas E. Bird, CUNY; Joel Boot, Christian Reformed Church in North America; Gerard V. Bradley, Professor of Law, University of Notre Dame; Rt. Rev. Dr. Steven Breedlove, Presiding Bishop, PEARUSA, Anglican Church in North America; Douglas Britton, Missionary, Global Outreach Mission; Kurt Brown, Pastor, Living Springs Community Church; Most Rev. Tod Brown, Bishop Emeritus of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Orange; Rt. Rev. David C. Bryan, Bishop, PEARUSA, Anglican Church in North America; Dwight Burchett, Pastor, Centerpoint Community Church; Paolo Carozza, University of Notre Dame; Bishop Kenneth H. Carter, Jr., Resident Bishop, Florida Conference, United Methodist Church; Joseph Cella, Founder, National Catholic Prayer Breakfast; Most Rev. Charles J. Chaput, O.F.M. Cap., Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Philadelphia; Bishop Abner Chauke, Free Methodist Church; Most Rev. David R. Choby, Catholic Diocese of Nashville; Archbishop Oshagan Cholayan, Armenian Apostolic Church of America; Evan Alevizatos Chriss, Baltimore, MD; John E. Chowning, Vice President for Church & External Relations, Campbellsville University; Betty Clark, Wooddale Church, Eden Prairie, MN; Luis Cortes, Esperanza; Janice Shaw Crouse, The Beverly LaHaye Institute; Jim Daly, Focus on the Family; Dr. Ramsay F. Dass, American Middle East Christians Congress; Wendy J. Deichmann, United Theological Seminary; Greg Delamarter, Free Methodist Church; Most Rev. Gerald N. Dino, Bishop of the Holy Protection of Mary Byzantine Catholic Eparchy of Phoenix; Rev. Dr. Gilbert Doan; Rt. Rev. Julian Dobbs, Bishop, Diocese of CANA East, Anglican Church in North America; Dr. James Dobson, Family Talk; Bill Donohue, Catholic League for Religious and Civil Rights; Andrew Doran, In Defense of Christians; Hon. Michael S. Dukakis, former Governor of Massachusetts; W. Cole Durham, Jr., International Center for Law and Religion Studies, Brigham Young University; Most Rev. Robert Duncan, Archbishop, Anglican Church in North America; Dr. John Eibner, Christian Solidarity International (CSI–USA); Prof. John P. Entelis, Chair, Department of Political Science, Fordham University; Gregory R. Erlandson, Our Sunday Visitor Publishing; Jonathan Falwell, Senior Pastor, Thomas Road Baptist Church; Fr. Athanasius K. Farag; John Farina, Associate Professor of Religious Studies, George Mason University; Thomas Farr, Religious Freedom Project, Georgetown University; Armando Fernandez, Pastor, The Rock Church; Harold Fickett, Aleteia America; David F. Forte, Professor of Law, Cleveland State University; A.J. French, Sacred Creations; Rt. Rev. Alphonza Gadsden, Sr., Bishop, Diocese of the Southeast, Reformed Episcopal Church, Anglican Church in North America; Edward McGlynn Gaffney, Prof. of International Law and Genocide Studies, Valparaiso, IN; Mr. Joseph Gamero; Gerry Garbis; Richard W. Garnett, Program on Church, State & Society, Notre Dame Law School; Most Rev. John R. Gaydos, Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Jefferson City; Mimi Geerges, Focal Point Radio; Robert P. George, McCormick Professor of Jurisprudence, Princeton University; Dr. Timothy George, Beeson Divinity School, Samford University; Amb. Joseph Ghougassian; Scott Gibbons, Pastor, Big Rapids Free Methodist Church; Lela Gilbert, writer; Rt. Rev. R. Charles Gillin, Suffragan Bishop, Diocese of the Northeast & Mid-Atlantic and Eastern Canada, Reformed Episcopal Church Anglican Church in North America; Amb. Mary Ann Glendon; Rt. Rev. Terrell Glenn, Bishop of the Anglican Church in North America; Katharine Cornell Gorka, Council on Global Security; Franklin Graham, Samaritan's Purse and Billy Graham Evangelistic Association; David E. Greer, American Foundation for Relief and Reconciliation in the Middle East; Rev. Marcel Guarnizo, Educational Initiative for Central and Eastern Europe; Rt. Rev. John A. M. Guernsey, Diocese of the Mid-Atlantic, Anglican Church in North America; Os Guinness, Author; Mary Habeck, Visiting Scholar, American Enterprise Institute; Lee Habeeb, Vice President of Content, Salem Radio Network; John Hajjar, Middle East Christian Committee MECHRIC USA; Joseph Hakim, International Christian Union; Ambassador Tony Hall; William Hamel, Evangelical Free Church of America; George Hankhe, Suryoyo American Association; Joseph W. Handley, Jr., Asian Access; Jeff Hanna, Pastor, Living Hope Free Methodist Church; Dr. Samir Hanna; Tom Harb, American Maronite Union; Rev. Jose Hernandez, Free Methodist Church—USA; Allen D. Hertzke, David Ross Boyd Professor of Political Science at the University of Oklahoma;

Rt. Rev. David L. Hicks, Bishop of the Diocese of the Northeast & Mid-Atlantic and Eastern Canada, Reformed Episcopal Church Anglican Church in North America; Alec Hill, Intervarsity Christian Fellowship; Waiel Afram Hindo, Professor; Dennis P. Hollinger, Gordon Conwell Theological Seminary; Rev. Dr. Joel C. Hunter, Senior Pastor, Northland—A Church Distributed; Bill Hybels, Founder and Senior Pastor, Willow Creek Community Church; Lynne Hybels, Advocate for Global Engagement, Willow Creek Community Church; Rt. Rev. Jack L. Iker, Bishop of Fort Worth, Anglican Church in North America; Rt. Rev. William H. Ilgenfritz, Bishop of the Missionary Diocese of All Saints Anglican Church in North America; Bassam Ishak; Wally Jadan, MEA TV and Radio; Ned Jalou, United Christians Organization; Dr. Jerry A. Johnson, National Religious Broadcasters; Dr. Douglas M. Johnston, International Center for Religion & Diplomacy; Rt. Rev. Derek Jones, Bishop of the Armed Forces and Chaplaincy, Anglican Church in North America; Kristine Kalanges, Associate Professor of Law, University of Notre Dame; Asaad Kalasho, Iraqi American Christian Language Association; George Karcazes, Executive Board Member, Orthodox Christian Laity; Joseph T. Kassab, Iraqi Christians Advocacy and Empowerment Institute; Ismat Karmo, Nineveh Council of America; Bishop David W. Kendall, Free Methodist Church—USA; Magdi Khalil, Coptic Solidarity International; Dr. Audisho Khoshaba, US Rep. of the Chaldean Syriac Assyrian Popular Council; Sami Khoury, World Maronite Union; Rev. Dr. Walter Kim, Park Street Church; Rev. Mrs. Martha Kirkpatrick, Free Methodist Church; Melanie Kirkpatrick, author; Rev. Mr. Virgil (Jim) Eugene Kirkpatrick, Free Methodist Church; Msgr. John E. Kozar, Catholic Near East Welfare Association; Sami Kurter, Suryoyo American Association; Daniel Kurtz, Vice-President, The Free Methodist Foundation; Dr. Richard Land, Southern Evangelical Seminary; Cheryl Laske, Green Oak Free Methodist Church; Rt. Rev. Dr. Quigg Lawrence, Bishop, PEARUSA, Anglican Church in North America; Rt. Rev. Neil G. Lebhar, Bishop of the Gulf Atlantic Diocese, Anglican Church in North America; Most Rev. Peter Libasci, Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Manchester; Rt. Rev. Richard Lipka, Suffragan Bishop of the Missionary Diocese of All Saints Anglican Church in North America; Jim Liske, Fellowship Ministries; Rt. Rev. Clark W. P. Lowenfield, Bishop of the Anglican Diocese of the Western Gulf Coast Anglican Church in North America; Michael Lunceford; Michael Lundberg, Valley Baptist Church; Jo Anne Lyon, General Superintendent, Wesleyan Church; Rt. Rev. Frank Lyons, Assistant

