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House of Representatives

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

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
May 14, 2015.

I hereby appoint the Honorable GEORGE HOLDING 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 6, 2015, 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.

LOOKING AT THE BIG PICTURE

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

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, as we are dealing with the defense authorization legislation, we should step back and look at the big picture. Are we taking tough stands dealing with escalating personnel costs, procurement issues, excess facilities? Are we honoring the responsibility of the military to clean up after itself? One of the best examples is a failure to deal with the rightsizing of our military facilities.

It is no secret that our nuclear triad, which includes our land-based missiles, nuclear submarines, and bombers, are wildly in excess of anything we need for deterrence.

The Pentagon's 2013 report on nuclear employment strategy declared that ''we can ensure the security of the United States and our allies and maintain a strong and credible strategic deterrence while safely pursuing up to a one-third reduction in deployed nuclear weapons from the level established in the New START Treaty.''

Other experts, including a commission chaired by former Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General James Cartwright, suggest we could go even lower without jeopardizing security.

Yet we are on a trajectory to spend over a trillion dollars in the decades to come on weapons that are largely irrelevant to the challenges of today: ISIS, 9/11-type attacks, military activities in Iraq and Afghanistan, Russian aggression in the Ukraine.

We should be addressing what is an appropriate level for the nuclear deterrence. But until we face up to the fact that we ought to at least know what we are getting into, one simple step would have been to tell Congress what the longer term costs are going to be.

In the last legislation, I had an amendment that was successfully approved to require the CBO to publish every 2 years a 10-year cost estimate of our nuclear modernization. It has already proven extremely valuable to provide a set of numbers we can compare to the Pentagon's estimates. Unfortunately, more and more of these expenses are being pushed outside the 10-year window.

I had an amendment that would have at least required our being able to have a 25-year cost of modernization, an estimate the Pentagon said they can do and one that we already have for the National Nuclear Security Administration.

One other area that was equally puzzling was the failure to allow a bipartisan, fully offset amendment to upgrade our Air National Guard F–15s. The radar they are using dates to the 1970s. In fact, it went out of production 30 years ago. We had a simple, bipartisan, fully offset amendment to allow the Air Guard to at least get 10 planes modernized on an ongoing basis.

It is frustrating. We are failing to tackle the big issues. We are not even given an opportunity to guarantee Congress knows what the longer term costs are, and we are shortchanging small investments that would make a big difference for our Air National Guard.

I hope we are going to have an opportunity as the legislation moves forward for Congress to do a better job balancing our priorities, meeting the needs of our men and women in uniform, and protecting our long-term budget.

CELEBRATING THE LIFE OF SMITH WILDMAN BROOKHART, III

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

Mr. BRIDENSTINE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take some time this morning to celebrate the life of a remarkable American, the late Smith Wildman Brookhart, III.

Mr. Brookhart was born on January 22, 1935, and passed away last month. He is survived by his wife of 56 years, Gail Anderson Brookhart; three sons and their wives; and 10 grandchildren. One of Smith's sons, Tom Brookhart, and his wife, Debra Brookhart, are my constituents and good friends in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Let me talk for a moment about Smith Brookhart's life. After graduating from East High School in Duluth, Minnesota, Smith attended Iowa State College in Ames, Iowa, receiving

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his degree in 1957. He served our country in uniform as an ensign in the United States Navy. His service included two Antarctic expeditions. As a Navy pilot myself, I can tell you Antarctic expeditions are not something that are friendly; I will just say that.

Ultimately, Smith moved his family to Branson, Missouri, where he became the CEO of Ozark Mountain Bank. He served in that capacity for over three decades. He was very involved in the development of Branson, Missouri. My family and I have had occasion to visit Branson. It is a very family-friendly town where Christians are very welcome. I know that Smith's Christian faith was very important to him.

At age 69, Smith received a heart transplant and was given a new lease on life.

There is a beautiful line I read in Smith's obituary, which I would like to read:

''Smith would not want to be remembered for the accolades of his efforts, but for a life rich with friendships.''

Mr. Speaker, today, I honor Smith Brookhart, a remarkable American, father, grandfather, community leader, patriot, and servant of Christ.

I would like to close with Romans 8:38:

''For I am convinced that neither death nor life, nor angels nor demons, neither the present nor the future, nor any powers, neither height nor depth, nor anything else in all creation will be able to separate us from the love of God that is in Christ Jesus our Lord.''

May God bless Mr. Brookhart.

LITTLE MOUSE

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

Mr. GUTIÉRREZ. Mr. Speaker, later today, the House will consider amendments to the National Defense Authorization Act. That is the bill that tells the military what to do with all the money we give them.

In the committee of jurisdiction over the military, the Democrats and Republicans whose job it is to examine these issues voted to include two studies of how immigrants are or are not included in military recruitment.

Republicans are in the majority, so on the Republican-led Republican majority committee these two amendments won their votes and were added to the bill. The Gallego and Veasey amendments were included.

But no matter how many times Republican leaders have appeased the hard-liners on the fringes of their right flank—to disastrous consequences, I might add—they have chosen to capitulate one more time and ruled last night that amendments can be stripped from the bill today, these two reasonable amendments.

It is another glaring example of why the Republicans, from their Presidential nominee all the way down to their local government candidates, are in very, very deep trouble when it comes to the immigration issue.

One amendment simply asked the Secretary of Defense to study the impact of letting immigrants who grew up for years in the United States, who have passed a criminal background check, and who have a legal work permit to be in the United States; it asked the Secretary to study whether including them in military recruitment would help diversify our military. A study.

The second did not call for any action or any study at all. It simply said it is a sense of Congress that the Secretary review whether recipients of Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals be allowed to serve in the military. It is kind of telling the top brass: This is what we think you might want to do. That is the program where 700,000 young immigrants came forward, got right with the law, and got a work permit after they passed a criminal background check.

But do you know what the Secretary of Defense ''reviewing'' something is, when it comes to the hard-liners? Do you know what ''studying'' something related to immigrants who have deferred action is to the nativists? Do you know what the contingent of hardcore anti-immigration guys in the Republican Conference started shouting? You guessed it? The A word. Amnesty.

I have the language right here:

''It is the sense of the House of Representatives that the Secretary of Defense should review section 504 of title 10.''

And they yelled: Amnesty, amnesty, amnesty.

Members of Congress from Alabama to Iowa to Texas began throwing around the amnesty attack. It is a backdoor amnesty, they said. We shouldn't ''reward'' illegal aliens who want to risk their lives to defend their adopted country when we have red-blooded Americans who want to fight and die.

Breitbart, in one article a couple of days ago, used the word ''amnesty'' 20 times in less than 1,400 words while ticking off the Members of the House of Representatives who might lose elections to more anti-immigrant candidates if the two studies are allowed to be included in the defense bill.

This all reminds me of the story of the Little Mouse. I used to read it to my grandson, Luisito—the same story you probably read to your kids and grandkids.

It goes like this. If you give a mouse a cookie, he is going to ask you for a glass of milk. And if you give him a glass of milk, he is going to ask for a straw. Anything you give the little mouse is going to lead to a newer and bigger request. That is what it must feel like to Speaker of the House BOEHNER with his nativist wing of his party.

If you give them 30,000 more border patrol guards, Mr. Speaker, they are going to ask you for more deportation. If you give them a record number of deportations, they are going to ask the Speaker for a vote to more quickly deport vulnerable children. If you give them the vote for quicker deportation of children, they will demand a vote to deport all DREAMers who have permission to work in the United States legally—700,000. And if you give them a vote on deporting DREAMers, they will ask for a hearing on amending the Constitution to eliminate birthright citizenship.

That is what the mouse will do. He will change the Constitution of the United States. And then at some point they will demand that every single reference to anything related to immigrants without papers, even a research project, be declared an amnesty and stripped from legislation.

If you give a mouse a cookie, he is going to want some milk, Mr. Speaker. And if you give the restrictionists a vote or hearing on every crazy idea they come up with, you will be relegated as a party to being a provincial party with power in the House of Representatives, and maybe from time to time being able to run the Senate, but you will never win the White House and you will never run the Supreme Court.

At some point, I respectfully suggest you cut off the mouse's supply of cookies.

IRAN NUCLEAR AGREEMENT REVIEW ACT

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

Mr. POMPEO. Mr. Speaker, today, this body will take up the Iran Nuclear Agreement Review Act. It has the noble intention of reducing the risk that the Iranians will develop a nuclear arsenal. Unfortunately, I think passage of this bill will do just the opposite.

Mr. Speaker, Ben Rhodes, the President's Deputy National Security Adviser, has said that the Iranian nuclear deal is President Obama's second-term ObamaCare. He meant that as a good thing, but we all know what a disaster that law has been for this country. And in reality, the Iranian nuclear deal, as it is being negotiated by this President, is far worse for the American people and for future generations than that healthcare law could ever be.

This much-heralded framework agreement between the P5+1 and Iran that the President has talked about has never been written down. Everyone in this Chamber today knows exactly what the ultimate deal will entail, though. The United States and the international community will release Iran from its crushing sanctions in exchange for nearly nothing.

□ 1015

Let's be blunt. Iran will continue on the path of getting a nuclear weapon if this agreement is ultimately signed; but, instead of asserting congressional authority and constraining the President, the House today is considering a bill that will do just the opposite.

It will give President Obama a blank check to sign a really bad deal with the largest state sponsor of terror in the world. The mullahs will be allowed to enrich uranium and to continue to build their missile program.

It is unconscionable for Congress to grant such sweeping power to President Obama, allowing him to lift sanctions on Iran, no matter the cost to our national security, the security of Israel, and the entire world.

Even worse, the House is willing to do this today without having even one hearing, one amendment, a grand total of 40 minutes of debate about how we might actually reduce the risk to the world by constraining the President and the agreement he intends to sign. The House is giving this to the President without even trying. I can't be part of that.

We can't even use the excuse of timing. The President says we have until at least June 30 before any deal can be struck. On this immensely important issue, an issue that my colleagues tell me is one of the most important facing our Nation—and I certainly agree with that—we will give too short a shrift and move too quickly without doing all that we can.

For 35 years, since our Embassy in Tehran was taken over for 444 days by the Iranians, they have been killing Americans. They have killed my friends with IEDs in Iraq by the hundreds. Today, Shia militias run rampant through that country. They talk of Baghdad as an extension of the caliphate.

Even today, as I walked here, I watched on the news as the Iranians were firing on cargo ships off the coast of Yemen. They have tried to kill an Ambassador to the United States in this very town; yet we are about to strike an agreement that will grant them the capacity to build a nuclear weapon. This body is not doing all that it can.

I urge my fellow Members to oppose this bill and work toward a real solution that has the opportunity to keep Iran from getting that nuclear arsenal.

TPP—GET IT RIGHT

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

Mr. POCAN. Mr. Speaker, the Trans-Pacific Partnership trade agreement is the biggest trade deal our country has seen since NAFTA. With 12 participating countries, it encompasses 40 percent of the world's gross domestic product, so we have to get it right.

Working men and women in our communities are counting on us to get it right, not just fast, and that is why I oppose granting fast-track authority. You can see the impact of fast-tracked trade agreements in communities across the country, in the loss of hundreds of thousands of jobs, factory jobs, middle class jobs, and lower wages for hard-working Americans.

In fact, the Economic Policy Institute estimates that since NAFTA, the U.S. has lost more than 700,000 jobs as production has moved to Mexico. The communities I represent in south central Wisconsin bear the scars of past trade agreements which have not lived up to what the supporters say for fast track.

Take Janesville, Wisconsin. Parker Pen has been in Janesville, Wisconsin, and employed at one time over 1,000 workers. Thanks to bad trade deals, in 2009, the remaining 150 jobs were shipped to Mexico. We are not just talking the last few years. We are talking the last few months.

In Darlington, Wisconsin, the Merkle-Korff Industries plant in Darlington, a town of 2,400 people, announced they are closing. Thirty-six family-supporting jobs are leaving that community. If that were proportional in Madison, Wisconsin, that would be like losing 3,600 jobs in a community that size.

Every time an American job is shipped out of the country, it pushes wages down for workers here.

Now, fast-track authority means that the American people, through their elected Representatives, will lose their voice in Congress by limiting the ability of Congress to debate and to amend the trade agreement.

Due to limited debate, because of the fast-track process, each Member would have a little over 2 minutes to debate that trade deal. Members would have no opportunity to offer amendments on an agreement that has 29 chapters, that covers everything from food safety to environmental standards, labor rights, intellectual property, and more.

It would give Congress' constitutional authority to the President for 6 years. That means this President, the next President, and potentially, the next President; and all Congress would be left with is a yes-or-no vote.

Before Congress grants fast-track authority, we need to get the Trans-Pacific Partnership right. What does it mean to get it right? Well, one, it means having strong enforcement language to protect American workers and our environment, which we don't currently have in the current deal.

On several occasions, I have reviewed the labor and environmental chapters of the law. While, in some instances, the language is marginally better, it still lacks enforcement.

With the Colombia free trade agreement, we can see exactly what happened. While language has been implemented in the law to protect labor rights, there has been absolutely no implementation of that language. In fact, in the 4 years since the Colombia free trade agreement has passed, 105 union organizers have been killed—murdered—in that country. The environmental chapter, I would argue, is arguably worse and still lacks the same enforcement capacity to protect our country.

Getting TPP means scrapping the investor state dispute settlement provisions that put corporate interests ahead of American sovereignty.

The ISDS provisions are unique. They create a tribunal run by the same corporate trade lawyers who, on Monday, represent the multinational corporations; on Tuesday, are supposed to be the fair arbitrators of the law; and on Wednesday, are back on the corporate payroll.

These provisions are only for multinational corporations and not for American small businesses or labor or environmental violations.

Getting the Trans-Pacific Partnership right means having other important provisions included, like currency manipulation, protections against human trafficking, and protections for human rights for LGBT individuals and for single mothers in countries that have implemented sharia law.

Getting the Trans-Pacific Partnership right means having open and transparent negotiations because there is still too much the American people don't know about this secretive agreement. After all, only about 600 people have been involved in drafting this agreement, largely corporate CEOs, but not you and not me.

The bottom line is that this will cost jobs and wages. Another bad trade deal will cost more American jobs and lower our wages.

We have seen how free trade agreements like NAFTA, CAFTA, and the U.S-Korea Free Trade Agreement passed using the same fast-track process have turned out to be a bad deal for American workers.

We need to get this right, not just fast. Congress must say ''no'' to the fast-track process.

PRIVATE PROPERTY RIGHTS CAUCUS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. REED) for 5 minutes.

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise this morning to highlight and address, hopefully, an issue that needs to be held in check here in Washington, D.C.

Mr. Speaker, our office has been contacted numerous times from individuals across the Nation about attacks on private property rights by Big Government. Big Government continues to increasingly address and impact private property rights day in and day out.

We have heard stories of family farmers, people like Neil Vitale in my district, in western New York, who has been farming his land on the Pennsylvania border for years and years and years. Just yesterday, our Governor in the great State of New York banned the development of natural gas by banning hydraulic fracturing across the State of New York.

How does that impact Mr. Vitale? Mr. Vitale was going to use the resources of the property rights represented in the natural gas mineral rights to the farm that he has taken

care of for so many years in order to take care of the bills for him, his family, and his family farm, but now, that right has been lost because government action has taken that right away from Mr. Vitale.

There is Bob Brace in Pennsylvania, who was ordered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the EPA to stop farming 30 acres of his land as they were determining it to be a wetland.

Mr. Brace has been farming that land for years. He had to go through court. He went to the U.S. district court, and they said he is okay. He can keep farming the land.

That wasn't enough for Big Government. They took it up to the court of appeals, and ultimately, the court ordered that Mr. Brace had to stop farming that 30 acres and pay a $10,000 fine and also hundreds of thousands of dollars in order to restore that property to the property that he has been using in his family for generations. When Mr. Brace tried to go to court to seek compensation for that right that was taken away, the court said: No, you don't have a right here.

Well, Mr. Speaker, that is against my fundamental belief in this country of private property rights and freedom. In the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution, it says that the government can act and it can take action, but it must provide just compensation when it impacts people's private property.

That is why here in Washington, D.C., I have taken two concrete actions to address this issue, Mr. Speaker. Recently, I started the Private Property Rights Caucus with my colleagues in Congress. This is a caucus that has been made up of 14 original members, spanning from Maine to California, to highlight this issue and to say to Big Government, enough is enough.

I choose to stand with the individuals and the fundamental property rights that they have paid for, they have earned, that they take care of in maintaining their property, paying taxes on their property, and living the American Dream.

I also introduced the Defense of Property Rights Act. The Defense of Property Rights Act is based on just a simple reading of the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution. It says just that, if you take action as Big Government has done, Big Government will have to take into consideration the impact on private property rights.

If private property rights are taken, we clarify the ability of individuals to go and follow the Constitution and at least get compensation from the government for taking those private property rights away from these individuals.

Mr. Speaker, these are commonsense, simple principles that I think my colleagues on both sides of the aisle can join with me and say that is only fair because, if you really care about our fellow Americans, when their property rights are taken away because of Big Government action, we should at least say to them: we will stand with you as individuals and as Americans who believe in the fundamental principles of freedom and of private property rights, and we will at least get you some sort of compensation for the injury that you have suffered.

As a result of that, I urge my colleagues to join the caucus, support the Defense of Property Rights Act, and join me in highlighting this issue so that we can say enough is enough.

It is time to stand with our individuals, the constituents that we represent here in Washington, D.C., rather than the interests of Big Government and Big Government on all levels, Federal, State, and local.

RECOGNIZING FRANK E. LEE

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

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Frank E. Lee who, after 35 years as the familiar afternoon personality at WXRT, Frank welcomed his much-deserved retirement last week.

As the afternoon voice of WXRT, he is a Chicago institution unto himself. Frank's boss, Norm Winer, put it best when he said: ''Frank's wide-ranging love and knowledge of music, his remarkable verbal skills, his wry and sardonic sense of humor, impressive sense of professionalism, and generous nature have distinguished him among Chicago's all-time great air personalities.''

I invite my colleagues to join me in honoring Frank E. Lee for his career as one of Chicago's finest radio personalities and most recognizable voices. We thank him for his years of service on the air.

I was there in the studio as he closed off his career with the Stones' classic, ''Moonlight Mile.'' We tried to capture the essence of how Chicagoans felt when he left. All I can say is I got silence on my radio.

CELEBRATING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MAHAFFEY THEATER

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

Mr. JOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an institution that, for 50 years, has been the cultural heart of the city of St. Petersburg, Florida.

This month, in May, the Mahaffey Theater celebrates its 50th anniversary. Opening in 1965, the venue was originally called the Bayfront Center Complex, a combination arena and theater along the city's most beautiful downtown waterfront.

It quickly proved to be a gathering place for community and civic groups, and its many shows drew tourists from around the State. The artists that have performed at the Mahaffey could easily fill an entertainment hall of fame, from Louis Armstrong to Dionne Warwick to Liza Minelli to Johnny Mathis, Kenny Rogers, and even ''The President's Own'' United States Marine Band, an event that was secured by the invitation of my predecessor, Congressman Bill Young.

The first significant makeover for the venue occurred in 1987, and the Bayfront Theater became the Mahaffey Theater after a generous gift from St. Petersburg's Mahaffey family. In 2011, Big3 Entertainment took over the management of the Mahaffey, with CEO and chairman Bill Edwards privately funding a number of major enhancements.

Today, the Mahaffey is home to the Florida Orchestra, and it is the annual host site for the Miss Florida Pageant.

The Mahaffey also supports, very importantly, the highly successful Class Acts program, which enables school children to experience the performing arts through in-theater performances, as well as in-school outreach and extension programs.

□ 1030

The theater also has been the site of very important moments of American history. The theater was the site of the 1996 Vice Presidential debate between Al Gore and Jack Kemp. And in 2007, the Mahaffey hosted the nationally televised Republican Presidential primary debate, known as the very first YouTube debate, having Americans, for the very first time, submit questions via YouTube video clips.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing the Mahaffey Theater, celebrating a venue that today anchors a growing and thriving Pinellas County arts community and serves as a stage that celebrates the arts but, most importantly, celebrates the remarkable human spirit, the creativity of so many performers, and the dedication and commitment of the greater St. Petersburg community.

FREE AMERICAN POLITICAL PRISONERS IN IRAN

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

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I come to the floor of the House of Representatives again to introduce and talk to this body and to the American people about my constituent, Amir Hekmati. Amir is an American. He is a United States marine. He is a brother. He is a son. He is a Michigander. He grew up in my hometown of Flint, Michigan. He served this country in uniform, as I said, in the United States Marine Corps. He is of Iranian descent, though he was born in the United States.

In 2011, for the first time, he traveled to Iran to visit family he had never met, a grandmother he had never seen. He traveled under his own name, notified the Iranian Government that he

was going to be there; and after just a couple of weeks, he was apprehended, disappeared. His family didn't know where he was for months until it was revealed that he had been tried, convicted, and sentenced to death for espionage, a charge that he is completely innocent of. In fact, the Iranian court of appeals, the appeals process, even set aside that conviction and set aside his death sentence. There was no evidence.

They did convict him and sentence him to 10 years, a conviction that is based on the fact that, under Iranian law, he is considered an Iranian citizen even though he was born in the United States and never had even been there before. But the fact that he had served in the Marine Corps created a set of facts that caused them to convict him of a crime and sentence him to 10 years.

It has been 3½ years. For 1,354 days, Amir Hekmati has sat in Evin prison, a notorious prison in Tehran.

I have introduced, along with a number of other Members, a resolution calling for the immediate release of the Americans that Iran holds. It has 28 Republican cosponsors, 27 Democrats, and we are adding them every day.

This is not even a bipartisan issue; this is a nonpartisan question. It is beyond politics. This is about the rights of a free man being held in Iran. So I am asking my colleagues and the American people to get engaged, to call upon Iran to do what is right and release the Americans that they hold. And it is really important that this Congress speak with one voice and carry the voices of all the people that we represent, asking, telling Iran that if they think they can join the global community and continue to hold innocent Americans as political prisoners, they are wrong.

So, please, for those who want to, use the hashtag #freeamirnow to send a message to thank those Members, as I will, to thank those Members of Congress who have joined this resolution. I will be sending out on Twitter a thank-you to each Member who has done so, using #freeamirnow. I hope other Members of Congress and those across the country will join us.

Later today we will consider legislation that will define how Congress will review and offer its input on the potential Iran nuclear deal. It is really important that we negotiate with those who make this world more dangerous first before attempting other methods, and it is important that we give this negotiation a chance. But it is also very clear that it will be very difficult for this Congress and the American people to consider any understanding, any agreement, with Iran without considering their other behavior, whether it is this nuclear agreement or other engagement with this country. If they continue to hold Americans as political prisoners, it is impossible for us to ignore that fact.

It is very clear that we should never trade the freedom of innocent Americans for concessions at the negotiating table with Iran over their nuclear capabilities. Again, we should not make their freedom a part of this deal. They, meaning the American families who are worrying about their loved ones, don't want this; and I know that Amir Hekmati, himself, does not want to be part of the consideration, does not want to be traded for concessions at the nuclear negotiating table.

The onus is on Iran to do what is right, and it is critical that this body and all the people that we represent speak with a single voice and make it clear, as the Senate did in their resolution calling upon Iran to release these Americans. It is important that the people's body speak for the people of the United States and tell Iran loud and clear that you cannot hold Americans as political prisoners and be accepted into the international community.

IRAN NUCLEAR DEAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) for 5 minutes.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, as the latest round of the P5+1 Iranian nuclear talks resume this week in Vienna, it is important for us to highlight just how weak and dangerous this deal is.

From the moment that President Obama took office, he has sought the legacy of having achieved a nuclear agreement with Iran, regardless of the cost to our national security. In his first inaugural address, he promised to unclench his fist to dictators and followed that up in Cairo, telling the Iranian regime that he was willing to move forward ''without preconditions on the basis of mutual respect.''

Mutual respect, Mr. Speaker? This regime has targeted and killed Americans since the Iranian revolution in 1979. This regime was responsible for killing and wounding thousands of our U.S. troops in Iraq. This murderous regime is destabilizing the region and mocking the U.S. by blowing up a mock U.S. aircraft carrier and chanting, continually, ''death to America.''

Now the President is giving Iran not only access to billions of dollars, but also international legitimacy. Countries and businesses no longer fear doing business with Iran, even though the sanctions are still in place. They no longer fear looking like international pariahs, helping one of the world's worst human rights abusers and the world's largest supporter of global terror because President Obama has telegraphed to the world that he trusts the Iranian regime, giving it the legitimacy that it would have never gotten without this nuclear deal.

So what do we see now? Well, Russia announced that it will resume sales of its surface-to-air missiles to Iran before the ink could even dry on the framework agreement, and Putin has said that Russia will trade assets like grain and construction equipment in exchange for Iranian oil. Iran has also announced that China is going to help it build five additional nuclear power plants.

According to reports, China and Russia have stated that they will not support snapback sanctions. Now, snapback sanctions are the cornerstone of the deal that the administration has praised as a victory. And U.S. oil executives have reportedly begun talks with Iranian officials in preparation for the opening of Iran's economy—in Iran, no less.

Now we hear reports that the Czechs stopped a potentially illegal nuclear technology purchase by the Iranians earlier this year. So I asked the administration: Did the administration know, and did the P5+1 know about this violation? Did they choose to ignore it in order to forge this framework agreement anyway? All of this in exchange for a deal that allows Iran to continue to enrich uranium and to keep every key element of its nuclear infrastructure intact.

The Iranians are winning concession after concession, giving up nothing but a few cosmetic and easily reversible changes. Since taking office, President Obama has capitulated to Iranian demands to cement his legacy of the President who normalized relations with Iran.

We won't even be able to adequately verify this nuclear agreement, despite what the President promises, because he knows that access to Iranian sites rests with the Iranian regime. Access to military sites—where they would more than likely hide some of their nuclear infrastructure—isn't in the deal either. It is foolhardy and dangerous to believe that Iran will give immediate and unobstructed access anytime, anywhere, to all of its sites.

We are not even forcing the regime to come clean on the possible military dimensions of its nuclear program, nor are we addressing its ballistic missile program, its support for terror, and its expansionist agenda throughout the Middle East. All we are doing is legitimizing one of the world's worst and most dangerous regimes at the expense of regional and U.S. national security.

Iran will use this influx of money to continue spreading terror and fomenting instability and sectarian conflict across the globe. We have seen it in Yemen. We have seen it elsewhere.

Mr. Speaker, the Middle East is on the brink of collapsing, yet the President continues on this dangerous quest for his Iran nuclear deal legacy. He has ignored the reality on the ground for political considerations and, in doing so, is putting our national security in jeopardy and that of our ally, the democratic Jewish State of Israel.

HIGHWAY TRUST FUND

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

Ms. BONAMICI. Mr. Speaker, recently I visited the Newberg-Dundee bypass, a highway construction project in my district that will divert traffic around two small communities that are thriving but choked with congestion. Once completed, local residents and visitors will no longer be stuck in traffic, especially on the weekends. The many wineries and farms and other small businesses in the county won't have to wait hours to get their customers in and their products out of the region. New businesses will see opportunity in relocating to the area, rather than obstacles to commerce.

For this growing county, a comprehensive transportation network is critical to its success. This isn't just true for my district; it is true across the country. Our roads, trains, buses, bridges, and ports are at the center of our economy. They are the way people get to work and businesses get their goods to market.

But unfortunately, funding for our transportation system continues to shrink. Spending on our infrastructure is now at its smallest share of GDP in the last 22 years.

In my State, in a 2014 report, the Oregon Department of Transportation estimates that the current 20-year forecast budget for the State highway system is insufficient to preserve and maintain pavement and bridges in their current condition. The report finds that not only will our roads deteriorate, but an increasing number of bridges will close to heavy trucks, forcing lengthy detours that will cost businesses time and money.

Poor-quality roads lead to greater maintenance costs, congested arteries, and traffic that delays the delivery of products; and, of course, the failure to update our trains and bridges threatens public safety. I implore this body, let us take action before another tragic accident.

The short-term extensions of the highway trust fund have left contractors and workers with uncertainty as they delay or even scrap construction plans. This costs us jobs and defers unnecessary maintenance and new construction while increasing expenses.

Recently, Ed Wytkind, president of the AFL–CIO Transportation Trades Department, said: ''Years of congressional inaction on a long-term surface transportation bill has harmed our economy.'' Congress needs to ''get to work on a robust long-term bill that expands investments and job creation and is paid for with a sustainable revenue stream.'' I couldn't agree more.

The Newberg-Dundee bypass was decades in the making. It is a partnership with local, State, tribal, and Federal support, and, quite simply, it wouldn't be under construction without previously approved funding. The Oregon Department of Transportation couldn't make a commitment without a commitment from the Federal Government as well.

When I visited the construction site last week, it was clear that this project is putting people to work: contractors, construction workers, people down the supply chain, and many others.

□ 1045

Now with just a few days until the current transportation bill expires, I call on my colleagues to take up a robust, multimodal, long-term transportation bill. Funding transportation provides our communities with an economic boost now and reinforces our infrastructure in a way that will sustain and strengthen our economy years from now.

Mr. Speaker, there have been many discussions in this Chamber about global competitiveness and the U.S. role in the world. World class infrastructure is critical to securing and maintaining this role. We need to act. We need to act now.

IRAN NUCLEAR AGREEMENT REVIEW ACT

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

Mr. DOLD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my support for the Iran Nuclear Agreement Review Act. While I wish it were stronger, it does force the administration to bring it before this body to review any deal. Last week, I traveled to Israel on a weeklong mission to strengthen the U.S.-Israel relationship and convey the message that we stand with our Israeli partners on the security challenges that are in front of us.

The threat posed by Iran's pursuit of a nuclear weapon was at the forefront of literally everyone's mind. The Israeli leaders that I met with, individuals across the political spectrum, all reiterated what I have said all along: concern about the direction of the P5+1 nuclear talks with Iran is not—I repeat, is not—a partisan issue. In fact, there was multipartisan support and appreciation in Israel for Prime Minister Netanyahu's outspoken opposition to a bad deal.

Mr. Speaker, this is not just an American and an Israeli issue. A nuclear Iran threatens the Middle East, and, I would argue, the entire world.

Our allies in the Gulf Cooperation Council are also skeptical of the deal taking shape. The leaders of Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Oman, and the United Arab Emirates have made their displeasure known by choosing to skip the President's Camp David summit this week.

Saudi Arabia, already fighting a proxy war with Iran in Yemen, will not sit idly by if we agree to a deal that legitimizes Iran as a nuclear threshold state. The last thing anyone in the P5+1 wants is a nuclear arms race further destabilizing the Middle East and, I believe, increasing the chance of a nuclear war.

Mr. Speaker, I implore my colleagues to vote in favor of this important legislation today to ensure that the American people have a say in any final agreement with Iran.

The legislation today guarantees that Congress will have an up-or-down vote on the future of any deal. It is that vote—the one which will occur after a deal is reached—that will be the pivotal moment in our efforts to stop Iran's nuclear program. That will be the vote that decides whether Iran has an internationally accepted and legitimized path to a bomb or whether we will hold the administration accountable to its assertion that no deal is better than a bad deal.

Looking ahead to that vote, we must withstand the pressure and unequivocally reject any deal that leaves intact Iran's nuclear infrastructure; cements Iran's position as a nuclear threshold state; unwinds the sanctions architecture, giving Iran an infusion of literally billions of dollars that it will use to finance terror against Israel and around the globe; and legitimizes a sure-to-fail inspection regime that falls short of ''anytime, anywhere'' inspections. Mr. Speaker, we must not be fooled into false choices, and Iran must not be left with any path to a nuclear weapon.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I want to highlight something very concerning related to Syria which, I believe, has significant implications for any Iran agreement. Recent reports indicate a clear violation of the deal that this administration struck with Bashar al-Assad 2 years ago to remove chemical weapons from Syria. Unfortunately, these serious violations are not receiving the attention and scrutiny they deserve. According to reports, an international monitoring body found traces of chemical weapons in Syria and reported this breach to the administration earlier this year.

Former U.S. Ambassador to Syria Robert Ford is quoted as saying: ''The Syrian revelations shouldn't be a surprise given the regime's track record. It is a violation of the deal we struck with the Russians, and it is a violation of the deal the Syrian regime struck with the U.N.''

Mr. Speaker, we cannot let history repeat itself with a bad deal with Iran. This deal, if done incorrectly, has far-reaching implications not just for the United States, Israel, and our allies, but for the world and future generations.

I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of the legislation coming before this body today so that we can give the American people an opportunity to review what the deal is and have an opportunity to vote ''yes'' or ''no'' based upon what is in this agreement.

Mr. Speaker, let me be clear. I strongly support the Iran Nuclear Agreement Review Act, and encourage my colleagues to join me in voting yes later today.

I am extremely skeptical of the framework agreement released in April because, as written, I believe it will legitimize Iran's status as a nuclear threshold state. This is unacceptable, and we should not support any deal that permits this.

The American people deserve a voice on this critical matter of national security, and Congress must have the opportunity to take an up-or-down vote on any final deal.

THE BILLY FRANK, JR., TELL YOUR STORY ACT

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

Mr. HECK of Washington. Mr. Speaker, we hear a lot about rap sheets these days. We hear of a lot of young people defined simply by their brushes with the law. But for this man, Billy Frank, Jr., his story was so much more than the crimes for which he was arrested—not convicted I might add. His rap sheet, Martin Luther King's rap sheet, Rosa Park's rap sheet, and Congressman JOHN LEWIS' rap sheet are just a piece of a larger narrative about the struggle for social justice.

Billy Frank, Jr., was the Pacific Northwest's foremost advocate for restoration of Native American fishing treaty rights, a dream he lived and saw realized. He cherished clean water and salmon, and he was a key voice in the recovery of the Puget Sound, the largest estuary in the United States of America. Billy was also a proud patriot. He served in the United States Marine Corps where, ironically, he was a member of the military police.

Billy passed away a year ago May 5. But he really isn't gone. His story is here in the Halls of Congress, in which he was so often seen and which he roamed on behalf of his beloved causes, including protecting the Puget Sound, our fisheries, and the cause of clean water.

His story is in the Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge, which we now protect to give our wildlife a clean and sustainable place to live and which was made possible by a great former Member of the House of Representatives, Norm Dicks. Billy was born, raised, and grew up at Frank's Landing, which was literally just a hop, skip, and a jump from the wildlife refuge and is where his family lived for perhaps thousands of years. He fished in the Nisqually River, which snakes through the Nisqually Wildlife Refuge, and that is the location of where he was arrested more than a dozen times—well, okay, it was actually 59 times.

The bill I introduced this week, H.R. 2270, will rename that refuge after Billy Frank, Jr., and it will also make the place of the signing of the Treaty of Medicine Creek a National Historic Site. It will make sure that the story of that site is told, especially by the descendants of those who lived that history. Those tribes will be involved in the development and the understanding behind that site and what it means to them now and before.

Mr. Speaker, Billy was often asked, How do you do this? How do you effectively advocate on behalf of clean water and salmon—as he did—over so many decades? Billy always had the same answer. He would say, ''Tell your story. Tell your story.''

So when people go to the Billy Frank, Jr., Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge, they will be able to see why—why—he held fish-ins. They will see why he risked arrest so many times. They will see why he ultimately worked with others to help protect his home and the home of the fish. They will see why he did all these things.

Like many young people today, he fought for what he believed in, and later in his life he worked with lawmakers to build consensus. In fact, he was a master consensus builder. How do I know this? Well, he was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize. He actually won the extremely prestigious Albert Schweitzer Prize for Humanitarianism award, and he has had not one but two books written about him.

So my hope is that when people drive by the sign that directs them to the refuge, maybe they will feel a little bit of that Billy Frank, Jr., magic. Maybe they will wonder who he was, what he did, and find out about his story. For those of us who knew him, it will be a great reminder of a hero. In fact, I would count Billy Frank, Jr., a man I knew many decades and loved, more than a hero. He was truly a great man. He was the Pacific Northwest equivalent of Nelson Mandela or Martin Luther King, Jr. or Desmond Tutu.

That is how great a man he was. Here is what Billy said: ''I don't believe in magic. I believe in the Sun and the stars, the water, the tides, the floods, the owls, the hawks flying, the river running, the wind talking. They are measurements. They tell us how healthy things are because we and they are the same. That is what I believe in. Those who learn to listen to the world that sustains them can hear the message brought forth by the salmon.''

Billy Frank, Jr., and his stories have to be told, and that is why I invite my colleagues today to join in cosponsorship of H.R. 2270. Join me and all the members of the Washington State House delegation, and Mr. COLE and Ms. MCCOLLUM, the co-chairs of the Native American Caucus, in cosponsoring the Billy Frank, Jr., Tell Your Story Act.

MAY IS ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. AL GREEN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the month of May is Asian Pacific American Heritage Month. I am proud to say that we have many visitors—in fact, hundreds of visitors—who are here at the Capitol, many celebrating this month with us. Among those who are visiting are some of my friends and some of my colleagues, and some persons who are from other places than my congressional district, but they are still friends of mine.

Among them is Dawn Lin. She worked in our congressional office for sometime, and she is a visitor here today. She is the mother of the Confucius resolution that I brought before Congress and passed.

Another is the father of the International District in Houston, Texas, Mr. Wei Le. He is a dear friend, and I am honored that he is here today.

Another is Kenneth Li, known as the mayor of Chinatown in Houston, Texas, affectionately so.

We also have Chris Kang, Casey Kang, Dionne Cuello, Vickie Silvano, Ray Huang, and Lily Lee, all friends and visiting today.

I am honored today, Mr. Speaker, to say a few words about Asian Pacific American Heritage Month, because the truth is America the beautiful is a more beautiful America because of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders.

One such beautiful American was Wong Kim Ark. Wong Kim Ark was born in the United States, and in 1894, he decided that he would travel to China. Upon returning from China in 1895, he was denied entrance into the United States.

Wong Kim Ark was denied entrance into the United States because of the Chinese Exclusion Act. This act was one that was passed to prevent Chinese Americans from having ingress and egress into this country if you were not a citizen, of course.

The 14th Amendment to the Constitution became the subject of his reentry into the country because when they declared him ineligible to return to the country, it was because they were saying he was not a citizen, notwithstanding the fact that he was born in California. But if you read closely the 14th Amendment to the Constitution, you will find that it reads: ''All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof''—that is some key language, ''and subject to the jurisdiction thereof''—''are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside.''

There were some persons who thought that the term ''and subject to the jurisdiction thereof'' meant that since their parents were the subjects of the Emperor of China, he could not be a citizen of the United States of America. This case went all the way to the Supreme Court of the United States of America, and it was all because of the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882.

The Supreme Court did the judicious thing. They ruled in his favor that he was a citizen of the United States of America. While that might seem such a small thing today, it is really a significant piece of world history in terms of how persons born in this country become citizens, because had they ruled otherwise, there are a good many people who could be born in this country but not be citizens of the United States of America. He was the test case that went before the Supreme Court.

□ 1100

While many persons conclude that the 14th Amendment has its roots in

those who were freed from slavery in the United States of America to accord them citizenship—and I concur with this, by the way—but I also would add this: while it was given birth to because of the freed slaves, it was given clarity because of Mr. Ark who was denied citizenship for a brief moment, but finally, the Supreme Court ruled that Wong Kim Ark was a citizen of the United States of America.

As I close today, Mr. Speaker, I would like to simply say there are many contributions that Asian American and Pacific Islanders have made to this great Nation to make America a more beautiful America.

I think we should not limit our thoughts to things such as dance, which is wonderful; the great food, which is great; to the beautiful clothing, which is a great thing as well. I think we have to go beyond these things and remember the transcontinental railroad that was constructed by the labor of tens of thousands of persons of Chinese ancestry.

I think we have to go beyond this country if we are going to take a global look at the great history. I think, Mr. Speaker, that America the beautiful is a more beautiful America because they are here.

BANK ON STUDENTS EMERGENCY LOAN REFINANCING ACT

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

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, May 13, was a significant day for 15 million college students who are entering next year's academic year because it is the day that the U.S. Department of Treasury, based on their auction of 10-year notes, sets the interest rates for the Stafford student loan program for all those students who will be borrowing for next year.

The good news is that, based on yesterday's auction, where 10-year notes sold for 2.29 percent, the interest rates for next year's Stafford student loan program will be 4.29 percent, which is actually lower than last year's Stafford student loan interest rates. It is a savings of about a third of a percent—not a huge amount, but certainly headed in the right direction.

This is because in 2013, we passed the Bipartisan Student Loan Certainty Act which prevented a doubling of interest rates for the Stafford student loan program. It was slated to go to 6.8 percent and, tying it to the interest charged by the Department of Treasury, moderated those costs for, again, 15 million college students all across the country who used the Stafford student loan program.

That news event yesterday, though, begs the larger question, which is: What about all those people who are carrying high interest rate student loans who have already graduated over the last 10 years or so?

The Federal Reserve Board tells us that over $1 trillion of student loan debt overhangs the U.S. economy today, more than car loan debt and more than credit card loan debt.

The trap that many of those people find themselves in is that they cannot refinance that debt because it is noncollateralized loans and that those who hold it in the public sector, in the Stafford student loan sector, again, cannot, by law, refinance down and take advantage of these low interest rates that the Federal Government is benefiting from because of monetary trends in markets that exist today.

Well, the good news is that there is a measure before the Congress, the Bank on Students Emergency Loan Refinancing Act, H.R. 1434, which would allow people both with private student loan debt and public student loan debt to refinance those loans down to 3 percent, taking advantage, again, of the fact that we have a very beneficial environment right now in terms of government borrowing.

Today, the Federal Government actually makes money off those graduates who are paying 8 percent, 9 percent, 10 percent interest on their loans, which is unconscionable given the fact that that debt is causing great damage to those individuals in terms of starting their lives.

The Pew Research Center actually issued a report last year where it talked about the fact that 40 to 50 percent of people in their twenties and early thirties are delaying marriage, they are delaying starting a family, and they are basically denied the access to get a starter home or a real estate mortgage because their debt to income ratios are thrown completely off kilter due to the fact that they are carrying such high rates of student loan debt.

The Congressional Budget Office tells us that H.R. 1434 would basically result in half of that trillion dollars of debt being written down, putting millions of dollars of money into people's pockets that they can spend on things in terms of getting their lives started.

Again, it is important to note this is not a giveaway by the government; these folks are paying back the loans that they were able to acquire from the Stafford student loan program, but it allows them to moderate their interest rate to comport with what is out there for a 30-year loan for a house or for credit cards or for car loans which, again, are lower than what student loan debt is today.

H.R. 1434 has 128 cosponsors in the House. Mr. Speaker, it is time for us to take up this emergency loan refinancing act to provide critical help for individuals who are getting killed out there with monthly payments and, again, inhibiting them to start their lives and do the steps in life that people in their twenties and thirties have done in generations before.

Sadly, we saw a budget resolution pass a couple weeks ago—the House Republican budget resolution—that not only failed to take advantage of the fact that the government is able to borrow at historic low rates, but, in fact, compounds the problem because it is going to allow the Federal Government to charge interest while students who are carrying Stafford student loans in school are going to have interest charged while they are in school.

Traditionally, the Stafford student loan program has provided one good benefit, which is they don't charge interest while a young person is in their freshman, sophomore, or junior year. The Republican budget actually changed that rule so that interest is going to accumulate while students are in college, adding to their debt burden at the time that they graduate.

We need to address this problem; pass H.R. 1434. Let's take advantage of these low interest rates. Let's help millions of Americans get a better start on life.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 6 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

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer:

Loving and gracious God, we give You thanks for giving us another day.

Help us this day to draw closer to You so that, with Your spirit and aware of Your presence among us, we may all face the tasks of this day.

Bless the Members of the people's House. Help them to think clearly, speak confidently, and act courageously in the belief that all noble service is based upon patience, truth, and love.

In the wake of the train derailment earlier this week, Americans are reminded of the needs of our domestic infrastructure. May all citizens feel empowered to encourage their Representatives to use their best judgment in considering how to address the many needs of our Nation.

May all that is done this day be for Your greater honor and glory.

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 New York (Mr. HIGGINS) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. HIGGINS 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.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

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

WE MUST PASS THE NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT

(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, today, the House of Representatives will consider the National Defense Authorization Act. Under the leadership of Armed Services Committee Chairman MAC THORNBERRY, the committee voted favorably, 60–2, with almost unanimous bipartisan support. Our national security depends on it.

While our Nation faces a complex and threatening environment at home and abroad, this year, the NDAA provides necessary resources to establish a strong national defense, protect American families, and support our brave servicemembers.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on Emerging Threats and Capabilities, working with Ranking Member JIM LANGEVIN, I am especially pleased this bill addresses the growing threats posed by cyber attacks and our enemies' use of advanced technologies and unconventional warfare.

This bill also preserves means to train and equip special operations and cyber forces to defend America now and in the future. The NDAA has always been widely supported. It should not be held hostage to other legislation.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and may the President by his actions never forget September the 11th in the global war on terrorism.

Our sympathy to the family of Midshipman Justin Zemser.

IT IS TIME TO INVEST IN OUR INFRASTRUCTURE

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

Mr. HIGGINS. Mr. Speaker, every year, our economy loses $33 billion to air traffic delays, $121 billion to highway congestion, and $200 billion to freight bottlenecks. Unless we increase spending on waterways, America will lose $270 billion in exports over the next 5 years.

According to the Chamber of Commerce, our declining infrastructure costs $1 trillion a year in lost economic growth. Ignoring these facts is economically irrational and governmentally negligent, but that is exactly what Congress has done.

We just spent $50 billion on our roads and bridges and transit, and only 8 percent, or $46 billion, in 2009 economic stimulus went to infrastructure; yet we spent over $150 billion rebuilding the infrastructure of Iraq and Afghanistan.

The American Society of Civil Engineers has identified an enormous deficit between the projected spending and what is needed to bring our infrastructure to a state of good repair.

Today, I introduced the Nation Building Here at Home Act to close this gap. It is time for Congress to make the investments we need and reject the pathetically weak policies that we can no longer afford.

NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

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

Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of National Police Week and to honor the memory of law enforcement officers who have lost their lives in the line of duty. All Americans are grateful for these brave men and women and the ultimate sacrifice they made.

During my time as deputy mayor of Indianapolis and U.S. attorney, I witnessed firsthand the burdens and challenges faced by our law enforcement officers and their amazing families. Even more importantly, I witnessed men and women in blue who have overcome these challenges while displaying so much compassion and commitment to duty. Our Nation must embrace them and be forever mindful of their integrity and service.

Sadly, we have learned it is estimated that, every 3½ days in this country, we lose an officer in the line of duty. This week, we will remember 117 officers killed in 2014, including four officers from Indiana: Jeffrey Westerfield of Gary, Perry Renn of Indianapolis, Nickolaus Schultz of Merrillville, and Jacob Calvin of Tipton County.

We are thankful for their service and send our thoughts and prayers to their loved ones. Without hesitation, we renew our appreciation and steadfast commitment to our heroic women and men in blue.

MENTAL HEALTH AWARENESS MONTH AND OUR VETERANS

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

Mr. ASHFORD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my unqualified support for those struggling with mental health issues.

May is Mental Health Awareness Month and an opportune time to reach out to those battling with this issue, including this country's veterans and their families.

Many of our veterans endured trauma during their time of service and, as a result, are now forced to face the negative perceptions and stigma associated with mental health care. I want to lend my voice to a national program designed to reducing those negative views.

The Department of Veterans Affairs is encouraging veterans, along with their families and friends, to visit the Web site maketheconnection.net. Make the Connection allows veterans to tell their personal stories of mental health treatment and recovery.

Through the Web site, veterans and their loved ones hear from hundreds of other veterans who may be experiencing similar challenges and learn strategies for support and recovery. This is truly an excellent source of strength for veterans in need of hope.

USA FREEDOM ACT

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, the House of Representatives overwhelmingly passed the USA FREEDOM Act, a bipartisan bill to reform the controversial domestic surveillance programs.

The passage of this legislation is the result of strong bipartisan negotiations to strike a balance in order to protect American citizens' rights without dealing a blow to lawful and warranted surveillance efforts.

Mr. Speaker, Congress did not intend for any law to authorize the indiscriminate collection of personal information from Americans. The USA FREEDOM Act will help end government overreach, while ensuring intelligence agencies have the tools at their disposal to lawfully pursue suspected terrorists in efforts to protect all Americans.

As a member of the bipartisan Congressional Privacy Caucus, I applaud the Judiciary Committee and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence for working together to write a bill that strikes a balance to protect our constitutional rights without compromising our national security.

HIGHWAY TRUST FUND EXPIRATION

(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, in just 5 legislative days, the highway trust fund authorization will expire. Transportation projects all across the country will come to a screeching halt. Thousands of workers will be unnecessarily laid off.

Despite the Republicans now having a majority in both House and Senate,

we continue to find ourselves legislating by crisis.

Today, 65 percent of our Nation's roads are rated as less than good condition. Twenty-five percent are in poor condition. In Texas alone, we have over 300,000 miles of public roads, almost 10 percent of which are rated poorly.

I urge my colleagues to commit to a long-term plan that will provide certainty, increase transit revenues, and keep workers in our construction industries on the job, especially during this upcoming construction season.

As our roads erode and our transit system decays, it is imperative that we do our jobs and be responsible legislators. I urge my colleagues to enact a long-term bill as soon as possible.

WILLIAMS SYNDROME

(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, Williams syndrome is a rare neurological disease. May is Williams Syndrome Awareness Month.

According to the Williams Syndrome Association, there are between 25,000 and 30,000 individuals living with this rare disease, at least one of whom is a constituent of mine. His name is Brian Weaver. I had the pleasure of meeting him.

My bill, the OPEN Act, would provide an incentive for companies to test their drugs on a rare disease population. Over 150 rare diseases organizations wrote to us saying the OPEN Act ''promises to improve the quality of life for the nearly 30 million Americans suffering from rare diseases.''

Research into Williams syndrome could lead to advances in treating Americans with high blood pressure, diabetes, autism, and anxiety disorders. We must continue to fight for millions of Americans who suffer from rare diseases like Williams syndrome.

WOMEN'S ECONOMIC SECURITY

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

Mrs. LAWRENCE. Mr. Speaker, I appear here today filled with a sense of great pride but also deeply troubled.

I am proud of the work done by women every day in America, women like my grandmother, who raised family, put food on the table, and ensured that their children received the education and care that they deserved.

I am offended that, as I stand here today, more than 50 years after President Kennedy signed the Equal Pay Act into law, as a country, we are still, as women, seeking pay equality. Women are only earning 78 cents to every dollar earned by a man. For women of color, that gap is even greater.

I am deeply troubled by the lack of retirement security for women, American women, and all older Americans.

Today, I am alarmed at our failure to provide women who work hard with basic benefits like paid sick leave and paid family and medical leave.

I am not intimidated, as a Member of Congress, by these problems. I and my Democratic colleagues are energized and united to correct this page in American history because we know, when women succeed, America succeeds.

SUPPORTING THE PAIN-CAPABLE UNBORN CHILD PROTECTION ACT

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

Mr. MARCHANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to applaud the passage of H.R. 36, the Pain-Capable Unborn Child Protection Act. This legislation, which I cosponsored and voted for yesterday, will help protect unborn children by limiting abortion after 5 months, the point at which they can experience pain.

This is not a divisive concept. In fact, the majority of Americans support limiting abortion after 5 months. It is a fundamental issue of human rights and dignity.

I urge my colleagues in the Senate to pass the House Pain-Capable Unborn Child Protection Act and join us in protecting the right of life, without which all other rights are impossible.

□ 1215

FY 2016 NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT

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

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the important hard work of Chairman THORNBERRY and Ranking Member SMITH of Washington and all of the members of the Armed Services Committee, as well as the committee staff, on the FY 2016 National Defense Authorization Act. I am particularly proud of the work of the Emerging Threats and Capabilities Subcommittee, and I am particularly proud of working with Chairman JOE WILSON of South Carolina on critical national security priorities such as things like cybersecurity, one of the chief threats facing our Nation today, and also the work we have done on R&D, special operations, and counterterrorism. I also applaud the bill's investment in important undersea capabilities, such as the Virginia class submarines, the Virginia Payload Module, as well as the Ohio replacement program.

However, I am deeply concerned that the NDAA reflects a budget approach that locks in sequestration and severs that critical link between our national security and our economic security. It is unfortunate that a measure that has historically represented such strong bipartisanship and regular order has been taken hostage by a refusal to address the Budget Control Act.

Mr. Speaker, we can do better. We need to avoid sequestration, properly fund our national defense, and I hope that these concerns will be addressed as we continue working to support the brave men and women who defend this great Nation every day.

150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEVADA APPEAL

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

Mr. AMODEI. Mr. Speaker, New York Times, get out of the way. Chicago Tribune, San Francisco Chronicle, not good enough; keep trying harder.

May 16 marks the 150th anniversary of the publishing of Nevada's oldest daily newspaper, the Nevada Appeal, published in its capital city, Carson City.

I am here to say happy sesquicentennial birthday to the Nevada Appeal, which, by the way, was one of the first newspapers in the land that was owned by a woman, from 1878 to 1880.

The paper has been a mainstay of Nevada journalistic enterprise. Forget it, Las Vegas Review-Journal, Las Vegas Sun, Reno Evening Gazette. These are the folks that have been there for 150 years.

I couldn't be prouder because, as a matter of fact, in my more productive years, at the age of about 9 and 10, I was a paperboy for the Nevada Appeal and have a picture to prove it, with the paper bag with ''Nevada Appeal'' blazoned across it on the front of my Columbia Stingray bicycle that I delivered the papers on.

Go, Nevada Appeal. Happy birthday to the publisher, Mark Raymond, and the editor, Adam Trumble. Way to go.

IN MEMORY OF ED LYNCH

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

Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life a remarkable philanthropist, family man, businessman, and friend from southwest Washington who has made a lasting impact on our region. He passed away this week at the age of 94.

Ed Lynch was a cornerstone of our community. Known by all as caring and humble, Mr. LYNCH was truly a representation of a servant leader. He was a neighbor and a friend.

In 1957, Ed and his wife, Dollie, moved to Washington State to make Vancouver their home. After serving as president of Kiewit Pacific, Ed dedicated the remaining years of his life to making our region, the region that he loved, a better place.

During his retirement, Ed poured his heart and soul into southwest Washington and taught us all that transforming one's community starts with a

servant's heart. Ed remained active and provided unmatched support for businesses, historic societies, civics projects, the Columbia Springs Foundation, the Fort Vancouver National Trust, and the PeaceHealth Southwest Medical Center up until his last days.

Ed's vibrant personality made him one of the most beloved individuals of our entire region. Whether it was something as simple as remembering your name or giving you a book from his collection, he did more for our community than almost anyone, yet he was never more than just ''one of us.'' I honor his memory today.

HIGHWAY TRUST FUND

(Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, when it comes to the highway trust fund, this Congress has kicked the can down the road so many times that pretty soon we will not even have a road.

In just 5 legislative days—in 5 legislative days—the fund will expire, and with it, 660,000 good-paying jobs will be on the chopping block.

America cannot lead the next century with broken roads and bridges collapsing. We are spending barely enough to repair the infrastructure of yesterday, as China and Europe build a transit system worthy of the 21st century.

In my district alone, we have two large infrastructure projects—the Second Avenue Subway and the East Side Access—and both of them depend, as do large infrastructure projects, on Federal funding. They create thousands of jobs, and they will cut commute times. They are investments in productivity and economic growth for our country.

After a dozen short-term extensions, it is time for a long-term highway bill. Our future depends on it. Our economic growth depends on it.

KEEP THE PROMISE ACT

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

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to draw attention to the serious issue facing my home State of Arizona.

For several years, I have been actively involved in a troubling off-reservation gaming issue in my home State of Arizona involving the Tohono O'odham Nation. The tribe has been attempting to move from their ancestral lands in Tucson into another tribe's former reservation in the Phoenix metropolitan area for the sole purpose of building a Las Vegas-style casino.

Tohono's dismissal of their promise of a voter-approved compact and their dismissal of a promise to build no additional casinos in Phoenix is not something that Congress can ignore when the result will be so harmful to what has been a national model.

Furthermore, Tohono has falsely been claiming a victory in court. This sentiment is factually wrong. The Tohono won nothing based on the merits. Rather, the case was dismissed on the draconian doctrine of sovereign immunity, which we, Congress, have jurisdiction and oversight of, rather than the courts.

I urge immediate adoption of this commonsense legislation that has passed this same body last Congress and has already passed committee by unanimous consent.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK

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

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, once again, we are seeing a dose of demagoguery from the Republican leadership, who continue to threaten the elimination of the Export-Import Bank.

The Ex-Im Bank ensures that American companies of all sizes have access to financing for the export of American goods, from electronics, to medical equipment, to smartphones and cases of soap. These exports contribute to the strength of the economy and support millions of American jobs. In fact, since 2009, the bank has supported 1.3 million private sector jobs.

Republican threats to eliminate the bank are threats to American workers, manufacturers, and our economy. Last year, New Jersey exported $36.8 billion in merchandise. Failure to reauthorize the Ex-Im Bank would put billions of dollars in New Jersey exports at risk.

I urge my colleagues to reauthorize the Ex-Im Bank.

HIGHWAY TRUST FUND

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

Ms. ESTY. Mr. Speaker, there are only 5 legislative days until the highway trust fund expires. Once again, this House is governing by crisis and needlessly endangering 660,000 good-paying jobs. This needs to stop.

The American Society of Civil Engineers gives America's infrastructure an overall grade of D-minus. Mr. Speaker, 35 percent of my State of Connecticut's bridges are structurally deficient, functionally obsolete, or both.

We shouldn't wait until the trains derail, the bridges collapse, or projects shut down before we fund our infrastructure in this Nation. A great nation does not respond to crisis with duct tape. A great nation leads by bold action.

I join Democrats and Republicans who are ready to work together to pass a long-term, sustainable, robust highway and infrastructure bill. The time is act is now.

POSITIVE TRAIN CONTROL

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

Ms. HAHN. Mr. Speaker, Americans are still shaken by this week's Amtrak derailment that took the lives of seven people and left more than 200 injured. Our thoughts and prayers are with the families who have suffered a loss.

The NTSB said that this tragedy could have been prevented if the corridor had been outfitted with positive train control technology, PTC. All of us in southern California have known the importance of PTC since the horrible train accident in Chatsworth in 2008 that killed 25 people. Congress mandated that year that PTC be installed on all our Nation's rail lines.

Across the country, rail lines are in the process of installing this lifesaving technology, but many are behind schedule. There was no PTC in place where this recent crash occurred.

Yesterday, former Republican Transportation Secretary Ray LaHood said, ''The idea that Amtrak doesn't need more money to implement positive train control . . . is nonsense.'' And yet yesterday, Republicans in the House Appropriations Committee voted to cut the Amtrak budget by $252 million.

This Congress' policy of starving our infrastructure system is endangering Americans. Enough is enough.

HIGHWAY TRUST FUND

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

Mr. NORCROSS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk with my colleagues about passing a long-term reauthorization of the highway trust fund. If we don't do it now, it is about kicking the can down the road once again.

It is because of this dysfunction that we have here in Congress that we can't get something done. People talk to us day in and day out about how disgusted they are. We can't do things. They are crying out for predictability.

If you were only going to get two paychecks, would you be thinking about buying a house? Of course not. Industries that rely on our roads and bridges to move goods and services need that predictability, that funding, to make good business decisions. Otherwise, it would be foolish for them to do that.

We all say we want to help our economy grow, and certainly I do. Let's give the job creators a reason to create jobs. Let's reauthorize the highway trust fund for the long term.

□ 1230

WHEN WOMEN SUCCEED, AMERICA SUCCEEDS: AN ECONOMIC AGENDA FOR WOMEN AND FAMILIES

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

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the ''When Women Succeed, America Succeeds: An Economic Agenda for Women and Families.''

Let me first thank Leader PELOSI, of course, and Representatives MATSUI and FRANKEL for their unwavering dedication to our Democratic Women's Working Group and for women and families all across the country.

Mr. Speaker, this agenda is about improving the future of our families and the economic security of all women. It is about increasing access to child care, retirement security, and equal pay for equal work. It is simply unacceptable in 2015 that women are still being paid 78 cents for every dollar that a man makes. African American women and Latinas are being paid even less, at 64 cents and 56 cents respectively, despite doing the same work as men. This is wrong. It is an embarrassment.

We must do more to advance the economic security of all women, like providing access to high quality and affordable child care. As a single mother who raised two amazing boys, I know what it is like to struggle to make ends meet. When I was a student at Mills College in Oakland, California, oftentimes I took my sons to class with me because I could not afford child care. Now, that was in the day. This is 2015, and women deserve better. So let's support this agenda and lift women up. When women succeed, America succeeds.

WOMEN AND RETIREMENT SECURITY

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

Ms. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of retirement security for women. We celebrate the month of May as Older Americans Month. This year also marks the 50th anniversary of Medicare and Medicaid and the 80th anniversary of Social Security.

There is no better time to recognize the profound impact that these important programs have had on our country. They are vital programs to all Americans. We also know that they are especially key for women.

Women on average live longer, have lower retirement savings, and spend more on health care. I am committed to protecting and expanding Medicare and Social Security for women and for all seniors.

Congress must also pass legislation to support caregivers—women and men—who may leave the workforce to care for a child or a sick family member. Strong retirement security policies help women succeed and America succeed.

THE DEFENSE BILL

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

Mr. MOULTON. Mr. Speaker, the Rules Committee just rejected an amendment to the defense bill that I offered to protect our troops on the front line by shifting funds from the A–10, an airplane the Air Force and the Department of Defense don't want, to unfunded priorities for IED protection and other things our front-line infantry troops desperately need.

Thousands of young American men and women have been killed by IEDs in the past decade. If the A–10 is so critical, why has neither the Army nor the Marine Corps, which many troops feel provides the best close air support in the world, asked for A–10s themselves? With a limitless budget we would all love to have the A–10 and other weapons. But our troops know that we live in a real world with real tradeoffs. And America expects us to make the politically difficult decisions to protect our shared national security and the lives of young Americans whom we ask to defend it.

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. JENKINS of West Virginia) laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Committee on Natural Resources:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, May 12, 2015.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER, It is a tremendous privilege to represent the people of the First Congressional District of Alabama in the U.S. House of Representatives.

I have greatly appreciated the opportunity to serve on the Natural Resources Committee. However, due to my appointment to the Committee on Rules, I hereby resign my seat on the Natural Resources Committee.

I look forward to continuing to serve the constituents of Alabama's First Congressional District on the Committee on Rules during the 114th Congress.

Sincerely,

BRADLEY BYRNE,
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignation is accepted.

There was no objection.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, May 14, 2015.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on May 14, 2015 at 9:49 a.m.:

That the Senate passed S. Con. Res. 10.

Appointments:

Board of Visitors of the U.S. Naval Academy.

Board of Visitors of the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy.

Board of Visitors of the U.S. Air Force Academy.

Board of Visitors of the U.S. Coast Guard Academy.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS.

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.

PROTECTING VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTERS AND EMERGENCY RESPONDERS ACT

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendments to the bill (H.R. 1191) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to ensure that emergency services volunteers are not taken into account as employees under the shared responsibility requirements contained in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the Senate amendments is as follows:

Senate amendments:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Iran Nuclear Agreement Review Act of 2015''.

SEC. 2. CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW AND OVERSIGHT OF AGREEMENTS WITH IRAN RELATING TO THE NUCLEAR PROGRAM OF IRAN.

The Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 134 the following new section:

''SEC. 135. CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW AND OVERSIGHT OF AGREEMENTS WITH IRAN.

''(a) TRANSMISSION TO CONGRESS OF NUCLEAR AGREEMENTS WITH IRAN AND VERIFICATION ASSESSMENT WITH RESPECT TO SUCH AGREEMENTS.—

''(1) TRANSMISSION OF AGREEMENTS.—Not later than 5 calendar days after reaching an agreement with Iran relating to the nuclear program of Iran, the President shall transmit to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership—

''(A) the agreement, as defined in subsection (h)(1), including all related materials and annexes;

''(B) a verification assessment report of the Secretary of State prepared under paragraph (2) with respect to the agreement; and

''(C) a certification that—

''(i) the agreement includes the appropriate terms, conditions, and duration of the agreement's requirements with respect to Iran's nuclear activities and provisions describing any

sanctions to be waived, suspended, or otherwise reduced by the United States, and any other nation or entity, including the United Nations; and

''(ii) the President determines the agreement meets United States non-proliferation objectives, does not jeopardize the common defense and security, provides an adequate framework to ensure that Iran's nuclear activities permitted thereunder will not be inimical to or constitute an unreasonable risk to the common defense and security, and ensures that Iran's nuclear activities permitted thereunder will not be used to further any nuclear-related military or nuclear explosive purpose, including for any research on or development of any nuclear explosive device or any other nuclear-related military purpose.

''(2) VERIFICATION ASSESSMENT REPORT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall prepare, with respect to an agreement described in paragraph (1), a report assessing—

''(i) the extent to which the Secretary will be able to verify that Iran is complying with its obligations and commitments under the agreement;

''(ii) the adequacy of the safeguards and other control mechanisms and other assurances contained in the agreement with respect to Iran's nuclear program to ensure Iran's activities permitted thereunder will not be used to further any nuclear-related military or nuclear explosive purpose, including for any research on or development of any nuclear explosive device or any other nuclear-related military purpose; and

''(iii) the capacity and capability of the International Atomic Energy Agency to effectively implement the verification regime required by or related to the agreement, including whether the International Atomic Energy Agency will have sufficient access to investigate suspicious sites or allegations of covert nuclear-related activities and whether it has the required funding, manpower, and authority to undertake the verification regime required by or related to the agreement.

''(B) ASSUMPTIONS.—In preparing a report under subparagraph (A) with respect to an agreement described in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall assume that Iran could—

''(i) use all measures not expressly prohibited by the agreement to conceal activities that violate its obligations and commitments under the agreement; and

''(ii) alter or deviate from standard practices in order to impede efforts to verify that Iran is complying with those obligations and commitments.

''(C) CLASSIFIED ANNEX.—A report under subparagraph (A) shall be transmitted in unclassified form, but shall include a classified annex prepared in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, summarizing relevant classified information.

''(3) EXCEPTION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Neither the requirements of subparagraphs (B) and (C) of paragraph (1), nor subsections (b) through (g) of this section, shall apply to an agreement described in subsection (h)(5) or to the EU-Iran Joint Statement made on April 2, 2015.

''(B) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), any agreement as defined in subsection (h)(1) and any related materials, whether concluded before or after the date of the enactment of this section, shall not be subject to the exception in subparagraph (A).

''(b) PERIOD FOR REVIEW BY CONGRESS OF NUCLEAR AGREEMENTS WITH IRAN.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—During the 30-calendar day period following transmittal by the President of an agreement pursuant to subsection (a), the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives shall, as appropriate, hold hearings and briefings and otherwise obtain information in order to fully review such agreement.

''(2) EXCEPTION.—The period for congressional review under paragraph (1) shall be 60 calendar days if an agreement, including all materials required to be transmitted to Congress pursuant to subsection (a)(1), is transmitted pursuant to subsection (a) between July 10, 2015, and September 7, 2015.

''(3) LIMITATION ON ACTIONS DURING INITIAL CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW PERIOD.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, except as provided in paragraph (6), prior to and during the period for transmission of an agreement in subsection (a)(1) and during the period for congressional review provided in paragraph (1), including any additional period as applicable under the exception provided in paragraph (2), the President may not waive, suspend, reduce, provide relief from, or otherwise limit the application of statutory sanctions with respect to Iran under any provision of law or refrain from applying any such sanctions pursuant to an agreement described in subsection (a).

''(4) LIMITATION ON ACTIONS DURING PRESIDENTIAL CONSIDERATION OF A JOINT RESOLUTION OF DISAPPROVAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, except as provided in paragraph (6), if a joint resolution of disapproval described in subsection (c)(2)(B) passes both Houses of Congress, the President may not waive, suspend, reduce, provide relief from, or otherwise limit the application of statutory sanctions with respect to Iran under any provision of law or refrain from applying any such sanctions pursuant to an agreement described in subsection (a) for a period of 12 calendar days following the date of such passage.

''(5) LIMITATION ON ACTIONS DURING CONGRESSIONAL RECONSIDERATION OF A JOINT RESOLUTION OF DISAPPROVAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, except as provided in paragraph (6), if a joint resolution of disapproval described in subsection (c)(2)(B) passes both Houses of Congress, and the President vetoes such joint resolution, the President may not waive, suspend, reduce, provide relief from, or otherwise limit the application of statutory sanctions with respect to Iran under any provision of law or refrain from applying any such sanctions pursuant to an agreement described in subsection (a) for a period of 10 calendar days following the date of the President's veto.

''(6) EXCEPTION.—The prohibitions under paragraphs (3) through (5) do not apply to any new deferral, waiver, or other suspension of statutory sanctions pursuant to the Joint Plan of Action if that deferral, waiver, or other suspension is made—

''(A) consistent with the law in effect on the date of the enactment of the Iran Nuclear Agreement Review Act of 2015; and

''(B) not later than 45 calendar days before the transmission by the President of an agreement, assessment report, and certification under subsection (a).

''(7) DEFINITION.—In the House of Representatives, for purposes of this subsection, the terms 'transmittal,' 'transmitted,' and 'transmission' mean transmittal, transmitted, and transmission, respectively, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

''(c) EFFECT OF CONGRESSIONAL ACTION WITH RESPECT TO NUCLEAR AGREEMENTS WITH IRAN.—

''(1) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

''(A) the sanctions regime imposed on Iran by Congress is primarily responsible for bringing Iran to the table to negotiate on its nuclear program;

''(B) these negotiations are a critically important matter of national security and foreign policy for the United States and its closest allies;

''(C) this section does not require a vote by Congress for the agreement to commence;

''(D) this section provides for congressional review, including, as appropriate, for approval, disapproval, or no action on statutory sanctions relief under an agreement; and

''(E) even though the agreement may commence, because the sanctions regime was imposed by Congress and only Congress can permanently modify or eliminate that regime, it is critically important that Congress have the opportunity, in an orderly and deliberative manner, to consider and, as appropriate, take action affecting the statutory sanctions regime imposed by Congress.

''(2) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, action involving any measure of statutory sanctions relief by the United States pursuant to an agreement subject to subsection (a) or the Joint Plan of Action—

''(A) may be taken, consistent with existing statutory requirements for such action, if, during the period for review provided in subsection (b), there is enacted a joint resolution stating in substance that the Congress does favor the agreement;

''(B) may not be taken if, during the period for review provided in subsection (b), there is enacted a joint resolution stating in substance that the Congress does not favor the agreement; or

''(C) may be taken, consistent with existing statutory requirements for such action, if, following the period for review provided in subsection (b), there is not enacted any such joint resolution.

''(3) DEFINITION.—For the purposes of this subsection, the phrase 'action involving any measure of statutory sanctions relief by the United States' shall include waiver, suspension, reduction, or other effort to provide relief from, or otherwise limit the application of statutory sanctions with respect to, Iran under any provision of law or any other effort to refrain from applying any such sanctions.

''(d) CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT OF IRANIAN COMPLIANCE WITH NUCLEAR AGREEMENTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall keep the appropriate congressional committees and leadership fully and currently informed of all aspects of Iranian compliance with respect to an agreement subject to subsection (a).

''(2) POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT BREACHES AND COMPLIANCE INCIDENTS.—The President shall, within 10 calendar days of receiving credible and accurate information relating to a potentially significant breach or compliance incident by Iran with respect to an agreement subject to subsection (a), submit such information to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership.

''(3) MATERIAL BREACH REPORT.—Not later than 30 calendar days after submitting information about a potentially significant breach or compliance incident pursuant to paragraph (2), the President shall make a determination whether such potentially significant breach or compliance issue constitutes a material breach and, if there is such a material breach, whether Iran has cured such material breach, and shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership such determination, accompanied by, as appropriate, a report on the action or failure to act by Iran that led to the material breach, actions necessary for Iran to cure the breach, and the status of Iran's efforts to cure the breach.

''(4) SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than 180 calendar days after entering into an agreement described in subsection (a), and not less frequently than once every 180 calendar days thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership a report on Iran's nuclear program and the compliance of Iran with the agreement during the period covered by the report, including the following elements:

''(A) Any action or failure to act by Iran that breached the agreement or is in noncompliance with the terms of the agreement.

''(B) Any delay by Iran of more than one week in providing inspectors access to facilities, people, and documents in Iran as required by the agreement.

''(C) Any progress made by Iran to resolve concerns by the International Atomic Energy

Agency about possible military dimensions of Iran's nuclear program.

''(D) Any procurement by Iran of materials in violation of the agreement or which could otherwise significantly advance Iran's ability to obtain a nuclear weapon.

''(E) Any centrifuge research and development conducted by Iran that—

''(i) is not in compliance with the agreement; or

''(ii) may substantially reduce the breakout time of acquisition of a nuclear weapon by Iran, if deployed.

''(F) Any diversion by Iran of uranium, carbon-fiber, or other materials for use in Iran's nuclear program in violation of the agreement.

''(G) Any covert nuclear activities undertaken by Iran, including any covert nuclear weapons-related or covert fissile material activities or research and development.

''(H) An assessment of whether any Iranian financial institutions are engaged in money laundering or terrorist finance activities, including names of specific financial institutions if applicable.

''(I) Iran's advances in its ballistic missile program, including developments related to its long-range and inter-continental ballistic missile programs.

''(J) An assessment of—

''(i) whether Iran directly supported, financed, planned, or carried out an act of terrorism against the United States or a United States person anywhere in the world;

''(ii) whether, and the extent to which, Iran supported acts of terrorism, including acts of terrorism against the United States or a United States person anywhere in the world;

''(iii) all actions, including in international fora, being taken by the United States to stop, counter, and condemn acts by Iran to directly or indirectly carry out acts of terrorism against the United States and United States persons;

''(iv) the impact on the national security of the United States and the safety of United States citizens as a result of any Iranian actions reported under this paragraph; and

''(v) all of the sanctions relief provided to Iran, pursuant to the agreement, and a description of the relationship between each sanction waived, suspended, or deferred and Iran's nuclear weapon's program.

''(K) An assessment of whether violations of internationally recognized human rights in Iran have changed, increased, or decreased, as compared to the prior 180-day period.

''(5) ADDITIONAL REPORTS AND INFORMATION.—

''(A) AGENCY REPORTS.—Following submission of an agreement pursuant to subsection (a) to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership, the Department of State, the Department of Energy, and the Department of Defense shall, upon the request of any of those committees or leadership, promptly furnish to those committees or leadership their views as to whether the safeguards and other controls contained in the agreement with respect to Iran's nuclear program provide an adequate framework to ensure that Iran's activities permitted thereunder will not be inimical to or constitute an unreasonable risk to the common defense and security.

''(B) PROVISION OF INFORMATION ON NUCLEAR INITIATIVES WITH IRAN.—The President shall keep the appropriate congressional committees and leadership fully and currently informed of any initiative or negotiations with Iran relating to Iran's nuclear program, including any new or amended agreement.

''(6) COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATION.—After the review period provided in subsection (b), the President shall, not less than every 90 calendar days—

''(A) determine whether the President is able to certify that—

''(i) Iran is transparently, verifiably, and fully implementing the agreement, including all related technical or additional agreements;

''(ii) Iran has not committed a material breach with respect to the agreement or, if Iran has committed a material breach, Iran has cured the material breach;

''(iii) Iran has not taken any action, including covert activities, that could significantly advance its nuclear weapons program; and

''(iv) suspension of sanctions related to Iran pursuant to the agreement is—

''(I) appropriate and proportionate to the specific and verifiable measures taken by Iran with respect to terminating its illicit nuclear program; and

''(II) vital to the national security interests of the United States; and

''(B) if the President determines he is able to make the certification described in subparagraph (A), make such certification to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership.

''(7) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

''(A) United States sanctions on Iran for terrorism, human rights abuses, and ballistic missiles will remain in place under an agreement, as defined in subsection (h)(1);

''(B) issues not addressed by an agreement on the nuclear program of Iran, including fair and appropriate compensation for Americans who were terrorized and subjected to torture while held in captivity for 444 days after the seizure of the United States Embassy in Tehran, Iran, in 1979 and their families, the freedom of Americans held in Iran, the human rights abuses of the Government of Iran against its own people, and the continued support of terrorism worldwide by the Government of Iran, are matters critical to ensure justice and the national security of the United States, and should be expeditiously addressed;

''(C) the President should determine the agreement in no way compromises the commitment of the United States to Israel's security, nor its support for Israel's right to exist; and

''(D) in order to responsibly implement any long-term agreement reached between the P5+1 countries and Iran, it is critically important that Congress have the opportunity to review any agreement and, as necessary, take action to modify the statutory sanctions regime imposed by Congress.

''(e) EXPEDITED CONSIDERATION OF LEGISLATION.—

''(1) INITIATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—In the event the President does not submit a certification pursuant to subsection (d)(6) during each 90-day period following the review period provided in subsection (b), or submits a determination pursuant to subsection (d)(3) that Iran has materially breached an agreement subject to subsection (a) and the material breach has not been cured, qualifying legislation introduced within 60 calendar days of such event shall be entitled to expedited consideration pursuant to this subsection.

''(B) DEFINITION.—In the House of Representatives, for purposes of this paragraph, the terms 'submit' and 'submits' mean submit and submits, respectively, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

''(2) QUALIFYING LEGISLATION DEFINED.—For purposes of this subsection, the term 'qualifying legislation' means only a bill of either House of Congress—

''(A) the title of which is as follows: 'A bill reinstating statutory sanctions imposed with respect to Iran.'; and

''(B) the matter after the enacting clause of which is: 'Any statutory sanctions imposed with respect to Iran pursuant to _____ that were waived, suspended, reduced, or otherwise relieved pursuant to an agreement submitted pursuant to section 135(a) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 are hereby reinstated and any action by the United States Government to facilitate the release of funds or assets to Iran pursuant to such agreement, or provide any further waiver, suspension, reduction, or other relief pursuant to such agreement is hereby prohibited.', with the blank space being filled in with the law or laws under which sanctions are to be reinstated.

''(3) INTRODUCTION.—During the 60-calendar day period provided for in paragraph (1), qualifying legislation may be introduced—

''(A) in the House of Representatives, by the majority leader or the minority leader; and

''(B) in the Senate, by the majority leader (or the majority leader's designee) or the minority leader (or the minority leader's designee).

''(4) FLOOR CONSIDERATION IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—

''(A) REPORTING AND DISCHARGE.—If a committee of the House to which qualifying legislation has been referred has not reported such qualifying legislation within 10 legislative days after the date of referral, that committee shall be discharged from further consideration thereof.

''(B) PROCEEDING TO CONSIDERATION.—Beginning on the third legislative day after each committee to which qualifying legislation has been referred reports it to the House or has been discharged from further consideration thereof, it shall be in order to move to proceed to consider the qualifying legislation in the House. All points of order against the motion are waived. Such a motion shall not be in order after the House has disposed of a motion to proceed on the qualifying legislation with regard to the same agreement. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the motion to its adoption without intervening motion. The motion shall not be debatable. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is disposed of shall not be in order.

''(C) CONSIDERATION.—The qualifying legislation shall be considered as read. All points of order against the qualifying legislation and against its consideration are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the qualifying legislation to final passage without intervening motion except two hours of debate equally divided and controlled by the sponsor of the qualifying legislation (or a designee) and an opponent. A motion to reconsider the vote on passage of the qualifying legislation shall not be in order.

''(5) CONSIDERATION IN THE SENATE.—

''(A) COMMITTEE REFERRAL.—Qualifying legislation introduced in the Senate shall be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

''(B) REPORTING AND DISCHARGE.—If the Committee on Foreign Relations has not reported such qualifying legislation within 10 session days after the date of referral of such legislation, that committee shall be discharged from further consideration of such legislation and the qualifying legislation shall be placed on the appropriate calendar.

''(C) PROCEEDING TO CONSIDERATION.—Notwithstanding Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, it is in order at any time after the committee authorized to consider qualifying legislation reports it to the Senate or has been discharged from its consideration (even though a previous motion to the same effect has been disagreed to) to move to proceed to the consideration of qualifying legislation, and all points of order against qualifying legislation (and against consideration of the qualifying legislation) are waived. The motion to proceed is not debatable. The motion is not subject to a motion to postpone. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is agreed to or disagreed to shall not be in order. If a motion to proceed to the consideration of the qualifying legislation is agreed to, the qualifying legislation shall remain the unfinished business until disposed of.

''(D) DEBATE.—Debate on qualifying legislation, and on all debatable motions and appeals in connection therewith, shall be limited to not more than 10 hours, which shall be divided equally between the majority and minority leaders or their designees. A motion to further limit debate is in order and not debatable. An amendment to, or a motion to postpone, or a motion to

proceed to the consideration of other business, or a motion to recommit the qualifying legislation is not in order.

''(E) VOTE ON PASSAGE.—The vote on passage shall occur immediately following the conclusion of the debate on the qualifying legislation and a single quorum call at the conclusion of the debate, if requested in accordance with the rules of the Senate.

''(F) RULINGS OF THE CHAIR ON PROCEDURE.—Appeals from the decisions of the Chair relating to the application of the rules of the Senate, as the case may be, to the procedure relating to qualifying legislation shall be decided without debate.

''(G) CONSIDERATION OF VETO MESSAGES.—Debate in the Senate of any veto message with respect to qualifying legislation, including all debatable motions and appeals in connection with such qualifying legislation, shall be limited to 10 hours, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the majority leader and the minority leader or their designees.

''(6) RULES RELATING TO SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—

''(A) COORDINATION WITH ACTION BY OTHER HOUSE.—If, before the passage by one House of qualifying legislation of that House, that House receives qualifying legislation from the other House, then the following procedures shall apply:

''(i) The qualifying legislation of the other House shall not be referred to a committee.

''(ii) With respect to qualifying legislation of the House receiving the legislation—

''(I) the procedure in that House shall be the same as if no qualifying legislation had been received from the other House; but

''(II) the vote on passage shall be on the qualifying legislation of the other House.

''(B) TREATMENT OF A BILL OF OTHER HOUSE.—If one House fails to introduce qualifying legislation under this section, the qualifying legislation of the other House shall be entitled to expedited floor procedures under this section.

''(C) TREATMENT OF COMPANION MEASURES.—If, following passage of the qualifying legislation in the Senate, the Senate then receives a companion measure from the House of Representatives, the companion measure shall not be debatable.