Bishop, Diocese of Pittsburgh, Anglican Church in North America; Most Rev. Denis Madden, Auxiliary Bishop of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Baltimore; Beverly Maier, Pastor, Free Methodist Church; Martin Manna, Chaldean American Chamber of Commerce; Most Rev. Gregory John Mansour, Bishop of the Eparchy of Saint Maron of Brooklyn; Dr. Noon i Mansour, United Chaldean Democratic Forum; Rt. Rev. Peter Manto, Suffragan Bishop, Diocese of the Central States, Reformed Episcopal Church Anglican Church in North America; His Eminence Archbishop Moushegh Mardirossian, Armenian Apostolic Church of the Western United States; John Marks; Michael J. Marks; Nikki Marks; George J. Marlin, Aid to the Church in Need-USA; Paul Marshall, Senior Fellow, Hudson Institute, Center for Religious Freedom; Peter Marudas; George Matsoukas, Executive Director, Orthodox Christian Laity; Kevin McBride, Pastor, Raymond Baptist Church; Rt. Rev. Dorsey W. M. McConnell, D.D., Bishop, Episcopal Diocese of Pittsburgh; Prof. Michael W. McConnell, Stanford University;

Bill Mefford, Director of Civil and Human Rights, United Methodist Church General Board of Church and Society; Margaret B. Melady, Ph.D.; Rt. Rev. Dr. Eric Vawter Menees, Bishop of the Diocese of San Joaquin, Anglican Church in North America; His Eminence Metropolitan Methodios of Boston, Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of America; Fr. Christopher Metropoulos, Orthodox Christian Network; Rt. Rev. John E. Miller, III, Bishop of the Anglican Church in North America; Myron M. Miller, Retired Professor, Michigan State University; David Moberg, Professor of Sociology Emeritus, Marquette University; Dr. R. Albert Mohler, Jr., Southern Baptist Theological Seminary; Johnnie Moore, Senior Vice President, Liberty University; Dr. Russell D. Moore, Southern Baptist Ethics & Religious Liberty Commission; W. Allen Morris, The Allen Morris Company; Anne Morse, The Chuck Colson Center for Christian Worldview; Rt. Rev. Dan Morse, Bishop, Diocese of the Central States, Reformed Episcopal Church Anglican Church in North America; Rt. Rev. Winfield Mott, Bishop of the Diocese of the West, Anglican Church in North America; Most Rev. Mikael Mouradian, Bishop of the Eparchy of Our Lady of Nareg for Armenian Catholics in the USA and Canada; Mark L. Movsesian, Center for Law and Religion, St. John's University School of Law; Jimmy Mulla, Voices for Sudan Inc.; Rt. Rev. William L. Murdoch, Bishop of the Anglican Diocese in New England, Anglican Church in North America; Brian C. Murphy, Member of the Board of Trustees, American Foundation for Relief and Reconciliation in the Middle East; Most Rev. William F. Murphy, Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Rockville Center; William J. Murray, Religious Freedom Coalition; Penny Young Nance, Concerned Women for America; George P. Nassos, Sts Peter & Paul Greek Orthodox Church, Glenview, IL; Andrew Natsios, Executive Professor, Texas A&M University; Jerry Newcombe, Truth in Action Ministries; George Nicholaou, Downers Grove, IL; Gerry Nicholaou, Downers Grove, IL; Tamer Nicola, businessperson; Dave Nona, Chaldean Federation of America; Michael Novak, US Ambassador to the Human Rights Commission of the UN 1981–83 and the Helsinki Commission Bern Round 1985; Archdeacon David Oancea, Chancellor, Romanian Diocese, Orthodox Church in America; Most Rev. Thomas J. Olmsted, Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Phoenix; Rt. Rev. Dr. Felix Orji, Bishop of the Missionary Diocese of the West, Anglican Church in North America; Robert Özgün, Head of Foreign Affairs, Suryoyo American Association; Most Rev. Richard E. Pates, Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Des Moines; Doug Perkins, Teaching Elder, Heritage Presbytery; Tony Perkins, Family Research Council; Dr. Walid Phares, Professor; Daniel Philpott, Center for Civil and Human Rights, University of Notre Dame; Pepper Pike, Vice President, Orthodox Christian Laity; Lee Poteracki, Deer Park, IL; Kirsten Powers, Columnist; Dr. Elizabeth H. Prodromou, Visiting Assoc. Prof., Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University; Bob Poydasheff, Col. (Ret.) USA,, Former Mayor of Columbus, GA; Samira Qasguargis, Iraqi Human Rights Society; Grover Joseph Rees, U.S. Amb. (Retired); Steve Rembert, Pastor, Presbyterian Church; Nermien Riad, Coptic Orphans; Most Rev. Leonard W. Riches, Presiding Bishop, Reformed Episcopal Church Anglican Church in North America; Rev. Protobresbyter Martin Ritsi, Orthodox Christian Mission Center; Senior Pastor Ed Rob, The Woodlands United Methodist Church of Texas; Rev. Ronald G. Roberson, Secretariat for Ecumenical and Interreligious Affairs, United States Conference of Catholic Bishops; Larry Roberts, Chief Operating Officer, Free Methodist Church—USA; Bishop David Roller, Free Methodist Church; Rt. Rev. Ken Ross, Bishop, PEARUSA, Anglican Church in North America;

Ronald D. Rotunda, Doy & Dee Henley Chair and Distinguished Professor of Jurisprudence, Chapman University; Nabil Roumayah, Iraqi Democratic Union of America; Emanuel L. Rouvelas, Washington, DC; Marilyn Rouvelas, Arlington, VA; Mar Awa Royel, Bishop of California & Secretary of the Holy Synod, Assyrian Church of the East; Most Rev. Mitchell Rozanski, Seton Vicar, Vicar for Hispanic Ministries of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Baltimore; Rt. Rev. Stewart E. Ruch II, Bishop of the Anglican Diocese of the Upper Midwest Anglican Church in North America; Dr. Zina Salem, Chaldean and Middle Eastern Social Services; Gabriel Salguero, National Latino Evangelical Coalition; Most Rev. Nicholas J. Samra, Eparchial Bishop of Newton, Melkite Catholic Church in the USA; William Saunders, Human Rights Lawyer, Washington, DC; Mark Schlechty, Pastor, Free Methodist; Most Rev. Katharine Jefferts Schori, Presiding Bishop and Primate, The Episcopal Church; Rt. Rev. Sam Seamans, Assisting Bishop, Diocese of Mid-America, Reformed Episcopal Church Anglican Church in North America; Stacy Sennott; Timothy Samuel Shah, Berkley Center for Religion, Peace & World Affairs, Georgetown University; Jane Shallal, Chaldean American Ladies of Charity; Linda Shea, West Orange, New Jersey; Nina Shea, Hudson Institute's Center for Religious Freedom; Peter J. Shea, New York, New York; Dr. Ronald J Sider, Evangelicals for Social Action; William Simon, Jr., Co-Chairman, William E. Simon and Sons; Most Rev. William Skylstad, Bishop Emeritus of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Spokane; David M. Stanley, United Methodist Action Steering Committee/Director and Treasurer, Institute on Religion and Democracy; Jean Leu Stanley, United Methodist Action Steering Committee; Paul R. Stanley, Political Opinion Editor, The Christian Post; Rt. Rev. James M. Stanton, Bishop of Dallas; Peter Steinfels, University Professor Emeritus, Fordham University; Rev. Columba Stewart, Hill Museum & Manuscript Library, Collegeville, Minnesota; Dave Stone, Senior Pastor, Southeast Christian Church, Louisville, Kentucky; Helen Rhea Stumbo, Institute on Religion and Democracy; Rt. Rev. Ray R. Sutton, Bishop Coadjutor, Diocese of Mid-America, Reformed Episcopal Church Anglican Church in North America; Msgr. Stuart W. Swetland, Archbishop Flynn Professor of Christian Ethics, Mount St. Mary's University; Very Rev. Archimandrite Dr. Nathanael Symeonides; Dr. L. Roy Taylor, Stated Clerk of the General Assembly, Presbyterian Church in America; Very Rev. Dr. Justyn Terry, Trinity School for Ministry; Alan B. Terwilleger, Chuck Colson Center for Christian Worldview; Helen Theodoropoulos, Skokie, IL; Bishop Matthew Thomas, Free Methodist Church—USA; Rev. Clancy Thompson, Free Methodist Church of NA; Rt. Rev. William A. Thompson, Bishop of the Diocese of Western Anglicans, Anglican Church in North America; Peter Tremblay, Pastor, Free Methodist Church; Mark Tooley, Institute on Religion and Democracy; Fr. Joseph Varghese, Malankara Archdiocese of the Syrian Orthodox Church; Rt. Rev. William C. Wantland, Assisting Bishop of Fort Worth, Anglican Church in North America; Mark L. Wasef, Esq.; Jim Wallis, Sojourners; John P. Walters, Hudson Institute; Todd Watkins, Pastor, Liveoak Bible Church; Bishop Mark Webb, Upper New York Episcopal Area of the United Methodist Church; George Weigel, Ethics and Public Policy Center, Washington, DC; Deacon Greg Wilson, Covenant Presbyterian Church, Austin, Texas; Rt. Rev. Steve Wood, Bishop, Diocese of the Carolinas, Anglican Church in North America; His Eminence, Cardinal Donald Wuerl; The Rev Dr John W Yates II; Robert R. Yohanan; Nabby Yono, Arab American and Chaldean Council; Sam Yono, Chaldean National Party; Pastor Ed Young, Second Baptist Church, Houston; Most Rev. Elias Abdallah Zaidan, Bishop of the Maronite Eparchy of Our Lady of Lebanon; Linda Zimmerman, Calvary Lutheran Golden Valley; Rt. Rev. J. Mark Zimmerman, Bishop, Diocese of the Southwest Anglican Church in North America; Dr. James J. Zogby, Arab American Institute.