''(D) APPLICATION TO REVENUE MEASURES.—The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply in the House of Representatives to qualifying legislation which is a revenue measure.

''(f) RULES OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATE.—Subsection (e) is enacted by Congress—

''(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, and as such are deemed a part of the rules of each House, respectively, but applicable only with respect to the procedure to be followed in that House in the case of legislation described in those sections, and supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent with such rules; and

''(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change the rules (so far as relating to the procedure of that House) at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of that House.

''(g) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in the section shall be construed as—

''(1) modifying, or having any other impact on, the President's authority to negotiate, enter into, or implement appropriate executive agreements, other than the restrictions on implementation of the agreements specifically covered by this section;

''(2) allowing any new waiver, suspension, reduction, or other relief from statutory sanctions with respect to Iran under any provision of law, or allowing the President to refrain from applying any such sanctions pursuant to an agreement described in subsection (a) during the period for review provided in subsection (b);

''(3) revoking or terminating any statutory sanctions imposed on Iran; or

''(4) authorizing the use of military force against Iran.

''(h) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) AGREEMENT.—The term 'agreement' means an agreement related to the nuclear program of Iran that includes the United States, commits the United States to take action, or pursuant to which the United States commits or otherwise agrees to take action, regardless of the form it takes, whether a political commitment or otherwise, and regardless of whether it is legally binding or not, including any joint comprehensive plan of action entered into or made between Iran and any other parties, and any additional materials related thereto, including annexes, appendices, codicils, side agreements, implementing materials, documents, and guidance, technical or other understandings, and any related agreements, whether entered into or implemented prior to the agreement or to be entered into or implemented in the future.

''(2) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term 'appropriate congressional committees' means the Committee on Finance, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, the Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Ways and Means, the Committee on Financial Services, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

''(3) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES AND LEADERSHIP.—The term 'appropriate congressional committees and leadership' means the Committee on Finance, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, the Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Majority and Minority Leaders of the Senate and the Committee on Ways and Means, the Committee on Financial Services, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Speaker, Majority Leader, and Minority Leader of the House of Representatives.

''(4) IRANIAN FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.—The term 'Iranian financial institution' has the meaning given the term in section 104A(d) of the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 (22 U.S.C. 8513b(d)).

''(5) JOINT PLAN OF ACTION.—The term 'Joint Plan of Action' means the Joint Plan of Action, signed at Geneva November 24, 2013, by Iran and by France, Germany, the Russian Federation, the People's Republic of China, the United Kingdom, and the United States, and all implementing materials and agreements related to the Joint Plan of Action, including the technical understandings reached on January 12, 2014, the extension thereto agreed to on July 18, 2014, the extension agreed to on November 24, 2014, and any materially identical extension that is agreed to on or after the date of the enactment of the Iran Nuclear Agreement Review Act of 2015.

''(6) EU-IRAN JOINT STATEMENT.—The term 'EU-Iran Joint Statement' means only the Joint Statement by EU High Representative Federica Mogherini and Iranian Foreign Minister Javad Zarif made on April 2, 2015, at Lausanne, Switzerland.

''(7) MATERIAL BREACH.—The term 'material breach' means, with respect to an agreement described in subsection (a), any breach of the agreement, or in the case of non-binding commitments, any failure to perform those commitments, that substantially—

''(A) benefits Iran's nuclear program;

''(B) decreases the amount of time required by Iran to achieve a nuclear weapon; or

''(C) deviates from or undermines the purposes of such agreement.

''(8) NONCOMPLIANCE DEFINED.—The term 'noncompliance' means any departure from the terms of an agreement described in subsection (a) that is not a material breach.

''(9) P5+1 COUNTRIES.—The term 'P5+1 countries' means the United States, France, the Russian Federation, the People's Republic of China, the United Kingdom, and Germany.

''(10) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term 'United States person' has the meaning given that term in section 101 of the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 (22 U.S.C. 8511).''.

Amend the title so as to read: ''A bill to provide for congressional review and oversight of agreements relating to Iran's nuclear program, and for other purposes.''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of May 13, 2015, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. ELLISON. Mr. Speaker, I wish to claim the time in genuine opposition to H.R. 1191.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman from New York in favor of the motion?

Mr. ENGEL. I am.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. On that basis, pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Minnesota will control 30 minutes in opposition.

Mr. ELLISON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) and ask unanimous consent that he control that time.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes of my time to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL), my ranking member, and ask unanimous consent that he be allowed to control that time.

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

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members of this body have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include any extraneous materials on this measure.

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, I rise in strong support of this legislation to ensure that Congress is positioned to effectively and decisively judge and to constrain President Obama's nuclear deal with Iran should a bad deal be struck. I commend Chairman CORKER and Ranking Member CARDIN for bringing this measure before their body. This bill received near unanimous support in the other body. I appreciate, as always, Ranking Member ENGEL's cooperation in bringing this to the floor.

With today's vote, this legislation will go to the President for his signature. The Foreign Affairs Committee

has held a series of hearings on the administration's nuclear negotiations with Iran, a radical state sponsor of terrorism, which is creating turmoil in a strategically vital region. It is fair to say that there are deep, bipartisan concerns about where these negotiations are heading. I fear that the agreement that is coming will be too short, sanctions relief will be too rapid, inspectors will be too restricted, and Iran's missile program will be plain ignored.

Of course, we all hope that Iran's march toward a nuclear weapon can be diplomatically stopped. This legislation should strengthen the administration's hand at the negotiating table. But Secretary Kerry must put its added leverage to use immediately so that the U.S. can gain much-needed ground in the negotiations over the next 2 months.

Mr. Speaker, much of the pressure that brought the Islamic Republic of Iran to the negotiating table was put in place by Congress over the objections of the White House and over the objections of both Republican and Democratic Presidents, and this is unfortunate. We would have had more pressure on Iran today if the Obama administration hadn't pressured the Senate to sit on the Royce-Engel sanctions bill that the Foreign Affairs Committee produced and that this House passed by a margin of 400–20.

Let's be clear. The administration has come around to support the legislation we are debating here today, but not with any enthusiasm. Having followed these negotiations since they began in November of 2013, I can tell you that the President would like nothing more than to have no such bill, to have Congress sit on the sideline and watch him negotiate an agreement, whether good or bad, and I fear bad.

Today, without this legislation in place, what is Congress' position if the President reaches a deal with Iran? Currently, there is no limitation on the President's use of waivers to suspend the sanctions Congress put in place, no requirement that Congress receive full details of any agreement with Iran, no review period for Congress to examine and weigh in on the agreement, no requirement that the President certify that Iran is complying, and no way for Congress to rapidly reimpose sanctions should Iran cheat.

Today, the President can sign a bad deal, and we, the United States Congress, are left to read about it in the paper. But with the passage of this bill, all that changes. Sanctions relief is frozen until Congress receives the agreement and then holds a referendum on its merits. Again, I believe that this gives the administration a better chance to get to a lasting and meaningful agreement.

Consider the outstanding and critical issue of verification. The ink wasn't even dry on the framework announcement and the chants of ''death to America'' led by the Supreme Leader were still fresh when the leader asserted—when the Ayatollah asserted—that Iran wouldn't allow international inspectors access to its military facilities. The deputy head of the Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps seconded that. He said: ''They will not even be permitted to inspect the most normal military site in their dreams.''

When it comes to negotiating this inspections regime over the next 2 months, U.S. negotiators must know that these critical issues will determine Congress' assessment of any final deal.

□ 1245

Once this legislation is signed, when Secretary Kerry sits across from the Iranians, he will now have on his mind: I have got to take this to Congress.

Mr. Speaker, that prospect can only improve these negotiations. I just hope it is not too late and that we aren't too deep into a bad deal.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I rise in support of this legislation.

Our negotiators continue to hammer out the details of an agreement with Iran that will hopefully foreclose all pathways to a nuclear weapon. As I have said again and again, if a deal is struck, Congress must have a proper role in assessing that deal. That is what we are doing now. That is the purpose of this legislation before us today. This legislation passed the other body by a vote of 98–1.

If a deal is reached, what are the things I will be looking for? First, what will sanctions really look like? Will it be a step-by-step process, so that Iran is forced to comply with the agreement? How will we ensure that this financial windfall for Iran won't just be used to fund terrorism around the world?

Second, will a deal compel Iran to come clean on its weaponization work?

Third, will Iran's leaders agree to a verification and inspection regime that will allow for snap inspections of nuclear sites? Snap inspections mean that the inspectors can go all over Iran. They don't need special permission. We have not been hearing such positive things from the Iranian leadership who say that they will never allow inspectors on their military grounds.

We need answers to these questions. We need time to take a hard look at any deal and make sure there are no loopholes that Iran's leaders might be able to exploit. The bill we are debating today will give us that time.

My frustrations with these negotiations have stemmed from the fact that Iran was not required to cease its uranium enrichment while negotiating. When we sat down with Iran at the very beginning, more than a year ago, to negotiate with them, we should have said, While we are talking, you stop enriching. We didn't say that. I think that was a mistake.

Additionally, we negotiate as Iran continues its nefarious behavior around the world—in Syria, in Yemen, against Israel, support for terrorism. There is no sign that this agreement will lead to Iran stopping its support for terrorism or human rights violations; yet massive sanctions relief is on the table.

The fact of the matter is it is very frustrating that we are talking with Iran only about their nuclear weapons; we are not talking about the fact that they are a leading sponsor of terrorism or they are making trouble in Syria, where so many hundreds of thousands of innocents have died, or making trouble in Yemen or supporting Hezbollah, supporting Hamas.

It really is frustrating that we are talking about one aspect—their nuclear program—and meanwhile, they are free, apparently, to do whatever else they want. This really should not stand.

Perhaps the biggest question I have is whether Iran's leaders will ultimately be able to make the tough choices necessary to show the world that they are serious about living up to their commitments. This is a high bar to clear, and Iran's leaders, unfortunately, have given us no reason to trust them.

I remain concerned that the messages we are hearing from Iran directly contradict what the administration has told us. Iran's leaders have said that sanctions will be lifted immediately upon the signing of an agreement and that Iran will never accept inspections of their military sites.

This begs the question: Is Iran serious about these negotiations? We are told that any kind of sanctions relief will be incremental as Iran complies. The Iranian leaders are telling their public differently. We obviously have to settle this glaring discrepancy.

That is why this bill also includes provisions in case Iran reneges on its commitments. If Iran cheats, it would trigger immediate consideration of legislation that puts sanctions back in place, but let's hope it doesn't come to that.

The best way to avoid another war in the Middle East is a negotiated solution to the Iranian nuclear crisis. I wish our negotiators success. I hope this legislation sends a clear message that Congress is taking its role seriously, that we aren't playing politics with this issue and that we want these negotiations to result in a strong, verifiable deal that keeps a nuclear bomb out of Iran's hands.

I agree with Secretary Kerry when he says that no deal is better than a bad deal. The question is we want to make sure a bad deal isn't sold as a good deal. That is why it is important for Congress to be engaged.

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

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), chairman of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human

Rights, and International Organizations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will suspend.

Mr. ELLISON. I don't object to the gentleman taking the 2 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentleman is recognized for 2 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I would like to begin by thanking Chairman ROYCE and Ranking Member ENGEL and Senators CORKER, CARDIN, and MENENDEZ for doing their level best in the face of an administration which, throughout this process, has ignored and sought to exclude the legislature from its constitutional role in ratifying what is, in essence, a treaty—it is called an executive agreement, but it is a treaty—with the vicious, rights-abusing regime in Tehran, to salvage what we all can from an egregiously flawed framework and process.

It is clear, from the trajectory of negotiations to date, that the administration has squandered the leverage gained through sanctions, and there has been slippage—or, rather, retreat—from the strong position staked out in a number of U.N. Security Council resolutions, including resolution 1929 agreed to in 2010. Resolution 1929 demanded that Iran: one, suspend all uranium enrichment; two, cooperate fully with the IAEA ensuring unfettered onsite inspection; and, three, refrain from any activity related to ballistic missiles.

Iran is now closer to achieving access to nuclear weapons and to the missiles to carry them to targets, including cities in the United States, while being relieved of sanctions.

From what we know now of the proposed framework, over 5,000 centrifuges will be allowed. Furthermore, it is Iran's understanding that military sites will be off limits—what?—off limits to inspection and that ballistic missiles, the delivery systems for nuclear bombs, are not part of the framework.

As a prerequisite to sitting down with the regime in Tehran, I and others have argued that the administration should have insisted that all Americans held or missing in Iran, including Christian pastor Saeed Abedini be released.

I am concerned, Mr. Speaker, that an agreement under these terms—terms which, underscore that, we have backtracked in these negotiations—will give new meaning to the phrase ''Pyrrhic victory.''

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

I want to thank the chairman and ranking member for the time.

Also, I just want to acknowledge to my colleagues that we are here to talk about the best way to make sure that Iran does not acquire a nuclear weapon. I am convinced that what we do here today is not the best way to do that.

I am convinced that the best way to make sure that Iran does not have a nuclear weapon is to allow the Commander in Chief, Chief Executive of this country, to negotiate a deal, and then Congress will be asked to relieve any sanctions, if that is warranted, and we will be able to weigh in at that time, which is the proper time. We will be able to have oversight hearings without regard to this legislation or any other, at any time we choose.

This piece of legislation, I believe, improperly, in an unhelpful manner, restrains the President by tying his hands, significantly delaying the implementation of a peace agreement, weakens our negotiating position by strengthening Iranian hard-liners—who will argue that the U.S. will not repeal sanctions even if Iran complies with the final deal—and sends a signal to the international community that the U.S. Congress is setting the stage to vote down a final agreement, compromising our relationships with NATO allies and international partners that have implemented the sanctions regime and that brought about Iran to the negotiating table.

It is very important that we acknowledge it was not the U.S. sanctions alone that has brought Iran to the negotiating table. It has been the international community and the cooperation we have enjoyed with the international community that has brought them to the negotiating table.

If we start operating as if we are going to change the deal, we signal to our partners that we are operating in less than good faith, which could collapse the whole sanctions regime internationally. This is not U.S.-Iran negotiating; this is the P5+1, and we must keep that in due regard.

Congress has an important role to play in this agreement with Iran repealing statutory sanctions. The deal cannot be implemented without congressional action. There is no reason for us to act right now. The only thing that acting now will achieve is to undermine the chance of an agreement.

Now, I believe Congress must have oversight, but I don't believe we should make this deal stillborn in the crib before it is even allowed to emerge. We don't want to abort the deal before it is born.

The deal should be allowed to come forward and the President should be allowed to make peace with a hostile nation before we start talking about what is wrong with it. We are anticipating what is wrong with it, and I don't think that is a helpful thing.

We are certainly not under any illusions about human rights, about exporting conflict from Iran. We know these things are the case.

What do you do when you want to deescalate the prospect of war? You negotiate. That is what the President is doing.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, it is now my pleasure to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the Democratic whip.

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

First, let me say that I agree with my friend who is, I think, one of our very responsible and able leaders in this Congress, Mr. ELLISON. I appreciate his comments.

I presume that everybody on this floor, whatever their perspective is, thinks that the objective that the United States seeks and the objective that our P5 partners seek and the objective that the United Nations seeks—and that is a non-nuclear-armed Iran—is best achieved through agreement.

I think all of us would agree on that. The question is, however, for us to make it very clear the objective of that agreement and how it is achieved and how we are assured that that objective is, in fact, achieved.

Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate Senator CARDIN, my dear friend, the ranking member of the Foreign Relations Committee, for his hard work to reach this compromise with Chairman CORKER. I want to congratulate Mr. ROYCE and Mr. ENGEL for bringing it to the floor for quick consideration.

This compromise bill allows Congress to look carefully at the final agreement. For something of such consequence, that is essential. Not only is it desirable, it is essential that we do so. It will help ensure that our common goal is achieved, a non-nuclear-armed Iran.

I will say to my friend from Minnesota, my presumption is the Iranians want to get to this. They say they are not looking for nuclear arms; they want to have relief of the sanctions. It seems to me this is in their best interest, so they ought to be trying to accommodate this. I think, in fact, this can help, not hurt, our negotiating position.

I believe this bill reflects the consensus among Members of both the House and Senate that Congress, which authored the sanctions that brought Iran to the negotiating table—I would say, again, to my friend from Minnesota, the reason the sanctions were effective in bringing the Iranians to the table is because our European allies joined in them. I think he is absolutely right.

Unilaterally, we couldn't have done that because we don't do that much business with Iran; the Europeans do. He is absolutely right that it was in partnership that we brought the Iranians to the table.

I want to also thank, Mr. Speaker, our negotiating team for their tireless efforts to reach a framework agreement.

A letter was recently signed by 150. I didn't sign the letter, but I absolutely agreed with the substance of the letter, which said the best way to get there is through agreement, and we ought to support our negotiators who are pursuing that end.

As I have said before, any final agreement must prevent Iran from acquiring a nuclear weapon and include the most intrusive inspections and access regime we have ever seen in order to verify Iran's compliance. There is no reason for us to trust Iran.

□ 1300

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

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

Mr. HOYER. It must address potentially military dimensions of Iran's nuclear program and bring about Iran's full cooperation with the U.N. Security Council resolutions.

The United States must never permit Iran to develop a nuclear weapon, and we will continue to stand shoulder to shoulder with Israel in defense of its security, which is very tied to our own security. That means ensuring Israel maintains its Qualitative Military Edge, including through robust support for antimissile systems and antitunneling defense programs. It also means supporting our gulf partners from Iran's destabilizing activities.

Preventing Iran from acquiring a nuclear weapon is directly in America's national security interest. A nuclear-armed Iran is a threat to us all. This bill will ensure that Congress can review any final nuclear agreement with Iran to make certain that it meets the goals we and the President share and which he has articulated emphatically and repeatedly. I encourage my colleagues to support this bipartisan legislation.

Mr. ELLISON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT).

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, there is probably no more critical issue on our national agenda today than this matter with Iran. 151 Members of the House have joined together to encourage the President to ''exhaust every avenue toward a verifiable, enforceable, diplomatic solution in order to prevent a nuclear-armed Iran.''

Mr. Speaker, I would ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD this communication.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington DC, May 7, 2015.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: As negotiations over Iran's nuclear program continue, we urge you to stay on course, building on the recently announced political framework and continuing to work toward a strong and verifiable agreement between the P5+1 countries and Iran that will prevent Iran from having a nuclear weapon. We commend you and your negotiating team, as well as our coalition partners, for the significant progress made thus far.

This issue is above politics. The stakes are too great, and the alternatives are too dire. We must exhaust every avenue toward a verifiable, enforceable, diplomatic solution in order to prevent a nuclear-armed Iran. If the United States were to abandon negotiations or cause their collapse, not only would we fail to peacefully prevent a nuclear-armed Iran, we would make that outcome more likely. The multilateral sanctions regime that brought Iran to the table would likely collapse, and the Iranian regime would likely decide to accelerate its nuclear program, unrestricted and unmonitored. Such developments could lead us to war.

War itself will not make us safe. A U.S. or Israeli military strike may set back Iranian nuclear development by two or three years at best—a significantly shorter timespan than that covered by a P5+1 negotiated agreement. We must pursue diplomatic means to their fullest and allow the negotiations to run their course—especially now that the parties have announced a strong framework—and continue working to craft a robust and verifiable Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action by June 30.

We must allow our negotiating team the space and time necessary to build on the progress made in the political framework and turn it into a long-term, verifiable agreement. If we do not succeed, Congress will remain at-the-ready to act and present you with additional options to ensure that Iran is prevented from acquiring a nuclear weapon.

Thank you for your resolve in preventing a nuclear-armed Iran. We look forward to continuing our shared work on this important matter.

Sincerely,

JAN SCHAKOWSKY,
Member of Congress.
LLOYD DOGGETT,
Member of Congress.
DAVID E. PRICE,
Member of Congress.

Alma S. Adams, Pete Aguilar, Brad Ashford, Karen Bass, Joyce Beatty, Xavier Becerra, Ami Bera, Donald S. Beyer, Jr., Sanford D. Bishop, Earl Blumenauer, Suzanne Bonamici, Madeleine Z. Bordallo, Robert A. Brady, Corrine Brown, Julia Brownley, Cheri Bustos, G. K. Butterfield, Lois Capps, Michael E. Capuano, Tony Cárdenas.

John C. Carney, Jr., André Carson, Matt Cartwright, Kathy Castor, Joaquin Castro, Judy Chu, David N. Cicilline, Katherine M. Clark, Yvette D. Clarke, Wm. Lacy Clay, Emanuel Cleaver, James E. Clyburn, Steve Cohen, Gerald E. Connolly, John Conyers, Jr., Joe Courtney, Elijah E. Cummings, Danny K. Davis, Susan A. Davis, Peter A. DeFazio.

Diana DeGette, Rosa L. DeLauro, Suzan K. DelBene, Mark DeSaulnier, Debbie Dingell, Lloyd Doggett, Michael F. Doyle, Tammy Duckworth, Donna F. Edwards, Keith Ellison, Anna G. Eshoo, Elizabeth H. Esty, Sam Farr, Chaka Fattah, Bill Foster, Marcia L. Fudge, Ruben Gallego, John Garamendi, Al Green, Raúl M. Grijalva.

Luis V. Gutiérrez, Janice Hahn, Denny Heck, Brian Higgins, Rubén Hinojosa, Michael M. Honda, Jared Huffman, Sheila Jackson Lee, Hakeem S. Jeffries, Eddie Bernice Johnson, Henry C. ''Hank'' Johnson, Jr., Marcy Kaptur, William R. Keating, Robin L. Kelly, Daniel T. Kildee, Ron Kind, Joseph P. Kennedy, III, Ann M. Kuster, James R. Langevin, Rick Larsen.

John B. Larson, Brenda L. Lawrence, Barbara Lee, John Lewis, Ted Lieu, David Loebsack, Zoe Lofgren, Alan S. Lowenthal, Ben Ray Luján, Michelle Lujan Grisham, Stephen F. Lynch, Sean Patrick Maloney, Doris O. Matsui, Betty McCollum, Jim McDermott, James P. McGovern, Jerry McNerney, Gregory W. Meeks, Gwen Moore, Seth Moulton.

Grace F. Napolitano, Richard E. Neal, Richard M. Nolan, Eleanor Holmes Norton, Beto O'Rourke, Donald M. Payne, Jr., Nancy Pelosi, Ed Perlmutter, Pedro R. Pierluisi, Chellie Pingree, Stacey E. Plaskett, Mark Pocan, Jared Polis, David E. Price, Charles B. Rangel, Cedric L. Richmond, Lucille Roybal-Allard, Raul Ruiz, C. A. Dutch Ruppersberger, Bobby L. Rush.

Tim Ryan, Gregorio Kilili Camacho Sablan, Linda T. Sánchez, Loretta Sanchez, Janice D. Schakowsky, Robert C. ''Bobby'' Scott, David Scott, José E. Serrano, Terri A. Sewell, Louise McIntosh Slaughter, Adam Smith, Jackie Speier, Eric Swalwell, Mark Takai, Mark Takano, Bennie G. Thompson, Mike Thompson, Paul Tonko, Norma J. Torres, Niki Tsongas.

Chris Van Hollen, Marc A. Veasey, Nydia M. Velázquez, Peter J. Visclosky, Timothy J. Walz, Maxine Waters, Bonnie Watson Coleman, Peter Welch, Frederica S. Wilson, John A. Yarmuth.

Mr. DOGGETT. While not signing this particular call for diplomacy, additional colleagues have made clear that they intend to prevent any attempted congressional veto of a strong, verifiable agreement. An agreement not based on trust, not based on liking Iran, but an agreement based on strong verification and intrusive verification.

Unfortunately, others here in this body who have embraced the wrong-headed advice of former President Bush's U.N. Ambassador John Bolton, who said that, ''To stop Iran's bomb, bomb Iran.'' These are some of the same Members who rejected the interim nuclear Joint Plan of Action before they had even read it. They are some of the same Members who were so eager to launch an unnecessary war in Iraq that only strengthened Iran and who seem to have learned very little from their previous failure, and they forget that Iran is bigger than Afghanistan and Iraq put together.

Another war will not make us safe. Bombing may set back Iranian nuclear development by two or three years at best—a significantly shorter time than that covered by a P5+1 negotiated agreement—but it will make an Iranian nuclear weapon more likely. Bombing will enflame sectarian and regional tensions. It will threaten the security of Israel and of our other allies and ultimately, it will jeopardize the safety of every American family.

That does not mean that any agreement with Iran is an acceptable agreement. Iranian hard-liners, like hard-liners elsewhere, may, ultimately, prevent an adequate verification in this agreement, but we must use every diplomatic means available, especially now with the announcement of this strong framework, and continue to work and craft a robust Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action. To do otherwise—to withdraw, to fail to support such an agreement—would likely collapse the multilateral sanctions among our allies and some that are not our allies but have joined with us in this regime that brought Iran to the table in the first place and would only accelerate an Iranian nuclear program that would then be unrestricted and unmonitored. Final sanctions—certainly sanctions which I have personally voted on a number of occasions in favor of—cannot be lifted without a vote of Congress, but that would not

occur until we have conclusive evidence of Iranian compliance.

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

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

Mr. DOGGETT. All of us who do not trust war as the answer must continue working together to support a peaceful resolution and overcome the bellicose voices whose only alternative is the perilous course of war. We want a strong, verifiable arms accord. I favor and will vote for oversight and review today, but President Obama should know that he has the support in this House to fulfill our obligations under a verifiable agreement for a safer world and to avoid war.

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL), the chairman of the Committee on Homeland Security and a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Iran Nuclear Agreement Review Act.

While far from perfect, the passage of this bill will ensure that Congress has a final say on the Obama administration's naive negotiations with Iran over its nuclear program.

Last week, in Israel, I met with Israeli Prime Minister Bibi Netanyahu, where I heard, once again, from our top ally in the region about the deep concern his country has over the dangerous agreement currently being hammered out by President Obama and the Ayatollah.

For years, my colleagues on the Foreign Affairs Committee have worked to ratchet up the pressure on Tehran through the toughest and most comprehensive sanctions ever devised. The sanctions passed in Congress brought Iran to the negotiating table. Last Congress, our committee, once again, passed another robust sanctions bill to give President Obama even more leverage over Tehran; but rather than accept our help, the President and his allies in the Senate opted, instead, to relieve Iran of the sanctions we had worked so hard to build.

And for what, Mr. Speaker?—for an agreement that allows the world's leading state sponsor of terror to maintain a vast nuclear infrastructure whose centrifuges will never stop spinning and, according to President Rouhani, for an agreement that does nothing to address the military dimensions of Iran's nuclear program, such as the development of intercontinental ballistic missiles, which the Ayatollah says it should mass produce, or for an agreement that frees up billions of dollars that Iran can use to fund terror around the world.

Mr. Speaker, Congress must have a say in any final agreement with Iran, and this bill will do just that. I urge a ''yes'' vote.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY), the ranking member on the Appropriations Committee.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Iran Nuclear Agreement Review Act, which will ensure Congress a role in evaluating any final deal reached between the P5+1 countries and Iran.

As the author of the crippling sanctions that brought Iran to the negotiating table, Congress' continued oversight role is critical. Serious concerns remain about the proposed framework, particularly of the enforcement and verifiability of any deal, and whether it will, indeed, close all possible pathways to a bomb.

Any deal must include full and unfettered inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency of any facility, military or otherwise—including Parchin, Fordow, Natanz—and Iran must account for the possible military dimensions of its past activities. Given Iran's history of deception, sanctions should remain in place until Iran has taken major nuclear-related steps that demonstrate their sincerity.

We all want a diplomatic solution, but as long as Iran's leaders continue to refer to Israel as the ''barbaric'' Jewish state that ''has no cure but to be annihilated,'' we must approach any deal with the utmost scrutiny. That is why I urge the immediate passage of this important legislation.

Mr. ELLISON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Washington State (Mr. MCDERMOTT).

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

Mr. MCDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, none of us want nuclear weapons in Iran; and while the White House may regard this bill as the least harmful option offered by a persistently intractable Congress—a Congress that has sought to derail all of his efforts in the past—I cannot and will not support this particular piece of legislation.

Of all of President Obama's foreign policy objectives, this is the boldest and the one that could have a meaningful impact on regional and global stability. The option of war or of increasing the sanctions simply has run its course. The time has come for diplomacy. The framework that the administration has presented to us is fair and smart. It is a good deal, one that guarantees a world safe from the threat of Iranian nuclear weapons.

We all await the details. All of this argument out here is about people who are sure of what the details are going to be. That is why this is not the time to be passing this legislation. President Obama, Secretary Kerry, and our partners—and don't forget that this is an historic thing in that we have partners of the P5+1. They deserve immense credit in their determination and commitment to a diplomatic solution to, arguably, the most dangerous and complex foreign policy challenge of our time.

We need to give the President and the negotiators the time they need. The time for us to make decisions about what happens about the sanctions will come to this floor. There is no question about it. We don't need to pass a bill saying we don't like what the President is doing. We ought to be grateful for the tenacity with which he has persisted in this diplomatic effort.

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN), the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on the Middle East and North Africa.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. I very much thank the chairman for his leadership on our committee.

Mr. Speaker, this bill serves as a reminder of the unanswered questions surrounding the nuclear negotiations with Iran.

We know Iran can't be trusted. Everything we have seen from Iran since 1979 shows that the regime is willing to lie, to cheat, to obfuscate to achieve its agenda, and part of that agenda is to attack and to undermine the United States and our regional interests.

Can we verify Iran's compliance?

No, because Iran controls the access of the IAEA to its sites. Iran hasn't even come clean on its possible military dimension of its nuclear program yet. The regime is also likely to get a $50 billion signing bonus, when a deal is signed, in exchange for nothing.

What will Iran do with that money, Mr. Speaker?

It will continue to support terror around the globe, stoke sectarian violence as we have seen all over the Middle East, repress its own citizens, and, just today, five Iranian boats fired shots across the bow of a Singapore-flagged cargo vessel in the gulf.

Can we have snapback sanctions? Oh, please, the idea is laughable at best.

According to reports, China and Russia have stated that there will not be any automatic snapback sanctions whatsoever to reimpose on Iran even if the regime is caught in violation.

Once again, the Obama administration is playing a game of smoke and mirrors to get this deal finalized and to cement a legacy that the President has been seeking since he entered office. The deal is dangerous and will only jeopardize our national security.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, it is now my pleasure to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DEUTCH), the ranking member on the Middle East and North Africa Subcommittee and a very valued member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

□ 1315

Mr. DEUTCH. I thank my friend for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, today I rise in support of the Iran Nuclear Agreement Review Act. When it comes to the security of our Nation and our partners around the world, the American people deserve a voice, but when Congress is unable to review or respond to policies of great consequence, like a potential nuclear

deal with Iran, the American people have no voice.

In recent days, we have heard another debate about another major international agreement also negotiated in secret, the Trans-Pacific Partnership. Why do I bring that up in this context? Well, some of my colleagues who oppose this critical legislation have serious concerns about TPA and TPP. I share those concerns. I oppose fast-tracking TPP without the details on protecting jobs and workers and the environment and consumers and without any chance at making changes.

Likewise, today, I ask my colleagues to acknowledge and respect my concerns about approving a deal today with Iran when too many questions remain unanswered. On matters of national and international security, bullet points in a framework just won't do. Before Iran gains access to billions of dollars in frozen assets, I want the details. I want details on conditions for sanctions relief and access to military sites and unannounced inspections, and you should, too. No one here knows what a final deal would look like or even if we will get one, but I know you agree that, if we do, Congress should get to review the terms.

On behalf of our constituents, Congress must have a say. I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

Mr. ELLISON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE. I thank the gentleman for yielding and also for his tremendous leadership on this very important issue. Also, I want to thank our ranking member, Mr. ENGEL, and Chairman ROYCE for their leadership on the Committee on Foreign Affairs and for all of the bipartisan work that you have done over the years together.

The poison pills have been taken out of this bill by the other body, and I still have concerns about the timing and effect of considering this legislation, but the President believes that this legislation, as written, will not undermine the administration's efforts. All of us have the same goal, and that is to prevent Iran from acquiring a nuclear weapon.

As negotiations over Iran's nuclear program enter a critical phase, Congress must give the President and our negotiators the space they need to succeed, and with the announcement of a framework agreement last month, we are closer to a strong and verifiable agreement between the P5+1 countries and Iran.

H.R. 1191 would require that Congress be given an opportunity to review any final agreement on Iran's nuclear program before the President can waive or suspend any sanctions. Supporters of this bill argue that they simply want to ensure congressional oversight of any final international agreement, and of course we all believe that there is a role for that, but we know that since negotiations began, there have been countless initiatives by Congress to purposely and deliberately thwart the success of a final deal.

Any efforts to undermine the negotiations or a final deal with Iran over its nuclear program will not make us safer, and it will not stop Iran from developing a nuclear weapon. In fact, it will do just the opposite.

Negotiations with Iran have already led to a first-step agreement that has significantly reduced Iran's nuclear stockpile and their ability to create a nuclear weapon. Without these negotiations and the current framework agreement, Iran's nuclear program would be unmonitored and unrestrained. Continued negotiations remain the best route to ensuring national and regional security while preventing us from going back on the path to a confrontation with Iran.

A deal with Iran has the support of the majority of the American people. An April ABC-Washington Post poll found that Americans by a nearly 2–1 margin support striking a deal with Iran that restricts the nation's nuclear program in exchange for loosening sanctions. We simply cannot afford the alternative to the negotiations, and the alternative to the negotiations, I believe, is war with Iran.

Instead of taking actions to undermine our President and international negotiators as they work to secure a final deal, Congress should be working to ensure their success. Now, let's hope that this bill does that. I hope that this Congress does not use passage of this bill as a cynical ploy to set up a vote against any final deal should there be a deal, one that prevents Iran from acquiring a nuclear weapon. Simply put, diplomacy is the best way to cut off any potential pathway to an Iranian nuclear weapon.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HOLDING). The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. ELLISON. May I ask how much time I have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Minnesota has 8 minutes remaining.

Mr. ELLISON. I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from California.

Ms. LEE. I will conclude by just saying in 2013 I introduced legislation calling for an end to the no contact policy with Iran and calling for a diplomatic initiative. I am convinced that that is the only way to ensure regional stability. Let's hope that the President's legacy does include preventing a war with Iran. What a great legacy to leave for the world.

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ZELDIN), a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. ZELDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation. I want to thank Mr. ROYCE from California for his leadership on this issue as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, as well as Mr. ENGEL from New York for his leadership as the ranking member.

Americans want to know what is in an Iran nuclear deal. They want their Representatives in Congress to debate it. If facts come out that it turns out that this is a bad deal, which many are concerned we are on that pace for, they want Congress to reject it. I have had colleagues just now listening to those speaking in opposition talking about a nuclear framework agreement that was announced last month, people saying it is a good deal. There is no framework agreement.

The President released a fact sheet, and within 24 hours the Iranian Foreign Minister went on his Twitter feed saying it was just spin, the Ayatollah chanting ''death to America'' on the streets of Iran, saying that that fact sheet was just spin.

In order to have a deal to reach an agreement, both sides need to agree. The message to the colleagues today, I mean, this vote matters, but the work is not over. The tough work, the tough votes are still ahead.

Let's talk about what is not even part of the negotiations: Iran's state sponsorship of terrorism, work to overthrow foreign governments, development of ICBMs, pledging to wipe Israel off the map, chanting ''death to America'' on the streets, unjustly imprisoning United States citizens. That is not even part of the deal. That is not even part of the negotiations.

I want to read it. My constituents want to read a deal in English. They want to know that it is accurately translated, and the Iranians are reading their deal the same way that we are. If there is no agreement on specific terms, is there broad, vague language being used so that both sides can spin whatever they want to interpret this deal is for whatever best serves their own domestic politics?

We are elected to represent our constituents, and they are concerned about the direction of this deal. I have grave concerns. I feel like it is on pace to trigger a nuclear arms race in the Middle East. I urge a ''yes'' vote. I thank the chairman, again, for his effort on this.

Mr. ENGEL. I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. FRANKEL), a very respected member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Ms. FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the bipartisan Iran Nuclear Agreement Review Act, and I want to remind everyone why it is so important that we prevent Iran from becoming a nuclear state. Iran is the world's leading state sponsor of terrorism supporting Hamas, Hezbollah, and the brutal crackdown in Syria. Iran's efforts to expand its influence is destabilizing Iraq, Lebanon, and now Yemen.

The Iran regime systematically violates its own citizens' basic rights and, as terrifying, has the potential for nuclear proliferation. If Iran becomes a

nuclear state, we will see a regional race for the bomb spreading the world's most dangerous weapons through the world's most unstable region.

Mr. Speaker, Congress played a critical role in bringing Iran to the negotiating table. Iran cannot be trusted, and Congress must continue to be vigilant.

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

Mr. ELLISON. Mr. Speaker, at this time I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. PRICE).

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. I thank my colleague from Minnesota and rise today in cautious support of this legislation.

Our nuclear negotiators, with the cooperation of a fragile coalition of longstanding allies and new partners, have made historic progress toward preventing Iran from developing a nuclear weapon, a critical foreign policy imperative for our country.

We must continue to give diplomacy a chance and allow our negotiators to build on the framework agreement they negotiated earlier this spring.

Many of our colleagues in the House of Representatives agree, Mr. Speaker. Just last week, Congresswoman SCHAKOWSKY, Congressman DOGGETT, and I sent a letter to the President urging persistence in negotiations, a letter that was signed by 148 of our colleagues.

Diplomacy isn't just the best way of preventing a nuclear-armed Iran; it is the only way. Opponents of the President's efforts have yet to provide a single viable alternative to diplomacy short of military action, and military action, defense experts tell us, would only delay nuclear development for a few years.

While I can understand why some Members of the House and Senate insisted upon congressional review of a final deal with such historic implications, I have strongly refused to support legislation or other congressional intervention that was likely to drive Iran from the negotiating table or to alienate our international partners. We must not set impossible goals for these negotiations or insist that every outstanding issue our country has with Iran be resolved before the core nuclear issue can be addressed.

The bill before us, which is a product of a thoughtful compromise between Senator CORKER and Senator CARDIN, Republicans and Democrats, does none of these harmful things. It is free of riders designed to undermine the negotiations, and it provides a reasonable path forward that allows for Congress to weigh in on a final deal without setting it up for failure.

So I rise in cautious support of this bill because I believe it clears the way for the President's negotiators to do their job, to work with our international partners to secure a comprehensive, verifiable nuclear agreement that will prevent Iran from developing a nuclear weapon and thereby will make the world a safer place.

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DOLD), a member of the Committee on Financial Services.

Mr. DOLD. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Chairman ROYCE for his leadership and Ranking Member ENGEL for his leadership as well.

Ladies and gentlemen, Mr. Speaker, I believe the greatest threat we have to our own national security here is a nuclear-armed Iran, an entity that has said time and again that they want to wipe Israel off the face of the map, that they want to drive them into the sea, that they are the Little Satan, which naturally begs the question, Mr. Speaker, as to who is the Big Satan, and it is the United States of America.

This is a framework, the framework that has been announced, the one that Iran basically said, We didn't think that was the framework. The chants of ''death to America.'' What they said is that they have to take all the sanctions off immediately upon the signature of a deal and that the IAEA will not be granted access to inspect facilities that are military facilities. Well, frankly, that is not a deal. I recognize that is a framework.

What we are debating today is really talking about Congress having the ability to say: Is this a deal that we can live with or is it not? Because, frankly, leaving Iran as a nuclear threshold state is not going to be a deal. What we are going to be debating today is, in essence, just allowing us to be able to take the next vote. That is the important one.

Madam Speaker, this is not left versus right. This isn't about Republicans and Democrats. This is about right versus wrong. This is about making sure that we do this right. If we don't do this right, if Iran is set for a path to a nuclear weapon, it is going to set an arms race in a dangerous neighborhood that will be devastating for peace and security around the globe. This is one where we are going to join hands together as a nation to make sure that the safety and security of the world is what we are going to put first and foremost.

Madam Speaker, I just got back from Israel. I had the opportunity to speak with people on multiple sides. To the person, they are all united behind the idea that a nuclear-armed Iran is unacceptable and that this will be a bad deal.

So I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on this piece of legislation to allow us to have the opportunity to take a look at this deal to move forward. With that, I sincerely hope that this is a bipartisan effort.

□ 1330

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN), the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. SHERMAN. Madam Speaker, I will yield to Chairman ROYCE for a colloquy, and I will ask him the following questions.

As I read this bill, if Congress does not enact a Joint Resolution of Disapproval, that failure to enact a Resolution of Disapproval cannot be read as Congress approving an agreement.

As I read the bill, if Congress does not enact a Resolution of Disapproval, the sole effect of that is to continue current statutes so that the President would retain his authority to provide sanctions relief.

Do you agree?

Mr. ROYCE. That is correct, Mr. SHERMAN. I see no way that a failure to override a Presidential veto or otherwise enact a joint resolution of disapproval would be construed as Congress approving a bad Iran deal. It would be that the Congress didn't have a supermajority of votes to stop the President from exercising the considerable leeway he has for the sanctions that are in place.

I would also remind the gentleman that this bill gives us the chance to have that vote. Otherwise, the President could act to waive sanctions the day after a deal is struck.

And if people are really worried about congressional intent being misconstrued, we always have the ability to make our intent crystal clear by passing a resolution or concurrent resolution, which are not subject to Presidential presentment or veto.

Mr. SHERMAN. I thank the gentleman for his clarification.

If this deal is signed, I do not think that Congress will enact a Resolution of Disapproval over the President's veto—maybe not even vote for it on the floor. It is even less likely that Congress will enact a Resolution of Approval.

So we will be in a situation where Congress will not have acted, and as the chairman points out, Congress would not have approved this agreement.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BLACK). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. ENGEL. I yield the gentleman from California an additional 1 minute.

Mr. SHERMAN. If the President signs an agreement, Iran will get certain benefits and certain funds will be made available to them. At the same time, Iran will ship its stockpiles out of the country—or a substantial portion of them—decommission some centrifuges, and thereby delay its effort to get a nuclear weapon.

That means in 2017, and every year thereafter, future Congresses and future Presidents will have to determine what American policy is. We would be free to demand a renegotiation of the agreement, or to simply continue it in force. A President could reactivate sanctions, or continue to waive them. Congress could enact new sanctions, or repeal existing sanctions.

All options will be on the table in the years to come. And the only thing I am certain of is that we will be on this

floor debating Iran and its nuclear program for many years to come.

Mr. ELLISON. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER).

Mr. BLUMENAUER. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

The measure we are debating today is much better, through the hard work of Senators Corker and Cardin, and I appreciate their efforts to deescalate the conversation. I fear it is the wrong message at the wrong time. There are no good alternatives to letting negotiators prevent a nuclear-armed Iran.

Now, Congress seldom advances diplomacy. Usually, we politicize issues, playing to the bleachers. Our judgment is often suspect: the record from ignoring the lead up to World War II; misjudgments on Vietnam; the reckless rush into the war in Iraq; even maintaining a foolish policy regarding Cuba, until the President exercised leadership lately.

There is no good reason to interfere now with what the P5+1 have done, making unprecedented progress—progress we wouldn't have imagined 2 or 3 years ago. They did so using a unified force with these six countries, using the tools of the sanctions that we could not have imposed unilaterally. And we don't want to lose the leverage of those allies.

Now, I am painfully aware of the issues with Iran. It is troubling, a number of their activities. It is also ironic that our interests are aligned in some areas. And I will never forget on 9/11 there were demonstrations of support for America in Tehran. The Iranian people actually like Americans, their leaders do not—and that is why working forward to make this historic agreement a reality could be an important pivot point for the troubled relationships between our countries.

Make no mistake, there are hard-liners in Iran, just as there are hard-liners in the United States, who want to blow this agreement up. But I have been impressed, taking advantage of offers from the White House for numerous briefings on this issue, reviewing the materials, that we have made tremendous progress. We shouldn't complicate it.

As my friends have referenced here, there is no good alternative to a negotiated agreement with Iran. It is the only way we can prevent them from getting nuclear weapons.

A reckless rush to war, which some people hinted at, others would welcome, would not stop their ultimate acquisition of nuclear weapons. It is very likely to accelerate it. And to imagine going back into that area, fighting a country with a population that is larger than Iraq and Afghanistan combined—over a huge area—would be devastating.

Let's stay the course. Let's be patient. Let's try to constrain congressional interference.

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

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

In closing, let me first say I appreciate the thoughtfulness that I have heard during this debate from all sides. And I think that is really Congress at its best. I am proud to be a Member of Congress when I hear debates like this.

This legislation was negotiated very carefully to ensure that Iran would hear a unified and bipartisan message from Congress. Why is this important? It was Congress' work with the layers and layers of sanctions. And Mr. ROYCE has been my partner from day one. We have worked together so hard on sanctions and speaking with a unified voice in the Foreign Affairs Committee, and we have tried so hard to make the Foreign Affairs Committee the most bipartisan committee of Congress because foreign policy should be bipartisan. And what I have heard today from all across the aisle here is bipartisanship. And it is a good feeling. But it was Congress' work—the layers and layers of sanctions—that brought Iran to its knees and compelled Iran to come to the negotiating table.

I believe that it will be the threat of congressional action that will compel Iran to make the tough choices in these negotiations. But this congressional action must be bipartisan. Iran must not be able to dismiss a bill as a partisan stunt.

Congress must speak with a unified voice. We are stronger when we are unified. We are stronger when we act in a bipartisan manner. The international community followed our lead on Iran when we were unified. Iran came to the negotiating table when we were unified. And this vote should be no different: no poison pills, no extraneous messaging items that could torpedo this carefully crafted bill. Let's get this bill to the President's desk with a single voice.

Again, I want to repeat some of my trepidation. The fact that Iran was allowed to enrich uranium all these months and months of talking I think was a mistake. The fact that we are talking only with Iran about their nuclear program, not about their support for terrorism, not about Americans held in Iranian prisons, not about their ballistic weapons, not about their mischief in Iran, not about their support for international terrorism, not about their support for Hezbollah and Hamas, not about their threats of death to Israel and death to America, I think is a mistake.

But I do think negotiations are important, so I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to vote for this very, very sensible bipartisan piece of legislation. Let's get this bill to the President's desk with a single voice.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

In closing, I want to thank the ranking member and the chairman for this considered debate. I will say that I do believe that this is a big deal. It is important that we debate this. I respect the position that I have heard here today, but ultimately I don't think what we are doing is necessary, and I don't believe it will help enhance peace for the United States or the world.

I think the things that we need are already in place, which is our right to have hearings on anything we want, the role we will have to play to remove any sanctions if we are satisfied, and the fact that we don't have to if we are not. We have the cards. We do not have to choke this deal in the crib, which is what I think this particular bill threatens.

Now, let me say there is nothing new, Madam Speaker, about what the President is doing here. I have a list of examples that very closely correlate to the President's effort to negotiate a nuclear deal with Iran: the Helsinki Act in 1975, the Nuclear Suppliers Group in 1975, and the Australia Group in 1985. I don't have time to go into what all these things are, but I can say there are a number of situations where Presidents, Republican and Democrat, have used their authority to negotiate agreements with other countries in which Congress did not have to try to intervene.

Let me also point out that this situation that we are in, where we have had the framework agreement and now we are hoping to get a full agreement, I am hopeful and optimistic it will be something that is good and meaningful. So far, so good, in my opinion.

But I just want to remind everybody that the framework deal that has been struck already between the P5+1 in Iran would destroy about 14,000 centrifuges. That is what we are talking about here. Iran would destroy 97 percent of its uranium. That is 97 percent. Iran will have zero military nuclear capability.

We are at a historic moment that one keeps Iran from getting a nuclear weapon, and we need to support this effort. I intend to vote ''no,'' and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

As we have heard today, Iran's rush to a nuclear weapon is a mortal threat to the United States and to our allies. And when I say it is a threat, consider for a minute the fact that Iran has, with its Quds forces, forces right now in Lebanon. It has forces in Syria. It has forces in Iraq. Its forces have just helped lead a militia to topple the government in Yemen, a government that was our ally. So that is the type of regime that we are talking about.

Just weeks ago, it was reported that Iran was passing tens of millions of dollars to Hamas. But they gave a reason. It was to rebuild the three dozen or so tunnels that were built underneath Israel so that Hamas could conduct attacks to try to capture hostages and take them back into Gaza.

□ 1345

The reason for the strategy is pretty clear. That kind of strategy would ensure that our ally Israel would have to fight block by block by block to get captives back. The one that I was in with Mr. ENGEL was not far from where it came up close to a nursery school.

This is the reality of the type of regime we are dealing with. It is not just transferring the money. It is also transferring the new rockets and the new missiles to Hamas.

Why were they doing that? Because they said the inventory is low because of the rockets fired off—this is the reality of the types of intentions that this regime has. Many times, they telegraph those intentions. When they are yelling, ''Death to the Great Satan, death to the little Satan,'' it is not as though they are not telling us the Ayatollah's intent. He is, after all, the Supreme Leader here.

Iran's support of terrorism and destabilization in the region will be far more intense, frankly, if it possesses a nuclear weapon or, indeed, if it had undetectable nuclear breakout capability.

The stakes could not be higher. That is why we need a good agreement, and I hope that all the Members support this legislation. It may not be a perfect bill, but it is a good bill. It is an important and responsible response to an administration that otherwise would shut out Congress.

I am sorry it took the White House so long to embrace it. Weeks ago, the White House was issuing veto threats and pushing back hard. Were it to pass, it would be the end of diplomacy as we know it, they said at the time. Now, they are on board, and it is good that they are on board.

With this legislation in place—and this is the great upside—Congress will be in a much better position to judge any final agreement that the President strikes with Iran, and I believe that our diplomacy will have a better shot because of it.

Instead of Iranian negotiators knowing that they can wear down the administration, this now injects Congress as an important backstop. It gives us leverage to address these issues like what we discussed today, to address the issue of: Will our inspectors, the international inspectors, have the right to go on military bases?

Let me tell you, I was part of the 1994 framework agreement, and the consequences of not getting the ability of weapons inspectors, international inspectors, to go on to military bases, not having that right to go anywhere, anytime, had profound consequences. It is why we are dealing with North Korea having the weapon today that they possess.

We should not repeat that error. U.S. diplomats should now head to the negotiating table with a stronger hand. They should work for a credible deal, a verifiable deal, and then present it to Congress to be judged. That is only appropriate, given the incredible consequences for the region, for our allies, and for the national security of the United States.

I urge the passage of this legislation.

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 California (Mr. ROYCE) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendments to the bill, H.R. 1191.

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. ROYCE. 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.

HEZBOLLAH INTERNATIONAL FINANCING PREVENTION ACT OF 2015

Mr. ROYCE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2297) to prevent Hezbollah and associated entities from gaining access to international financial and other institutions, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2297

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 ''Hezbollah International Financing Prevention Act of 2015''.

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

Sec. 1. Short title and table of contents.
Sec. 2. Statement of policy.
TITLE I—PREVENTION OF ACCESS BY HEZBOLLAH TO INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS
Sec. 101. Briefing on imposition of sanctions on certain satellite providers that carry al-Manar TV.
Sec. 102. Sanctions with respect to financial institutions that engage in certain transactions.
TITLE II—REPORTS ON DESIGNATION OF HEZBOLLAH AS A SIGNIFICANT FOREIGN NARCOTICS TRAFFICKER AND A SIGNIFICANT TRANSNATIONAL CRIMINAL ORGANIZATION
Sec. 201. Report on designation of Hezbollah as a significant foreign narcotics trafficker.
Sec. 202. Report on designation of Hezbollah as a significant transnational criminal organization.
Sec. 203. Rewards for Justice and Hezbollah's fundraising, financing, and money laundering activities.
Sec. 204. Report on activities of foreign governments to disrupt global logistics networks and fundraising, financing, and money laundering activities of Hezbollah.
Sec. 205. Appropriate congressional committees defined.
TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS
Sec. 301. Rule of construction.
Sec. 302. Regulatory authority.
Sec. 303. Termination.

SEC. 2. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It shall be the policy of the United States to—

(1) prevent Hezbollah's global logistics and financial network from operating in order to curtail funding of its domestic and international activities; and

(2) utilize all available diplomatic, legislative, and executive avenues to combat the global criminal activities of Hezbollah as a means to block that organization's ability to fund its global terrorist activities.

TITLE I—PREVENTION OF ACCESS BY HEZBOLLAH TO INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS

SEC. 101. BRIEFING ON IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS ON CERTAIN SATELLITE PROVIDERS THAT CARRY AL-MANAR TV.

Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and annually thereafter, the Secretary of State shall provide to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a briefing on the following:

(1) The activities of all satellite, broadcast, Internet, or other providers that knowingly provide material support to al-Manar TV, and any affiliates or successors thereof.

(2) With respect to all providers described in paragraph (1)—

(A) an identification of those providers that have been sanctioned pursuant to Executive Order No. 13224 (September 23, 2001); and

(B) an identification of those providers that have not been sanctioned pursuant to Executive Order No. 13224 and, with respect to each such provider, the reason why sanctions have not been imposed.

SEC. 102. SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS THAT ENGAGE IN CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS.

(a) PROHIBITIONS AND CONDITIONS WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN ACCOUNTS HELD BY FOREIGN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State and in consultation with the heads of other applicable departments and agencies, shall prohibit, or impose strict conditions on, the opening or maintaining in the United States of a correspondent account or a payable-through account by a foreign financial institution that the Secretary determines, on or after the date of the enactment of this Act, engages in an activity described in paragraph (2).

(2) ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED.—A foreign financial institution engages in an activity described in this paragraph if the foreign financial institution—

(A) knowingly facilitates a significant transaction or transactions for Hezbollah;

(B) knowingly facilitates a significant transaction or transactions of a person designated for acting on behalf of or at the direction of, or owned or controlled by, Hezbollah;

(C) knowingly engages in money laundering to carry out an activity described in subparagraph (A) or (B);

(D) knowingly facilitates a significant transaction or transactions or provides significant financial services to carry out an activity described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C), including—

(i) facilitating a significant transaction or transactions; or

(ii) providing significant financial services that involve a transaction of covered goods; or

(E)(i) knowingly facilitates, or participates or assists in, an activity described in subparagraph (A), (B), (C), or (D), including by acting on behalf of, at the direction of, or as an intermediary for, or otherwise assisting, another person with respect to the activity described in any such subparagraph;

(ii) knowingly attempts or conspires to facilitate or participate in an activity described in subparagraph (A), (B), (C), or (D); or

(iii) is owned or controlled by a foreign financial institution that the Secretary finds knowingly engages in an activity described in subparagraph (A), (B), (C), or (D).

(3) PENALTIES.—The penalties provided for in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) shall apply to a person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of regulations prescribed under paragraph (4) of this subsection to the same extent that such penalties apply to a person that commits an unlawful act described in subsection (a) of such section 206(a).

(4) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe and implement regulations to carry out this subsection.

(b) WAIVER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State and in consultation with the heads of other applicable departments and agencies, may waive, on a case-by-case basis, the application of a prohibition or condition imposed with respect to a foreign financial institution pursuant to subsection (a) for a period of not more than 180 days, and may renew such waiver for additional periods of not more than 180 days, on and after the date that the Secretary of the Treasury, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State—

(A) determines that such a waiver is in the national security interests of the United States; and

(B) submits to the appropriate congressional committees a report describing the reasons for such determination.

(2) FORM.—The report required by paragraph (1)(B) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

(c) PROVISIONS RELATING TO FOREIGN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—

(1) REPORT.—Not later than 45 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and every 180 days thereafter, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that—

(A) identifies each foreign central bank that the Secretary determines engages in one or more activities described in subsection (a)(2)(D); and

(B) provides a detailed description of each such activity.

(2) SPECIAL RULE TO ALLOW FOR TERMINATION OF SANCTIONABLE ACTIVITY.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall not be required to apply sanctions to a foreign financial institution described in subsection (a) if the Secretary, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State and in consultation with the heads of other applicable departments and agencies, certifies in writing to the appropriate congressional committees that—

(A) such foreign financial institution—

(i) is no longer engaging in the activity described in subsection (a)(2); or

(ii) has taken and is continuing to take significant verifiable steps toward terminating the activity described in such subsection; and

(B) the Secretary has received reliable assurances from the government with primary jurisdiction over such foreign financial institution that such foreign financial institution will not engage in any activity described in such subsection in the future.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In this section:

(A) ACCOUNT; CORRESPONDENT ACCOUNT; PAYABLE-THROUGH ACCOUNT.—The terms ''account'', ''correspondent account'', and ''payable-through account'' have the meanings given those terms in section 5318A of title 31, United States Code.

(B) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(i) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives; and

(ii) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate.

(C) COVERED GOODS.—The term ''covered goods'' has the meaning given the term in section 1027.100 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations.

(D) FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.—The term ''financial institution'' means a financial institution specified in subparagraph (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), (F), (G), (H), (I), (J), (K), (M), (N), (P), (R), (T), (Y), or (Z) of section 5312(a)(2) of title 31, United States Code.

(E) FOREIGN FINANCIAL INSTITUTION; DOMESTIC FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.—

(i) FOREIGN FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.—The term ''foreign financial institution'' has the meaning of such term in section 1010.605 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations, and includes a foreign central bank.

(ii) DOMESTIC FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.—The term ''domestic financial institution'' has the meaning of such term as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury.

(F) HEZBOLLAH.—The term ''Hezbollah'' means—

(i) any person—

(I) the property of or interests in property of which are blocked pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and

(II) who is identified on the list of specially designated nationals and blocked persons maintained by the Office of Foreign Asset Control of the Department of the Treasury as an agent, instrumentality, or affiliate of Hezbollah; and

(ii) the entity designated by the Secretary of State as a foreign terrorist organization pursuant to section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189).

(G) MONEY LAUNDERING.—The term ''money laundering'' means any of the activities described in paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of section 1956(a) of title 18, United States Code, with respect to which penalties may be imposed pursuant to such section.

(2) OTHER DEFINITIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury may further define the terms used in this section in the regulations prescribed under this section.

TITLE II—REPORTS ON DESIGNATION OF HEZBOLLAH AS A SIGNIFICANT FOREIGN NARCOTICS TRAFFICKER AND A SIGNIFICANT TRANSNATIONAL CRIMINAL ORGANIZATION

SEC. 201. REPORT ON DESIGNATION OF HEZBOLLAH AS A SIGNIFICANT FOREIGN NARCOTICS TRAFFICKER.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall transmit to the appropriate congressional committees a detailed report on whether Hezbollah meets the criteria for designation under the Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Designation Act (21 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.) as a significant foreign narcotics trafficker, and if the President determines that Hezbollah does not meet such criteria, a detailed justification as to which criteria have not been met.

(b) FORM.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be transmitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 202. REPORT ON DESIGNATION OF HEZBOLLAH AS A SIGNIFICANT TRANSNATIONAL CRIMINAL ORGANIZATION.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) Hezbollah meets the criteria for designation as a significant transnational criminal organization under Executive Order No. 13581 (76 Fed. Reg. 44757); and

(2) the President should so designate Hezbollah as a significant transnational criminal organization.

(b) REPORT.—

(1) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall transmit to the appropriate committees of Congress a detailed report on whether the Hezbollah meets the criteria for designation as a significant transnational criminal organization under Executive Order No. 13581 (76 Fed. Reg. 44757), and if the President determines that Hezbollah does not meet such criteria, a detailed justification as to which criteria have not been met.

(2) FORM.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall be transmitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 203. REWARDS FOR JUSTICE AND HEZBOLLAH'S FUNDRAISING, FINANCING, AND MONEY LAUNDERING ACTIVITIES.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that details actions taken by the Department of State through the Department of State rewards program under section 36 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act (22 U.S.C. 2708) to obtain information on fundraising, financing, and money laundering activities of Hezbollah and its agents and affiliates.

(b) BRIEFING.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and annually thereafter, the Secretary of State shall provide a briefing to the appropriate congressional committees on the status of the actions described in subsection (a).

(c) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate.

SEC. 204. REPORT ON ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS TO DISRUPT GLOBAL LOGISTICS NETWORKS AND FUNDRAISING, FINANCING, AND MONEY LAUNDERING ACTIVITIES OF HEZBOLLAH.

(a) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall transmit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes—

(A) a list of countries that support Hezbollah, or in which Hezbollah maintains important portions of its global logistics networks;

(B) with respect to each country on the list required by subparagraph (A)—

(i) an assessment of whether the government of such country is taking adequate measures to disrupt the global logistics networks of Hezbollah within the territory of such country; and

(ii) in the case of a country the government of which is not taking adequate measures to disrupt such networks—

(I) an assessment of the reasons such government is not taking such adequate measures; and

(II) a description of measures being taken by the United States to encourage such government to improve measures to disrupt such networks;

(C) a list of countries in which Hezbollah, or any of its agents or affiliates, conducts significant fundraising, financing, or money laundering activities;

(D) with respect to each country on the list required by subparagraph (C)—

(i) an assessment of whether the government of such country is taking adequate measures to disrupt the fundraising, financing, or money laundering activities of Hezbollah and its agents and affiliates within the territory of such country; and

(ii) in the case of a country the government of which is not taking adequate measures to disrupt such activities—

(I) an assessment of the reasons such government is not taking such adequate measures; and

(II) a description of measures being taken by the United States to encourage such government to improve measures to disrupt such activities; and

(E) a list of methods that Hezbollah, or any of its agents or affiliates, utilizes to raise or transfer funds, including trade-based money laundering, the use of foreign exchange houses, and free-trade zones.

(2) FORM.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form to the greatest extent possible, and may contain a classified annex.

(3) GLOBAL LOGISTICS NETWORKS OF HEZBOLLAH.—In this subsection, the term ''global logistics networks of Hezbollah'', ''global logistics networks'', or ''networks'' means financial, material, or technological support for, or financial or other services in support of, Hezbollah.

(b) BRIEFING ON HEZBOLLAH'S ASSETS AND ACTIVITIES RELATED TO FUNDRAISING, FINANCING, AND MONEY LAUNDERING WORLDWIDE.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and every 180 days thereafter, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the heads (or their designees) of other applicable Federal departments and agencies shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees a briefing on the disposition of Hezbollah's assets and activities related to fundraising, financing, and money laundering worldwide.

(c) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Financial Services, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

SEC. 205. APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.

Except as otherwise provided, in this title, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Financial Services, and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Finance, and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate.

TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this Act or any amendment made by this Act shall apply to the authorized intelligence activities of the United States.

SEC. 302. REGULATORY AUTHORITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall, not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, promulgate regulations as necessary for the implementation of this Act and the amendments made by this Act.

(b) NOTIFICATION TO CONGRESS.—Not less than 10 days before the promulgation of regulations under subsection (a), the President shall notify the appropriate congressional committees (as such term is defined in section 203) of the proposed regulations and the provisions of this Act and the amendments made by this Act that the regulations are implementing.

SEC. 303. TERMINATION.

This Act shall terminate on the date that is 30 days after the date on which the President certifies to Congress that Hezbollah—

(1) is no longer designated as a foreign terrorist organization pursuant to section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189);

(2) is no longer listed in the Annex to Executive Order No. 13224 (September 23, 2001; relating to blocking property and prohibiting transactions with persons who commit, threaten to commit, or support terrorism); and

(3) poses no significant threat to United States national security, interests, or allies.

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 include any extraneous material they might wish 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.

Madam Speaker, I rise in very strong support of this measure, and I want to especially thank the gentleman from North Carolina, Mr. MARK MEADOWS, along with Mr. TED DEUTCH of Florida and Ranking Member ELIOT ENGEL of New York for their bipartisan leadership on this critically important issue.

Last July, the House passed legislation by a vote of 404–0. This was the bill that was passed by that measure, with a few tweaks, but 404–0. Unfortunately, the other body, the Senate, failed to take it up. The threat posed by Hezbollah and other Iranian proxies has only expanded since then, and now, Hezbollah is ascendant in the region.

Consider, now, Hezbollah's arsenal aimed at Israel; that arsenal has exploded. I was in Haifa in 2006 as Hezbollah's rockets rained down on that city, targeting civilian neighborhoods. Those Iranian and Syrian-made rockets were slamming into people's homes, and they were being targeted, and the hospital also was being targeted. Every rocket contained 90,000 ball bearings. The only intent was mass killing and maiming.

In the Rambam trauma hospital, I talked to many of the victims. There were 600 victims of these rockets in there, and that was nearly 10 years ago. At that time, Hezbollah started that effort with about 15,000 rockets at their disposal, and they fired close to 5,000 at civilian targets. That was their work.

Hezbollah has expanded its arsenal in size and in sophistication. By the way, it has been done at the behest of Iran. They have given these new rockets, with longer range, to Hezbollah. Now, they have an arsenal; the estimate is some 100,000 unguided rockets. It has also expanded its arsenal to include the sophisticated antiship and antiaircraft missiles and ground-to-ground rockets.

Hezbollah has been able to expand both its arsenal and activities, with Iranian backing, and its long-established worldwide network of members and supporters and sympathizers to provide this terrorist group financial and logistical and military and other types of support.

To cut the international support and reach of Hezbollah, to deny it the funds needed for its terrorist activities, we must effectively target its financial network. That is the goal of the Hezbollah International Financing Prevention Act of 2015.

This bill builds on the existing sanctions regime by placing Hezbollah's sources of financing under additional scrutiny, particularly those resources outside of Lebanon, given that many Lebanese banks have stepped up their game to prevent money laundering.

In addition to targeting the terrorist organization's diverse financial networks, the legislation also requires the U.S. Government to focus on Hezbollah's global logistics network and its transnational organized criminal enterprises, including its vast drug smuggling operations.

The goal is to improve coordination and cooperation with allies and other responsible countries in confronting the increasing threat posed by Hezbollah, and I strongly urge my colleagues to support this critical measure.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2297, the Hezbollah International Financing Prevention Act, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I would like to begin by, once again, thanking Chairman ROYCE for his thoughtfulness, his intellect, his bipartisanship. I agree with everything he said in his opening statement.

I want to also thank Representative DEUTCH, Representative MEADOWS, and Representative MENG for their hard work on this important legislation to sanction Hezbollah, Iran's terrorist proxy.

Over a decade ago, I introduced and Congress passed into law the Syria Accountability and Lebanese Sovereignty Restoration Act, which was designed to end Syrian support for terrorism, including Hezbollah. I was proud to have that bill pass both Houses of Congress and signed into law by then-President Bush.

Now, Hezbollah is a more sophisticated terrorist organization, but their goals remain the same. They continue to support Iran's dangerous agenda throughout the region.

They have tipped the Syrian civil war in favor of Assad. Assad would most likely be losing or out of power by now if not for the fact that Hezbollah has come in from Lebanon into Syria to aid Assad in his murderous treachery against his own people, where hundreds of thousands of innocent civilians have perished.

He would not be in power today if it wasn't for Iran and if it wasn't for Iran's proxy, Hezbollah, fighting that civil war. He would be losing that civil war. It is Hezbollah that has propped him up and caused him to be ahead in that war.

When we debated the Corker-Cardin bill just before, I mentioned my concerns about a potential nuclear deal with Iran. At the top of their list is how sanctions relief will be handled and what Iran will do with a new influx of resources.

Iran is the world's leading state sponsor of terrorism. The Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps and its Quds Force sow instability throughout the region. Perhaps the most destructive has been Iran's support for Hezbollah.

Hezbollah, again, has prevented the people of Lebanon from building a better future. Hezbollah's support has allowed the Assad regime to cling to power, and Hezbollah has stockpiled tens of thousands of rockets on Israel's front doorstep.

What concerns me most is that Iran has been able to funnel resources to Hezbollah, despite the burden of the most crippling sanctions regime in history. What is going to happen if that pressure is lifted?

Well, we shouldn't wait to find out. Congress must act now to impose stronger sanctions on Hezbollah. We should choke them off from their Iranian patrons. This bill would give the administration every tool it needs to confront this dangerous group.

It would sanction foreign banks for knowingly doing business with Hezbollah. We need to send a clear message to companies getting tangled with this terrorist group: Walk away. Walk away, or face the consequences.

The bill would also shine a bright light on Al-Manar, Hezbollah's television station, itself a Specially Designated Terrorist Group. Hezbollah uses Al-Manar for logistical, propaganda, and fundraising purposes. It defies reason that this station is still carried by the satellite providers all over the world. We need to expose this puppet organization and this dangerous organization for what it is.

We passed this bill in the last Congress by a vote of 404–0. Today, let's take another stand against the violence, murder, and terrorism that Hezbollah has sown in the region. It is time for an independent and free Lebanon. It is time for an end to terror and for a transition in Syria, and it is time for the threats against Israel to end.

I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROYCE. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MEADOWS), a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, chairman of the Oversight and Government Reform Subcommittee on Government Operations.

He is also the author of the prior year's legislation on this subject which passed with 404 votes, and he is a principal coauthor, along with Mr. TED DEUTCH, of this bill which we are bringing up today.

Mr. MEADOWS. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman for his kind words and for his leadership because we would not be here today without the great work of the chairman; the ranking member, Mr. ELIOT ENGEL; and my good friend from Florida, TED DEUTCH, who has dropped everything to try to make sure that we address this critical issue.

Because of the incredible Department of Defense and the military men and women that we have serving the great American interests, many Americans believe that the terrorist organizations are poorly organized, they are rogue operations, and some, most of them believe that they are just thousands of miles away; yet terrorist organizations have been thriving for decades and have killed thousands of Americans.

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These terrorists will be stopped one day, and hopefully today is the beginning of what we do to make sure that that happens.

With the growth of technology and globalization, Hezbollah has become illusive and has found ways to raise millions of dollars. You would think that it is just in some faraway place, but we find them as close as our own borders in this hemisphere and, indeed, in my home State of North Carolina.

We must do all that we can to cripple Hezbollah and send a message to other terrorist organizations that the United States will not back down. We will protect our people and our allies. We can do this today by enacting the Hezbollah International Financing Prevention Act.

This is more important today than ever before because, as we discuss this particular potential deal with Iran, what we do know is that, as sanctions are relieved, that money will flow. And because the real leader and founder of this vicious terrorist organization is really the Iranian regime, we must act today, Madam Speaker, because we will save American lives, we will save allied lives, and we will stand with our greatest ally in the Middle East, Israel.

So I want to close by, indeed, thanking Chairman ED ROYCE for his willingness to engage with our leadership and for their decision to bring this to the floor in a very expeditious manner. I thank Chairman TOM PRICE of Georgia, Ms. GRACE MENG, Mr. LEE ZELDIN, along with Ranking Member ELIOT ENGEL.

I would also like to give a thank-you to the Lebanese bankers because many would believe that everybody there is involved in this. We had credible Lebanese bankers who came in and said, ''We want some help.'' We want to make sure that the good actors are rewarded and the bad actors are put away.

And finally, I would like to thank the staff that has worked incredibly hard—Matt Zweig, Ansley Rhyne, and Mira Resnick—from the Foreign Affairs Committee. They have worked very closely together to make this a good piece of legislation, one that will be a tool so that this administration can finally put the boot on the throat of Hezbollah and all like-minded terrorists.

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Florida (Mr. DEUTCH), who is also the ranking member of the Middle East and North Africa Subcommittee.

Mr. DEUTCH. I thank my friend for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the bipartisan Hezbollah International Financing Prevention Act of 2015.

I would like to thank Chairman ROYCE and Ranking Member ENGEL for their leadership on this critical piece of national security legislation. I especially want to acknowledge the leadership of my friend from North Carolina (Mr. MEADOWS) in championing this effort and diligently pushing to make sure that we have the opportunity to hear this important bill. And I want to thank Representatives MENG, ZELDIN, and TOM PRICE of Georgia for the key role that they have played in bringing this bill to the House floor.

Since its inception in 1982, Hezbollah has attacked American citizens: in the bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Beirut in 1983, killing 63, including 17 Americans; in the U.S. Marine barracks bombing in October 1983, which killed 241 American and 58 French servicemen; in the bombing of the U.S. Embassy annex in Beirut in 1984, which killed 24; in the hijacking of TWA flight 847 in 1985, in which a U.S. Navy diver was shot in the head and his body dumped on the tarmac; and in the Khobar Towers attack in Saudi Arabia in 1996 that killed 19 airmen.

Hezbollah has been a U.S.-designated terrorist organization since 1997. And while it claims to be a resistance group, it is a very dangerous terrorist

organization. It does not just attack Americans. It launches attacks not just on Israel. It attacks around the world.

It is responsible for the 1992 Israeli Embassy bombing in Argentina, which killed 29, and the 1994 bombing of the AMIA Jewish center that killed 85 people. It attacked a busload of tourists in Bulgaria in 2012. And since 2008, attacks plotted by Hezbollah have been foiled in Cyprus, Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Turkey.

In 2012, a Hezbollah plot to assassinate the Ambassador of Saudi Arabia to the United States right here in a Washington, D.C., restaurant was uncovered. This attack, had it gone forward, would have resulted in innocent civilian deaths here in our Nation's Capital.

Madam Speaker, today Hezbollah is helping Bashar al Assad slaughter innocent civilians in Syria. Hezbollah's fighters and operatives are on the ground in Syria, propping up the Assad regime as it drops barrel bombs on Syrian towns and uses chlorine gas on its own people.

It is no secret that Hezbollah does Iran's bidding. Backed by millions of dollars from Iran, Hezbollah is keeping Assad's grip on power to preserve Iran's lifeline to its proxy.

This reign of terror must be stopped before it has the potential to become even stronger.

With Iranian support, Hezbollah has set up cells all around the world. It gets significant funding for its worldwide terror through its criminal activities, such as money laundering, narcotics trafficking, and the selling of counterfeit goods. And shockingly, it fund raises in communities all over Latin America and Europe.

This bill will take significant steps toward cutting off Hezbollah's global reach by imposing sanctions on those financial institutions that facilitate Hezbollah's activities. We can severely hamper its ability to move the funds needed to fund its terror campaigns.

This bill will also require the administration to look into satellite providers that continue to broadcast the Hezbollah-run Al-Manar television station. A terrorist organization should not be allowed to freely broadcast its propaganda and its messages of hate. In fact, more than 10 years ago, back in 2004, France's highest administrative court moved to ban Al-Manar, ruling that the Beirut-based outlet had repeatedly violated the country's hate laws and made anti-Semitic statements.

Our legislation would give Congress and the administration greater insight into Hezbollah's criminal activities by requiring reports on Hezbollah's narcotrafficking and its transnational criminal network.

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

Mr. ENGEL. I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. DEUTCH. It will also give us a clearer sense of Hezbollah's global reach, as it requires reporting on what countries around the world are doing to disrupt Hezbollah's activities.

Madam Speaker, Hezbollah has destabilized the Middle East for over 30 years. It has been a significant and deadly threat to U.S. interests. It stands ready, with more than 100,000 rockets and missiles aimed at Israel, many capable of striking anywhere with high precision. This is one of the most deadly organizations in the world, and the U.S. must use all of its economic might to shut down Hezbollah's global operations.

Madam Speaker, people often ask what Congress can do to address the many dangers that we face in the world. This legislation is a step forward in protecting Americans and American interests and American lives. Similar legislation passed the House unanimously last year, and I urge my colleagues to again support this vitally important national security bill.

Mr. ROYCE. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN), the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on the Middle East and North Africa.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Madam Speaker, I thank Chairman ROYCE for the wonderfully bipartisan way in which he leads our committee, and I especially want to thank the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MEADOWS) for his incredible leadership on this important topic.

Madam Speaker, I rise in full support of this bill, to broaden sanctions against Hezbollah, a U.S.-designated Foreign Terrorist Organization.

The Iranian proxy, Hezbollah, has been responsible for propping up the murderous Assad regime in Syria. Hezbollah continues to be a major threat to our closest friend and ally, the Democratic Jewish State of Israel. Hezbollah and its patron Iran continue to seek ways to attack and undermine U.S. national security interests, especially with its increased presence in our own area, in the Western Hemisphere, and its increasing role in global narcotics trafficking.

Madam Speaker, one way we have of countering Hezbollah's illicit activities is by cutting off its major source of funding and support. Once the administration gives Iran a signing bonus of $50 billion and lifts the sanctions against the regime, when this bad and dangerously weak nuclear deal gets signed, you can be sure, Madam Speaker, that the spigots will open and that money will flow directly to Hezbollah. So we must make sure that the administration fully and vigorously enforces these sanctions against Hezbollah and doesn't find any loophole or waive any of the provisions.

After seeing the administration's willingness to work with the Iranian regime and the Cuban regime, I might add, it wouldn't surprise me to see the administration take steps to follow the European Union and split Hezbollah into a military and political wing to try to avoid these sanctions and appease the Iranian regime.

We all know, Madam Speaker, that Hezbollah is a terrorist organization and that there is no split among the terror group whatsoever. You cannot differentiate between its supposed wings. It is all one terrorist organization. That is why I strongly support this bill, and I call upon the President to do more to counter this threat from Iran and its proxy, Hezbollah.

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, it is now my pleasure to yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. MENG), a valued member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Ms. MENG. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to be a lead cosponsor of the Hezbollah International Financing Prevention Act. This legislation will broaden financial sector sanctions against Hezbollah, compel other critical designations against it, and target Hezbollah's media outlet Al-Manar.

A lot of work has gone into this bill over two Congresses, and we have worked hard, especially with the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DEUTCH), to ensure the inclusion of language that would disrupt Hezbollah's global logistics networks and its fundraising and money-laundering activities.

This section requires the Obama administration to shed light on those countries that either covertly or overtly enable any sort of Hezbollah activities within their borders. The provision is particularly important in the Hezbollah context because there are far too many countries that outwardly condemn Hezbollah's military and terrorist activities while privately fostering environments where Hezbollah can operate politically and financially. Well, no more, not if you want to do business with the United States.

This legislation is also timely because it sends a strong message to Iran that no matter what happens in relation to nuclear negotiations, the United States will aggressively counter its promotion of terror in the Middle East.

In the last decade, our sanctions policy has led the way in crippling rogue regimes and terrorist groups, and today we take a big step forward in crippling, among the worst of them all, Hezbollah.

I want to thank Chairman ROYCE, Ranking Member ENGEL, Mr. MEADOWS, and Mr. DEUTCH for their hard work, and my cosponsors, Mr. ZELDIN and Mr. TOM PRICE of Georgia.

Mr. ROYCE. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ZELDIN), a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, one of the principal cosponsors of this bill, and a leader in confronting Iran in its support for terrorism around the world.

Mr. ZELDIN. Madam Speaker, I thank Chairman ROYCE for his leadership on the Foreign Affairs Committee, as well as Ranking Member ENGEL, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. MEADOWS, Ms. MENG, and Mr. TOM PRICE of Georgia.

This has been a strong bipartisan effort that was started before I came to Congress this past January. Some of my fellow lead cosponsors on this bill have worked tirelessly over years.

America's greatness is nothing to apologize for. We are a great, free, exceptional nation. Being the leader of the free world is, this body, today, passing legislation, the Hezbollah International Financing Prevention Act, to tackle a rising threat in the Middle East and to United States interests all around the world. American leadership is on display here in the Halls of Congress.

Hezbollah has helped Assad fight Syrian rebels in that country. It is estimated that Iran has provided Hezbollah $60 million to $100 million per year in financial assistance.

The Dubai-based Gulf Research Center estimates Hezbollah's armed wing at about 1,000 full-time fighters and 6,000 to 10,000 volunteers. According to the Iranian Fars News Agency, Hezbollah has up to 65,000 fighters.

□ 1415

This legislation, H.R. 2297, addresses the need to pursue foreign banks that knowingly do business with entities that facilitate Hezbollah's activities. This legislation addresses the need to counter Hezbollah's other criminal enterprises, which include money laundering and counterfeiting of goods and pharmaceuticals.

Madam Speaker, this legislation helps address the need to obtain more information on Hezbollah's fundraising, financing, and money-laundering networks. It requires the administration to provide a comprehensive overview of countries supporting Hezbollah as well as those countries that aren't doing enough.

Again, I thank Chairman ROYCE for his leadership with this legislation, Mr. ENGEL, and my fellow co-lead sponsors as we tackle this rising tide of radical Islamic extremism in the Middle East with Hezbollah, Hamas, al Qaeda, Boko Haram, and ISIS. Every day, our 24-hour news cycle is dominated with our constituents watching, reading, and hearing about this threat that exists in the Middle East, understanding that if we do not defeat it overseas, we will be facing it here at home.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to stand with my fellow co-leads and my colleagues from both parties as American exceptionalism is on display here. I rise in support today, and I encourage my colleagues to vote for this legislation.

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time for the purpose of closing.

Madam Speaker, Hezbollah's actions in the Middle East and around the world have only added to the volatility that has plagued the region. Hezbollah's stockpile of rockets is growing on Israel's doorstep, threatening to ''confront aggression at any time, any place, and in any form whatsoever.'' The irony is they are the aggressors. Hezbollah fighters terrorize the people of Syria, serving as the only thing between Assad and his own demise. Hezbollah has made itself into a state within a state of Lebanon, denying the Lebanese people their right to self-determination.

Madam Speaker, it is time to redouble our efforts to stop Hezbollah from continuing its campaign of terror across the region. So I urge my colleagues to pass this legislation because it is so important. The United States has the clout to do so, and we should always let the people—the average people—know that the United States stands by them.

Hezbollah is one of the worst terrorist organizations. Hezbollah tries to terrorize Israel, but they have never succeeded and will never succeed, and they terrorize the people of Lebanon and Syria. We need to put an end to that. That is why this legislation is so important.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support it. I thank Chairman ROYCE once again for his leadership, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROYCE. I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DOLD), a member of the Committee on Financial Services, a cosponsor of the bill, and someone who has been relentless in warning about the threat of Iran and Hezbollah.

Mr. DOLD. Madam Speaker, I want to thank the chairman and the ranking member for your leadership and for yielding the time. I also want to thank Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. DEUTCH, and all those who have worked tirelessly on this bill.

The Hezbollah International Financing Prevention Act is one that is important. We need to choke off funds to a well-known terrorist organization that has been engaged in terror for decades. We know a lot, Madam Speaker, and we have talked a lot about the threat of ISIS, what is going on in Syria, what is happening with Iran, Iran being the greatest state sponsor of terror in the world, using its proxies, one of which is Hezbollah. But I want to make sure that we are not losing sight of Hezbollah and the dangers that they pose. That is why this is such an important piece of legislation.