LYNN COOK RETIREMENT

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 20, 2014

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride and pleasure that I rise today to recognize the outstanding service of Mr. Lynn Cook on the occasion of his retirement after nearly 40 years of Federal service.

Mr. Cook began his career as an investigator for the personnel security program of the Civil Service Commission, now the U.S. Office of Personnel Management, in 1974. In the nearly 40 years that have passed since then, he has worked tirelessly to conduct investigations that support national security. In his position as a Special Agent with the Office of Personnel Management, he conducted background investigations that have directly supported Federal, military, and defense contractor assets in the Kansas City Metro and Northwest Missouri areas. A large number of these investigations have been for military men and women who are nobly serving their country.

Lynn's lifetime dedication and hard work should serve as an example of how we can better serve each other and our great nation.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join with me in commending Mr. Lynn Cook for his dedicated service to our national security. I know Lynn's colleagues, family and friends join with me in thanking him for his commitment to others and wishing him happiness and good health in his retirement.

RECOGNIZING THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF ADVOCATES FOR HIGHWAY AND AUTO SAFETY

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 20, 2014

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Advocates for Highway and Auto Safety on the occasion of its 25th anniversary. I want to congratulate Advocates and thank its wonderful president, Jackie Gillan, for her leadership and guidance.

Each year, auto accidents claim the lives of tens of thousands of Americans and injure millions of others. Founded in 1989, Advocates brings together consumer, medical, public health, and safety groups to fight for safer roads and automobiles. Advocates is dedicated to protecting lives, preventing injuries, and reducing costs. Some Americans may be unfamiliar with its name, but we all benefit greatly from its efforts.

Advocates works at the federal and state levels on issues such as impaired and distracted driving, teen driving, speed limits, vehicle crashworthiness, road safety, motor carrier safety, and many others. It combines technical expertise with policy knowhow and the passion needed to win safety improvements.

Advocates was instrumental in the passage of H.R. 1216, the Cameron Gulbransen Kids Transportation Safety Act, which was signed into law in 2008. I was the sponsor of that legislation, and I had the privilege of working closely with Jackie Gillen and Advocates to get it passed and implemented. Earlier this year, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration finalized a rule called for in the law to require visibility behind new model cars, trucks, and buses—a rule that will save 58 to 69 lives each year, according to NHTSA. Many of the lives saved will be children, who have been the victims of unintentional backovers. Advocates played a central role in helping us avoid these senseless tragedies by raising public awareness, helping enact the law, and urging NHTSA to finalize its rule.

I know that Advocates will continue its efforts to improve the lives and safety of all Americans, and I look forward to working together with them in the future.

CONGRATULATING HEATHER SHAKE

HON. PETE OLSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 20, 2014

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Heather Shake for becoming the first woman golfer at the University of Houston-Victoria to earn a conference title. As a freshman, Heather won the Association of Independent Institutions Conference Women's Golf Championship where she posted the low rounds of the day, 75–74 for a 7-over 149.

With this win, the former Dawson High School student earned an automatic bid to the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics (NAIA) Women's Golf Championship in May. As only a freshman, I'm excited to see Heather's next accomplishments in both her educational and athletic endeavors.

I wish Heather the best of luck at the NAIA Women's Golf Championship. On behalf of all residents of the Twenty-Second Congressional District of Texas, I congratulate Heather Shake on earning the University of Houston-Victoria's first conference title.

HONORING COACH GARY WILLIAMS

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 20, 2014

Mr. HOYER, Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize Coach Gary Williams, who has been selected as an inductee to the National Collegiate Basketball Hall of Fame for 2014.

For twenty-two years, Gary Williams coached the men's basketball team at the University of Maryland. As head coach of the Terrapins, Gary Williams led the team to a National Championship in 2002, an Atlantic Coast Conference (ACC) Tournament Championship in 2004, as well as eleven consecutive National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) Tournament appearances.

During his time at the University of Maryland, he compiled an overall coaching record of 668–380, led the Terps to seven 25-win seasons with twenty-two appearances in the postseason, and was named ACC Coach of Year in both 2002 and 2010. He was also recently voted as a member of the Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame.

While Gary Williams retired from coaching basketball in 2011, we have been lucky enough that he has remained with the Maryland athletic department as Assistant Athletic Director and Special Assistant to the Athletic Director. On January 26, 2012, the University of Maryland honored him by renaming the basketball court at the Comcast Center, ''Gary Williams Court.''

His hard work and dedication has brought great pride and distinction to the University, as well as to the State of Maryland, and I ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating Coach Gary William's latest, much-deserved honor.

ALZHEIMER'S AND BRAIN AWARENESS MONTH

HON. MAXINE WATERS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 20, 2014

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from California, Congressman JOHN GARAMENDI, for the time, and I congratulate him for organizing this evening's Special Order Hour on Alzheimer's Disease in preparation for Alzheimer's and Brain Awareness Month (June).

As the Co-Chair of the Congressional Task Force on Alzheimer's Disease, I know how devastating this disease can be on patients, families, and caregivers. The Task Force works on a bipartisan basis to increase awareness of Alzheimer's, strengthen the federal commitment to improving the lives of those affected by the disease, and assist the caregivers who provide their needed support. I am pleased that Congressman GARAMENDI has decided to take an active role in the work of the Task Force.

Alzheimer's disease is the sixth leading cause of death in the United States. One in nine Americans age 65 and older has Alzheimer's, and one in three Americans age 85 and older suffers from this disease. Furthermore, these numbers will grow substantially in the coming years. The Alzheimer's Association estimates that more than 7 million Americans over age 65 will have Alzheimer's by the year 2025. Every 68 seconds, another person in the United States develops Alzheimer's.

Caregiving for patients with Alzheimer's disease and other forms of dementia is especially difficult. More than 15 million Americans provide unpaid care for a person with dementia. Caregivers include spouses, children, and grandchildren. Caregivers face a variety of challenges, ranging from assisting patients with feeding, bathing, and dressing, to helping them take their medications, managing their finances, and making legal decisions.