Hezbollah has killed Americans. They are one of the most deadly terrorist organizations in the world. They are a major threat not only to the United States; they are a threat to our one true ally in the Middle East, the State of Israel. The buildup of Hezbollah's rocket arsenal is a concern, Madam Speaker, to everyday Israelis, and it should be a concern for all of us.

As we think about terror and choking off that financing, it is absolutely critical that we speak with one clear voice here in the United States, that we focus on these cells, and that we focus on how Hezbollah is getting its resources. This is, again, another issue on which I am delighted that we are working together in a bipartisan fashion because this is not about partisanship. This is about making sure that the world is a safer place and shining a light on terrorist organizations, Hezbollah being one of the worst.

Just last week, Madam Speaker, I was in Israel, and we went into the Golan. We went north to the border, and we looked off over the border, not only into Syria; we looked into Lebanon as well. We met with lone soldiers, members from Chicago who went over to Israel to join the IDF and fight, and they are terrified and prepared for attacks from Hezbollah.

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

Mr. ROYCE. Madam Speaker, I yield the gentleman an additional 1 minute.

Mr. DOLD. Madam Speaker, this is an important bill, one that makes sure we do not lose sight of the threat posed by Hezbollah, and one that we have to make sure that we are vigilant, that we know where the resources are going.

This is a bill that, again, I want to thank the chairman for his leadership on, and I want to thank Mr. ENGEL, the ranking member, for his leadership, and TED DEUTCH, a good friend, and MARK MEADOWS for all that they are doing. This is something that, again, I encourage my colleagues in this body to come together and unite behind another unanimous vote to make sure the world knows that we will not sit idly by, that we will do everything in our power to make sure that we track down the funders of this terrorist organization to make sure that they do not have the tools necessary for a reign of terror on Israel and the West.

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

When we think about Hezbollah, we think about an organization that was once a limited regional threat. Today, it really is global. It is an organization conducting terrorist and criminal activities all over the world, one that has actively targeted the United States now, if we think about it, for 30 years. I think it shows no signs of letting up as Iran, the regime there, shows no signs in letting up in its support for Hezbollah.

So prior to the attacks of September 11, Iran's proxy was responsible for the largest number of American deaths by terrorist organizations up until that point when al Qaeda carried out that attack. This included the 1993 bombing of the United States Embassy in Beirut and the bombing of our United States Marine Corps barracks again that same year. Hezbollah was responsible for providing funding and weapons to Iraqi militias that killed hundreds of Americans in Iraq at the behest of Iran. Hezbollah is behind the Iranian-sponsored slaughter that is going on right now in Syria, and it is Hezbollah that is now not only on the northern border of Israel, but also, with the support from Iran, it is now up on the Golan Heights. It is now up just off the Golan Heights in Syria there.

Hezbollah is now involved in supporting the Iranian-supported Houthi takeover in Yemen. Hezbollah is a model; and as you heard the debate recently on the Internet, should the Hezbollah model be replicated not only among the Shia Houthi but in other parts of the region, we must remember that any sanctions relief that we provide to Iran for a nuclear agreement will have an impact on Iran's ability to further support Hezbollah and the ability of that organization to carry out future attacks on Americans, on our allies, or on other unfortunate souls who oppose an Iranian takeover of that region.

Yet Hezbollah and their sponsor remain vulnerable. They are still reliant on Iran's largesse and on proceeds from Hezbollah's illicit activities. It is precisely those illicit activities, those vulnerabilities, that we must target. So, Madam Speaker, passing the Iran and the Hezbollah bills today will be a one-two punch against terrorists backing Iran's nuclear weapons drive.

Madam Speaker, I urge all of the Members to support this measure. Again, I thank Mr. ELIOT ENGEL for his work and the other cosponsors of the bill as well.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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. 2297.

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. ROYCE. 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.

PROVIDING FOR FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1735, NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016

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

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 260

Resolved, That at any time after adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for further consideration of the bill (H.R. 1735) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2016 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes. No further general debate shall be in order.

SEC. 2. (a) In lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Armed Services now printed in the bill, it shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the five-minute rule an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 114-14. That amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered as read. All points of order against that amendment in the nature of a substitute are waived.

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

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

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

SEC. 3. It shall be in order at any time for the chair of the Committee on Armed Services or his designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of amendments printed in the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc offered pursuant to this section shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services or their respective designees, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole.

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

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

Mr. BYRNE. Madam Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume.

During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

□ 1430

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BYRNE. Madam Speaker, H. Res. 260 provides a structured rule for consideration of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016. It is my privilege to present this rule to the House as a member of the Rules Committee. It is also my privilege to do so as a member of the committee of jurisdiction over this bill, the House Armed Services Committee.

The Rules Committee received a record number of amendments to the bill; heard nearly 6 hours of testimony from our colleagues; and, in this rule, have made in order 135 amendments for consideration on the House floor.

As is traditional, the rule gives the chair of the Armed Services Committee authority to offer such amendments en bloc to facilitate consideration of such a large number of amendments.

This is a good rule that helps pave the way for the passage of the National Defense Authorization Act. This law, this bill, governs the defense of the United States of America, provides for the servicemen and -women that defend this country. It is the single most important function of this House.

We are going to hear spirited debate today, but we need to make sure, as we hear this debate, that we focus on what we are here about, and that is to defend the people of the United States. While there are other things that may be brought up that are important and good, they are not about the defense of the United States and would not be in order for this bill.

As a member of the House Armed Services Committee, I have followed this bill from the start. Counting the Rules Committee hours and the hours in committee, I have personally spent over 25 hours in debate on this bill.

This has been an incredibly open process: 335 amendments were filed at the Armed Services Committee level; 211 amendments were adopted by the House Armed Services Committee in markup, including 96 Democrat amendments; 135 amendments were made in order by the rule—69 of those are Democrat or bipartisan amendments. That is over 450 amendments that have been considered since we started this process.

The National Defense Authorization Act has a history of bipartisanship, which is only appropriate on the single most important thing that we do, defending the people of the United States.

It passed out of the Committee on Armed Services on a vote of 60–2. It has been completed every year since 1962 on a bipartisan basis. That is 53 straight years, and we need to make it 54.

This bill is vitally important to our country. For the first time in a long time, Americans are ranking national security as their number one concern, even ahead of the economy.

Former CIA leader Mike Morell said he has never seen more threats to our country at any other time in his 33 years in the business. Most alarmingly, he says that we are at risk of another attack here in the United States. Our military men and women need this bill to do their job and help keep us safe.

The administration has issued a Statement of Administration Policy and indicated in there that the President's advisers would recommend a veto of this bill. I sincerely hope the President would not do so, given the bipartisan effort to pass a bill so critical to the security of our Nation.

President Obama requested authorization for $612 billion in military spending, and this bill matches that request dollar for dollar.

Now, some of my colleagues quibble with that, and they quibble with that because, as you can see in this light blue area at the very top, in the President's recommendation, there is a certain amount of money that he wants to be in the categorization of overseas contingency operations, OCO.

The bill does the same thing except it increases OCO by a small amount—that you can see here—and increases the base by a larger amount. In essence, what we have done here is gotten to the same place as the President by making a very small alteration to the OCO.

Some of my colleagues are trying to use our military men and women as pawns in an effort to boost nondefense discretionary spending. That is plainly wrong and reprehensible.

Those other issues are important to our country, and it is important that we debate them, but we should never hold up this piece of legislation that is historically bipartisan to make a point on something that has nothing to do with the defense of the United States of America.

This bill is for the men and women who are keeping our Nation safe. They have elected to serve our Nation. The least we can do is give them the resources and the policy they need to do their job. Now, some of my colleagues want to use them as political bargaining chips. That is hard for me to believe that anyone would consider doing that in this House.

This bill is complex. It deals with a number of very complicated issues. There are a couple that I know we are going to talk about today that I briefly want to touch on now.

The first one is this whole issue of the overseas contingency operations account and how it affects this whole issue of sequestration. Long before I got here, there was this deal within Congress that was proposed by the President that, in essence, resulted in this artificial sequestration of funds that would otherwise be appropriately sent to the military, and we are operating under the artificial constraints of that sequestration law today.

I don't know what the rationale was back then because I wasn't here, but that rationale, whatever it was, doesn't make sense today when the number one concern of the American people is defending the United States of America, when experts on this issue are telling us, over and over again, the American interests abroad—and, yes, here at home—are threatened.

Why should we feel that we should be limited to that at a time when we need to be stepping forth and defending the American people?

Now, there may be a time and a place to revisit the sequestration law, but that time and that place is not on this law. This law is for us to do what we must do to defend the United States of America, and this bill does that.

Another issue that we will be hearing a lot today is a proposed amendment by my colleague from Alabama (Mr. BROOKS), and that deals with the issue of immigration. Now, you may ask: Why are we talking about immigration in regard to a bill on national defense? That is a good question. We should not be.

During the Armed Services Committee's consideration of this bill—and it went for 18 hours late in the process—one of our members offered an amendment to insert the immigration issue into this bill. It was unfortunate, and it was inappropriate.

The Brooks amendment proposes to take it out, and we are going to have spirited debate during this rule, I predict, and during the debate on the bill; but make no mistake about it, however important you think or I think the immigration issue is, however much we think that that should come to this floor for consideration, this bill, a bill on the defense of the United States of America, is not the right bill for us to consider it in.

There are other committees of jurisdiction that are supposed to do that—Homeland Security, for example. Those committees need to go through their process and make sure they do what they need to do, and then it can come to this floor, but it should not come to this floor to confuse this bill that deals with the defense of the United States of America.

This rule, Madam Speaker, is an extremely fair rule made after a lot of debate, allowing an enormous number of amendments, and I urge its support.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, 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, I want to thank the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BYRNE) for yielding me the customary 30 minutes.

Madam Speaker, 355 amendments were submitted to the House Rules Committee on a wide variety of issues relevant to the National Defense Authorization Act. Of those, only 135 were made in order, or about 38 percent. That means that the Republican majority of the Rules Committee rejected over 60 percent of amendments submitted by their House colleagues.

This is a very exclusive structured rule. The amendments included under this rule are important amendments, worthy of the time and attention of this House, but I believe that all the amendments submitted merited debate and should have been included under an open rule.

Further, each amendment included under this rule only receives 10 minutes of debate maximum, equally divided. That is no way to treat debate of significant issues regarding our national security.

Madam Speaker, I have served in Congress long enough that I remember when it used to take 4 or 5 entire days to debate the NDAA. Amendments that would significantly affect our defense policies and operations were provided with enough debate time so that all Members had the opportunity to speak and air their views.

Of course, that was back in the days when the House actually worked 4 or 5 full days each week. That simply doesn't happen anymore. There are fewer and fewer Members in this Chamber who remember when matters of substance were given the time, attention, and debate that they deserve.

There is much to admire in the FY 2016 defense authorization bill, but there is also much to be concerned about, from dangerous spending to increase our nuclear arsenal, to continuing to tie the hands of the administration on how to handle the transfer of prisoners out of Guantanamo who have been cleared of all charges.

One of the most blatant and egregious demonstrations of excess spending in the NDAA is what the bill has done to the President's overseas contingency operations fund, the so-called OCO fund.

This bill adds $38 billion to the OCO fund on top of the $51 billion requested by the President to fund our various wars. This $38 billion will not be spent on war-related costs, but instead, it transfers money from the operations and maintenance account to the OCO to fund what should be base bill requirements, all as a ruse to evade the Budget Control Act caps.

In the coming weeks, my House colleagues will see at least four appropriations bills come to the House floor that are prepared to cut more than $20 billion in urgently needed domestic programs, all in the name of staying within the caps set by the Budget Control Act; yet, when it comes to the Pentagon, nearly twice that amount is added to the OCO as a slush fund in order to avoid those very same caps. This is madness, Madam Speaker, absolute madness.

The strength of our Nation—the health, welfare, and prosperity of our people and our communities—requires that we invest in our transportation and infrastructure; in our urban and rural development; in science, engineering, and technology; in medical research and our healthcare and education systems; in our children, our families, our workers; in our local businesses and new entrepreneurs.

Our national and economic security is based on so much more than just our

force of arms. It is based on the role of the Federal Government in supporting strong quality of life for each and every one of our people, regardless of age, income, geography, or political affiliation. No one is offering them a slush fund; instead, we are cutting those programs to the bare bone.

When it comes to helping the neediest among us, Madam Speaker, the majority in this House has, once again, prevented debate on this critical issue. I am disappointed that an amendment offered by my friend from California (Mr. VARGAS) was not made in order for debate under this rule.

Under current law, military servicemembers who do not live on base are provided with a basic allowance for housing. Because this stipend is offered to military families in lieu of on-base housing, it is exempted from Federal taxes and from being considered as income when determining eligibility for certain tax credits. Unfortunately, there is still a lack of uniformity in how the allowance is treated for various basic needs programs.

For example, the basic housing allowance is being considered as income for the purpose of calculating SNAP benefits, which results in eligible households receiving a lesser SNAP benefit or being cut off from the program altogether. These are families who are struggling, and it makes absolutely no sense that receiving housing assistance means our military families should receive less food assistance.

It is shameful that an ever-increasing number of military families are struggling to make ends meet. More and more of these families are relying on SNAP benefits to put food on their tables, and we need to be having a larger conversation about how to make sure that our servicemen and servicewomen and their families who have sacrificed so much for our country have economic security.

Military families have unique needs, and we must make sure that they are receiving all the necessary assistance that they deserve.

□ 1445

Mr. VARGAS' amendment would have simply excluded the basic housing allowance from any calculation of income or resources for any purpose under Federal, State, and local law. It is a good amendment, and it is a commonsense amendment, and this House should have had the opportunity to debate this important amendment; but while we shortchange the American people, local communities, and our neighbors living in poverty, we have plenty of time to add to the national deficit and debt by funding a myriad of wars on the national credit card.

Speaking of the many wars in which the U.S. is currently engaged, last night in the Rules Committee, Congressman WALTER JONES of North Carolina, the distinguished ranking member of the Armed Services Committee—Congressman ADAM SMITH of Washington—and I offered an amendment that would do one simple thing: it would have the President tell Congress next year what our mission is in Afghanistan and how much longer our servicemen and servicewomen would continue to be deployed over there. Then Congress would have 30 days to vote on whether or not to authorize or to modify that mission.

We have been in Afghanistan for nearly 14 years. It is the longest military engagement in U.S. history. Over the past few years, the mission of our Armed Forces has been constantly altered. Supposedly, we ended combat operations at the end of last December; yet our forces still engage in combat. We are now supposed to be engaged in training the Afghan military and police forces and be out of Afghanistan by the end of 2016; but every day, I open up the newspaper, and I read how we are going to need to remain in Afghanistan for much, much, much longer.

In the underlying bill, this NDAA says that the U.S. should remain engaged in counterterrorism and special operations after 2016. All the President is required to do is let us know if he wants to keep our troops in Afghanistan to continue training Afghan forces until they can stand on their own.

Is it too much to ask for the President to tell us next spring what the plan is for keeping our uniformed men and women in Afghanistan and then having a vote on that plan? Don't our troops and don't their families deserve much more from us?

I guess it is too much to ask because this Congress—once again, the majority on the Rules Committee—decided not to make the McGovern-Jones-Smith amendment in order.

So U.S. engagement in Afghanistan—our blood and our treasure—simply continues on and on and on and on. It is a long, endless war that Congress barely pays attention to anymore, not even as members of our Armed Forces come home in coffins or wounded in body, heart, and mind. One of my constituents was the first to fall this year under our new post-combat operations mission in Afghanistan. Who will be the last U.S. servicemember to die in Afghanistan?

These are brave and honorable men and women. This House, however, is a disgrace.

This House—this Congress—is incapable of being accountable for the wars we so easily send our servicemembers to fight and die in, and it is completely incapable of carrying out its constitutional responsibilities to specifically and explicitly authorize these military operations.

It has been over 8 months since the United States began sustained combat operations in Iraq and Syria against the Islamic State. Last year, the Speaker said that it was not right for the 113th Congress to vote on this new war started on its watch. It should be up to the next Congress—this Congress, the 114th Congress—to authorize the war. Then the Speaker complained that Congress couldn't act until the President sent us an AUMF. Madam Speaker, the President sent Congress an AUMF on February 11. That was over 3 months ago. It is not an AUMF that I would support, but the President did his job, and still Congress fails to act. Why? Because the leadership of this House says it can't find its way to 218 on an AUMF.

I am sorry, Madam Speaker, but that is not how it works. The job of the Congress is to take a vote on an AUMF—period. If you don't like what the President's proposal is, then change it, vote against it, or bring another version to the House floor. Congress has the constitutional obligation to authorize the use of military force to combat the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria or elsewhere. Congress has the responsibility to specifically debate and authorize sending servicemen and servicewomen into hostilities in Iraq and Syria. The party in charge of the House and the Senate has a responsibility to legislate. We don't have the right to say, ''Oh, this is just too tough of a job, and we don't want to deal with it.''

If you want to be in charge, then you have to govern. Unfortunately, Madam Speaker, I don't see the leadership interested in governing on this most serious matter.

Once again, reluctantly, Congressman WALTER JONES, Congresswoman BARBARA LEE, and I will be introducing a privileged resolution under the provisions of the War Powers Resolution to force a debate on whether our troops should remain engaged in combat operations against the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria or whether they should withdraw.

We have been patient. We have waited and waited and waited for the Republican leadership of this House to tell us when it would act on an AUMF for Iraq and Syria, but it has now become clear that this House has no intention of debating an AUMF on the fight against the Islamic State. It is perfectly happy to just drift along and not take any responsibility whatsoever for the lives that we are putting at risk in Iraq and Syria and for the millions of taxpayer dollars that we are spending each and every day.

Madam Speaker, I oppose this rule, and I oppose this underlying bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

In listening to the remarks that we have just heard from the gentleman from Massachusetts, I was struck by the fact that so much of it had to do with things other than national defense. I said in the very beginning that this is the authorization of the defense of America. Those are important issues—health care, education, transportation—and we need to debate those, but not in this bill. That is why those sorts of amendments were not made in order.

Madam Speaker, we are here today to debate the defense of the United States of America.

I did hear the gentleman criticize the President's policy in Afghanistan, and I do think that we should consider at some point in time an appropriate AUMF for the conflict in Iraq. This House has been asking the leadership for briefings and other information about the proposed AUMF that we got from the administration, and we haven't received them yet, so we can't have the sort of deliberative-type review of his AUMF until we receive that information.

I would say, as important as those issues are, they are not in order under this bill. This is a bill that we have historically adopted in a bipartisan fashion. Let's stay focused on the defense of the United States of America in this bipartisan bill and not wander off onto other things that we are either not prepared for or that are not in order under this bill.

At this point in time, Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BROOKS), my colleague.

Mr. BROOKS of Alabama. Madam Speaker, the NDAA, as amended by Congressman RUBEN GALLEGO, undermines America's border security and ratifies parts of Obama's illegal amnesty for illegal aliens.

During the early morning, sleep-deprived portion of the Armed Services Committee NDAA hearing, the Gallego amendment, which encourages the Secretary of Defense to take military service opportunities from Americans and from lawful immigrants in order to give them to illegal aliens, passed on a close 33–30 vote. As Members ponder my amendment to strike the Gallego amendment, we should consider how much American families are struggling in an anemic job and wage market and how much the Gallego amendment makes job and income prospects for Americans even worse.

From 2000 to 2014—and although the American economy gained 5.6 million jobs in the 16 to 65 age bracket—American-born citizens suffered a net loss of 127,000 jobs. These job losses, combined with population growth, mean that there were 17 million more jobless American-born citizens than there were 14 years earlier. Hispanic Americans, African Americans, Caucasian Americans—American men and women—all lost economic ground. While American-born citizens suffered economic hardship, job losses, and wage suppression, foreign-born persons gained 5.7 million jobs.

In the context of this anemic economy, GALLEGO's amendment to take military service jobs from Americans and from lawful immigrants in order to give them to illegal aliens is outrageous and unconscionable. I encourage Members to represent the interests of Americans and lawful immigrants by voting to strike the Gallego amendment from the NDAA.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will remind Members to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

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

I just want to respond to something that my friend on the Rules Committee said when he said that this bill is all about issues that have to do with the national defense of our country.

I don't know what we are doing in Afghanistan or what we are doing in Iraq again or what we are doing in Syria now if it isn't supposedly in the name of the national defense of our country. I mean, this is the bill considered by the Armed Services Committee. If this is not an appropriate place to talk about war and about all of the military equipment we are sending halfway around the world, then I don't know what bill is appropriate. We are told over and over and over again that these are inappropriate vehicles in which to talk about war. This is the Armed Services Committee. This is the National Defense Authorization Act. This is the bill. This funds the wars.

There is this notion that it doesn't belong here. Well, where the hell does it belong? This is important stuff, and we treat war as if it is nothing.

We have men and women in harm's way, and we don't even debate whether or not the mission is something that we support or not. This is ridiculous. This is disgraceful. It is outrageous that amendments that are germane to this bill—that the Parliamentarian tells us are germane to this bill—are denied over and over and over again. These aren't just mine. Ms. LEE has amendments on repealing the old AUMFs from 2001 to 2002—denied, denied. They are germane, but no one wants to talk about it. We are going to force you to talk about it. We are going to have a privileged resolution. We are going to force this debate.

Just one other thing on the Gallego amendment. I have to tell you that I am always amazed at the anti-immigrant rhetoric on the other side of the aisle. The notion that we can't allow the Secretary of Defense to make decisions on whether or not DREAMers can actually serve our country in the Armed Forces to defend our Nation is ludicrous.

Just so people understand this, unlike a lot of things that my friends on the other side of the aisle do, this was not snuck into something. This actually went through regular order. It was actually debated and voted on by the House Armed Services Committee. They voted ''yes'' to accept it. By the way, the Army has already allowed almost 50 DREAMers to enlist in our Armed Forces.

What are you going to do—go and try to find these people and tell them that they have now been discharged?

I feel a great kind of sense of pride that there are people in this country who have been mostly raised in this country and who want to serve this country. That is something, I think, that every American takes pride in. That the rhetoric is so nasty and so demeaning, I think, is beneath what this House is about.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. HAHN).

Ms. HAHN. Madam Speaker, I rise against the rule that we are considering to the National Defense Authorization bill.

I was extremely disappointed late last night, as you can imagine, when the Rules Committee decided not to make my amendment in order for today.

My amendment would have provided a token thank-you to the World War II merchant mariners. These brave men suffered the highest losses of any military branch in World War II, and they did not receive veterans' benefits under the GI Bill.

Time is running out. These merchant mariners are now in their eighties and their early nineties. There are only 5,000 living today. We can't continue with the slow wheels of bureaucracy. We can't do a study to see if they deserve it or if we can afford it. Congress should act swiftly and with a sense of urgency.

As President Eisenhower said:

> When final victory is ours, there is no organization that will share its credit more deservedly than the merchant marine.

It is too late for this bill today, but it is sad, as we are about to vote on a bill that authorizes our defense of this country, that we couldn't take a moment to give a token thank-you to those who were involved in the defense of this country.

□ 1500

Mr. BYRNE. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR).

Mr. GOSAR. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the amendment offered by my friend and colleague, MO BROOKS. The Brooks amendment is simple. It keeps the immigration debate out of the national security debate. That is it.

My colleague, Mr. GALLEGO, inserted language during the markup to require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a review under section 504 of title 10, United States Code, relating to whether or not those who have received amnesty under President Obama's DACA initiative should be able to enlist in the services, but that very statute already provides the Secretary of Defense the authority he or she needs to make such a determination if there is a readiness crisis. It is already there.

Specifically, paragraph (b)(2) entitles him to ''authorize the enlistment of a person . . . if the Secretary determines that such enlistment is vital to the national interest.''

Now, while the Gallego language may appear to be simple, a sense of Congress to some, in function it will be

cited by the lawyers arguing on behalf of the President's executive overreach. Those lawyers will say, you see, even the House of Representatives has passed language that recognizes DACA.

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

Mr. BYRNE. I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. GOSAR. The Center for Immigration Studies agrees the Gallego language is unnecessary and is simply meant to undercut the ongoing litigation about the legality and unconstitutionality of DACA.

If the Brooks amendment is not accepted and this language is left in the NDAA, it potentially jeopardizes passage of critical legislation. My colleagues, I have fought the President on his executive actions and will fight here again. It is our purview. Once again, I said, the House has moved three times to demonstrate that DACA is illegitimate. This should be the fourth time. I urge my colleagues to vote for the Brooks amendment, stripping the Gallego language.

Mr. MCGOVERN. I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GUTIÉRREZ).

Mr. GUTIÉRREZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the latest efforts by leadership to appease hard-liners on immigration. Today, this body is allowing their loudest anti-immigrant voices to overrule the adoption of the Gallego amendment by none other than the Republican-controlled Armed Services Committee, controlled by the Republican majority. Not only are they throwing their highly touted regular order out of the window, they are taking one more dive down the anti-immigrant rabbit hole.

The amendment by my friend from Arizona simply expresses a sense of the House that the Secretary of Defense should review whether recipients of deferred action should be allowed to serve in the military. It doesn't say the military must allow them to serve. It says, let's do a review, a study, a sense of Congress. We woke up today and this is how we feel. Remember that these same 700,000 recipients who grew up here in America, passed a criminal background check, and now have a legal work permit to reside in the United States, they are ready to risk their lives to defend the only country they know. It just says, Hey, do you guys want to take a look?

Meanwhile, you totally missed the Veasey amendment calling for a similar study of how executive actions of President Obama and prosecutorial discretion could expand the pool of potential military recruits and how enlistment of DACA applicants would impact military readiness. They missed that one. I guess NumbersUSA didn't give you a call over on the other side or Heritage Action forgot to tell you about that provision.

So, Republican hard-liners fixated on the Gallego amendment. Seeing the word ''review,'' all they heard was the word ''amnesty.'' If the majority party is unable to allow a nonbinding study approved by the committee of jurisdiction where they are the majority because it includes the word ''immigrants'' without slapping the amnesty label on it, how on Earth will you be able to fix our broken immigration system or win over the fastest-growing group of voters in this country?

It is clear to me that the candidate who is ready to embrace immigrants and protect DREAMers and their families may as well start measuring the drapes at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, and I think I know what her name is.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SMITH of Nebraska). Members are reminded to direct their remarks to the Chair.

Mr. BYRNE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING), my friend.

Mr. KING of Iowa. I thank the gentleman from Alabama for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I would say, first of all, that neither the gentleman from Massachusetts nor the one from Chicago can quote any anti-immigrant statements from anybody over on this side. That is their tired rhetoric. It is not a fact.

What is a fact is we initiated a lawsuit called Crane v. Napolitano clear back when these first unconstitutional acts were delivered by the President. He clearly has violated the Constitution. I don't actually think there is any worthy debate to the contrary, and this Congress has voted three times—three times—to shut off the funding or to eliminate the President's lawless, unconstitutional actions, Mr. Speaker. That includes June of 2013, King amendment, and very similar language in August of 2014 and January of 2015.

So I wanted to announce to this Congress that we will stand on the Constitution. This Congress cannot send a message to ratify the President's lawless actions. We must defend the Constitution because that is our oath, to support and defend the Constitution of the United States. His oath is to take care to faithfully execute the laws, and instead, he has done the opposite. So we have pro-amnesty people on the other side.

I will support the rule, the Brooks amendment, but I will not support the NDAA if the amendment fails.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will remind Members to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

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

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman for yielding but also for his tremendous leadership on the Committee on Rules and also just in terms of making sure that we, as Members of Congress, do our job. So thank you very much.

I rise in strong opposition to this rule and to the bill. I offered three bipartisan amendments to H.R. 1735, the National Defense Authorization Act, and I am very disappointed to say that, once again, two of my amendments to address the Authorization for Use of Military Force were not made in order. The first, offered with Representative WALTER JONES, would have repealed the 2001 blank check for endless war, which has been used more than 30 times, mind you, to justify military action around the world.

The other, that I also offered with Representative JONES, would have removed the unnecessary 2002 Iraq Authorization for Use of Military Force that continues to be on the books. This is years after the White House has said they no longer needed it and encouraged Congress to repeal it.

Mr. Speaker, it is past time for Congress to live up to its constitutional obligations in matters of war and peace. We need to rip up that 2001 blank check for endless war, and we need to repeal the unnecessary 2002 Iraq AUMF instead of leaving it on the books indefinitely.

I do want to thank the committee for making in order a commonsense, bipartisan amendment offered by Representatives BURGESS, SCHAKOWSKY, and myself that would require the DOD to rank all departments and defense agencies in order of how advanced they are in their audit readiness. As the only Federal agency that has yet to complete an audit, the Pentagon has never been held accountable for the potential loss of billions of dollars to waste, fraud, and abuse; so we need to bring vital congressional oversight and accountability to the Pentagon and to ensure that the Pentagon follows the law.

Let me also just address a few more troubling provisions in this bill. This bill authorized $715 million to train and equip Iraqi forces and an additional $600 million for Syrian opposition forces. That is more than a billion dollars for the now 8-month-long war against ISIL.

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California.

Ms. LEE. Let me go back and remind you how much that is. That is more than a billion dollars for the now 8-month-long war against ISIL. That is a war that Congress has yet to debate and authorize.

Again, I call on Speaker BOEHNER to make Congress do its job and to schedule this critical debate.

I want to thank Congressman MCGOVERN for offering a privileged resolution. It is really a shame that we must do this, but we must take our heads out of the sand here and be responsible to our constituents and our country.

This bill also funnels $89 billion into the Pentagon slush fund known as the overseas contingency account; $38 billion of this would go back into the base

budget to avoid the budget cuts. This is simply unacceptable. Instead of continuing to use budget gimmicks to further bloat the Pentagon budget, Congress should be working to ensure accountability and transparency by forcing an audit of the Pentagon.

I urge my colleagues to support the Burgess-Schakowsky-Lee amendment and to oppose the underlying bill. It is time for Congress to stop the policy of endless war and to bring some accountability to the Pentagon.

Mr. BYRNE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. CURBELO).

Mr. CURBELO of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BYRNE) for the time.

I rise today with mixed feelings on this important legislation, the FY 2016 National Defense Authorization Act. I appreciate the leadership of Chairman THORNBERRY for bringing a transformative bill to the floor that will strengthen our armed services and provide stability to the brave men and women of our military.

I am also grateful for section 841, which includes the text of the SESO Act, a bill I have introduced that ensures small entrepreneurs have a fair seat at the table.

But on the other side of this dichotomy is what I fear to be a truly unfortunate path for this body to take. Included in the underlying text of this bill is language that would request the Defense Secretary study the feasibility of allowing young men and women who were brought to this country as children the opportunity to serve in our armed services.

I am very supportive of this sentiment, Mr. Speaker, and let's keep in mind, this is a nonbinding sense of the House. However, there are Members of this body who are threatening to vote against final passage of the NDAA if this sense of Congress isn't stricken from the bill.

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

Mr. BYRNE. I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman.

Mr. CURBELO of Florida. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, these young men and women were brought to our great country very early in life, often by no choice of their own. They have grown up in our neighborhoods and attended the same schools as our own children. For most of these young people, the United States is the only country they have ever called home. Allowing the Secretary of Defense to consider their service in our military should be something our country is proud to support, not something that will kill this bill.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the Brooks amendment and look forward to working with my colleagues to pass this bill that will benefit all those who serve.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I just want to say I want to commend the gentleman for his very sensible remarks, and I appreciate it.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BYRNE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. COFFMAN).

Mr. COFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am here today to ask my esteemed colleagues to stand with me in declaring, Let our DREAMers serve. Let the young men and women who were brought here as children, through no fault of their own, serve their country. Let them serve the country that educated them. Let them serve the country they love. Their ability to serve benefits us all. It provides an expanded pool of willing and capable applicants helping to uphold and even increase the rigorous standards to enlist in our military. The Army recently tripled its pool of immigrant applicants, and DREAMers should be a part of that pool.

To those who claim that this is amnesty, I have a simple message. As a Marine Corps combat veteran, I can assure you, Parris Island ain't amnesty. As my late father, a career soldier, told me, serving your nation in uniform is the highest expression of American citizenship. From German immigrants serving in the Continental Army at Valley Forge to over 100,000 who have been naturalized through the military since 2002, immigrants have always been a part of our fighting forces.

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

Mr. BYRNE. I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. COFFMAN. If DREAMers want to put their life on the line for this Nation, we should give them the opportunity and honor their willingness to serve.

I urge my colleagues to vote ''no'' on the Brooks amendment, which would strip this provision from the NDAA.

Mr. MCGOVERN. I want to thank the gentleman who just spoke as well. I think we wouldn't be having any of this debate if my friends on the other side of the aisle would have allowed us to vote on a comprehensive immigration reform package last year, the one that the Senate passed in a bipartisan way. Anyway, they chose to deny us that ability to even have a debate and a vote on that.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. NORCROSS).

□ 1515

Mr. NORCROSS. Mr. Speaker, the rule before us today allows for an amendment that touches on a matter very personal to me, an issue that impacts our Nation on the battlefield and for families struggling with an immigration system that is certainly dysfunctional.

November 12, last year, right there in that seat, I was sitting by my grandson's side when I was sworn in as a Member of this House, one of the proudest days of my life. Certainly, my grandson was looking forward to it.

If the Gallego amendment on DREAMers that we are debating here later today were in effect, my grandson wouldn't be here. My granddaughter wouldn't be here.

My son was serving in the Army in South Korea when he met a girl who was serving our great Nation. They fell in love and got married. They moved back to Fort Hood, Texas, serving our country, where they had my first grandchild, one of the proudest days I have ever seen. They continued to serve our great country, raising their child, when I got a call late one night with my son crying, saying: ''They are going to deport my wife.''

We didn't know she wasn't an American. She volunteered to lay down her life for our country. My son didn't know she wasn't an American citizen; yet she is that DREAMer that we are talking about. She is the American Dream, one who comes to this country and decides to serve it.

This brings us forward to today. My grandson is here; yet we are still debating. For the people that volunteer, the greatest thing they can do is lay down their lives for our country, and we are denying them an opportunity for them to serve our country.

Where are we as a nation, that great melting pot? The strength that makes our country is where we all come from.

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

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

Mr. NORCROSS. My daughter-in-law only knew America. As far as her memory went, she was here. She went to school with all the other kids, as you heard other people speak about. That is why I am urging us to reject what I think is one of the most cruel things we can do to those who come to our country and want to be American citizens.

I urge my colleagues to vote ''no'' on the amendment and not deny those people who want to serve our country that ability to serve.

Mr. BYRNE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT).

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the Rules Committee for allowing Mr. BROOKS' amendment to be in order. I want to also address these concerns about allowing people to join the military.

I fought with my own leadership against a bill that would allow sequester, allow the gutting of our Defense Department. I said it was a mistake. I was told it would never happen. Well, it did.

If both sides of the aisle want to find cuts in other programs so we can rebuild our military and let anybody that wants to join the military that is qualified, I am for it, but right now, we are gutting our military. We are telling people who have put their lives in

harm's way for us that they are going to have to leave.

This language basically can be taken up as judicial notice by the appellate courts to tell Judge Hanen in south Texas Federal court: You were wrong. We are lifting the injunction, the very injunction that our Republican leader said we were relying on in breaking our promise.

We need this language removed, and then let's work on building the military back up.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I would just say to the gentleman that we are not cutting the military. My friends created a slush fund so they can get around sequestration, with regard to the Pentagon.

I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentleman. I know a lot of hard work has gone into the preparation of the underlying bill. We are approaching Memorial Day and then celebrating Veterans Day, as we acknowledge our soldiers on the front line.

I hope my colleagues will support the Jackson Lee amendments dealing with the outreach to small businesses and minority-owned businesses with the Department of Defense to deal with HBCUs, which are very, very important in equalizing the research opportunities and working to ensure the protection of the DOD software.

I am hopeful that we will have an opportunity to address my issue dealing with post-traumatic stress disorder. I put the first center that was not in a veterans hospital in Houston. I believe we need to realize how devastating PTSD is and ensure that we have the opportunity for more funding.

The overseas contingency fund needs to be restrained and brought in.

I want to support the amendment by Mrs. DINGELL to assist those American citizens who are stuck in Yemen. We must address that.

I also want to make sure that we do not strike the very favorable language dealing with our DREAMers who want to serve their country.

We should have comprehensive immigration form. We should not vote for the MO BROOKS amendment.

Finally, let me say, Mr. Speaker—although not dealing with this—let us acknowledge with sadness those who lost their lives in Pennsylvania and do a better job in infrastructure.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak on the rule for H.R. 1735, the "National Defense Authorization Act of 2015" and the underlying bill.

I would like to thank both Chairman THORNBERRY and Ranking Member SMITH for their dedication and hard work on the 2015 NDAA.

The U.S. war on terror has been waged for over a decade and the lesson is clear: our adversaries adapt very quickly because they are not constrained by geographic limitations.

In the beginning it was only Al Qaeda—now the list includes Boko Haram, Al Shabaab, and ISIS/ISIL.

The message is clear—the United States must expand its capacity to meet the terrorist threat where it emerges.

At the same time, we must be constantly searching for innovative ways to utilize defense technologies and resources for the betterment of the American people.

The National Defense Authorization Act of 2015 takes important steps toward achieving these goals, and I am proud to have authored several amendments which were made in order on this bill.

Jackson Lee Amendment #55 calls for outreach for small business concerns owned and controlled by women and minorities prior to conversion of certain functions to contractor performance.

Contracts issued by the Department of Defense represent a substantial portion of.

These same concerns drove the proposal and adoption of Jackson Lee Amendment #64, which provides guidance to the Secretary of Defense on identifying HBCUs and minority serving institutions to assist them in developing scientific, technical, engineering, and mathematics capabilities.

Knowledge of STEM fields will be integral in the coming years, both for a powerful economy and for the Department of Defense to operate at its maximum potential.

By identifying and engaging HBCUs and other minority serving institutions, such as Houston's own Texas Southern University, which have strong science and engineering programs, the DOD can greatly expand its pool of qualified applicants.

The final Jackson Lee Amendment which was made in order is #125, which ensures that changes made to DOD computing systems using software bought and modified for agency operations will not result in the disruption of DOD operations.

Increasing cooperation between the DOD and other agencies has resulted in incredible breakthroughs in operations and efficiency.

However, given the importance of DOD functions for the security of our nation, it is imperative that steps be taken to ensure those functions will continue unhindered by any changes to their computing systems.

Although I am proud to have these amendments included in the NDAA of 2015, several of my other amendments were not included, each of which would have a substantial impact on the well-being of the men and women of the armed services as well as veterans who bravely serve our nation.

Jackson Lee Amendment #76 calls for increased collaboration between the DOD and the National Institutes of Health to combat Triple Negative Breast Cancer.

TNBC is a rare from of breast cancer which is highly difficult to detect, and which disproportionately affects African American and Hispanic women.

TNBC is especially difficult to treat, because it is unaffected by what are normally the most effective and targeted treatments, as well as being extremely aggressive.

70% of women with metastatic triple negative breast cancer do not live more than five years after being diagnosed.

In addition, according to the Army Times, 874 military women were diagnosed with breast cancer between 2000 and 2011.

As a breast cancer survivor myself, I believe that we should commit all available resources to combating this horrible condition, including those from the DOD.

Jackson Lee Amendment #77 seeks to relieve the terrible realities of post-traumatic stress disorder by authorizing an additional $2.5 million in funding specifically for this purpose.

Post-traumatic stress disorder is a devastating condition that affects an estimated 20% of veterans.

Less than 40% of individuals suffering from PTSD seek assistance, and those who do often receive care that is only "minimally adequate".

When untreated, PTSD can cause veterans to lose their jobs, their homes, and even their own lives.

Conservative estimates place the suicide rate for veterans at approximately 5,000 per year, and male veterans are more than twice as likely as civilians to attempt suicide.

In the State of Texas we have 1,099,141 veterans under the age of 65 and 590,618 who are over the age of 65. There are over 1,689,759 veterans living in our State.

These statistics are especially concerning for me, since Houston is both the third largest military retirement community in the United States and the second largest recruiting district among all the armed services.

It is clear that our veterans deserve more from us, and we must do everything in our power to ensure that they receive the proper care.

A final issue regarding the NDAA is the concerns expressed by the White House over the spending levels and other provisions included in the bill as written.

The administration has expressed its objection to funding levels that it considers too low and incapable of adequately providing for necessary force structure and weapon systems reforms, leading senior advisors to recommend that the President veto the bill if it leaves Congress in its current state.

I hope that the amendments proposed by myself and by my fellow Members of Congress, as well as by the leaders in the Senate, will address the President's concerns, and that we can resolve this impasse quickly and effectively.

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. CROWLEY).

Mr. CROWLEY. I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts for yielding.

No greater love is there than to lay down your life for another. It is a paraphrase. It is biblical, secular.

Here, we have individuals, the DREAMers, who are American in every way possible. They have been schooled here in America, raised here in the United States. Their dream is to become American citizens, and they want to give back to a nation that has helped make them who they are.

I want to congratulate Mr. GALLEGO for his amendment and his success in committee. I want to congratulate the bipartisan Rules Committee that saw this amendment through here to the floor. I want my Republican colleagues to question the motivations of those who would try to strip this out.

No greater love—we hope that it never comes to actually sacrificing one's life, but please don't deny those who want to help serve and protect the

interests of our country and deny them the opportunity to serve in some capacity and to sacrifice maybe their lives for this country, the country that we love, the country that they love, the only country that they have ever known.