Last year, I introduced two bills to address the needs of patients with Alzheimer's disease, their families and caregivers. The Alzheimer's Caregiver Support Act (H.R. 2975) authorizes grants to public and non-profit organizations to expand training and support services for families and caregivers of Alzheimer's patients. The Missing Alzheimer's Disease Patient Alert Program Reauthorization Act (H.R. 2976) helps Alzheimer's patients who wander away from their homes and are unable to tell people in the community who they are or where they live. Both of these bills have more than 30 bipartisan cosponsors, including Congressman CHRISTOPHER SMITH (R–NJ), my friend and fellow Co-Chair of the Congressional Task Force on Alzheimer's Disease.

Finally, I am working hard to pass H.R. 1508, a bill to provide for the issuance of an Alzheimer's Disease Research Semipostal Stamp. This bill was originally introduced by now-Senator ED MARKEY, prior to his election to the Senate, and now has more than 40 bipartisan cosponsors. It requires the U.S. Postal Service to issue and sell an Alzheimer's Disease Research Semipostal Stamp. These stamps would cost more than regular postage stamps, with the extra funds going to the National Institutes of Health (NIH) to search for new treatments and a cure for Alzheimer's disease. Participation by individual postal patrons would be voluntary, and only those who choose to buy the Alzheimer's stamp would pay more for postage. This would be similar to the popular and successful Breast Cancer Research Semipostal Stamp.

Once again, I thank my colleague from California for organizing tonight's Special Order. I look forward to coordinating the activities of the Congressional Task Force on Alzheimer's Disease more closely with him as we rededicate ourselves to Alzheimer's research, treatment and caregiver support so that we can help all of the patients and families affected by this tragic disease.

RECOGNIZING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF FLEETWOOD VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY #1

HON. JIM GERLACH

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 20, 2014

Mr. GERLACH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Fleetwood Volunteer Fire Company #1 of Berks County, Pennsylvania on its 100th anniversary of exemplary service to the Borough of Fleetwood by setting the gold standard for personnel training, emergency services, and community involvement. This is a great milestone and a considerable accomplishment and I take great pleasure in being able to honor the men and women of the Company for their dedication and outstanding service.

For 100 years, the men and women of the Fleetwood Volunteer Fire Company have proudly and capably served and protected the thousands of citizens of the Borough of Fleetwood and Berks County. The nearly 70 active members of the Company bear the responsibility for firefighting, rescue and EMS services for the Borough of Fleetwood and surrounding areas These courageous volunteers have received extensive training in fire suppression, automobile extrication, general rescue, first aid, hazardous materials, aerial operations, and fire police duties.

In addition to training and serving the community during emergencies, Fleetwood Volunteer Fire Company is also extremely active in various community events, including funding high school graduation scholarships, providing fire prevention programs at local schools, assisting in traffic control during special events, Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE), and the Prom Night Out program.

Mr. Speaker, in light of its 100 years of outstanding service to the greater Fleetwood area, I ask my colleagues to join me today in recognizing Fleetwood Volunteer Fire Company #1 for its invaluable contributions to the quality of life and safety of the citizens of Berks County, Pennsylvania.

Daily Digest

Highlights

House agreed to the Conference Report to accompany H.R. 3080, Water Resources Reform and Development Act.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S3151–S3194

Measures Introduced: Twelve bills and one resolution were introduced, as follows: S. 2354–2365, and S. Res. 452. **Page S3184**

Measures Reported:

S. 2086, to address current emergency shortages of propane and other home heating fuels and to provide greater flexibility and information for Governors to address such emergencies in the future, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. (S. Rept. No. 113–162)

S. Res. 412, reaffirming the strong support of the United States Government for freedom of navigation and other internationally lawful uses of sea and airspace in the Asia-Pacific region, and for the peaceful diplomatic resolution of outstanding territorial and maritime claims and disputes, with amendments and with an amended preamble.

S. Res. 421, expressing the gratitude and appreciation of the Senate for the acts of heroism and military achievement by the members of the United States Armed Forces who participated in the June 6, 1944, amphibious landing at Normandy, France, and commending them for leadership and valor in an operation that helped bring an end to World War II.

S. Res. 426, supporting the goals and ideals of World Malaria Day, with an amendment and with an amended preamble.

S. Res. 451, recalling the Government of China's forcible dispersion of those peaceably assembled in Tiananmen Square 25 years ago, in light of China's continued abysmal human rights record. **Page S3183**

Measures Passed:

Shimon Peres Congressional Gold Medal: Senate passed H.R. 2939, to award the Congressional Gold Medal to Shimon Peres. **Page S3192**

Doolittle Tokyo Raiders Congressional Gold Medal: Senate passed H.R. 1209, to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the World War II members of the "Doolittle Tokyo Raiders", for outstanding heroism, valor, skill, and service to the United States in conducting the bombings of Tokyo. **Page S3192**

Monuments Men Recognition Act: Senate passed H.R. 3658, to grant the Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the Monuments Men, in recognition of their heroic role in the preservation, protection, and restitution of monuments, works of art, and artifacts of cultural importance during and following World War II. **Page S3192**

American Fighter Aces Congressional Gold Medal Act: Senate passed H.R. 685, to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the American Fighter Aces, collectively, in recognition of their heroic military service and defense of our country's freedom throughout the history of aviation warfare. **Page S3192**

Authorize Testimony, Documents, and Representation: Senate agreed to S. Res. 452, to authorize testimony, documents, and representation in *City of Lafayette v. Bryan Benoit*. **Page S3193**

Measures Considered:

Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Act: Senate began consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of S. 162, to reauthorize and improve the Mentally Ill Offender Treatment and Crime Reduction Act of 2004. **Pages S3151–53**

Conference Reports:

Water Resources Reform and Development Act Conference Report—Agreement: A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that if the Senate receives the papers with respect to the conference report to accompany H.R. 3080, to provide for improvements to the rivers and harbors of the

United States, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, by Thursday, May 22, 2014, that at a time to be determined by the Majority Leader with the concurrence of the Republican Leader, but no later than Thursday, May 22, 2014, the Chair lay before the body the conference report to accompany the bill, and Senate vote on adoption of the conference report; that the vote on adoption be subject to a 60 affirmative vote threshold; and that no motions or points of order be in order to the conference report.

Page S3174

Removal of Injunction of Secrecy: The injunction of secrecy was removed from the following treaty:

Convention on Taxes with the Republic of Poland (Treaty Doc. No. 113–5).

The treaty was transmitted to the Senate today, considered as having been read for the first time, and referred, with accompanying papers, to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed. **Page S3193**

Fischer, Barron, Cook, Green, Daly, and Martinez Nominations—Agreement: A unanimous-consent-time agreement was reached providing that notwithstanding Rule XXII, and the previous order of Wednesday, May 14, 2014, that if cloture is invoked on the nomination of Stanley Fischer, of New York, to be a Member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, at 12:15 p.m., on Wednesday, May 21, 2014, all post-cloture time be expired and Senate vote on confirmation of the nomination of Stanley Fischer; that following disposition of the nomination of Stanley Fischer, Senate recess until 2 p.m.; that at 2 p.m., there be 10 minutes for debate, equally divided between the two Leaders, or their designees, prior to a vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of David Jeremiah Barron, of Massachusetts, to be United States Circuit Judge for the First Circuit; that if cloture is invoked, at 2 p.m. on Thursday, May 22, 2014, all post-cloture time be expired, and Senate vote on confirmation of the nomination of David Jeremiah Barron, with all other remaining provisions of the previous order remaining in effect; that following the cloture vote on the nomination of David Jeremiah Barron, Senate begin consideration of the nominations of Elisebeth Collins Cook, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board, James Walter Frazer Green, of Louisiana, to be United States Attorney for the Middle District of Louisiana, Deirdre M. Daly, of Connecticut, to be United States Attorney for the District of Connecticut, and Damon Paul Martinez, of New Mexico, to be United States Attorney for the District of New Mexico, and vote on confirmation of the nominations in the order listed; that there be two minutes for debate prior to each vote, equally divided in the usual form, that any roll call votes, following the first in each series, be 10 minutes in length; and that no further motions be in order to the nominations.