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

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

Mr. CROWLEY. Don't deny the best, the brightest, and the bravest the opportunity to serve in our Nation's Armed Forces.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, as I said, there is a lot in this bill that we all support, and there is much in this bill that many of us find very objectionable.

I still have a tough time understanding why this House refuses to deal with the fact that we are engaged in a number of wars around the world and this Congress refuses to live up to its constitutional responsibilities to deal with it.

The gentleman tells us that this is not the place. Well, the OCO account is in this bill. It funds some of the wars, so the bill that funds wars seems like the place you would go to talk about these wars; yet not only the amendment that I offered, along with the ranking member of the Armed Services Committee, Mr. SMITH, and WALTER JONES of North Carolina, but the amendments that my colleague BARBARA LEE of California offered on the AUMFs, we were told we can't debate them—no debate.

We have got men and women in harm's way, but we are not going to debate the wars. We are not going to talk about whether this is a good mission. We are not going to talk about the future of the missions. We are not going to talk about how much it is going to cost. We are not going to talk about anything. We are going to make believe that that is not part of our national defense discussion. It is unconscionable.

For the life of me, I can't quite understand why the leadership of this House and the leadership in the Senate refuse to do their job. If you can't handle it, then maybe it is time to leave.

The second thing is this debate over the Gallego amendment. I remind my colleagues it is germane to this bill. This is not some extraneous thing that has nothing to do with this bill. The Parliamentarian said it is germane. The Armed Services Committee, the committee of jurisdiction, debated it. That is what committees are supposed to do. They even voted on it, which is what committees are supposed to do, and they voted ''yes'' in favor of it.

If you don't like it, fine; you can strike it, but save all this anti-immigrant rhetoric, this nastiness. Stop belittling these men and women who came to this country as children, who know no other country than this country, who want to serve this country, who want to put their lives on the line for this country. Please don't diminish what they want to do or what some of them are already doing.

My colleague says this bill is not about immigration. It isn't about immigration. This is about the military. The only people that are making this about immigration are my friends on the other side of the aisle, the ones that are saying: If we don't strip the Gallego amendment from this bill, we are going to vote against the whole NDAA.

This resentment, this contempt for immigrants has resulted in this kind of knee-jerk reaction that we can't support anything because of that. It is ludicrous.

The bottom line here is that I hope my colleagues on both sides of the aisle vote against the Brooks amendment and vote for the Gallego amendment. We can do better than this.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

As I predicted in my opening statement, we have heard a lot about a number of things that don't have to do with the defense of the United States of America.

For 53 straight years, the Congress of the United States and the Presidents of the United States have worked together in a bipartisan fashion to pass a National Defense Authorization Act to provide for the defense of the American people, the number one job we have under the Constitution; yet we find ourselves here today literally tearing ourselves apart as a body over issues that don't have anything to do with defending America.

I want to urge people on both sides, however they feel about all these issues, to understand that whether you win or lose your amendment on the committee or the floor, at the end of the day, we come together as Americans, and we defend our country. That is what our constituents send us here to do. If we can't come together on that, then we are truly lost as a nation.

I don't think we are lost, but we wander off in places we shouldn't go when we have debates like we have had today. It is unfortunate.

I am the descendant of immigrants. I dare say virtually everybody in this body is a descendant of immigrants. It is not even debatable that immigration is good for this country, or the vast majority of us wouldn't even be here. That is not the point of this bill. The point of this bill is to defend the country.

We heard a lot about the OCO account. It was called a slush fund. This President and Presidents before him have asked for an OCO account every year since it was first created. Not once has it been a slush fund. It has been used to defend the United States of America, as the OCO account that is in this bill will be used to defend the United States of America.

The gentleman from Massachusetts has been around here longer than I have, but I am sure he knows that the primary jurisdiction of the House for an AUMF—and this Congress—is with the Foreign Affairs Committee, not with the Armed Services Committee that was the committee of jurisdiction on this bill.

The Foreign Affairs Committee is working on an AUMF, but they are waiting for information from the White House, which they haven't gotten yet.

Maybe we can get that information from the White House, get to work on the AUMF, and get it to this floor in the appropriate vehicle, but the National Defense Authorization Act is not the appropriate vehicle and so ruled the Rules Committee, and that is what is in this rule.

I have heard a lot of talk about what is germane to the bill and what is not germane to the bill. This is not about germaneness. This is about a central function of the Federal Government. It is about defending the American people.

As I stand here today during this debate, I am reminded of the great sacrifices our men and women in uniform and their families make on a daily basis so that we may continue to debate and deliberate in an open way.

□ 1530

Debate and discussion have been the foundation of our democracy, and we owe that to our Nation's military. The least we can do is honor that tradition of service and sacrifice by continuing the bipartisan tradition of passing an NDAA for the 54th straight year.

Whether there are people on one side that want to vote against the bill because there is something in the there they don't like about immigration or people on the other side are trying to make a partisan point by telling their side, ''Don't vote for the bill because of OCO,'' or because we are worried about what it might do to domestic policy programs, we need to put that out of our minds.

At the end of the day, whatever amendments are added or not added to this bill, it is our job to pass this bill to defend the country.

There will be plenty of opportunity for partisan disagreement down the road, but not on this issue. At this time, we need to come together, not as Democrats, not as Republicans, but as Americans.

Let's pass this rule. Let's debate these amendments, all 135 of them, but most importantly, let's pass this act. Let's give our military men and women the resources they need to do their job.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on adoption of the resolution will be followed by 5-minute votes on the motion to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendments to H.R. 1191; and the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2297.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 243, nays 181, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 225]

YEAS—243

Abraham
Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Babin
Barr
Barton
Benishek
Bilirakis
Bishop (MI)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Blum
Bost
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brat
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Clawson (FL)
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comstock
Conaway
Cook
Costello (PA)
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Curbelo (FL)
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dold
Donovan
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers (NC)
Emmer (MN)
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Garrett
Gibbs
Gibson
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Griffith
Grothman
Guinta
Guthrie
Hanna
Hardy
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Heck (NV)
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Hice, Jody B.
Hill
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Hurt (VA)
Issa
Jenkins (KS)
Jenkins (WV)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jolly
Jordan
Joyce
Katko
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Knight
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Latta
LoBiondo
Long
Loudermilk
Love
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
MacArthur
Marchant
Marino
Massie
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McSally
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Newhouse
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Poliquin
Pompeo
Posey
Price, Tom
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney (FL)
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Rouzer
Royce
Russell
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sanford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sinema
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Stefanik
Stewart
Stivers
Stutzman
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Trott
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Walters, Mimi
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IA)
Young (IN)
Zeldin
Zinke

NAYS—181

Adams
Aguilar
Ashford
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady (PA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Graham
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hastings
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Honda
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lee
Levin
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lynch
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Moore
Moulton
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nolan
Norcross
O'Rourke
Pallone
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Pingree
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rangel
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrader
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Sherman
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Swalwell (CA)
Takai
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tonko
Torres
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Waters, Maxine
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—8

Barletta
Capps
Cleaver
Davis, Danny
Ribble
Sanchez, Loretta
Speier
Wasserman Schultz

□ 1600

Mses. EDWARDS, SLAUGHTER, JACKSON LEE, Messrs. CARNEY and GARAMENDI changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MOMENT OF SILENCE TO MOURN THE TORNADO VICTIMS OF TEXAS AND ARKANSAS

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

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Speaker, many of us are taught that death can come unexpectedly, like a thief in the night. The thief came to Texas and Arkansas this past weekend in the form of deadly tornadoes and flash floods.

In the wake of their destructive path were left two dead in Nashville, Arkansas; one in Cisco, Texas; one in Corsicana, Texas; and in the Fifth District that I am proud to represent, one in Henderson County, Texas, and two next door in Van Zandt County, Van, Texas. They have left families, they have left friends, and they have left great holes in their communities that cannot be filled.

Besides the tragic loss in life, there were many who are left injured, and in the case of Van, Texas, one-third of the town is either damaged or destroyed by tornado.

Should anyone have wonder about the future of Van, Texas, as the Member of Congress, I can tell you you need not worry. The citizens of Van, I know their resilience, I know their values, I know their faith, and I know their can-do optimism. Van, Texas, will be rebuilt.

I am joined, Mr. Speaker, today by Congressman WESTERMAN of Arkansas, Congressman BARTON of Texas, Congressman BURGESS of Texas, and Congressman CONAWAY of Texas. Their districts were hit. Lives were lost in their districts as well.

Mr. Speaker, as Members, we are called upon to vote, we are called upon to speak, we are called upon to lead, and there are times we are called upon to mourn. In many of our faiths, we are taught there is a time for everything, including a time to mourn. Now is that time.

On behalf of my colleagues in the well, I would ask that all Americans remember these good citizens in their prayers and their thoughts. Mr. Speaker, I would ask that the House join us in honoring those who perished by observing a moment of silence.

PROTECTING VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTERS AND EMERGENCY RESPONDERS ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DOLD). Without objection, 5-minute voting will continue.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendments to the bill (H.R. 1191) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to ensure that emergency services volunteers are not taken into account as employees under the shared responsibility requirements contained in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, 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 California (Mr. ROYCE) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendments.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 400, nays 25, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 226]

YEAS—400

Abraham
Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Ashford
Barr
Barton
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Benishek
Bera
Beyer
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (MI)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Blum
Bonamici
Bost
Boustany
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Bustos
Butterfield
Byrne
Calvert
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clawson (FL)
Clay
Clyburn
Coffman
Cohen
Cole
Collins (NY)
Comstock
Conaway
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Costa
Costello (PA)
Courtney
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Curbelo (FL)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Rodney
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Dold
Donovan
Doyle, Michael F.
Duckworth
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellmers (NC)
Emmer (MN)
Engel
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx
Frankel (FL)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Gibbs
Gibson
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Graham
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffith
Grothman
Guinta
Guthrie
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hanna
Hardy
Harper
Hartzler
Hastings
Heck (NV)
Heck (WA)
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Hice, Jody B.
Higgins
Hill
Himes
Hinojosa
Holding
Honda
Hoyer
Huffman
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Hurt (VA)
Israel
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Jenkins (KS)
Jenkins (WV)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jolly
Jones
Joyce
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kirkpatrick
Kline
Knight
Kuster
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lawrence
Lee
Levin
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Love
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lummis
Lynch
MacArthur
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marino
Matsui
McCarthy
McCaul
McCollum
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
McSally
Meadows
Meehan
Meeks
Meng
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Moore
Moulton
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (PA)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neugebauer
Newhouse
Noem
Nolan
Norcross
Nugent
Nunes
O'Rourke
Olson
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Pascrell
Paulsen
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Pingree
Pittenger
Pitts
Pocan
Poliquin
Polis
Posey
Price (NC)
Price, Tom
Quigley
Rangel
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney (FL)
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Russell
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanford
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sewell (AL)
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Speier
Stefanik
Stewart
Stivers
Stutzman
Swalwell (CA)
Takai
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Titus
Tonko
Torres
Trott
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Walters, Mimi
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters, Maxine
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IA)
Young (IN)
Zeldin
Zinke

NAYS—25

Babin
Blumenauer
Brat
Buck
Burgess
Collins (GA)
Conyers
DeFazio
Ellison
Farenthold
Fleming
Garrett
Gohmert
Harris
Hudson
Huelskamp
Johnson (GA)
Jordan
Massie
McClintock
McDermott
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Webster (FL)
Westmoreland

NOT VOTING—7

Barletta
Capps
Cleaver
Davis, Danny
Grijalva
Ribble
Sanchez, Loretta

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1611

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the Senate amendments were concurred in.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HEZBOLLAH INTERNATIONAL FINANCING PREVENTION ACT OF 2015

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2297) to prevent Hezbollah and associated entities from gaining access to international financial and other institutions, and for other purposes, 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 California (Mr. ROYCE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 423, nays 0, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 227]

YEAS—423

Abraham
Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Ashford
Babin
Barr
Barton
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Benishek
Bera
Beyer
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (MI)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Blum
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Bost
Boustany
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brat
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Byrne
Calvert
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clawson (FL)
Clay
Clyburn
Coffman
Cohen
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comstock
Conaway
Connolly
Conyers
Cook
Cooper
Costa
Costello (PA)
Courtney
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Curbelo (FL)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Dold
Donovan
Doyle, Michael F.
Duckworth
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellison
Ellmers (NC)
Emmer (MN)
Engel
Eshoo
Esty
Farenthold
Farr
Fattah
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx
Frankel (FL)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garrett
Gibbs
Gibson
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Graham
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guinta
Guthrie
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hanna
Hardy
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings
Heck (NV)
Heck (WA)
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Hice, Jody B.
Higgins
Hill
Himes
Hinojosa
Holding
Honda
Hoyer
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huffman
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Israel
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Jenkins (KS)
Jenkins (WV)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jolly
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kirkpatrick
Kline
Knight
Kuster
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lawrence
Lee
Levin
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Love
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lummis
Lynch
MacArthur
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marino
Massie
Matsui
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers

McNerney
McSally
Meadows
Meehan
Meeks
Meng
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Moore
Moulton
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (PA)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neugebauer
Newhouse
Noem
Nolan
Norcross
Nugent
Nunes
O'Rourke
Olson
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Pascrell
Paulsen
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Pingree
Pittenger
Pitts
Pocan
Poe (TX)
Poliquin
Polis
Pompeo
Posey
Price (NC)
Price, Tom
Quigley
Rangel
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney (FL)
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Russell
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanford
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sewell (AL)
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Speier
Stefanik
Stewart
Stivers
Stutzman
Swalwell (CA)
Takai
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Titus
Tonko
Torres
Trott
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Walters, Mimi
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters, Maxine
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Yoder
Yoho
Young (IA)
Young (IN)
Zeldin
Zinke

NOT VOTING—9

Barletta
Capps
Cleaver
Davis, Danny
Hurt (VA)
Perlmutter
Ribble
Sanchez, Loretta
Young (AK)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1617

Ms. KAPTUR changed her vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. HURT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I was not present for rollcall vote No. 227 on H.R. 2297. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I was not able to be present for the following rollcall votes and would like the record to reflect that I would have voted as follows: rollcall No. 225: "no," rollcall No. 226: "yes," rollcall No. 227: "yes."

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Curtis, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 606. An Act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude certain compensation received by public safety officers and their dependents from gross income.

CLARIFICATION OF EFFECTIVE DATE OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE BORDER PATROL AGENT PAY REFORM ACT OF 2014

Mr. HURD of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2252) to clarify the effective date of certain provisions of the Border Patrol Agent Pay Reform Act of 2014, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2252

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. CLARIFICATION OF EFFECTIVE DATE OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE BORDER PATROL AGENT PAY REFORM ACT OF 2014.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2 of the Border Patrol Agent Pay Reform Act of 2014 (Public Law 113–277) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(i) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Subsections (b), (c), (d), and (g), and the amendments made by such subsections, shall take effect on the first day of the first pay period beginning on or after January 1, 2016, except that—

''(1) any provision in section 5550(b) of title 5, United States Code, as added by subsection (b), relating to administering elections and making advance assignments to a regular tour of duty shall be applicable before such effective date to the extent determined necessary by the Director of the Office of Personnel Management; and

''(2) the Director may issue regulations as necessary prior to such effective date.''.

(b) APPLICATION.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall be deemed to have been enacted on the date of enactment of the Border Patrol Agent Pay Reform Act of 2014 (Public Law 113–277).

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material on H.R. 1735.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 260 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 1735.

Will the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) kindly take the chair.

□ 1622

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 1735) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2016 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes, with Mr. POE (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose on Wednesday, May 13, 2015, all time for general debate pursuant to House Resolution 255 had expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 260, no further general debate shall be in order. In lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Armed Services, printed in the bill, it shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the 5-minute rule an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 114–14. That amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered as read.

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

H.R. 1735

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,⁁

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016''.

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 AN/TPQ–53 radar systems.
Sec. 112. Prioritization of upgraded UH-60 Blackhawk helicopters within Army National Guard.

Sec. 113. Report on options to accelerate replacement of UH–60A Blackhawk helicopters of Army National Guard.

Subtitle C—Navy Programs

Sec. 121. Modification to multiyear procurement authority for Arleigh Burke class destroyers and associated systems.
Sec. 122. Procurement authority for aircraft carrier programs.

Subtitle D—Air Force Programs

Sec. 131. Limitation on availability of funds for executive communications upgrades for C–20 and C–37 aircraft.
Sec. 132. Backup inventory status of A–10 aircraft.
Sec. 133. Prohibition on availability of funds for retirement of A–10 aircraft.
Sec. 134. Prohibition on retirement of EC–130H aircraft.
Sec. 135. Limitation on availability of funds for divestment or transfer of KC–10 aircraft.

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

Sec. 141. Limitation on availability of funds for Joint Battle Command–Platform.
Sec. 142. Strategy for replacement of A/MH–6 Mission Enhanced Little Bird aircraft to meet special operations requirements.
Sec. 143. Independent assessment of United States Combat Logistic Force requirements.
Sec. 144. Report on use of different types of enhanced 5.56 mm ammunition by the Army and the Marine Corps.

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. Extension of defense research and development rapid innovation program.
Sec. 212. Limitation on availability of funds for medical countermeasures program.
Sec. 213. Limitation on availability of funds for F–15 infrared search and track capability development.
Sec. 214. Independent assessment of F135 engine program.

Subtitle C—Other Matters

Sec. 221. Expansion of education partnerships to support technology transfer and transition.
Sec. 222. Strategies for engagement with historically black colleges and universities and minority-serving institutions of higher education.
Sec. 223. Plan for advanced weapons technology war games.
Sec. 224. Comptroller General Review of autonomic logistics information system for F–35 Lightening II aircraft.
Sec. 225. Briefing on shallow water combat submersible program.

TITLE III—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Subtitle A—Authorization of Appropriations

Sec. 301. Authorization of appropriations.

Subtitle B—Energy and Environment

Sec. 311. Limitation on procurement of drop-in fuels.
Sec. 312. Southern Sea Otter Military Readiness Areas.
Sec. 313. Revision to scope of statutorily required review of projects relating to potential obstructions to aviation so as to apply only to energy projects.
Sec. 314. Exclusions from definition of ''chemical substance'' under Toxic Substances Control Act.
Sec. 315. Exemption of Department of Defense from alternative fuel procurement requirement.
Sec. 316. Limitation on plan, design, refurbishing, or construction of biofuels refineries.

Subtitle C—Logistics and Sustainment

Sec. 321. Assignment of certain new requirements based on determinations of cost-efficiency.
Sec. 322. Inclusion in annual technology and industrial capability assessments of a determination about defense acquisition program requirements.
Sec. 323. Amendment to limitation on authority to enter into a contract for the sustainment, maintenance, repair, or other overhaul of the F117 engine.
Sec. 324. Pilot programs for availability of working-capital funds for product improvements.
Sec. 325. Report on equipment purchased from foreign entities that could be manufactured in United States arsenals or depots.

Subtitle D—Other Matters

Sec. 333. Improvements to Department of Defense excess property disposal.

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 2016 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

Sec. 501. Equitable treatment of junior officers excluded from an all-fully-qualified-officers list because of administrative error.
Sec. 502. Authority to defer until age 68 mandatory retirement for age of a general or flag officer serving as Chief or Deputy Chief of Chaplains of the Army, Navy, or Air Force.
Sec. 503. Implementation of Comptroller General recommendation on the definition and availability of costs associated with general and flag officers and their aides.

Subtitle B—Reserve Component Management

Sec. 511. Clarification of purpose of reserve component special selection boards as limited to correction of error at a mandatory promotion board.
Sec. 512. Ready Reserve continuous screening regarding key positions disqualifying Federal officials from continued service in the Ready Reserve.
Sec. 513. Exemption of military technicians (dual status) from civilian employee furloughs.
Sec. 514. Annual report on personnel, training, and equipment requirements for the non-Federalized National Guard to support civilian authorities in prevention and response to non-catastrophic domestic disasters.
Sec. 515. National Guard civil and defense support activities and related matters.

Subtitle C—Consolidation of Authorities to Order Members of Reserve Components to Perform Duty

Sec. 521. Administration of reserve duty.
Sec. 522. Reserve duty authorities.
Sec. 523. Purpose of reserve duty.
Sec. 524. Training and other duty performed by members of the National Guard.
Sec. 525. Conforming and clerical amendments.
Sec. 526. Effective date and implementation.

Subtitle D—General Service Authorities

Sec. 531. Temporary authority to develop and provide additional recruitment incentives.
Sec. 532. Expansion of authority to conduct pilot programs on career flexibility to enhance retention of members of the Armed Forces.
Sec. 533. Modification of notice and wait requirements for change in ground combat exclusion policy for female members of the Armed Forces.
Sec. 534. Role of Secretary of Defense in development of gender-neutral occupational standards.
Sec. 535. Burdens of proof applicable to investigations and reviews related to protected communications of members of the Armed Forces and prohibited retaliatory actions.
Sec. 536. Revision of name on military service record to reflect change in gender identity after separation from the Armed Forces.
Sec. 537. Establishment of breastfeeding policy for the Department of the Army.
Sec. 538. Sense of the House of Representatives regarding Secretary of Defense review of section 504 of title 10, United States Code, regarding enlisting certain aliens in the Armed Forces.

Subtitle E—Military Justice, Including Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Prevention and Response

Sec. 541. Improvements to Special Victims' Counsel program.
Sec. 542. Department of Defense civilian employee access to Special Victims' Counsel.
Sec. 543. Access to Special Victims' Counsel for former dependents of members and former members of the Armed Forces.
Sec. 544. Representation and assistance from Special Victims' Counsel in retaliatory proceedings.
Sec. 545. Timely notification to victims of sex-related offenses of the availability of assistance from Special Victims' Counsel.
Sec. 546. Participation by victim in punitive proceedings and access to records.
Sec. 547. Victim access to report of results of preliminary hearing under Article 32 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice.
Sec. 548. Minimum confinement period required for conviction of certain sex-related offenses committed by members of the Armed Forces.
Sec. 549. Strategy to prevent retaliation against members of the Armed Forces who report or intervene on behalf of the victim in instances of sexual assault.

Sec. 550. Improved Department of Defense prevention and response to sexual assaults in which the victim is a male member of the Armed Forces.
Sec. 551. Sexual assault prevention and response training for administrators and instructors of the Junior and Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps.
Sec. 552. Modification of Manual for Courts-Martial to require consistent preparation of the full record of trial.
Sec. 553. Inclusion of additional information in annual reports regarding Department of Defense sexual assault prevention and response.
Sec. 554. Retention of case notes in investigations of sex-related offenses involving members of the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps.
Sec. 555. Additional guidance regarding release of mental health records of Department of Defense medical treatment facilities in cases involving any sex-related offense.
Sec. 556. Public availability of records of certain proceedings under the Uniform Code of Military Justice.
Sec. 557. Revision of Department of Defense Directive-type Memorandum 15-003, relating to Registered Sex Offender Identification, Notification, and Monitoring in the Department of Defense.
Sec. 558. Improved implementation of changes to Uniform Code of Military Justice.

Subtitle F—Member Education, Training, and Transition

Sec. 561. Availability of preseparation counseling for members of the Armed Forces discharged or released after limited active duty.
Sec. 562. Availability of additional training opportunities under Transition Assistance Program.
Sec. 563. Enhancements to Yellow Ribbon Reintegration Program.
Sec. 564. Appointments to military service academies from nominations made by Delegates in Congress from the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.
Sec. 565. Recognition of additional involuntary mobilization duty authorities exempt from five-year limit on reemployment rights of persons who serve in the uniformed services.
Sec. 566. Job Training and Post-Service Placement Executive Committee.
Sec. 567. Direct employment pilot program for members of the National Guard and Reserve.
Sec. 568. Program regarding civilian credentialing for skills required for certain military occupational specialties.

Subtitle G—Defense Dependents' Education and Military Family Readiness Matters

Sec. 571. Continuation of authority to assist local educational agencies that benefit dependents of members of the Armed Forces and Department of Defense civilian employees.
Sec. 572. Extension of authority to conduct family support programs for immediate family members of members of the Armed Forces assigned to special operations forces.
Sec. 573. Support for efforts to improve academic achievement and transition of military dependent students.
Sec. 574. Study regarding feasibility of using DEERS to track dependents of members of the Armed Forces and Department of Defense civilian employees who are elementary or secondary education students.
Sec. 575. Sense of Congress regarding support for dependents of members of the Armed Forces attending specialized camps.

Subtitle H—Decorations and Awards

Sec. 581. Authorization for award of the Distinguished-Service Cross for acts of extraordinary heroism during the Korean War.
Sec. 582. Limitation on authority of Secretaries of the military departments regarding revocation of combat valor awards.
Sec. 583. Award of Purple Heart to members of the Armed Forces who were victims of the Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, bombing.

Subtitle I—Reports and Other Matters

Sec. 591. Authority for United States Air Force Institute of Technology to charge and retain tuition for instruction of persons other than Air Force personnel detailed for instruction at the Institute.
Sec. 592. Honoring certain members of the reserve components as veterans.
Sec. 593. Support for designation of 2015 as the Year of the Military Diver.
Sec. 594. Transfer and adoption of military animals.
Sec. 595. Coordination with non-government suicide prevention organizations and agencies to assist in reducing suicides.

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.
Sec. 602. Prohibition on per diem allowance reductions based on the duration of temporary duty assignment or civilian travel.

Subtitle B—Bonuses and Special and Incentive Pays

Sec. 611. One-year extension of certain bonus and special pay authorities for reserve forces.
Sec. 612. One-year extension of certain bonus and special pay authorities for health care professionals.
Sec. 613. One-year extension of special pay and bonus authorities for nuclear officers.
Sec. 614. One-year extension of authorities relating to title 37 consolidated special pay, incentive pay, and bonus authorities.
Sec. 615. One-year extension of authorities relating to payment of other title 37 bonuses and special pays.
Sec. 616. Increase in maximum annual amount of nuclear officer bonus pay.
Sec. 617. Modification to special aviation incentive pay and bonus authorities for officers.
Sec. 618. Repeal of obsolete special travel and transportation allowance for survivors of deceased members of the Armed Forces from the Vietnam conflict.

Subtitle C—Modernization of Military Retirement System

Sec. 631. Full participation for members of the uniformed services in Thrift Savings Plan.
Sec. 632. Modernized retirement system for members of the uniformed services.
Sec. 633. Continuation pay for full TSP members with 12 years of service.
Sec. 634. Effective date and implementation.

Subtitle D—Commissary and Nonappropriated Fund Instrumentality Benefits and Operations

Sec. 641. Preserving Assured Commissary Supply to Asia and the Pacific.
Sec. 642. Prohibition on replacement or consolidation of defense commissary and exchange systems pending submission of required report on defense commissary system.

Subtitle E—Other Matters

Sec. 651. Improvement of financial literacy and preparedness of members of the Armed Forces.

TITLE VII—HEALTH CARE PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—TRICARE and Other Health Care Benefits

Sec. 701. Joint uniform formulary for transition of care.
Sec. 702. Access to broad range of methods of contraception approved by the Food and Drug Administration for members of the Armed Forces and military dependents at military treatment facilities.
Sec. 703. Access to contraceptive method for duration of deployment.
Sec. 704. Access to infertility treatment for members of the Armed Forces and dependents.

Subtitle B—Health Care Administration

Sec. 711. Unified medical command.
Sec. 712. Licensure of mental health professionals in TRICARE program.
Sec. 713. Reports on proposed realignments of military medical treatment facilities.
Sec. 714. Pilot program for operation of network of retail pharmacies under TRICARE pharmacy benefits program.

Subtitle C—Reports and Other Matters

Sec. 721. Extension of authority for DOD-VA Health Care Sharing Incentive Fund.
Sec. 722. Extension of authority for Joint Department of Defense-Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Facility Demonstration Fund.

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

Sec. 800. Sense of Congress on the desired tenets of the defense acquisition system.

Subtitle A—Acquisition Policy and Management

Sec. 801. Report on linking and streamlining requirements, acquisition, and budget processes within Armed Forces.
Sec. 802. Required review of acquisition-related functions of the Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces.
Sec. 803. Independent study of matters related to bid protests.
Sec. 804. Procurement of commercial items.
Sec. 805. Modification to information required to be submitted by offeror in procurement of major weapon systems as commercial items.
Sec. 806. Amendment relating to multiyear contract authority for acquisition of property.
Sec. 807. Compliance with inventory of contracts for services.

Subtitle B—Workforce Development and Related Matters

Sec. 811. Amendments to Department of Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund.
Sec. 812. Dual-track military professionals in operational and acquisition specialities.

Sec. 813. Provision of joint duty assignment credit for acquisition duty.
Sec. 814. Requirement for acquisition skills assessment biennial strategic workforce plan.
Sec. 815. Mandatory requirement for training related to the conduct of market research.
Sec. 816. Independent study of implementation of defense acquisition workforce improvement efforts.
Sec. 817. Extension of demonstration project relating to certain acquisition personnel management policies and procedures.

Subtitle C—Weapon Systems Acquisition and Related Matters

Sec. 821. Sense of Congress on the desired characteristics for the weapon systems acquisition system.
Sec. 822. Acquisition strategy required for each major defense acquisition program and major system.
Sec. 823. Revision to requirements relating to risk management in development of major defense acquisition programs and major systems.
Sec. 824. Modification to requirements relating to determination of contract type for major defense acquisition programs and major systems.
Sec. 825. Required determination before Milestone A approval or initiation of major defense acquisition programs.
Sec. 826. Required certification and determination before Milestone B approval of major defense acquisition programs.

Subtitle D—Industrial Base Matters

Sec. 831. Codification and amendment of Mentor-Protege Program.
Sec. 832. Amendments to data quality improvement plan.
Sec. 833. Notice of contract consolidation for acquisition strategies.
Sec. 834. Clarification of requirements related to small business contracts for services.
Sec. 835. Review of Government access to intellectual property rights of private sector firms.
Sec. 836. Requirement that certain ship components be manufactured in the national technology and industrial base.
Sec. 837. Policy regarding solid rocket motors used in tactical missiles.
Sec. 838. FAR Council membership for Administrator of Small Business Administration.
Sec. 839. Surety bond requirements and amount of guarantee.
Sec. 840. Certification requirements for procurement center representatives, Business Opportunity Specialists, and commercial market representatives.
Sec. 841. Including subcontracting goals in agency responsibilities.
Sec. 842. Modifications to requirements for qualified HUBZone small business concerns located in a base closure area.
Sec. 843. Joint venturing and teaming.

Subtitle E—Other Matters

Sec. 851. Additional responsibility for Director of Operational Test and Evaluation.
Sec. 852. Use of recent prices paid by the Government in the determination of price reasonableness.
Sec. 853. Codification of other transaction authority for certain prototype projects.
Sec. 854. Amendments to certain acquisition thresholds.
Sec. 855. Revision of method of rounding when making inflation adjustment of acquisition-related dollar thresholds.
Sec. 856. Repeal of requirement for stand-alone manpower estimates for major defense acquisition programs.
Sec. 857. Examination and guidance relating to oversight and approval of services contracts.
Sec. 858. Streamlining of requirements relating to defense business systems.
Sec. 859. Consideration of strategic materials in preliminary design review.
Sec. 860. Procurement of personal protective equipment.
Sec. 861. Amendments concerning detection and avoidance of counterfeit electronic parts.
Sec. 862. Revision to duties of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Developmental Test and Evaluation and the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Systems Engineering.
Sec. 863. Extension of limitation on aggregate annual amount available for contract services.
Sec. 864. Use of lowest price, technically acceptable evaluation method for procurement of audit or audit readiness services.

TITLE IX—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

Sec. 901. Redesignation of the Department of the Navy as the Department of the Navy and Marine Corps.
Sec. 902. Change of period for Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff review of the unified command plan.
Sec. 903. Update of statutory specification of functions of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff relating to joint force development activities.
Sec. 904. Sense of Congress on the United States Marine Corps.
Sec. 905. Additional requirements for streamlining of Department of Defense management headquarters.
Sec. 906. Sense of Congress on performance management and workforce incentive system.
Sec. 907. Guidelines for conversion of functions performed by civilian or contractor personnel to performance by military personnel.

TITLE X—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—Financial Matters

Sec. 1001. General transfer authority.
Sec. 1002. Authority to transfer funds to the National Nuclear Security Administration to sustain nuclear weapons modernization and naval reactors.
Sec. 1003. Accounting standards to value certain property, plant, and equipment items.

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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 2016 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 AN/TPQ–53 RADAR SYSTEMS.

(a) LIMITATION.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2016 for AN/TPQ–53 radar systems, not more than 75 percent may be obligated or expended until a period of 30 days has elapsed following the date on which the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics submits to the congressional defense committees the review under subsection (b).

(b) REVIEW.—The Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics shall—

(1) review the appropriateness of the current delegation of milestone decision authority for the AN/TPQ–53 radar program to the Program Executive Officer for Missiles and Space; and

(2) submit to the congressional defense committees such review.

SEC. 112. PRIORITIZATION OF UPGRADED UH-60 BLACKHAWK HELICOPTERS WITHIN ARMY NATIONAL GUARD.

(a) PRIORITIZATION OF UPGRADES.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Chief of the National Guard Bureau shall issue guidance regarding the fielding of upgraded UH–60 Blackhawk helicopters to units of the Army National Guard. Such guidance shall prioritize for such fielding the units of the Army National Guard with assigned UH–60 helicopters that have the most flight hours and the highest annual usage rates within the UH–60 fleet of the Army National Guard, consistent with the force generation unit readiness requirements of the Army.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 30 days after which the Chief of the National Guard Bureau issues the guidance under subsection (a), the Chief shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report that details such guidance.

SEC. 113. REPORT ON OPTIONS TO ACCELERATE REPLACEMENT OF UH–60A BLACKHAWK HELICOPTERS OF ARMY NATIONAL GUARD.

Not later than March 1, 2016, the Secretary of the Army shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report containing detailed options for the potential acceleration of the replacement of all UH–60A helicopters of the Army National Guard by not later than September 30, 2020. The report shall include the following:

(1) The additional funding and quantities required, listed by each of fiscal years 2017 through 2020, for H–60M production, UH–60A-to-L RECAP, and UH-60L-to-V RECAP that is necessary to achieve such replacement of all UH-60A helicopters by September 30, 2020.

(2) Any industrial base limitations that may affect such acceleration, including with respect to the production schedules for the other variants of the UH–60 helicopter.

(3) The potential effects of such acceleration on the planned replacement of all UH–60A helicopters of the regular components of the Armed Forces by September 30, 2025.

(4) Identification of any additional funding or resources required to train members of the National Guard to operate and maintain UH–60M aircraft in order to achieve such replacement of all UH-60A helicopters by September 30, 2020.

(5) Any other matters the Secretary determines appropriate.

Subtitle C—Navy Programs

SEC. 121. MODIFICATION TO MULTIYEAR PROCUREMENT AUTHORITY FOR ARLEIGH BURKE CLASS DESTROYERS AND ASSOCIATED SYSTEMS.

Section 123(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1655) is amended by inserting ''or Flight III'' after ''Flight IIA''.

SEC. 122. PROCUREMENT AUTHORITY FOR AIRCRAFT CARRIER PROGRAMS.

(a) PROCUREMENT AUTHORITY IN SUPPORT OF CONSTRUCTION OF FORD CLASS AIRCRAFT CARRIERS.—

(1) AUTHORITY FOR ECONOMIC ORDER QUANTITY.—The Secretary of the Navy may procure materiel and equipment in support of the construction of the Ford class aircraft carriers designated CVN–80 and CVN–81 in economic order quantities when cost savings are achievable.

(2) LIABILITY.—Any contract entered into under paragraph (1) shall provide that any obligation of the United States to make a payment under the contract is subject to the availability of appropriations for that purpose, and that total liability to the Government for termination of any contract entered into shall be limited to the total amount of funding obligated at time of termination.

(b) REFUELING AND COMPLEX OVERHAUL OF NIMITZ CLASS AIRCRAFT CARRIERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Navy may carry out the nuclear refueling and complex overhaul of each of the following Nimitz class aircraft carriers:

(A) U.S.S. George Washington (CVN–73).
(B) U.S.S. John C. Stennis (CVN–74).
(C) U.S.S. Harry S. Truman (CVN–75).
(D) U.S.S. Ronald Reagan (CVN–76).
(E) U.S.S. George H.W. Bush (CVN–77).

(2) USE OF INCREMENTAL FUNDING.—With respect to any contract entered into under paragraph (1) for the nuclear refueling and complex overhaul of a Nimitz class aircraft carrier, the Secretary may use incremental funding for a period not to exceed six years after advance procurement funds for such nuclear refueling and complex overhaul effort are first obligated.

(3) CONDITION FOR OUT-YEAR CONTRACT PAYMENTS.—Any contract entered into under paragraph (1) shall provide that any obligation of the United States to make a payment under the contract for a fiscal year after fiscal year 2016 is subject to the availability of appropriations for that purpose for that later fiscal year.

Subtitle D—Air Force Programs

SEC. 131. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS UPGRADES FOR C–20 AND C–37 AIRCRAFT.

(a) LIMITATION.—Except as provided by subsection (b), none of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2016 for the Air Force may be obligated or expended to upgrade the executive communications of C–20 and C–37 aircraft until the date on which the Secretary of the Air Force certifies in writing to the congressional defense committees that such upgrades do not—

(1) cause such aircraft to exceed any weight limitation; or

(2) reduce the operational capability of such aircraft.

(b) WAIVER.—The Secretary may waive the limitation in subsection (a) if the Secretary—

(1) determines that such waiver is necessary for the national security interests of the United States; and

(2) notifies the congressional defense committees of such waiver.

SEC. 132. BACKUP INVENTORY STATUS OF A–10 AIRCRAFT.

(a) MAXIMUM NUMBER.—In carrying out section 133(b)(2)(A) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3315), the Secretary of the Air Force may not move more than 18 A–10 aircraft in the active component to backup flying status pursuant to an authorization made by the Secretary of Defense under such section.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Such section 133(b)(2)(A) is amended by striking ''36'' and inserting ''18''.

SEC. 133. PROHIBITION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR RETIREMENT OF A–10 AIRCRAFT.

(a) PROHIBITION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR RETIREMENT.—Except as provided by section 132, none of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2016 for the Air Force may be obligated or expended to retire, prepare to retire, or place in storage or on backup aircraft inventory status any A–10 aircraft.

(b) ADDITIONAL LIMITATIONS ON RETIREMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided by section 132, and in addition to the limitation in subsection (a), during the period before December 31, 2016, the Secretary of the Air Force may not retire, prepare to retire, or place in storage or on backup flying status any A–10 aircraft.

(2) MINIMUM INVENTORY REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary of the Air Force shall ensure the Air Force maintains a minimum of 171 A–10 aircraft designated as primary mission aircraft inventory.

(c) PROHIBITION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR SIGNIFICANT REDUCTIONS IN MANNING LEVELS.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2016 for the Air Force may be obligated or expended to make significant reductions to manning levels with respect to any A–10 aircraft squadrons or divisions.

(d) ADDITIONAL LIMITATION ON SIGNIFICANT REDUCTIONS IN MANNING LEVELS.—-In addition to the limitation in subsection (c), during the period before December 31, 2016, the Secretary of the Air Force may not make significant reductions to manning levels with respect to any A–10 aircraft squadrons or divisions.

(e) STUDY ON REPLACEMENT CAPABILITY REQUIREMENTS OR MISSION PLATFORM FOR THE A–10 AIRCRAFT.—

(1) INDEPENDENT ASSESSMENT REQUIRED.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Air Force shall commission an appropriate entity outside the Department of Defense to conduct an assessment of the required capabilities or mission platform to replace the A–10 aircraft. This assessment would represent preparatory work to inform an analysis of alternatives.

(B) ELEMENTS.—The assessment required under subparagraph (A) shall include each of the following:

(i) Future needs analysis for the current A–10 aircraft mission set to include troops-in-contact/close air support, air interdiction, strike control and reconnaissance, and combat search and rescue support in both contested and uncontested battle environments. At a minimum, the needs analysis should specifically address the following areas:

(I) The ability to safely and effectively conduct troops-in-contact/danger close missions or missions in close proximity to civilians in the presence of the air defenses found with enemy ground maneuver units.

(II) The ability to effectively target and destroy moving, camouflaged, or dug-in troops, and artillery.

(III) The ability to engage, target, and destroy tanks and armored personnel carriers, including with respect to the carrying capacity of armor-piercing weaponry, including mounted cannons and missiles.

(IV) The ability to remain within visual range of friendly forces and targets to facilitate responsiveness to ground forces and minimize reattack times.

(V) The ability to safely conduct close air support beneath low cloud ceilings and in reduced visibilities at low airspeeds in the presence of the air defenses found with enemy ground maneuver units.

(VI) The ability of the pilot and aircraft to survive direct hits from small arms, machine guns, MANPADs, and lower caliber anti-aircraft artillery organic or attached to enemy ground forces and maneuver units.

(VII) The ability to communicate effectively with ground forces and downed pilots, including in communications jamming or satellite-denied environments.

(VIII) The ability to execute the missions described in subclauses (I), (II), (III), and (IV) in a GPS- or satellite-denied environment with or without sensors.

(IX) The ability to deliver multiple lethal firing passes and sustain long loiter endurance to support friendly forces throughout extended ground engagements.

(X) The ability to operate from unprepared dirt, grass, and narrow road runways and to generate high sortie rates under these austere conditions.

(ii) Identification and assessment of gaps in the ability of existing and programmed mission platforms in providing required capabilities to conduct missions specified in clause (i) in both contested and uncontested battle environments.

(iii) Assessment of operational effectiveness of existing and programmed mission platforms to conduct missions specified in clause (i) in both contested and uncontested battle environments.

(iv) Assessment of probability of likelihood of conducting missions requiring troops-in-contact/close air support operations specified in clause (i) in contested environments as compared to uncontested environments.

(v) Any other matters the independent entity or the Secretary of the Air Force determines to be appropriate.

(2) REPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than September 30, 2016, the Secretary of the Air Force shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report that includes the assessment required under paragraph (1).

(B) FORM.—The report required under subparagraph (A) may be submitted in classified form, but shall also contain an unclassified executive summary and may contain an unclassified annex.

(3) NONDUPLICATION OF EFFORT.—If any information required under paragraph (1) has been included in another report or notification previously submitted to Congress by law, the Secretary of the Air Force may provide a list of such reports and notifications at the time of submitting the report required under paragraph (2) in lieu of including such information in the report required under paragraph (2).

SEC. 134. PROHIBITION ON RETIREMENT OF EC–130H AIRCRAFT.

(a) PROHIBITION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR RETIREMENT.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2016 for the Air Force may be obligated or expended to retire, prepare to retire, or place in storage or on backup aircraft inventory status any EC–130H aircraft.

(b) ADDITIONAL LIMITATION ON RETIREMENT.—In addition to the limitation in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Air Force may not retire, prepare to retire, or place in storage or on backup flying status any EC–130H aircraft until a period of 60 days has elapsed following the date on which the Secretary submits the report under subsection (c)(3)(A).

(c) STUDY ON REPLACEMENT CAPABILITY REQUIREMENTS OR MISSION PLATFORM FOR THE EC–130H AIRCRAFT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Air Force shall commission an assessment of the required capabilities or mission platform to replace the EC–130H aircraft. This assessment would represent preparatory work to inform an analysis of alternatives.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The assessment required under paragraph (1) shall include each of the following:

(A) Future needs analysis for the current EC–130H aircraft electronic warfare mission set to include suppression of sophisticated enemy air defense systems, advanced radar jamming, avoiding radar detection, communications, sensing, satellite navigation, command and control, and battlefield awareness.

(B) A review of operating concepts for airborne electronic attack.

(C) An assessment of upgrades to the electronic warfare systems of EC–130H aircraft, the costs of such upgrades, and expected upgrades through 2025, and the expected service life of EC–130H aircraft.

(D) A review of the global proliferation of more sophisticated air defenses and advanced commercial digital electronic devices which counter the airborne electronic attack capabilities of the United States by state and non-state actors.

(E) An assessment of the ability of the current EC–130H fleet to meet to meet tasking requirements of the combatant commanders.

(F) Any other matters the Secretary determines appropriate.

(3) REPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than September 30, 2016, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report that includes the assessments required under subparagraph (1).

(B) FORM.—The report under subparagraph (A) may be submitted in classified form, but shall also contain an unclassified executive summary and may contain an unclassified annex.

(4) NONDUPLICATION OF EFFORT.—If any information required under paragraph (1) has been included in another report or notification previously submitted to the congressional defense committees by law, the Secretary of the Air Force may provide a list of such reports and notifications at the time of submitting the report required under paragraph (1) instead of including such information in such report.

SEC. 135. 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 2016 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.

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

SEC. 141. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR JOINT BATTLE COMMAND–PLATFORM.

(a) LIMITATION.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2016 for joint battle command–platform equipment, not more than 75 percent may be obligated or expended until a period of 30 days has elapsed following the date on which the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics submits to the congressional defense committees the report under subsection (b).

(b) REPORT.—Not later than March 1, 2016, the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report that provides a detailed test and evaluation plan to address the effectiveness, suitability, and survivability shortfalls of the joint battle command–platform identified by the Director of Operational Test and Evaluation in the fiscal year 2014 report of the Director submitted to Congress.

SEC. 142. STRATEGY FOR REPLACEMENT OF A/MH–6 MISSION ENHANCED LITTLE BIRD AIRCRAFT TO MEET SPECIAL OPERATIONS REQUIREMENTS.

(a) STRATEGY.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a strategy for replacing A/MH–6 Mission Enhanced Little Bird aircraft to meet the rotary-wing, light attack, reconnaissance requirements particular to special operations.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The strategy under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An updated schedule and display of programmed A/MH–6 Block 3.0 modernization and upgrades, showing usable life of the fleet, and the anticipated service life extensions of all A/MH–6 platforms.

(2) A description of current and future rotary-wing, light attack, reconnaissance requirements and platforms particular to special operations, including key performance parameters of future platforms.

(3) The feasibility of military department-common platforms satisfying future rotary-wing, light attack, reconnaissance requirements particular to special operations.

(4) The feasibility of commercially available platforms satisfying future rotary-wing, light attack, reconnaissance requirements particular to special operations.

(5) The anticipated funding requirements for the special operation forces major force program for the development and procurement of an A/MH–6 replacement platform if military department-common platforms described in paragraph (3) are not available or if commercially available platforms described in paragraph (4) are leveraged.

(6) Any other matters the Secretary considers appropriate.

SEC. 143. INDEPENDENT ASSESSMENT OF UNITED STATES COMBAT LOGISTIC FORCE REQUIREMENTS.

(a) ASSESSMENT REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall seek to enter into an agreement with a federally funded research and development center with appropriate expertise and analytical capability to conduct an assessment of the anticipated future demands of the combat logistics force ships of the Navy and the challenges such ships may face when conducting and supporting future naval operations in contested maritime environments.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The assessment under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) An assessment of the programmed ability of the United States Combat Logistic Force to support the Navy and the naval forces of allies of the United States that are operating in a dispersed manner and not concentrated in carrier or expeditionary strike groups, in accordance with the concept of distributed lethality of the Navy.

(B) An assessment of the programmed ability of the United States Combat Logistic Force to support the Navy and the naval forces of allies of the United States that are engaged in major combat operations against an adversary possessing maritime anti-access and area-denial capabilities, including anti-ship ballistic and cruise missiles, land-based maritime strike aircraft, submarines, and sea mines.

(C) An assessment of the programmed ability of the United States Combat Logistic Force to support distributed and expeditionary air operations from an expanded set of alternative and austere air bases in accordance with concepts under development by the Air Force and the Marine Corps.

(D) An assessment of gaps and deficiencies in the capability and capacity of the United States Combat Logistic Force to conduct and support operations of the United States and allies under the conditions described in subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C).

(E) Recommendations for adjustments to the programmed ability of the United States Combat Logistic Force to address capability and capacity gaps and deficiencies described in subparagraph (D).

(F) Any other matters the federally funded research and development center considers appropriate.

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than April 1, 2016, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report that includes the assessment under subsection (a) and any other matters the Secretary considers appropriate.

(2) FORM.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(c) SUPPORT.—The Secretary of Defense shall provide the federally funded research and development center that conducts the assessment under subsection (a) with timely access to appropriate information, data, resources, and analyses necessary for the center to conduct such assessment thoroughly and independently.

SEC. 144. REPORT ON USE OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF ENHANCED 5.56 MM AMMUNITION BY THE ARMY AND THE MARINE CORPS.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than March 1, 2016, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the use in combat of two different types of enhanced 5.56 mm ammunition by the Army and the Marine Corps.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An explanation of the reasons for the Army and the Marine Corps to use in combat two different types of enhanced 5.56 mm ammunition.

(2) An explanation of the appropriateness, effectiveness, and suitability issues that may arise from the use of such different types of ammunition.

(3) An explanation of any additional costs that have resulted from the use of such different types of ammunition.

(4) An explanation of any future plans of the Army or the Marine Corps to eventually transition to using in combat one standard type of enhanced 5.56 mm ammunition.

(5) If there are no plans described in paragraph (4), an analysis of the potential benefits of a transition described in such paragraph, including the timeline for such a transition to occur.

(6) Any other matters the Secretary determines appropriate.

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 2016 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. EXTENSION OF DEFENSE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT RAPID INNOVATION PROGRAM.

Subsection (d) of section 1073 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (10 U.S.C. 2359 note) is amended by striking ''through 2015'' and inserting ''through 2020''.

SEC. 212. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR MEDICAL COUNTERMEASURES PROGRAM.

(a) LIMITATION.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2016 for research, development, test, and evaluation, Defense-wide, for advanced development and manufacturing activities under the medical countermeasure program, not more than 50 percent may be obligated or expended until 45 days after the date on which the Secretary of Defense submits to the congressional defense committees the report under subsection (b).

(b) REPORT.—The Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the advanced development and manufacturing activities under the medical countermeasure program that includes the following:

(1) An overall description of the program, including validated Department of Defense requirements.

(2) Program goals, proposed metrics of performance, and anticipated procurement and operations and maintenance costs during the period covered by the current future years defense program under section 221 of title 10, United States Code.

(3) The results of any analysis of alternatives and efficiency reviews conducted by the Secretary that justifies the manufacturing and privately financed construction of an advanced manufacturing and development facility rather than using other programs and facilities of the Federal Government or industry facilities for advanced development and manufacturing of medical countermeasures.

(4) An independent cost-benefit analysis that justifies the manufacturing and privately financed construction of an advanced manufacturing and development facility described in paragraph (3).

(5) If no independent cost-benefit analysis makes the justification described in paragraph (4), an explanation for why such manufacturing and privately financed construction cannot be so justified.

(6) Any other matters the Secretary of Defense determines appropriate.

(c) COMPTROLLER GENERAL REVIEW.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which the Secretary submits the report under subsection (b), the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the congressional defense committees a review of such report.

SEC. 213. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR F–15 INFRARED SEARCH AND TRACK CAPABILITY DEVELOPMENT.

(a) LIMITATION.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2016 for research, development, test, and evaluation, Air Force, for F–15 infrared search and track capability, not more than 50 percent may be obligated or expended until a period of 30 days has elapsed following the date on which the Secretary of Defense submits to the congressional defense committees the report under subsection (b).

(b) REPORT.—Not later than March 1, 2016, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the requirements and cost estimates for the development and procurement of infrared search and track capability for F/A–18 and F–15 aircraft of the Navy and the Air Force. The report shall include the following:

(1) A comparison of the requirements between the F/A–18 and F–15 aircraft infrared search and track development efforts of the Navy and the Air Force.

(2) An explanation of any differences between the F/A–18 and F–15 aircraft infrared search and track capability development efforts of the Navy and the Air Force.

(3) A summary of the schedules and required funding to develop and field such capability.

(4) An explanation of any need for the Navy and the Air Force to field different F/A–18 and F–15 aircraft infrared search and track systems.

(5) Any other matters the Secretary determines appropriate.

SEC. 214. INDEPENDENT ASSESSMENT OF F135 ENGINE PROGRAM.

(a) ASSESSMENT.—The Secretary of Defense shall seek to enter into a contract with a federally funded research and development center to conduct an assessment of the F135 engine program.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The assessment under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An assessment of the reliability, growth, and cost reduction efforts with respect to the F135 engine program, including—

(A) a detailed description of the reliability and cost history of the engine;

(B) the identification of key reliability and cost challenges to the program as of the date of the assessment; and

(C) the identification of any potential options for addressing such challenges.

(2) In accordance with subsection (c), a thorough assessment of the incident on June 23, 2014, consisting of an F135 engine failure and subsequent fire, including—

(A) the identification and definition of the root cause of the incident;

(B) the identification of potential actions or design changes needed to address such root cause; and

(C) the associated cost, schedule, and performance implications of such incident to both the F135 engine program and the F–35 Joint Strike Fighter program.

(c) CONDUCT OF ASSESSMENT.—The federally funded research and development center selected to conduct the assessment under subsection (a) shall carry out subsection (b)(2) by analyzing data collected by the F–35 Joint Program Office, other elements of the Federal Government, or contractors. Nothing in this section may be construed as affecting the plans of the Secretary to dispose of the aircraft involved in the incident described in such subsection (b)(2).

(d) REPORT.—Not later than March 15, 2016, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report containing the assessment conducted under subsection (a).

Subtitle C—Other Matters

SEC. 221. EXPANSION OF EDUCATION PARTNERSHIPS TO SUPPORT TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER AND TRANSITION.

Section 2194(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after ''mathematics,'' the following: ''technology transfer or transition,''.

SEC. 222. STRATEGIES FOR ENGAGEMENT WITH HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES AND MINORITY-SERVING INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

(a) MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.—

(1) STRATEGY.—The Secretaries of the military departments shall each develop a strategy for how to engage with and support the development of scientific, technical, engineering, and mathematics capabilities of covered educational institutions in carrying out section 2362 of title 10, United States Code.

(2) ELEMENTS.—Each strategy under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) Goals and vision for maintaining a credible and sustainable program relating to the engagement and support under the strategy.

(B) Metrics to enhance scientific, technical, engineering, and mathematics capabilities at covered educational institutions, including with respect to measuring progress towards increasing the success of such institutions to compete for broader research funding sources other than set-aside funds.

(C) Promotion of mentoring opportunities between covered educational institutions and other research institutions.

(D) Regular assessment of activities that are used to develop, maintain, and grow scientific, technical, engineering, and mathematics capabilities.

(E) Inclusion of faculty of covered educational institutions into program reviews, peer reviews, and other similar activities.

(F) Targeting of undergraduate, graduate, and postgraduate students at covered educational institutions for inclusion into research or internship opportunities within the military department.

(b) OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.—The Secretary of Defense shall develop and implement a strategy for how to engage with and support the development of scientific, technical, engineering, and mathematics capabilities of covered educational institutions pursuant to the strategies developed under subsection (a).

(c) SUBMISSION.—

(1) MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretaries of the military departments shall each submit to the congressional defense committees the strategy developed by the Secretary under subsection (a)(1).

(2) OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.—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 strategy developed under subsection (b).

(d) COVERED INSTITUTION DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''covered educational institution'' has the meaning given that term in section 2362(e) of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 223. PLAN FOR ADVANCED WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY WAR GAMES.

(a) PLAN REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, shall develop a plan for integrating advanced weapons technologies into exercises carried out individually and jointly by the military departments to improve the development and experimentation of various concepts for employment by the Armed Forces.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The plan under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) Identification of specific exercises to be carried out individually or jointly by the military departments under the plan.

(2) Identification of emerging advanced weapons technologies based on joint and individual recommendations of the military departments, including with respect to directed-energy weapons, hypersonic strike systems, autonomous systems, or other technologies as determined by the Secretary.

(3) A schedule for integrating either prototype capabilities or table-top exercises into relevant exercises.

(4) A method for capturing lessons learned and providing feedback both to the developers of the advanced weapons technology and the military departments.

(c) SUBMISSION.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees the plan under subsection (a).

SEC. 224. COMPTROLLER GENERAL REVIEW OF AUTONOMIC LOGISTICS INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR F–35 LIGHTENING II AIRCRAFT.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than April 1, 2016, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the autonomic logistics information system for the F–35 Lightening II aircraft program.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report under subsection (a) shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(1) The fielding status, in terms of units equipped with various software and hardware configurations, for the autonomic logistics information system element of the F–35 Lightening II aircraft program, as of the date of the report.

(2) The development schedule for upgrades to the autonomic logistics information system, and an assessment of the ability of the F–35 Lightening II aircraft program to maintain such schedule.

(3) The views of maintenance personnel and other personnel involved in operating and maintaining F–35 Lightening II aircraft in testing and operational units.

(4) The effect of the autonomic logistics information system program on the operational availability of the F–35 Lightening II aircraft program.

(5) Improvements, if any, regarding the time required for maintenance personnel to input data and use the autonomic logistics information system.

(6) The ability of the autonomic logistics information system to be deployed on both ships and to forward land-based locations, including any limitations of such a deployable version.

(7) The cost estimates for development and fielding of the autonomic logistics information system program and an assessment of the capability of the program to address performance problems within the planned resources.

(8) Other matters regarding the autonomic logistics information system that the Comptroller General determines of critical importance to the long-term viability of the system.

SEC. 225. BRIEFING ON SHALLOW WATER COMBAT SUBMERSIBLE PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than the first article delivery date of the shallow water combat submersible program of the United States Special Operations Command, the Secretary of Defense shall provide to the congressional defense committees a briefing on such program.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The briefing required under subsection (a) shall include the following elements:

(1) An updated acquisition strategy, schedule, and costs for the shallow water combat submersible program.

(2) Major milestones for the program during the period beginning with the delivery of additional articles and ending on the full operational capability date.

(3) Performance of contractors and subcontractors under the program.

(4) Integration with dry deck shelter and other diving technologies.

(5) Any other element the Secretary or the Commander of the United States Special Operations Command determine appropriate.

TITLE III—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Subtitle A—Authorization of Appropriations

SEC. 301. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2016 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. LIMITATION ON PROCUREMENT OF DROP-IN FUELS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 173 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''§ 2922h. Limitation on procurement of drop-in fuels

''(a) LIMITATION.—Except as provided in subsection (b), the Secretary of Defense may not make a bulk purchase of a drop-in fuel for operational purposes unless the fully burdened cost of that drop-in fuel is cost-competitive with the fully burdened cost of a traditional fuel available for the same purpose.

''(b) WAIVER.—(1) Subject to the requirements of paragraph (2), the Secretary of Defense may waive the limitation under subsection (a) with respect to a purchase.

''(2) Not later than 30 days after issuing a waiver under this subsection, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees notice of the waiver. Any such notice shall include each of the following:

''(A) The rationale of the Secretary for issuing the waiver.

''(B) A certification that the waiver is in the national security interest of the United States.

''(C) The expected fully burdened cost of the purchase for which the waiver is issued.

''(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) The term 'drop-in fuel' means a neat or blended liquid hydrocarbon fuel designed as a direct replacement for a traditional fuel with comparable performance characteristics and compatible with existing infrastructure and equipment.

''(2) The term 'traditional fuel' means a liquid hydrocarbon fuel derived or refined from petroleum.

''(3) The term 'operational purposes'—

''(A) means for the purposes of conducting military operations, including training, exercises, large scale demonstrations, and moving and sustaining military forces and military platforms; and

''(B) does not include research, development, testing, evaluation, fuel certification, or other demonstrations.

''(4) The term 'fully burdened cost' means the commodity price of the fuel plus the total cost of all personnel and assets required to move and, when necessary, protect the fuel from the point at which the fuel is received from the commercial supplier to the point of use.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such subchapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 2922g the following new item:

''2922h. Limitation on procurement of drop-in fuels.''.

SEC. 312. SOUTHERN SEA OTTER MILITARY READINESS AREAS.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SOUTHERN SEA OTTER MILITARY READINESS AREAS.—Chapter 631 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''§ 7235. Establishment of the Southern Sea Otter Military Readiness Areas

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of the Navy shall establish areas, to be known as 'Southern Sea Otter Military Readiness Areas', for national defense purposes. Such areas shall include each of the following:

''(1) The area that includes Naval Base Ventura County, San Nicolas Island, and Begg Rock and the adjacent and surrounding waters within the following coordinates:

''N. Latitude/W. Longitude

33°27.8′/119°34.3′
33°20.5′/119°15.5′
33°13.5′/119°11.8′
33°06.5′/119°15.3′
33°02.8′/119°26.8′
33°08.8′/119°46.3′
33°17.2′/119°56.9′
33°30.9′/119°54.2′.

''(2) The area that includes Naval Base Coronado, San Clemente Island and the adjacent and surrounding waters running parallel to shore to 3 nautical miles from the high tide line designated by part 165 of title 33, Code of Federal Regulations, on May 20, 2010, as the San Clemente Island 3NM Safety Zone.

''(b) ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE SOUTHERN SEA OTTER MILITARY READINESS AREAS.—

''(1) INCIDENTAL TAKINGS UNDER ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT OF 1973.—Sections 4 and 9 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1533, 1538) shall not apply with respect to the incidental taking of any southern sea otter in the Southern Sea Otter Military Readiness Areas in the course of conducting a military readiness activity.

''(2) INCIDENTAL TAKINGS UNDER MARINE MAMMAL PROTECTION ACT OF 1972.—Sections 101 and 102 of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1371, 1372) shall not apply with respect to the incidental taking of any southern sea otter in the Southern Sea Otter Military Readiness Areas in the course of conducting a military readiness activity.

''(3) TREATMENT AS SPECIES PROPOSED TO BE LISTED.—For purposes of conducting a military readiness activity, any southern sea otter while within the Southern Sea Otter Military Readiness Areas shall be treated for the purposes of section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1536) as a member of a species that is proposed to be listed as an endangered species or a threatened species under section 4 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1533).

''(c) REMOVAL.—Nothing in this section or any other Federal law shall be construed to require that any southern sea otter located within the Southern Sea Otter Military Readiness Areas be removed from the Areas.

''(d) REVISION OR TERMINATION OF EXCEPTIONS.—The Secretary of the Interior may revise or terminate the application of subsection (b) if the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Secretary of the Navy, determines that military activities occurring in the Southern Sea Otter Military Readiness Areas are impeding the southern sea otter conservation or the return of southern sea otters to optimum sustainable population levels.

''(e) MONITORING.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Navy shall conduct monitoring and research within the Southern Sea Otter Military Readiness Areas to determine the effects of military readiness activities on the growth or decline of the southern sea otter population and on the nearshore ecosystem. Monitoring and research parameters and methods shall be determined in consultation with the Service.

''(2) REPORTS.—Not later than 24 months after the date of the enactment of this section and every three years thereafter, the Secretary of the Navy shall report to Congress and the public on monitoring undertaken pursuant to paragraph (1).

''(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) SOUTHERN SEA OTTER.—The term 'southern sea otter' means any member of the subspecies Enhydra lutris nereis.

''(2) TAKE.—The term 'take'—

''(A) when used in reference to activities subject to regulation by the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), shall have the meaning given such term in that Act; and

''(B) when used in reference to activities subject to regulation by the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1361 et seq.) shall have the meaning given such term in that Act.

''(3) INCIDENTAL TAKING.—The term 'incidental taking' means any take of a southern sea otter that is incidental to, and not the purpose of, the carrying out of an otherwise lawful activity.

''(4) MILITARY READINESS ACTIVITY.—The term 'military readiness activity' has the meaning given that term in section 315(f) of the Bob Stump National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003 (16 U.S.C. 703 note) and includes all training and operations of the armed forces that relate to combat and the adequate and realistic testing of military equipment, vehicles, weapons, and sensors for proper operation and suitability for combat use.

''(5) OPTIMUM SUSTAINABLE POPULATION.—The term 'optimum sustainable population' means, with respect to any population stock, the number of animals that will result in the maximum productivity of the population or the species, keeping in mind the carrying capacity of the habitat and the health of the ecosystem of which they form a constituent element.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

''7235. Establishment of the Southern Sea Otter Military Readiness Areas.''.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 1 of Public Law 99–625 (16 U.S.C. 1536 note) is repealed.

SEC. 313. REVISION TO SCOPE OF STATUTORILY REQUIRED REVIEW OF PROJECTS RELATING TO POTENTIAL OBSTRUCTIONS TO AVIATION SO AS TO APPLY ONLY TO ENERGY PROJECTS.

(a) SCOPE OF SECTION.—Section 358 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111–383; 124 Stat. 4200; 49 U.S.C. 44718 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(3), by striking ''from State and local officials or the developer of a renewable energy development or other energy project'' and inserting ''from a State government, an Indian tribal government, a local government, a landowner, or the developer of an energy project'';

(2) in subsection (c)(4), by striking ''readiness, and'' and all that follows and inserting ''readiness and to clearly communicate actions being taken by the Department of Defense to the party requesting an early project review under this section.'';

(3) in subsection (d)(2)(B), by striking ''as high, medium, or low'';

(4) by redesignating subsection (j) as subsection (k); and

(5) by inserting after subsection (i) the following new subsection (j):

''(j) APPLICABILITY OF SECTION.—This section does not apply to a non-energy project.''.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—Subsection (k) of such section, as redesignated by paragraph (4) of subsection (a), is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

''(4) The term 'energy project' means a project that provides for the generation or transmission of electrical energy.

''(5) The term 'non-energy project' means a project that is not an energy project.

''(6) The term 'landowner' means a person or other legal entity that owns a fee interest in real property on which a proposed energy project is planned to be located.''.

SEC. 314. EXCLUSIONS FROM DEFINITION OF "CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE" UNDER TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT.

Section 3(2)(B)(v) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2602(2)(B)(v)) is amended by striking '', and'' and inserting ''and any component of such an article (including, without limitation, shot, bullets and other projectiles, propellants when manufactured for or used in such an article, and primers), and''.

SEC. 315. 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. 316. 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. 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:

"SEC. 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 members of the Armed Forces, civilian employees, or contractors shall be based on a determination of which sector of the Department's workforce can perform the new requirement 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, consistent with the needs of the Department with respect to factors other than cost, including quality, reliability, and timeliness.

''(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 members of the Armed Forces or Department of Defense civilian employees.

''(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 DURING AN EMERGENCY OR EXIGENT CIRCUMSTANCES.—The head of an agency may waive subsection (a) for a specific new requirement in the event of an emergency or exigent circumstances, as long as the head of an agency, within 60 days of exercising the waiver, submits to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives notice of the specific new requirement involved, where such new requirement is being performed, and the date on which it would be practical to subject such new requirement to the requirements of subsection (a).

''(c) PROVISIONS RELATING TO ASSIGNMENT OF CIVILIAN PERSONNEL.—If a new requirement is assigned to a Department of Defense civilian employee 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. 322. INCLUSION IN ANNUAL TECHNOLOGY AND INDUSTRIAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENTS OF A DETERMINATION ABOUT DEFENSE ACQUISITION PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.

Section 2505(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (3) and (4) as paragraphs (4) and (5), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following new paragraph (3):

''(3) determine the extent to which the requirements associated with defense acquisition programs can be satisfied by the present and projected performance capacities of industries supporting the sectors or capabilities in the assessment and evaluate the reasons for any variance from applicable preceding determinations;''.

SEC. 323. AMENDMENT TO LIMITATION ON AUTHORITY TO ENTER INTO A CONTRACT FOR THE SUSTAINMENT, MAINTENANCE, REPAIR, OR OTHER OVERHAUL OF THE F117 ENGINE.

Section 341 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3345) is amended—

(1) by striking ''Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics'' and all that follows through ''is paying'' and inserting ''Senior Acquisition Executive of the Air Force has determined that the Air Force has obtained sufficient data to establish that the Air Force is paying''; and

(2) by striking the sentence beginning with ''The Secretary may waive''.

SEC. 324. PILOT PROGRAMS FOR AVAILABILITY OF WORKING-CAPITAL FUNDS FOR PRODUCT IMPROVEMENTS.

(a) PILOT PROGRAMS REQUIRED.—During fiscal year 2016, each of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Research, Development, and Acquisition, and the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Acquisition shall initiate a pilot program pursuant to section 330 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 122 Stat. 68), as amended by section 332 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112-239; 126 Stat. 1697).

(b) LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—A minimum of $5,000,000 of working-capital funds shall be used for each of the pilot programs initiated under subsection (a) for fiscal year 2016.

SEC. 325. REPORT ON EQUIPMENT PURCHASED FROM FOREIGN ENTITIES THAT COULD BE MANUFACTURED IN UNITED STATES ARSENALS OR DEPOTS.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the budget of the President for fiscal year 2017 is submitted to Congress pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, Unites States Code, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the equipment, weapons, weapons systems, components, subcomponents, and end-items purchased from foreign entities that identifies those items which could be manufactured in the military arsenals of the United States or the military depots of the United States to meet the goals of subsection (a) or section 2464 of title 10, United States Code, as well as a plan for moving that workload into such arsenals or depots.

(b) ELEMENTS OF REPORT.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include each of the following:

(1) An identification of items purchased by foreign manufacturers—

(A) described in section 8302(a)(1) of title 41, United States Code, and purchased from a foreign manufacturer by reason of an exception under section 8302(a)(2)(A) or section 8302(a)(2)(B) of such title;

(B) described in section 2533b(a)(1) of title 10, United States Code, and purchased from a foreign manufacturer by reason of an exception under section 2533b(b); and

(C) described in section 2534(a) of such title and purchased from a foreign manufacturer by reason of a waiver exercised under paragraph (1), (2), (4), or (5) of section 2534(d) of such title.

(2) An assessment of the skills required to manufacture the items identified in paragraph (1) and a comparison of those skills with skills required to meet the critical capabilities identified by the Army Report to Congress on Critical Manufacturing Capabilities and Capacities dated August 2013 and the core logistics capabilities identified by each military service pursuant to section 2464 of title 10, United States Code, as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

(3) An identification of the tooling, equipment, and facilities upgrades necessary for a military arsenal or depot to perform the manufacturing workload identified under paragraph (1).

(4) An identification of workload identified in paragraph (1) most appropriate for transfer to military arsenals or depots to meet the goals of subsection (a) or the requirements of section 2464 of title 10, United States Code.

(5) Such other information the Secretary considers necessary for adherence to paragraphs (4) and (5).

(6) An explanation of the rationale for continuing to sole-source manufacturing workload identified in paragraph (1) from a foreign source rather than a military arsenal, depot, or other organic facility.

Subtitle D—Other Matters

SEC. 333. IMPROVEMENTS TO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EXCESS PROPERTY DISPOSAL.

(a) PLAN REQUIRED.—Not later than June 30, 2016, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a plan for the improved management and oversight of the systems, processes, and controls involved in the disposition of excess non-mission essential equipment and materiel by the Defense Logistics Agency Disposition Services.

(b) CONTENTS OF PLAN.—At a minimum, the plan shall address each of the following:

(1) Backlogs of unprocessed property at disposition sites that do not meet Defense Logistics Agency Disposition Services goals.

(2) Customer wait times.

(3) Procedures governing the disposal of serviceable items in order to prevent the destruction of excess property eligible for utilization, transfer, or donation before potential recipients are able to view and obtain the property.

(4) Validation of materiel release orders.

(5) Assuring adequate physical security for the storage of equipment.

(6) The number of personnel required to effectively manage retrograde sort yards.

(7) Managing any potential increase in the amount of excess property to be processed.

(8) Improving the reliability of Defense Logistics Agency Disposition Services data.

(9) Procedures for ensuring no property is offered for public sale until all requirements for utilization, transfer, and donation are met.

(10) Validation of physical inventory against database entries.

(c) CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFING.—By not later than September 30, 2016, the Secretary shall provide to the congressional defense committees a briefing on the actions taken to implement the plan required under subsection (a).

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, 2016, as follows:

(1) The Army, 475,000.

(2) The Navy, 329,200.

(3) The Marine Corps, 184,000.

(4) The Air Force, 320,715.

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, 475,000.

''(2) For the Navy, 329,200.

''(3) For the Marine Corps, 184,000.

''(4) For the Air Force, 317,000.''.

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, 2016, as follows:

(1) The Army National Guard of the United States, 342,000.

(2) The Army Reserve, 198,000.

(3) The Navy Reserve, 57,400.

(4) The Marine Corps Reserve, 38,900.

(5) The Air National Guard of the United States, 105,500.

(6) The Air Force Reserve, 69,200.

(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, 2016, 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, 30,770.

(2) The Army Reserve, 16,261.

(3) The Navy Reserve, 9,934.

(4) The Marine Corps Reserve, 2,260.

(5) The Air National Guard of the United States, 14,748.

(6) The Air Force Reserve, 3,032.

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 2016 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, 26,099.

(2) For the Army Reserve, 7,395.

(3) For the Air National Guard of the United States, 22,104.

(4) For the Air Force Reserve, 9,814.

SEC. 414. FISCAL YEAR 2016 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, 2016, 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, 2016, 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, 2016, 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 2016, 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 2016 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 2016.

TITLE V—MILITARY PERSONNEL POLICY

Subtitle A—Officer Personnel Policy

SEC. 501. EQUITABLE TREATMENT OF JUNIOR OFFICERS EXCLUDED FROM AN ALL-FULLY-QUALIFIED-OFFICERS LIST BECAUSE OF ADMINISTRATIVE ERROR.

(a) OFFICERS ON ACTIVE-DUTY LIST.—Section 624(a)(3) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(E) If the Secretary of the military department concerned determines that one or more officers or former officers were not placed on an all-fully-qualified-list under this paragraph because of administrative error, the Secretary may prepare a supplemental all-fully-qualified-officers list containing the names of any such officers for approval in accordance with this paragraph.''.

(b) OFFICERS ON RESERVE ACTIVE-STATUS LIST.—Section 14308(b)(4) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(E) If the Secretary of the military department concerned determines that one or more officers or former officers were not placed on an all-fully-qualified-list under this paragraph because of administrative error, the Secretary may prepare a supplemental all-fully-qualified-officers list containing the names of any such officers for approval in accordance with this paragraph.''.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO SPECIAL SELECTION BOARD AUTHORITY.—

(1) REGULAR COMPONENTS.—Section 628(a)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''or the name of a person that should have been placed on an all-fully-qualified-officers list under section 624(a)(3) of this title was not so placed,''.

(2) RESERVE COMPONENTS.—Section 14502(a)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''or whose name was not placed on an all-fully-qualified-officers list under section 14308(b)(4) of this title because of administrative error,''.

SEC. 502. AUTHORITY TO DEFER UNTIL AGE 68 MANDATORY RETIREMENT FOR AGE OF A GENERAL OR FLAG OFFICER SERVING AS CHIEF OR DEPUTY CHIEF OF CHAPLAINS OF THE ARMY, NAVY, OR AIR FORCE.

(a) DEFERRAL AUTHORITY.— Section 1253 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(c) DEFERRED RETIREMENT OF CHAPLAINS.—(1) The Secretary of the military department concerned may defer the retirement under subsection (a) of an officer serving in a general or flag officer grade who is the Chief of Chaplains or Deputy Chief of Chaplains of that officer's armed force.

''(2) A deferment of the retirement of an officer referred to in paragraph (1) may not extend beyond the first day of the month following the month in which the officer becomes 68 years of age.

''(3) The authority to defer the retirement of an officer referred to in paragraph (1) expires December 31, 2020. Subject to paragraph (2), a deferment granted before that date may continue on and after that date.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) SECTION HEADING.—The heading of section 1253 of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''§ 1253. Age 64: regular commissioned officers in general and flag officer grades; exceptions''.

(2) TABLE OF SECTIONS.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 63 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 1253 and inserting the following new item:

''1253. Age 64: regular commissioned officers in general and flag officer grades; exceptions.''.

SEC. 503. IMPLEMENTATION OF COMPTROLLER GENERAL RECOMMENDATION ON THE DEFINITION AND AVAILABILITY OF COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH GENERAL AND FLAG OFFICERS AND THEIR AIDES.

(a) DEFINITION OF COSTS.—The Secretary of Defense shall direct the Director, Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation, in coordination with the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness and the Secretaries of the military departments, to define the costs that could be associated with general and flag officers, such as security details, Government air travel, enlisted and officer aide housing costs, additional support staff, official residences, and any other associated costs incurred due to the nature of their position, for the purpose of providing a consistent approach to estimating and managing the full costs associated with these officers and aides.

(b) REPORT ON COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH GENERAL AND FLAG OFFICERS AND AIDES.—Not later than June 30, 2016, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report describing the costs associated with general and flag officers and their enlisted and officer aides.

Subtitle B—Reserve Component Management

SEC. 511. CLARIFICATION OF PURPOSE OF RESERVE COMPONENT SPECIAL SELECTION BOARDS AS LIMITED TO CORRECTION OF ERROR AT A MANDATORY PROMOTION BOARD.

Section 14502(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''a selection board'' and inserting ''a mandatory promotion board convened under section 14101(a) of this title''; and

(B) in subparagraphs (A) and (B), by striking ''selection board'' and inserting ''mandatory promotion board''; and

(2) in the first sentence of paragraph (3)—

(A) by striking ''Such board'' and inserting ''The special selection board''; and

(B) by striking ''selection board'' and inserting ''mandatory promotion board''.

SEC. 512. READY RESERVE CONTINUOUS SCREENING REGARDING KEY POSITIONS DISQUALIFYING FEDERAL OFFICIALS FROM CONTINUED SERVICE IN THE READY RESERVE.

Section 10149 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(6) That members who also occupy a Federal key position whose mobilization in an emergency would seriously impair the capability of the parent Federal agency or office to function effectively are not retained in the Ready Reserve.''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(c) In this section, the term 'Federal key position' means a Federal position that shall not be vacated during a national emergency or mobilization without seriously impairing the capability of the parent Federal agency or office to function effectively. There are four categories of Federal key positions, the first three of which are, by definition, key positions while the fourth category requires a case-by-case determination and designation, as follows:

''(1) The Vice President of the United States or any official specified in the order of presidential succession in section 19 of title 3.

''(2) The heads of the Federal agencies appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate, except that this paragraph does not include any position on a multi-member board or commission. Such a position may be designated as a Federal key position only in accordance with paragraph (4).

''(3) Article III Judges. However, each Article III Judge, who is a member of the Ready Reserve and desires to remain in the Ready Reserve, must have his or her position reviewed by the Chief Judge of the affected Judge's Circuit. If the Chief Judge determines that mobilization of the Article III Judge concerned will not seriously impair the capability of the Judge's court to function effectively, the Chief Judge will provide a certification to that effect to the Secretary concerned. Concurrently, the affected Judge will provide a statement to the Secretary concerned requesting continued service in the Ready Reserve and acknowledging that he or she may be involuntarily called to active duty under the laws of the United States and the directives and regulations of the Department of Defense and pledging not to seek to be excused from such orders based upon his or her judicial duties.

''(4) Other Federal positions determined by the head of a Federal Agency.''.

SEC. 513. EXEMPTION OF MILITARY TECHNICIANS (DUAL STATUS) FROM CIVILIAN EMPLOYEE FURLOUGHS.

Section 10216(b)(3) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after ''reductions'' the following: ''(including temporary reductions by furlough or otherwise)''.

SEC. 514. ANNUAL REPORT ON PERSONNEL, TRAINING, AND EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR THE NON-FEDERALIZED NATIONAL GUARD TO SUPPORT CIVILIAN AUTHORITIES IN PREVENTION AND RESPONSE TO NON-CATASTROPHIC DOMESTIC DISASTERS.

(a) ANNUAL REPORT REQUIRED.—Section 10504 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''REPORT.—'' and inserting ''REPORT ON STATE OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.—(1)'';

(2) by striking ''(b) SUBMISSION OF REPORT TO CONGRESS.—'' and inserting ''(2)'';

(3) by striking ''annual report of the Chief of the National Guard Bureau'' and inserting ''annual report required by paragraph (1)''; and

(4) by adding at the end the following new subsection (b):

''(b) ANNUAL REPORT ON NON-FEDERALIZED SERVICE NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, TRAINING, AND EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS.—(1) Not later than January 31 of each of calendar years 2016 through 2022, the Chief of the National Guard Bureau shall submit to the congressional defense committees and the officials specified in paragraph (5) a report setting forth the personnel, training, and equipment required by the National Guard during the next fiscal year to carry out its mission, while not Federalized, to provide prevention, protection mitigation, response, and recovery activities in support of civilian authorities in connection with non-catastrophic natural and man-made disasters.

''(2) To determine the annual personnel, training, and equipment requirements of the National Guard referred to in paragraph (1), the Chief of the National Guard Bureau shall take into account, at a minimum, the following:

''(A) Core civilian capabilities gaps for the prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery activities in connection with natural and man-made disasters, as collected by the Department of Homeland Security from the States.

''(B) Threat and hazard identifications and risk assessments of the Department of Defense, the Department of Homeland Security, and the States.

''(3) Personnel, training, and equipment requirements shall be collected from the States, validated by the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, and be categorized in the report required by paragraph (1) by each of the following:

''(A) Emergency support functions of the National Response Framework.

''(B) Federal Emergency Management Agency regions.

''(4) The annual report required by paragraph (1) shall be prepared in consultation with the chief executive of each State, other appropriate civilian authorities, and the Council of Governors.

''(5) In addition to the congressional defense committees, the annual report required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted to the following officials:

''(A) The Secretary of Defense.

''(B) The Secretary of Homeland Security.

''(C) The Council of Governors.

''(D) The Secretary of the Army.

''(E) The Secretary of the Air Force.

''(F) The Commander of the United States Northern Command.

''(G) The Commander of the United States Cyber Command.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) SECTION HEADING.—The heading of such section is amended to read as follows:

''§ 10504. Chief of the National Guard Bureau: annual reports''.

(2) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 1011 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 10504 and inserting the following new section:

''10504. Chief of the National Guard Bureau: annual reports.''.

SEC. 515. 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—Consolidation of Authorities to Order Members of Reserve Components to Perform Duty

SEC. 521. ADMINISTRATION OF RESERVE DUTY.

Chapter 1209 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting before section 12301 the following subchapter heading:

''SUBCHAPTER I—ADMINISTRATION OF RESERVE DUTY''.