Page S3161

Fischer Nomination—Cloture: Senate resumed consideration of the nomination of Stanley Fischer, of New York, to be a Member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. **Pages S3175–76**

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 62 yeas to 35 nays (Vote No. 159), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination. **Pages S3175–76**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of the nomination at 12:15 p.m., on Wednesday, May 21, 2014.

Page S3193

Nominations Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nominations:

Dana J. Hyde, of Maryland, to be Chief Executive Officer, Millennium Challenge Corporation.

Pages S3175, S3194

Susan McCue, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Millennium Challenge Corporation for a term of three years. **Pages S3175, S3194**

Mark Green, of Wisconsin, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Millennium Challenge Corporation for a term of two years. **Pages S3175, S3194**

By a unanimous vote of 97 yeas (Vote No. EX. 158), Gregg Jeffrey Costa, of Texas, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fifth Circuit. **Page S3175**

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

Geoffrey W. Crawford, of Vermont, to be United States District Judge for the District of Vermont.

37 Army nominations in the rank of general.

1 Marine Corps nomination in the rank of general.

Routine lists in the Navy. **Pages S3193–94**

Messages from the House: **Page S3181**

Measures Referred: **Page S3181**

Measures Read the First Time: **Pages S3181, S3193**

Executive Communications: **Pages S3181–83**

Executive Reports of Committees: **Pages S3183–84**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S3184–87**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: **Pages S3187–91**

Additional Statements: **Pages S3179–81**

Amendments Submitted: **Pages S3191–92**

Notices of Hearings/Meetings: **Page S3192**

Authorities for Committees to Meet: Page S3192

Privileges of the Floor: Page S3192

Record Votes: Two record votes were taken today. (Total—159) Pages S3175–76

Adjournment: Senate convened at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 6:50 p.m., until 9:30 a.m. on Wednesday, May 21, 2014. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today's Record on page S3193.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

APPROPRIATIONS: MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AND VETERANS AFFAIRS, AND RELATED AGENCIES

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies ordered favorably reported for full committee consideration H.R. 4486, making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2015, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

APPROPRIATIONS: AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies approved for full committee consideration an original bill making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration and Related Agencies for fiscal year 2015.

AUTHORIZATION—DEFENSE

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Airland met in open session and approved for full committee consideration, those provisions which fall within the jurisdiction of the subcommittee, of the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2015.

AUTHORIZATION—DEFENSE

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on SeaPower met in closed session and approved for full committee consideration, those provisions which fall within the jurisdiction of the subcommittee, of the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2015.

AUTHORIZATION—DEFENSE

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Strategic Forces met in closed session and approved for full committee consideration, those provisions which fall within the jurisdiction of the subcommittee, of the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2015.

AUTHORIZATION—DEFENSE

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Readiness and Management Support met in open session and approved for full committee consideration, those provisions which fall within the jurisdiction of the subcommittee, of the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2015.

AUTHORIZATION—DEFENSE

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Emerging Threats and Capabilities met in open session and approved for full committee consideration, those provisions which fall within the jurisdiction of the subcommittee, of the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2015.

NOMINATIONS

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nominations of Cheryl A. LaFleur, of Massachusetts, who was introduced by Senator Shaheen, and Norman C. Bay, of New Mexico, who was introduced by Senator Heinrich and former Senator Domenici, both to be a Member of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee ordered favorably reported the following business items:

S. 2142, to impose targeted sanctions on persons responsible for violations of human rights of antigovernment protesters in Venezuela, to strengthen civil society in Venezuela, with an amendment;

S. Res. 412, reaffirming the strong support of the United States Government for freedom of navigation and other internationally lawful uses of sea and airspace in the Asia-Pacific region, and for the peaceful diplomatic resolution of outstanding territorial and maritime claims and disputes, with amendments;

S. Res. 421, expressing the gratitude and appreciation of the Senate for the acts of heroism and military achievement by the members of the United States Armed Forces who participated in the June 6, 1944, amphibious landing at Normandy, France, and commending them for leadership and valor in an operation that helped bring an end to World War II;

S. Res. 426, supporting the goals and ideals of World Malaria Day, with amendments;

S. Res. 451, recalling the Government of China's forcible dispersion of those peaceably assembled in Tiananmen Square 25 years ago, in light of China's continued abysmal human rights record; and

The nominations of Michael Anderson Lawson, of California, for the rank of Ambassador during his tenure of service as Representative on the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization, Alice G. Wells, of Washington, to be Ambassador to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Thomas P. Kelly III, of California, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Djibouti, Cassandra Q. Butts, of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador to the Commonwealth of The Bahamas, Andrew H. Schapiro, of Illinois, to be Ambassador to the Czech Republic, and Nina Hachigian, of California, to be Representative of the United States of America to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, with the rank and status of Ambassador, all of the Department of State, Michael W. Kempner, of New Jersey, to be a Member of the Broadcasting Board of Governors, Paige Eve Alexander, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, Mark Sobel, of Virginia, to be United States Executive Director, and Sunil Sabharwal, of California, to be United States Alternate Executive Director, both of the International Monetary Fund, Matthew T. McGuire, of the District of Columbia, to be United States Executive Director of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and Mileydi Guilarte, of the District of Columbia, to be United States Alternate Executive Director of the Inter-American Development Bank.

ECONOMIC SECURITY FOR WORKING WOMEN

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: Committee concluded a hearing to examine economic security for working women, after receiving testimony from Neera Tanden, Center for American Progress, Amy Traub, Demos, and Fatima Goss Graves, National Women's Law Center, all of Washington, D.C.; Ellen Bravo, Family Values at Work, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Lori Pelletier, Connecticut AFL–CIO, Rocky Hill; Gayle E. Troy, Globe Manufacturing Company, LLC, Pittsfield, New Hampshire, on behalf of the Society for Human Resource Management; Rhea Lana Riner, Rhea Lana's Inc., Conway, Arkansas; and Armanda Legros, Jamaica Estates, New York.

NOMINATIONS

Committee on the Judiciary: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nominations of André Birotte, Jr., to be United States District Judge for the Central District of California, who was introduced by Senator Feinstein, John W. deGravelles, to be United States District Judge for the Middle District of Louisiana, who was introduced by Senator Landrieu, Randolph D. Moss, of Maryland, to be United States District Judge for the District of Columbia, who was introduced by Representative Norton, Robin L. Rosenberg, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Florida, who was introduced by Senator Nelson, and Ronnie L. White, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Missouri, who was introduced by Senator McCaskill, after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf.

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: 16 public bills, H.R. 4678–4693; and 1 resolution, H. Res. 589 were introduced. **Pages H4683–85**

Additional Cosponsors: **Page H4685**

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

H.R. 1098, to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize certain programs relating to traumatic brain injury and to trauma research, with an amendment (H. Rept. 113–456);

H.R. 1528, to amend the Controlled Substances Act to allow a veterinarian to transport and dispense controlled substances in the usual course of veterinary practice outside of the registered location, with an amendment (H. Rept. 113–457, Pt. 1)

H.R. 3548, to amend title XII of the Public Health Service Act to expand the definition of trauma to include thermal, electrical, chemical, radioactive, and other extrinsic agents, with an amendment (H. Rept. 113–458);

H.R. 4080, to amend title XII of the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize certain trauma care

programs, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 113–459); and

H. Res. 590, providing for further consideration of the bill (H.R. 4435) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2015 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; and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3361) to reform the authorities of the Federal Government to require the production of certain business records, conduct electronic surveillance, use pen registers and trap and trace devices, and use other forms of information gathering for foreign intelligence, counterterrorism, and criminal purposes, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 113–460). **Page H4683**

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein he appointed Representative Bentivolio to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. **Page H4479**

Recess: The House recessed at 10:26 a.m. and reconvened at 12 noon. **Page H4482**

Chaplain: The prayer was offered by the guest chaplain, Reverend Charlie Martin, Bethel Baptist Church, Vilas, North Carolina. **Page H4482**

Committee Resignations: Read a letter from Representative Messer, wherein he resigned from the Committees on the Budget and Foreign Affairs. **Page H4487**

Committee Election: The House agreed to H. Res. 589, electing a Member to a standing committee of the House of Representatives. **Page H4487**

Suspensions: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measures:

Water Resources Reform and Development Act: Conference report to accompany H.R. 3080, to provide for improvements to the rivers and harbors of the United States and to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 412 yeas to 4 nays, Roll No. 220; **Pages H4487–96**

Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2014: H.R. 3530, amended, to provide justice for the victims of trafficking, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 409 yeas with none voting ''nay'', Roll No. 221; **Pages H4501–09, H4534–35**

Stop Exploitation Through Trafficking Act of 2014: H.R. 3610, amended, to stop exploitation through trafficking; **Pages H4509–15**

Stop Advertising Victims of Exploitation Act of 2014: H.R. 4225, amended, to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide a penalty for knowingly selling advertising that offers certain commercial sex acts, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 392 yeas to 19 nays, Roll No. 222; **Pages H4515–22, H4535**

Preventing Sex Trafficking and Improving Opportunities for Youth in Foster Care Act: H.R. 4058, amended, to prevent and address sex trafficking of youth in foster care; **Pages H4522–29**

International Megan's Law to Prevent Demand for Child Sex Trafficking: H.R. 4573, amended, to protect children from exploitation, especially sex trafficking in tourism, by providing advance notice of intended travel by registered child-sex offenders outside the United States to the government of the country of destination and requesting foreign governments to notify the United States when a known child-sex offender is seeking to enter the United States; and **Pages H4529–34**

Condemning the abduction of female students by armed militants from the terrorist group known as Boko Haram: H. Res. 573, amended, to condemn the abduction of female students by armed militants from the terrorist group known as Boko Haram in northeastern provinces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. **Pages H4535–41**

National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015: The House began consideration of H.R. 4435, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2015 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 resume tomorrow, May 21st. **Pages H4496–H4501, H4541–80**

Pursuant to the rule, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 113–44 shall be considered as adopted in the House and in the Committee of the Whole, in lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Armed Services now printed in the bill. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as the original bill for the purpose of further amendment under the five-minute rule. **Page H4549**

Agreed to:

Lamborn amendment (No. 4 printed in H. Rept. 113–455) that requires the Department of Defense to establish a plan with the Afghan government for reimbursing contractors for illegal taxes and **Pages H4675–76**

Lamborn amendment (No. 7 printed in H. Rept. 113–455) that adds a Sense of Congress establishing that national security is the top priority for the Federal government and should be the top priority for the use of public lands. **Pages H4679–80**

Withdrawn:

Gohmert amendment (No. 2 printed in H. Rept. 113–455) that was offered and subsequently withdrawn that would have required the Secretary of Defense to establish either a security monitoring duty roster program that would authorize certain DoD personnel to openly carry a firearm on a military installation, or a procedure to permit qualified military personnel to openly carry a firearm on a military installation for personal protection. **Pages H4673–74**

Proceedings Postponed:

Blumenauer amendment (No. 1 printed in H. Rept. 113–455) that seeks to authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to procure not more than 10 AESA

radar upgrades for the Air National Guard F–15C/D aircraft, which is offset by cuts to levels authorized beyond the President's Budget Request, spread across 9 accounts; **Pages H4671–73**

Loretta Sanchez (CA) amendment (No. 3 printed in H. Rept. 113–455) that seeks to allow the transfer of funds to nuclear nonproliferation, not just to weapons activities and naval reactors as is currently allowed for in the bill; **Pages H4674–75**

Garamendi amendment (No. 5 printed in H. Rept. 113–455), as modified, that seeks to direct the President, DOD, and AFRICOM to expand various programs to include combating wildlife trafficking and poaching; and **Pages H4676–78**

Daines amendment (No. 6 printed in H. Rept. 113–455) that seeks to strike subsection (c) of Section 1634 of the reported NDAA, which terminates in 2021 the requirement that ICBM silos remain in at least warm status. **Pages H4678–79**

H. Res. 585, the rule providing for consideration of the bills (H.R. 4660) and (H.R. 4435), was agreed to by voice vote after the previous question was ordered without objection. **Page H4496**

Recess: The House recessed at 10 p.m. and reconvened at 1:44 a.m. on Wednesday, May 21st. **Page H4682**

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate today appears on page H4541.

Quorum Calls—Votes: Three yea-and-nay votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H4495–96, H4534–35 and H4535. There were no quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 1:45 a.m. on Wednesday, May 21st.

Committee Meetings

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURE

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, FDA and Related Agencies held a markup on the Agriculture, Rural Development, FDA and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill FY 2015. The bill was ordered reported to the Full Committee, without amendment.

PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL OF ADVISORS ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PCAST) REPORT ON DRUG INNOVATION

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Health held a hearing entitled "21st Century Cures: The President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST) Report on Drug Innovation". Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

OVERSIGHT OF THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Communications and Technology held a hearing entitled "Oversight of the Federal Communications Commission". Testimony was heard from Tom Wheeler, Chairman, Federal Communications Commission.

FSOC'S DESIGNATION PROCESS AND ITS IMPACT ON THE U.S. FINANCIAL SYSTEM

Committee on Financial Services: Full Committee held a hearing entitled "Examining the Dangers of the FSOC's Designation Process and Its Impact on the U.S. Financial System". Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS TO REFORM DOMESTIC INSURANCE POLICY

Committee on Financial Services: Subcommittee on Housing and Insurance held a hearing entitled "Legislative Proposals to Reform Domestic Insurance Policy". Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

FUTURE OF U.S.-MEXICO RELATIONS

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Full Committee held a hearing entitled "The Future of U.S.-Mexico Relations". Testimony was heard from Roberta S. Jacobson, Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs, Department of State; William R. Brownfield, Assistant Secretary, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, Department of State; and Elizabeth Hogan, Acting Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Latin American and the Caribbean, U.S. Agency for International Development.

AL-QAEDA IN AFGHANISTAN AND PAKISTAN: AN ENDURING THREAT

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Subcommittee on Terrorism, Nonproliferation, and Trade held a hearing entitled "Al-Qaeda in Afghanistan and Pakistan: An Enduring Threat". Testimony was heard from Michael A. Sheehan, Distinguished Chair, Combating Terrorism Center, United States Military Academy, West Point; and public witnesses.

RESOURCING THE PIVOT TO ASIA: EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC FY 2015 BUDGET PRIORITIES

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific held a hearing entitled "Resourcing the Pivot to Asia: East Asia and Pacific FY 2015 Budget Priorities". Testimony was heard from Daniel R. Russel, Assistant Secretary, Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs, Department of State; and Denise Rollins, Acting Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Asia, U.S. Agency for International Development.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Homeland Security: Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security held a markup on H.R. 3203, the "Essential Transportation Worker Identification Credential Assessment Act"; H.R. 3488, to establish the conditions under which the Secretary of Homeland Security may establish preclearance facilities, conduct preclearance operations, and provide customs services outside the

United States, and for other purposes; and H.R. 3846, the ''United States Customs and Border Protection Authorization Act''. The bills were forwarded, as amended, to the Full Committee.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Public Lands and Environmental Regulation held a hearing on the following legislation: H.R. 1776, the ''Clear Creek National Recreation Area and Conservation Act''; H.R. 2175, the ''World War II Memorial Prayer Act of 2013''; H.R. 2489, the ''Oregon Caves Revitalization Act of 2013''; H.R. 3806, the ''Great Smoky Mountains National Park Agreement Act of 2013''; H.R. 4094, the ''Ashland Breakwater Light Transfer Act''; and H.R. 4272, the ''Forest Access in Rural Communities Act''. Testimony was heard from Senator Allard; Representatives Farr; Meadows; and Johnson (OH); Heath Schuler; Lenise Lago, Deputy Chief of Business Operations, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture; Carl Roundtree, National Landscape Conservation System and Community Partnerships, Bureau of Land Management, Department of Interior; Bruce Sheaffer, Comptroller, National Park Service, Department of Interior; and a public witness.

AMERICAN ENERGY JOBS: OPPORTUNITIES FOR AMERICAN MANUFACTURING

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources held a hearing entitled ''American Energy Jobs: Opportunities for American Manufacturing''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES WITHIN OUR NATION'S NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Fisheries, Wildlife, Oceans and Insular Affairs held a hearing entitled ''Oil and Gas Activities Within Our Nation's National Wildlife Refuge System''. Testimony was heard from Steve Guertin, Assistant Director, Fish and Wildlife Service; Kip Knudson, Director of State and Federal Relations, State of Alaska.

EXAMINING THE FEDERAL RESPONSE TO AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDERS

Committee on Oversight and Government Reform: Subcommittee on Government Operations held a hearing entitled ''Examining the Federal Response to Autism Spectrum Disorders''. Testimony was heard from Thomas R. Insel, M.D., Director, National Institute of Mental Health; Michael K. Yudin, Acting Assistant Secretary, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, Department of Education; Marcia Crosse, Director, Health Care, Government Accountability Office.

MEDICARE MISMANAGEMENT: OVERSIGHT OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EFFORT TO RECAPTURE MISSPENT FUNDS

Committee on Oversight and Government Reform: Subcommittee on Energy Policy, Health Care and Entitlements held a hearing entitled ''Medicare Mismanagement: Oversight of the Federal Government Effort to Recapture Misspent Funds''. Testimony was heard from Shantanu Agrawal, M.D., Deputy Administrator and Director, Center for Program Integrity, CMS; Kathleen King, Director, Health Care, Government Accountability Office; and Brian P. Ritchie, Assistant Inspector General for Audit Services, Office of Inspector General, Health and Human Services.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015; AND USA FREEDOM ACT

Committee on Rules: Full Committee held a hearing on H.R. 4435, the ''National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015'' (amendment consideration); and H.R. 3361, the ''USA FREEDOM Act''. The Committee granted, by voice vote a structured rule providing for further consideration of H.R. 4435. The rule provides no additional general debate. The rule makes in order only those further amendments printed in part A of the Rules Committee report and amendments en bloc described in section 3 of the rule. The rule provides that the amendments printed in part A of the report may be offered 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. The rule waives all points of order against the amendments printed in part A of the report or against amendments en bloc as described in section 3 of the rule.

In section 3, the rule provides that 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 A of the report 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 rule provides one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

The rule also provides a closed rule for H.R. 3361. The rule provides one hour of debate with 40 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary and 20 minutes equally divided and

controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. The bill provides that the amendment in the nature of a substitute printed in part B of the report shall be considered as adopted and the bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. The rule waives all points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended. The rule provides one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

In section 6, the rule provides that the Committee on Appropriations may, at any time before 5 p.m. on Tuesday, May 27, 2014, file privileged reports to accompany measures making appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2015.

Testimony was heard from Representatives Coffman; Franks; Fleming; Bridenstine; Langevin, Hanabusa; Speier; Castro; Duckworth; Gabbard; McGovern; Young (AK); Rohrabacher; Jones (NC); Pitts; King; Jenkins; Lummis; Thompson (PA); Amash; Denham; Ellmers; Huizenga; Mulvaney; Collins (NY); Jackson Lee; Lofgren; Lee; Larson (CT); Schiff; Lynch; Bishop (NY); Cleaver; Welch, Nolan; Keating, Cárdenas; Gohmert; and Chairman Goodlatte.

NANOTECHNOLOGY: FROM LABORATORIES TO COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology: Subcommittee on Research and Technology held a hearing entitled ''Nanotechnology: From Laboratories to Commercial Products''. Testimony was heard from Timothy Person, Chief Scientist, Government Accountability Office; Lloyd Whitman, Interim Director, National Nanotechnology Coordination Office; Deputy Director, Center for Nanoscale Science and Technology, National Institute of Standards and Technology; and public witnesses.

REVIEW OF THE PIPELINE SAFETY, REGULATORY CERTAINTY, AND JOB CREATION ACT OF 2011

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure: Subcommittee on Railroads, Pipelines, and Hazardous Materials held a hearing entitled ''A Review of the Pipeline Safety, Regulatory Certainty, and Job Creation Act of 2011''. Testimony was heard from Cynthia L. Quarterman, Administrator, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration; and public witnesses.

EXPLORING JOBS FOR VETERANS IN THE ENERGY SECTOR

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Subcommittee on Economic Opportunity held a hearing entitled ''Exploring Jobs for Veterans in the Energy Sector''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

CENTERS FOR MEDICARE AND MEDICAID SERVICES

Committee on Ways and Means: Subcommittee on Health held a hearing on current hospital issues in the Medicare program, with an emphasis on the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) two-midnights policy, short inpatient stays, outpatient observation stays, auditing and appeals. Testimony was heard from Sean Cavanaugh, Deputy Administrator and Director, Center of Medicare, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services; Jodi Nudelman, Regional Inspector General for Evaluation and Inspections, NY Region, Office of the Inspector General, Department of Health and Human Services; and public witnesses.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

NEW PUBLIC LAWS

(For last listing of Public Laws, see DAILY DIGEST, *p. D502)*

H.R. 4120, to amend the National Law Enforcement Museum Act to extend the termination date. Signed on May 16, 2014. (Public Law 113–102)

H.R. 4192, to amend the Act entitled ''An Act to regulate the height of buildings in the District of Columbia'' to clarify the rules of the District of Columbia regarding human occupancy of penthouses above the top story of the building upon which the penthouse is placed. Signed on May 16, 2014. (Public Law 113–103)

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 2014

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Department of Defense, to hold hearings to examine energy security and research, 10 a.m., SD–192.

Subcommittee on Financial Services and General Government, to hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2015 for the Small Business Administration and the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund, 1:45 p.m., SD–138.

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Personnel, business meeting to mark up those provisions which fall under the subcommittee's jurisdiction of the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2015, 10 a.m., SD–G50.

Full Committee, closed business meeting to mark up the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2015, 2:30 p.m., SR–222.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: to hold hearings to examine delivering better health care value to consumers, focusing on the first three years of the medical loss ratio, 2:45 p.m., SR–253.

Committee on Finance: Subcommittee on Social Security, Pensions, and Family Policy, to hold hearings to examine

strengthening Social Security to meet the needs of tomorrow's retirees, 10 a.m., SD–215.

Full Committee, business meeting to consider the nomination of Sylvia Mathews Burwell, of West Virginia, to be Secretary of Health and Human Services, 2 p.m., SD–215.

Committee on Foreign Relations: to hold hearings to examine authorization for the use of military force after Iraq and Afghanistan, 10 a.m., SD–419.

Subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific Affairs, with the Subcommittee on African Affairs, subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific Affairs with the Subcommittee on African Affairs to hold joint hearings to examine the escalating international wildlife trafficking crisis, focusing on ecological, economic and national security issues, 2:15 p.m., SD–419.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: business meeting to consider S. 2354, DHS Cybersecurity Workforce Recruitment and Retention Act of 2014, S. 2113, to provide taxpayers with an annual report disclosing the cost and performance of Government programs and areas of duplication among them, H.R. 1233, to amend chapter 22 of title 44, United States Code, popularly known as the Presidential Records Act, to establish procedures for the consideration of claims of constitutionally based privilege against disclosure of Presidential records, S. 1045, to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide that persons having seriously delinquent tax debts shall be ineligible for Federal employment, S. 1744, to strengthen the accountability of individuals involved in misconduct affecting the integrity of background investigations, to update guidelines for security clearances, S. 1691, to amend title 5, United States Code, to improve the security of the United States border and to provide for reforms and rates of pay for border patrol agents, S. 675, to prohibit contracting with the enemy, S. 1820, to prohibit the use of Federal funds for the costs of official portraits of Members of Congress, heads of executive agencies, and heads of agencies and offices of the legislative branch, H.R. 1036, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 103 Center Street West in Eatonville, Washington, as the ''National Park Ranger Margaret Anderson Post Office'', H.R. 1228, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 123 South 9th Street in De Pere, Wisconsin, as the ''Corporal Justin D. Ross Post Office Building'', H.R. 1451, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 14 Main Street in Brockport, New York, as the ''Staff Sergeant Nicholas J. Reid Post Office Building'', H.R. 2391, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 5323 Highway N in Cottleville, Missouri as the ''Lance Corporal Phillip Vinnedge Post Office'', H.R. 3060, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 232 Southwest Johnson Avenue in Burleson, Texas, as the ''Sergeant William Moody Post Office Building'', and the nominations of Sherry Moore Trafford, and Steven M. Wellner, both to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, Julia Akins Clark, of Maryland, to be General Counsel of the Federal Labor Relations Authority, and Tony Hammond, of Missouri, and Nanci E. Langley, of Hawaii, both to be a Commissioner of the Postal Regulatory Commission, 10 a.m., SD–342.

Committee on Indian Affairs: business meeting to consider S. 1474, to encourage the State of Alaska to enter into intergovernmental agreements with Indian tribes in the State relating to the enforcement of certain State laws by Indian tribes, to improve the quality of life in rural Alaska, to reduce alcohol and drug abuse, S. 1603, to reaffirm that certain land has been taken into trust for the benefit of the Match-E–Be-Nash-She-Wish Band of Pottawatami Indians, S. 1622, to establish the Alyce Spotted Bear and Walter Soboleff Commission on Native Children, S. 1818, to ratify a water settlement agreement affecting the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe, S. 2040, to exchange trust and fee land to resolve land disputes created by the realignment of the Blackfoot River along the boundary of the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, S. 2132, to amend the Indian Tribal Energy Development and Self-Determination Act of 2005, and H.R. 2388, to take certain Federal lands located in El Dorado County, California, into trust for the benefit of the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians; to be immediately followed by an oversight hearing to examine Indian education, focusing on the Bureau of Indian Education, 2:30 p.m., SD–628.

Committee on the Judiciary: to hold an oversight hearing to examine the Federal Bureau of Investigation, 10 a.m., SD–226.

Special Committee on Aging: to hold hearings to examine the role of health care providers in advance care planning, 10 a.m., SD–106.

House

Committee on Appropriations, Full Committee, markup on Transportation, HUD and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill FY 2015, 10 a.m., 2359 Rayburn.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, Subcommittee on Energy and Power, hearing on legislation regarding Promoting New Manufacturing Act, 10 a.m., 2322 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Health, hearing entitled ''Keeping the Promise: Site of Service Medicare Payment Reforms'', 10:15 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

Committee on Financial Services, Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations hearing entitled ''Allegations of Discrimination and Retaliation within the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, Part Two'', 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Financial Institutions and Consumer Credit, hearing entitled ''Legislative Proposals to Improve Transparency and Accountability at the CFPB'', 2 p.m., 2128 Rayburn.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''Boko Haram: The Growing Threat to Schoolgirls, Nigeria, and Beyond'', 9:45 a.m., 2172 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Europe, Eurasia and Emerging Threats, hearing entitled ''The Development of Energy Resources in Central Asia'', 2 p.m., 2200 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on the Middle East and North Africa, hearing entitled ''The Humanitarian Crisis in Syria: Views from the Ground'', 2 p.m., 2172 Rayburn.

Committee on Homeland Security, Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence; and Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies joint subcommittee hearing entitled ''Assessing Persistent and Emerging Cyber Threats to the U.S. Homeland,'' 10 a.m., 311 Cannon.

Committee on Natural Resources, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 4402, the ''Guam Military Training and Readiness Act of 2014'', 10 a.m., 1324 Longworth.

Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, Full Committee, markup on the following legislation: H.R. 4670,

the "Secure Delivery for America Act of 2014"; H.R. 4671, the "Public Interest Declassification Board Reauthorization Act of 2014"; H.R. 2750, the "Design-Build Efficiency and Jobs Act of 2013"; H.R. 43, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 14 Red River Avenue North in Cold Spring, Minnesota, as the "Officer Tommy Decker Memorial Post Office"; H.R. 451, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 500 North Brevard Avenue in Cocoa Beach, Florida, as the "Richard K. Salick Post Office"; H.R. 606, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 815 Country Road 23 in Tyrone, New York, as the "Specialist Christopher Scott Post Office Building"; H.R. 1671, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 6937 Village Parkway in Dublin, California, as the "James 'Jim' Kohnen Post Office"; H.R. 1701, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 302 East Green Street in Champaign, Illinois, as the "James R. Burgess Jr. Post Office Building"; H.R. 1865, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 35 Park Street in Danville, Vermont, as the "Thaddeus Stevens Post Office"; H.R. 2112, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 787 State Route 17M in Monroe, New York, as the "National Clandestine Service of the Central Intelligence Agency NCS Officer Gregg David Wenzel Memorial Post Office"; H.R. 2223, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 220 Elm Avenue in Munising, Michigan, as the "Elizabeth L. Kinnunen Post Office Building"; H.R. 2291, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 450 Lexington Avenue in New York, New York, as the "Vincent R. Sombrotto Post Office"; H.R. 2678, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 10360 Southwest 186th Street in Miami, Florida, as the "Larcenia J. Bullard Post Office Building"; H.R. 2802, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 418 Liberty Street in Covington, Indiana, as the "Fountain County Veterans Memorial Post Office"; H.R. 3027, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 442 Miller Valley Road in Prescott, Arizona, as the "Barry M. Goldwater Post Office"; H.R. 3085, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3349 West 111th Street in Chicago, Illinois, as the "Captain Herbert Johnson Memorial Post Office Building"; H.R. 3534, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 113 West Michigan Avenue in Jackson, Michigan, as the "Officer James Bonneau Memorial Post Office"; H.R. 4355, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 201 B Street in Perryville, Arkansas, as the "Harold George Bennett Post Office"; and H.R. 4416, to redesignate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 161 Live Oak Street in Miami, Arizona, as the "Staff Sergeant Manuel V. Mendoza Post Office Building", 9:30 a.m., 2154 Rayburn.

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, Full Committee, hearing entitled "Astrobiology and the Search for Life in the Universe", 10 a.m., 2318 Rayburn.

Full Committee, markup on S. 1254, the "Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Research and Control Amendments Act of 2013"; and H.R. 4186, the "FIRST Act of 2014", 2 p.m., 2318 Rayburn.

Committee on Small Business, Full Committee, hearing entitled "Oversight of the Small Business Innovation Research and Small Business Technology Transfer Programs", 1 p.m., 2360 Rayburn.

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings, and Emergency Management, "Examining the Federal Protective Service: Are Federal Facilities Secure?", 10 a.m., 2167 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation, hearing entitled "Using New Ocean Technologies: Promoting Efficient Maritime Transportation and Improving Maritime Domain Awareness and Response Capability", 9:30 a.m., 2253 Rayburn.

Joint Meetings

Joint Economic Committee: to hold hearings to examine women's retirement security, 10 a.m., SH–216.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

9:30 a.m., Wednesday, May 21

Senate Chamber

Program for Wednesday: After the transaction of any morning business (not to extend beyond 12:15 p.m.), Senate will vote on confirmation of the nomination of Stanley Fischer, of New York, to be a Member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. At 2:10 p.m., Senate will vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of David Jeremiah Barron, of Massachusetts, to be United States Circuit Judge for the First Circuit, and on confirmation of the nominations of Elisebeth Collins Cook, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board, James Walter Frazer Green, of Louisiana, to be United States Attorney for the Middle District of Louisiana, Deirdre M. Daly, of Connecticut, to be United States Attorney for the District of Connecticut, and Damon Paul Martinez, of New Mexico, to be United States Attorney for the District of New Mexico.

(Following the vote on confirmation of the nomination of Stanley Fischer, Senate will recess until 2 p.m. for the Republican caucus meeting.)

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

10 a.m., Wednesday, May 21

House Chamber

Program for Wednesday: Continue consideration of H.R. 4435—National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015.

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