(2) by striking sections 12301, 12302, 12303, 12304, 12310, 12319 and 12322;

(3) in subsections (a) and (b) of section 12305, by striking ''section 12301, 12302, or 12304 of this title'' and inserting ''section 12341 of this title for a purpose specified under subsections (a) through (e) of section 12351(a) of this title'';

(4) in section 12306—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking ''section 12301'' and inserting ''section 12351''; and

(B) in subsection (b)—

(i) in paragraph (1), by striking ''section 12301(a) of this title'' and inserting ''section 12341 of this title for the purpose specified in section 12351(a) of this title''; and

(ii) in paragraph (2), by striking ''section 12301(a)'' and inserting ''section 12351(a)'';

(5) in section 12307, by striking ''12301(a)'' and inserting ''12351(a)'';

(6) in section 12318—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking ''section 12302 or 12304 of this title'' and inserting ''section 12341 of this title for a purpose specified under subsection (b) or (c) of section 12351''; and

(B) in subsection (b)—

(i) by striking ''section 12310'' and inserting ''section 12353(c)''; and

(ii) by striking ''section 12302 or 12304'' and inserting ''subsection (b) or (c) of section 12351''; and

(7) by inserting after section 12321 the following new section:

''§ 12323. Policies and procedures

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Department in which

the Coast Guard is operating shall prescribe such policies and procedures for the armed forces under their respective jurisdictions as the Secretary considers necessary to carry out this chapter.

''(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—When members of the Ready Reserve are ordered to active duty pursuant to section 12351(b) of this title, the Secretary of Defense shall submit a report, at least once a year, to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives describing the policies and procedures prescribed under subsection (a).''.

SEC. 522. RESERVE DUTY AUTHORITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 1209 of title 10, United States Code, is further amended by inserting after section 12323, as added by section 521(7) of this Act, the following new subchapter: ''

''SUBCHAPTER II—RESERVE DUTY AUTHORITIES

''§ 12341. Active duty

''(a) AUTHORITY TO ORDER A MEMBER TO PERFORM ACTIVE DUTY.—At any time, the Secretary concerned may order a member of a reserve component under the Secretary's jurisdiction to active duty, or retain the member on active duty, subject to the purpose and limitations described in subsections (b) and (c).

''(b) PURPOSE AND LIMITATIONS.—The purposes and limitations referred to in subsection (a) are as follows:

''(1) PURPOSE OF ORDER.—To account for manpower utilization and expenditure of appropriations, each order shall cite the purpose of the order to active duty as provided under subchapter III of this chapter.

''(2) LIMITATIONS.—A member of a reserve component shall not be ordered to active duty or retained on active duty beyond the limitations and restrictions specified in the purpose of the order to active duty.

''(c) CONTINUOUS PERIOD OF DUTY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—When the purpose for the member to serve on active duty changes, the order to active duty shall be amended to cite the new purpose and applicable funding code, but the member shall remain on the same order to active duty.

''(2) CONTINUOUS FEDERAL SERVICE.—If a member is released from active duty and subsequently ordered to active duty or full-time National Guard duty with a break in service of 24 hours or fewer, the period of service shall be treated as continuous Federal service for the purposes of pay and benefits, unless otherwise specified in law.

''§ 12342. Call to Federal service

''(a) AUTHORITY TO CALL A MEMBER INTO FEDERAL SERVICE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The President may call into Federal service the militia of any State, and use such of the armed forces, as the President considers necessary for the purposes specified in chapter 15 of this title.

''(2) STATE REQUEST REQUIRED.—A call into Federal service for the purposes specified in section 331 of this title shall only be made upon the request of the legislature of a State or of the Governor of a State if the legislature cannot be convened.

''(b) NATIONAL GUARD IN FEDERAL SERVICE.—The President may call into Federal service members and units of the National Guard of any State in such numbers as the President considers necessary for the purposes specified in section 12406 of this title.

''§ 12343. Inactive duty

''(a) AUTHORITY TO ORDER A MEMBER TO PERFORM INACTIVE DUTY.—Under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating, the Secretary concerned may, at any time, order a member of a reserve component under the Secretary's jurisdiction to perform inactive duty, subject to the purpose and limitations described in subsection (b).

''(b) PURPOSE AND LIMITATIONS.—The purpose and limitations referred to in subsection (a) are as follows:

''(1) PURPOSE.—To account for manpower utilization and expenditure of appropriations, the Secretary concerned shall document the purpose for inactive duty.

''(2) HOSTILE FIRE OR IMMINENT DANGER AREA.—Inactive duty shall not be performed in designated hostile fire or imminent danger area.

''(3) DURATION.—Each period of inactive duty shall be for duration of at least two hours.

''(4) COMPENSATION.—Compensation under section 206 of title 37 and service credit under section 12732(a)(2)(E) of this title shall not exceed two periods of inactive duty in a calendar day.''.

(b) REDESIGNATION OF INACTIVE DUTY TO ENCOMPASS OPERATIONAL AND OTHER DUTIES PERFORMED WHILE IN AN ACTIVE DUTY STATUS.—

(1) REFERENCES.—Any reference that is made in any law, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to inactive-duty training, as such term applies to members of the reserve components of the uniformed services, shall be deemed to be a reference to inactive duty.

(2) DEFINITION OF UNIFORMED SERVICES.—In this subsection the term ''uniformed services'' has the meaning given the term in section 101 of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 523. PURPOSE OF RESERVE DUTY.

Chapter 1209 of title 10, United States Code, is further amended by inserting after section 12343, as added by section 522(a), the following new subchapter:

''SUBCHAPTER III—PURPOSE OF RESERVE DUTY

''§ 12351. Reserve component: required duty

''(a) MOBILIZATION OF THE RESERVE COMPONENTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—In time of war or of national emergency declared by Congress, or when otherwise authorized by law, an authority designated by the Secretary concerned may, without the consent of the persons affected, order any unit, and any member not assigned to a unit organized to serve as a unit, of a reserve component under the jurisdiction of that Secretary to active duty under section 12341 of this title for the duration of the war or emergency and for six months thereafter. However a member on an inactive status list or in a retired status may not be ordered to active duty under this subsection unless the Secretary concerned, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense in the case of the Secretary of a military department, determines that there are not enough qualified Reserves in an active status or in the inactive National Guard in the required category who are readily available.

''(2) EXPANSIONS.—So far as practicable, during any expansion of the active armed forces that requires that units and members of the reserve components be ordered to active duty as provided in paragraph (1), members of units organized and trained to serve as units who are ordered to that duty without their consent shall be so ordered with their units. However, members of those units may be reassigned after being so ordered to active duty.

''(3) PERIOD OF TIME.—The period of time allowed between the date when a Reserve ordered to active duty pursuant to paragraph (1) is alerted for that duty and the date when the Reserve is required to enter upon that duty shall be determined by the Secretary concerned based upon military requirements at that time.

''(b) READY RESERVE MOBILIZATION.—In time of national emergency declared by the President after January 1, 1953, or when otherwise authorized by law, an authority designated by the Secretary concerned may, without the consent of the persons concerned, order any unit, and any member not assigned to a unit organized to serve as a unit, in the Ready Reserve under the jurisdiction of that Secretary to active duty under section 12341 of this title for not more than 24 consecutive months. Not more than 1,000,000 members of the Ready Reserve may be on active duty, without their consent, under this section at any one time.

''(c) CALL-UP OF THE SELECTED RESERVE AND CERTAIN INDIVIDUAL READY RESERVE MEMBERS; OTHER THAN DURING WAR OR NATIONAL EMERGENCY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (b) or any other provision of law, when the President determines that it is necessary to augment the active forces for any operational mission or that it is necessary to provide assistance referred to in paragraph (2), the President may authorize the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating, without the consent of the members concerned, to order any unit, and any member not assigned to a unit organized to serve as a unit, of the Selected Reserve, or any member in the Individual Ready Reserve mobilization category and designated as essential under regulations prescribed by the Secretary concerned, under their respective jurisdictions, to active duty under section 12341 of this title for not more than 365 days.

''(2) EMERGENCIES.—The augmentation under paragraph (1) includes providing assistance in responding to an emergency involving—

''(A) a use or threatened use of a weapon of mass destruction; or

''(B) a terrorist attack or threatened terrorist attack in the United States that results, or could result, in significant loss of life or property.

''(3) FUNCTION LIMITATION.—No unit or member of a reserve component may be ordered to active duty pursuant to this subsection to perform any of the functions authorized by chapter 15 of this title or section 12406 of this title or, except as provided in paragraph (2), to provide assistance to the Federal Government or a State in time of a serious natural or manmade disaster, accident, or catastrophe.

''(4) NUMERICAL LIMITATION.—Not more than 200,000 members of the Selected Reserve and the Individual Ready Reserve may be on active duty pursuant to this subsection at any one time, of whom not more than 30,000 may be members of the Individual Ready Reserve.

''(5) RESPONSE CAPABILITIES.—No unit or member of a reserve component may be ordered to active duty pursuant to this subsection to provide assistance referred to in paragraph (2) unless the President determines that the requirements for responding to an emergency referred to in that subsection have exceeded, or will exceed, the response capabilities of local, State, and Federal civilian agencies.

''(6) TERMINATION.—Whenever any unit of the Selected Reserve or any member of the Selected Reserve not assigned to a unit organized to serve as a unit, or any member of the Individual Ready Reserve, is ordered to active duty pursuant to paragraph (1), the service of all units or members so ordered to active duty may be terminated by—

''(A) order of the President; or

''(B) law.

''(7) REPORT.—Whenever the President authorizes the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating to order any unit or member of the Selected Reserve or Individual Ready Reserve to active duty, pursuant to paragraph (1), the President shall, within 24 hours after exercising such authority, submit to Congress a report setting forth the circumstances necessitating the action taken under this section and describing the anticipated use of these units or members.

''(8) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing contained in this subsection shall be construed as amending or limiting the application of the provisions of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1541 et seq.).

''(d) ANNUAL ACTIVE DUTY.—At any time, an authority designated by the Secretary concerned

may, without the consent of the persons affected, order any unit, and any member not assigned to a unit organized to serve as a unit, in an active status in a reserve component under the jurisdiction of that Secretary to active duty under section 12341 of this title for not more than 15 days a year. However, units and members of the Army National Guard of the United States or the Air National Guard of the United States may not be ordered to active duty under this subsection without the consent of the governor of the State (or, in the case of the District of Columbia National Guard, the commanding general of the District of Columbia National Guard). The consent of a Governor may not be withheld (in whole or in part) with regard to active duty outside the United States, its territories, and its possessions, because of any objection to the location, purpose, type, or schedule of such active duty.

''(e) READY RESERVE: UNSATISFACTORY PARTICIPATION.—

''(1) AUTHORITY TO ORDER TO ACTIVE DUTY.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President may order to active duty under section 12341 of this title any member of the Ready Reserve of an armed force who—

''(i) is not assigned to, or participating satisfactorily in, a unit of the Ready Reserve;

''(ii) has not fulfilled the member's statutory reserve obligation; and

''(iii) has not served on active duty for a total of 24 months.

''(B) DURATION AND EXTENSION.—A member who is ordered to active duty pursuant to paragraph (1) may be required to serve on active duty until the member's total service on active duty equals 24 months. If the member's enlistment or other period of military service would expire before the member has served the required period under this paragraph, the enlistment or other period of military service may be extended until the member has served the required period.

''(2) FAILURE TO PERFORM SATISFACTORILY.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—A member of the Ready Reserve covered by section 12352 of this title who fails in any year to perform satisfactorily the training duty prescribed in that section, as determined by the Secretary concerned under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, may be ordered without the member's consent to perform additional active duty for training under section 12341 of this title for not more than 45 days. If the failure occurs during the last year of the member's required membership in the Ready Reserve, the member's membership is extended until the member performs that additional active duty for training, but not for more than six months.

''(B) ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OR AIR NATIONAL GUARD.—A member of the Army National Guard of the United States or the Air National Guard of the United States who fails in any year to perform satisfactorily the training duty prescribed by or under law for members of the Army National Guard or the Air National Guard, as the case may be, as determined by the Secretary concerned, may, upon the request of the Governor of the State (or, in the case of the District of Columbia, the commanding general of the District of Columbia National Guard) be ordered, without the member's consent, to perform additional active duty for training under section 12341 of this title for not more than 45 days. A member ordered to active duty under this subsection shall be ordered to duty as a Reserve of the Army or as a Reserve of the Air Force, as the case may be. However, the consent of a Governor may not be withheld (in whole or in part) with regard to active duty outside the United States, its territories, and its possessions, because of any objection to the location, purpose, type, or schedule of such active duty.

''(f) CAPTIVE STATUS.—A member of a reserve component may be ordered to active duty under section 12341 of this title without the member's consent if the Secretary concerned determines that the member is in a captive status. A member ordered to active duty under this section may not be retained on active duty, without the member's consent, for more than 30 days after the member's captive status is terminated.

''(g) MUSTER DUTY.—A member of the Ready Reserve may be ordered without the member's consent to muster duty under section 12343 of this title one time each year. A member ordered to muster duty under this section shall be required to perform a minimum of two hours of muster duty on the day of muster. The muster duty shall be subject to the following requirements:

''(1) PERIOD OF TIME.—The period which a member may be required to devote to muster duty under this section, including round-trip travel to and from the location of that duty, may not total more than one day each calendar year.

''(2) TREATMENT AS INACTIVE DUTY AND TRAVEL.—Except as specified in paragraph (3), muster duty (and travel directly to and from that duty) under this section shall be treated as inactive duty (and travel directly to and from that duty) for the purposes of this title and the provisions of title 37 (other than section 206(a) of title 37) and title 38, including provisions relating to the determination of eligibility for and the receipt of benefits and entitlements provided under those titles for Reserves performing inactive duty and for their dependents and survivors.

''(3) NOT CREDITED FOR RETIRED PAY PURPOSES.—Muster duty under this subsection shall not be credited in determining entitlement to, or in computing, retired pay under chapter 1223 of this title.

''(h) CONSIDERATION FOR MOBILIZATION.—To achieve fair treatment between members in the Ready Reserve who are being considered for recall to duty without their consent pursuant to subsection (b), (c) or (e)(1), consideration shall be given to—

''(1) the length and nature of previous service, to assure such sharing of exposure to hazards as the national security and military requirements will reasonably allow;

''(2) the frequency of assignments during service career;

''(3) family responsibilities; and

''(4) employment necessary to maintain the national health, safety, or interest.

''(j) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) CAPTIVE STATUS.—The term 'captive status' means the status of a member of the armed forces who is in a missing status (as defined in section 551(2) of title 37) which occurs as the result of a hostile action and is related to the member's military status.

''(2) INDIVIDUAL READY RESERVE MOBILIZATION CATEGORY.—The term 'Individual Ready Reserve mobilization category' means, in the case of any reserve component, the category of the Individual Ready Reserve described in section 10144(b) of this title.

''(3) WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION.—The term 'weapon of mass destruction' has the meaning given that term in section 1403 of the Defense Against Weapons of Mass Destruction Act of 1996 (50 U.S.C. 2302).

''§ 12352. Reserve component: required training

''(a) PURPOSE.—Except as specifically provided in regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, or by the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating, each person who is enlisted, inducted, or appointed in an armed force, and who becomes a member of the Ready Reserve under any provision of law except section 513 or 10145(b) of this title, shall be required, while in the Ready Reserve, to maintain readiness as determined by the Secretary concerned by—

''(1) participating in at least 48 scheduled drills or training periods during each year pursuant to section 12343 of this title and serve on active duty for training under section 12341 of this title for not less than 14 days (exclusive of travel time) during each year; or

''(2) serving on active duty for training under section 12341 of this title for not more than 30 days during each year.

''(b) EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN MEMBERS.—A member who has served on active duty for one year or longer may not be required to perform a period of active duty for training if the first day of that period falls during the last 120 days of the member's required membership in the Ready Reserve.

''§ 12353. Reserve component: optional duty

''(a) ACTIVE DUTY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—At any time, an authority designated by the Secretary concerned may order a member of a reserve component under his jurisdiction to active duty under section 12341 of this title, or retain the member on active duty, with the consent of that member for training, to provide operational support or perform other duty as determined by the Secretary concerned.

''(2) PURPOSES.—Such duty includes service on active duty for the purpose specified in section or section 802(d), 1491, 3038, 5143, 5144, 8038, 10211, 10301 through 10305, 10502, 10505, 10506, 10507, 12402, or 12405 of this title.

''(3) ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OR AIR NATIONAL GUARD.—However, a member of the Army National Guard of the United States or the Air National Guard of the United States may not be ordered to active duty under this subsection without the consent of the Governor or other appropriate authority of the State concerned. The consent of a Governor may not be withheld (in whole or in part) with regard to active duty outside the United States, its territories, and its possessions, because of any objection to the location, purpose, type, or schedule of such active duty.

''(b) ACTIVE DUTY FOR HEALTH CARE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—When authorized by the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of a military department may, with the consent of the member, order a member of a reserve component to active duty under section 12341 of this title—

''(A) to receive authorized medical care;

''(B) to be medically evaluated for disability or other purposes; or

''(C) to complete a required Department of Defense health care study, which may include an associated medical evaluation of the member.

''(2) TREATMENT FOR OR RECOVERY FROM AN INJURY, ILLNESS OR DISEASE.—A member of a uniformed service described in paragraph (1)(B) or (2)(B) of section 1074a(a) of this title may be ordered to active duty under section 12341 of this title, and a member of a uniformed service described in paragraph (1)(A) or (2)(A) of section 1074a may be continued on active duty under section 12341 of this title, for a period of more than 30 days while the member is being treated for (or recovering from) an injury, illness, or disease incurred or aggravated in the line of duty as described in any of such paragraphs.

''(3) RETENTION ON ACTIVE DUTY.—A member ordered to active duty under this subsection may, with the member's consent, be retained on active duty, if the Secretary concerned considers it appropriate, for medical treatment for a condition associated with the study or evaluation, if that treatment of the member is otherwise authorized by law.

''(4) ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OR AIR NATIONAL GUARD.—However, a member of the Army National Guard of the United States or the Air National Guard of the United States may not be ordered to active duty under this subsection without the consent of the Governor or other appropriate authority of the State concerned.

''(c) ORGANIZING, ADMINISTERING, ETC., RESERVE COMPONENTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary concerned may order a member of a reserve component

under the Secretary's jurisdiction to active duty pursuant to section 12341 of this title to perform Active Guard and Reserve duty to organize, administer, recruit, instruct, or train the reserve components.

''(2) RESERVE GRADE; ELIGIBILITY FOR PROMOTION.—A Reserve ordered to active duty under paragraph (1) shall be ordered in the Reserve's reserve grade. While so serving, the Reserve continues to be eligible for promotion as a Reserve, if otherwise qualified.

''(3) ADDITIONAL DUTIES.—A Reserve on active duty under this subsection may perform the following additional duties to the extent that the performance of those duties does not interfere with the performance of the Reserve's primary Active Guard and Reserve duties described in paragraph (1):

''(A) SUPPORTING RESERVE COMPONENTS.—Supporting operations or missions assigned in whole or in part to the reserve components.

''(B) SUPPORTING UNITS.—Supporting operations or missions performed or to be performed by—

''(i) a unit composed of elements from more than one component of the same armed force; or

''(ii) a joint forces unit that includes—

''(I) one or more reserve component units; or

''(II) a member of a reserve component whose reserve component assignment is in a position in an element of the joint forces unit.

''(C) ADVISING.—Advising the Secretary of Defense, the Secretaries of the military departments, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the commanders of the combatant commands regarding reserve component matters.

''(D) INSTRUCTION OR TRAINING.—Instructing or training in the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or possessions of the United States of—

''(i) active-duty members of the armed forces;

''(ii) members of foreign military forces (under the same authorities and restrictions applicable to active-duty members providing such instruction or training);

''(iii) Department of Defense contractor personnel; or

''(iv) Department of Defense civilian employees.

''(4) OPERATIONS RELATING TO DEFENSE AGAINST WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION AND TERRORIST ATTACKS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding paragraph (3), a Reserve on active duty as described in paragraph (1), or a Reserve who is a member of the National Guard serving on full-time National Guard duty under section 502(f) of title 32 in connection with functions referred to in paragraph (1), may, subject to subparagraph (C), perform duties in support of emergency preparedness programs to prepare for or to respond to any emergency involving any of the following:

''(i) WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION.—The use or threatened use of a weapon of mass destruction (as defined in section 1403 of the Defense Against Weapons of Mass Destruction Act of 1996 (50 U.S.C. 2302) in the United States.

''(ii) TERRORIST ATTACK OR THREATENED TERRORIST ATTACK.—A terrorist attack or threatened terrorist attack in the United States that results, or could result, in catastrophic loss of life or property.

''(iii) RELEASE OF CERTAIN MATERIALS.—The intentional or unintentional release of nuclear, biological, radiological, or toxic or poisonous chemical, materials in the United States that results, or could result, in catastrophic loss of life or property.

''(iv) NATURAL OR MAN-MADE DISASTER.—A natural or manmade disaster in the United States that results in, or could result in, catastrophic loss of life or property.

''(B) COSTS.—The costs of the pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for a Reserve performing duties under the authority of paragraph (1) shall be paid from the appropriation that is available to pay such costs for other members of the reserve component of that Reserve who are performing duties as described in paragraph (1).

''(C) CIVIL SUPPORT TEAM.—A Reserve may perform duty described in subparagraph (A) only while assigned to a reserve component weapons of mass destruction civil support team.

''(D) ANNUAL END STRENGTH AUTHORIZATION AND JUSTIFICATION MATERIAL.—Reserves on active duty who are performing duties described in subparagraph (A) shall be counted against the annual end strength authorizations required by sections 115(a)(1)(B) and 115(a)(2) of this title. The justification material for the defense budget request for a fiscal year shall identify the number and component of the Reserves programmed to be performing duties described in subparagraph (A) during that fiscal year.

''(E) CERTIFICATION REQUIRED.—A reserve component weapons of mass destruction civil support team, and any Reserve assigned to such a team, may not be used to respond to an emergency described in subparagraph (A) unless the Secretary of Defense has certified to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives of that team, or that Reserve, possesses the requisite skills, training, and equipment to be proficient in all mission requirements.

''(F) REQUEST FOR LEGISLATION.—If the Secretary of Defense submits to Congress any request for the enactment of legislation to modify the requirements of subparagraphs (A) and (C), the Secretary shall provide with the request—

''(i) justification for each such requested modification; and

''(ii) the Secretary's plan for sustaining the qualifications of the personnel and teams described in subparagraph (C).

''(G) DEFINITION OF UNITED STATES.—In this subsection, the term 'United States' includes the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands.

''(5) TRAINING.—A Reserve on active duty as described in this subsection may be provided training consistent with training provided to other members on active duty, as the Secretary concerned sees fit.

''(d) INACTIVE DUTY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—At any time, an authority designated by the Secretary concerned may require a member of a reserve component under the Secretary's jurisdiction, with the consent of the member, to perform inactive duty under section 12343 of this title to provide readiness training, perform administrative function to prepare for unit training, perform funeral honors functions at the funeral of a veteran as defined in section 1491 of this title (other than for members of the Army National Guard of the United States or the Air National Guard of the United States who perform funeral honors duty under section 502(g) of title 32), or perform other inactive duty as determined by the Secretary concerned.

''(2) PAY.—As directed by the Secretary concerned, a member performing funeral honors functions may be paid—

''(A) the allowance under section 495 of title 37; or

''(B) compensation under section 206 of title 37.

''(3) TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES.—A member who performs funeral honors functions may be reimbursed for travel and transportation expenses incurred in conjunction with such duty as authorized under section 495 of title 37 if such duty is performed at a location 50 miles or more from the member's residence.''.

SEC. 524. TRAINING AND OTHER DUTY PERFORMED BY MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

*(a) CHAPTER HEADING.—The chapter heading for chapter 5 of title 32, United States Code, is amended by inserting ''**AND OTHER DUTY**'' after ''**TRAINING**'';*

(b) OTHER AMENDMENTS.—Section 502 of title 32, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking the section heading and inserting the following:

''§ 502. Required training, field exercises, and other duty'';

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking ''drill'' and inserting ''training''; and

(ii) by inserting ''under subsection (g)'' before ''at least'';

(B) in paragraph (2), by inserting ''under subsection (f)(1)'' before ''at least'';

(3) in subsection (b), by striking ''drill'' each place the term appears and inserting ''training'';

(4) in subsection (d)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''drill'' and inserting ''training''; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking ''one and one-half hours'' and inserting ''two hours'';

(5) in subsection (e), by striking ''drill'' each place the term appears and inserting ''training'';

(6) in subsection (f)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting '', which regulations shall conform to regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense for Reserve component members,'' after ''as the case may be,''; and

(ii) in the matter following subparagraph (B), by inserting ''to full-time National Guard duty'' after ''be ordered''; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(C) Support for funerals of veterans of the armed forces pursuant to section 1491 of title 10.'';

(C) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (8); and

(D) by inserting after paragraph (2), as amended by subparagraph (B), the following new paragraphs:

''(3) FULL-TIME NATIONAL GUARD DUTY.—Full-time National Guard duty shall not be performed on land outside the United States, its territories or possessions.

''(4) PURPOSE OF CALL ORDER.—To account for manpower utilization and expenditure of appropriations, each order to full-time National Guard duty shall cite the purpose of the call or order as provided in this section or section 112, 114, 316, 503, 504, 505, 509, or 904 of this title.

''(5) LIMITATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS.—A member of the National Guard shall not be ordered to full-time National Guard duty or retained on full-time National Guard duty beyond the limitations and restrictions specified in the purpose of the order to full-time National Guard duty.

''(6) AMENDED ORDERS.—When the purpose for the member to serve on full-time National Guard duty changes, the order to full-time National Guard duty shall be amended to cite the new purpose and applicable funding code, but the member shall remain on the same order to full-time National Guard duty.

''(7) CONTINUOUS FEDERAL SERVICE.—If a member is released from full-time National Guard duty and subsequently ordered to active duty with a break in service of 24 hours or fewer, the period of service shall be treated as continuous Federal service for the purposes of pay and benefits unless otherwise specified in law.''; and

(7) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(g) INACTIVE DUTY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Army or the Secretary of the Air Force, as the case may be, which shall conform to regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense for reserve component members, a member of the National Guard may be required to perform inactive duty, in addition to that prescribed under subsection (a), to provide additional readiness training, perform administrative function to prepare for unit training, perform funeral honors functions for veterans of the armed forces pursuant to section

1491 of title 10, or perform other inactive duty as authorized by the Secretary concerned.

''(2) DOCUMENTATION.—To account for manpower utilization and expenditure of appropriations, the purpose for inactive duty and the associated funding code shall be documented.

''(3) DESIGNATED HOSTILE FIRE OR IMMINENT DANGER AREA.—Inactive duty shall not be performed in designated hostile fire or imminent danger area.

''(4) LAND OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES, ITS TERRITORIES OR POSSESSIONS.—Inactive duty shall not be performed on land outside the United States, its territories or possessions.

''(5) DURATION OF INACTIVE DUTY.—Each period of inactive duty shall be for duration of at least two hours.

''(6) DURATION OF COMPENSATION AND SERVICE CREDIT.—Compensation under section 206 of title 37 and service credit under section 12732(a)(2)(E) of title 10 shall not exceed two periods of inactive duty in a calendar day.

''(7) PAY FOR PERFORMING FUNERAL HONORS.—As directed by the Secretary concerned, a member performing funeral honors functions may be paid—

''(A) the allowance under section 495 of title 37; or

''(B) compensation under section 206 of title 37.''.

SEC. 525. CONFORMING AND CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.

(a) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE.— (1) Paragraph (2) of section 5517(d) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking ''under section 10147'' and inserting ''as provided under section 12352''.

(2) Section 6323 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1) of subsection (a)—

(i) by striking ''inactive-duty training'' and inserting ''inactive duty''; and

(ii) by striking ''funeral honors duty (as described in section 12503 of title 10 and section 115 of title 32)'' and inserting ''funeral honors functions (as described in section 12353 of title 10 and section 114 of title 32)''; and

(B) in paragraph (1) subsection (d), by striking ''section 12301(b) or 12301(d)'' and inserting ''section 12341 of title 10 for the purposes specified in section 12351(d) or 12353(a)''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO TITLE 7, UNITED STATES CODE.—Paragraph (1) of section 332(a) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1982(a)) is amended by striking ''12301(a), 12301(g), 12302, 12304, 12306, or 12406,'' and inserting ''12341 for the purpose specified in section 12306, 12342, 12351(a)(1), 12351(b), 12351(c), or 12351(f), 12342 for the purpose specified in section 12406,''.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE.— (1) Section 101 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (B) of subsection (a)(13), by striking ''section 688, 12301(a), 12302, 12304, 12304a, 12305, or12406 of this title, chapter 15 of this title'' and inserting ''section 688 or 12341 of this title for the purpose specified in section 12304a, 12305, 12351(a)(1), 12351(b), 12351(c) of this title, section 12342 of this title for the purpose specified in section 12406, chapter 15 of this title'';

(B) in paragraph (16) of subsection (b), by striking ''section 12301(d) of this title'' and inserting ''section 12341 of this title for the purpose specified in section 12353(c) of this title'';

(C) in paragraph (5) of subsection (d)—

(i) by inserting ''502(f) of title 32 for the purpose specified in section'' after ''under section''; and

(ii) by striking ''505 of title 32'' and inserting ''505 of such title'';

(D) in paragraph (7) of subsection (d)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''inactive-duty training'' and inserting ''inactive duty'';

(ii) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''section 206 of title 37'' and inserting ''section 12352(a)(1) of this title, section 502(a)(1) of title 32,''; and

(iii) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) by inserting ''under section 12353(d) of this title or section 502(g) of title 32'' after ''special additional duties authorized''; and

(II) by inserting '', or other activities that a member may perform when authorized by the designated authority'' before the period.

(2) Section 115 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (b)(1)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''section 12301(d)'' and inserting ''section 12341'';

(ii) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''section 12301(d)'' and inserting ''section 12341'';

(iii) in subparagraph (D)—

(I) by striking ''section 12301(g)'' and inserting ''section 12341''; and

(II) by inserting ''as provided under section 12351(f) of such title'' before the semicolon; and

(iv) in subparagraph (E)—

(I) by striking ''12301(h) or 12322'' and inserting ''section 12341''; and

(II) by inserting ''as provided under section 12353(b) of this title'' before the semicolon;

(B) in subsection (i)—

(i) in paragraph (1), by striking ''section 12301(a) of this title'' and inserting ''section 12341 of this title for the purpose specified in section 12351(a) of this title'';

(ii) in paragraph (2), by striking ''section 12301(b) of this title'' and inserting ''section 12341 of this title for the purpose specified in section 12351(d) of this title'';

(iii) in paragraph (3), by striking ''section 12302 of this title'' and inserting ''section 12341 of this title for the purpose specified in section 12351(b) of this title'';

(iv) in paragraph (4), by striking ''section 12304 of this title'' and inserting ''section 12341 of this title for the purpose specified in section 12351(c) of this title'';

(v) in paragraph (5), by inserting ''section 12342 of this title for the purpose specified in'' after ''Federal service under'';

(vi) in paragraph (6), by inserting ''section 12342 of this title for the purpose specified in'' after '' Federal service under''; and

(vii) in paragraph (11), by inserting ''12341 for the purpose specified in section'' after ''active duty under section''.

(3) Section 331 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting ''under section 12342 of this title'' after ''call into Federal service''.

(4) Section 332 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting ''under section 12342 of this title'' after ''call into Federal service''.

(5) Paragraph (3) of section 511(d) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''section 10147(a)(1)'' and inserting ''section 12352(a)(1)''.

(6) Subparagraph (B) of section 523(b)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting ''12341 of this title for the purpose specified in section'' after ''on active duty under section''.

(7) Subparagraph (B) of section 641(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting ''section 12341 for the purpose described in'' after ''on active duty under''.

(8) Section 802 of title 10, United States Code, is amended in each of subsections (a)(3), (d)(2)(B), and (d)(5)(B), by striking ''inactive-duty training'' and inserting ''inactive duty''.

(9) Subsection (d) of section 803 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''inactive-duty training'' each place the term appears and inserting ''inactive duty''.

(10) The matter preceding paragraph (1) of subsection (a) and the matter preceding paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of section 936 of title 10, United States Code, are each amended by striking ''inactive-duty training'' and inserting ''inactive duty''.

(11) Paragraph (1) of section 976(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''inactive-duty training'' and inserting ''inactive duty''.

(12) Paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 1061(b) of title 10, United States Code, are each amended by striking ''inactive-duty training'' and inserting ''inactive duty''.

(13) Subsection (a) of section 1074a of title 10, United States Code, is amended in each of paragraphs (1)(B), (2)(B), and (3) by striking ''inactive-duty training'' each place the term appears and inserting ''inactive duty''.

(14) Subsection (a) of section 1074a of title 10, United States Code, is amended further—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by inserting ''or'' after the semicolon;

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''; or'' and inserting a period; and

(iii) by striking subparagraph (C);

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by inserting ''or'' after the semicolon;

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''; or'' and inserting a period; and

(iii) by striking subparagraph (C); and

(C) by striking paragraph (4).

(15) Subsection (a) of section 1076 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in each paragraphs (2)(B)(i), (2)(B)(ii), and (2)(C), by striking ''inactive-duty training'' each place the term appears and inserting ''inactive duty''; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking subparagraph (E).

(16) Clauses (i) and (ii) of section 1086(c)(2)(B) of title 10, United States Code, are each amended by striking ''inactive duty training'' and inserting ''inactive duty''.

(17) Paragraph (2) of section 1175(e) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''inactive duty training'' and inserting ''inactive duty''.

(18) Section 1175a(j) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by inserting ''under section 12341 of this title for the purpose specified in section 12351(a)(1), 12351(b), 12351(c), 12351(d), 12351(e)(1), or 12351(f) of this title'' after ''involuntarily recalled to active duty''; and

(ii) by striking ''in accordance with section 12301(a), 12301(b), 12301(g), 12302, 12303, or 12304 of this title or'' and inserting ''under''; and

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) by striking ''12301(d)'' and inserting ''12353(a)'';

(ii) by striking ''12319, or 12503'' and inserting ''12351(g)''; and

(iii) by striking '', 115,''.

(19) Paragraph (2) of section 1201(c) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''under section 10148(a)'' and inserting ''pursuant to section 12351(e)(2)''.

(20) Section 1204 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

*(A) in the section heading, by striking ''**inactive-duty training**'' and inserting ''**inactive duty**''; and*

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in each of subparagraphs (A)(i), (A)(iii), (B)(i), and (B)(iii), by striking ''inactive-duty training'' each place the term appears and inserting ''inactive duty'';

(ii) in clause (iii) of subparagraph (A), by inserting ''or'' after the semicolon;

(iii) in clause (iii) of subparagraph (B), by striking ''; or'' and inserting a period; and

(iv) by striking subparagraph (C).

(21) Section 1206 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

*(A) in the section heading, by striking ''**inactive-duty training**'' and inserting ''**inactive duty**'';*

(B) by amending paragraph (2) to read as follows:

''(2) the disability is a result of an injury, illness, or disease incurred or aggravated in line of duty while—

''(A) performing active duty or inactive duty;

''(B) traveling directly to or from the place at which such duty is performed; or

''(C) remaining overnight immediately before the commencement of inactive duty, or while remaining overnight between successive periods of

inactive duty, at or in the vicinity of the site of the inactive duty, if the site is outside reasonable commuting distance of the member's residence;''; and

(C) in paragraph (5), by striking ''inactive-duty training'' and inserting ''inactive duty'';

(22) Subparagraph (B) of section 1448(f)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''inactive-duty training'' and inserting ''inactive duty''.

(23) Clauses (ii) and (iii) of section 1471(b)(3)(A) of title 10, United States Code, are each amended by striking ''inactive duty for training'' and inserting ''inactive duty''.

(24) Section 1475 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

*(A) in the section heading, by striking ''**inactive-duty training**'' and inserting ''**inactive duty**''; and*

(B) in each of paragraphs (2) and (3) of subsection (a), by striking ''inactive duty training'' each place the term appears and inserting ''inactive duty''.

(25) Paragraphs (1)(B) and (2)(A) of section 1476(a) of title 10, United States Code, are each amended by striking ''inactive-duty training'' and inserting ''inactive duty''.

(26) Paragraphs (3), (4), (8), and (9) of section 1478(a) of title 10, United States Code, are each amended by striking ''inactive duty training'' each place the term appears and inserting ''inactive duty''.

(27) Section 1481(a)(2) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in each of subparagraphs (B), (C), (D), and (F), by striking ''inactive-duty training'' each place the term appears and inserting ''inactive duty''; and

(B) in subparagraph (E), by striking ''inactive duty training'' and inserting ''inactive duty''.

(28) Paragraph (2) of section 1481(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended further—

(A) in subparagraph (E) (as amended by paragraph (27)(B)), by inserting ''or'' after the semicolon;

(B) in subparagraph (F) (as amended by paragraph (27)(A)), by striking ''; or'' and inserting a period; and

(C) by striking subparagraph (G).

(29) Subsections (d)(2) and (e)(5) of section 2031 of title 10, United States Code, are each amended by striking ''inactive duty training'' and inserting ''inactive duty''.

(30) Subparagraph (D) of section 2107(c)(5) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''inactive duty for training'' and inserting ''inactive duty''.

(31) Subparagraph (D) of section 2107a(c)(4) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''inactive duty for training'' and inserting ''inactive duty''.

(32) The matter preceding paragraph (1) of section 2601a(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''inactive-duty training'' and inserting ''inactive duty''.

(33) Paragraph (3) of section 9446(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''inactive-duty training'' and inserting ''inactive duty''.

(34) Subsection (a) of section 10142 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''as provided in sections 12301 and 12302 of this title'' and inserting ''under section 12341 of this title for the purposes specified in sections 12351(a) and 12351(b) of this title''.

(35) Subsection (a) of section 10143 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''10147(a)(1)'' and inserting ''12352''.

(36) The matter preceding subparagraph (A) of section 10144(b)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''in accordance with section 12304'' and inserting ''under section 12341 of this title for the purpose specified in section 12351(c)''.

(37) Chapter 1005 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by repealing section 10147; and

(B) by repealing section 10148.

(38) Section 10151 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''sections 12301 and 12306'' and inserting ''section 12351(a)''.

(39) Subsection (b) of section 10204 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''inactive duty training'' and inserting ''inactive duty''.

(40) Subsection (a) of section 10215 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1), by striking ''section 12301(d)'' and inserting ''section 12341 of this title as provided in section 12353(a)''; and

(B) in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (2), by striking ''section 12301(d)'' and inserting ''section 12341 of this title as provided in section 12353(a)''.

(41) Paragraph (9) of section 10541(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''12304(b)'' and inserting ''12351(c)(2)''.

(42) Paragraph (1) of section 12011(e) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''12310'' and inserting ''12353(c)''.

(43) Subsection (a) of section 12012 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''section 10211 or 12310'' and inserting ''section 12341 of this title for the purpose specified in section 10211 or 12353(c) of this title''.

(44) Section 12305 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking ''section 12301, 12302, or 12304'' and inserting ''section 12341 of this title for the purpose specified in section 12351(a), 12351(b), or 12351(c)''; and

(B) in subsection (b), by striking ''section 12301, 12302, or 12304'' and inserting ''section 12341 of this title for the purpose specified in section 12351(a), 12351(b), or 12351(c)''.

(45) Section 12306 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking ''section 12301'' and inserting ''section 12341 of this title for the purpose specified in section 12351(a), 12351(d), 12351(f), 12353(a), or 12353(b)''; and

(B) in paragraph (1) of subsection (b)—

(i) by striking ''section 12301(a)'' and inserting ''section 12341 of this title for the purpose specified in section 12351(a)(1) of this title''; and

(ii) in paragraph (2) of subsection (b), by striking ''12301(a)'' and inserting ''12351(a)''.

(46) Section 12307 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''12301(a)'' and inserting ''12351(a)''.

(47) Section 12317 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''inactive duty training'' and inserting ''inactive duty''.

(48) Section 12318 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking ''section 12302 or 12304'' and inserting ''section 12341 of this title for the purpose specified in section 12351(b) or 12351(c)''; and

(B) in subsection (b)—

(i) by striking ''referred to section 12310'' and inserting ''performing duty referred to in section 12353(c)''; and

(ii) by striking ''section 12302 or 12304'' and inserting ''section 12351(b) or 12351(c)''.

(49) Section 12321 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''of organizing, administering, recruiting, instructing, or training the reserve components'' and inserting ''specified in section 12353(c) of this title''.

(50) Section 12408 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''section 12301(a), 12302, or 12304 of this title'' and inserting ''12341 of this title for the purpose specified in section 12351(a)(1), 12351(b) or 12351(c) of this title''.

(51) Section 12503 of title 10, United States Code, is repealed.

(52) Section 12552 of title 10, United States Code, is repealed.

(53) Subsections (a)(3) and (b)(3) of section 12602 of title 10, United States Code, are each amended by striking ''inactive-duty training'' each place the term appears and inserting ''inactive duty''.

(54) Section 12603 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

*(A) in the section heading, by striking ''**inactive-duty training**'' and inserting ''**inactive duty**''; and*

(B) in subsection (a), by striking ''inactive duty training'' and inserting ''inactive duty''.

(55) Section 12604 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

*(A) in the section heading, by striking ''**inactive-duty training**'' and inserting ''**inactive duty**''; and*

(B) in subsection (a), by striking ''inactive-duty training'' and inserting ''inactive duty''.

(56) Subsection (b) of section 12686 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''section 12301'' and inserting ''section 12341 of this title for the purpose specified in section 12351(a), 12351(d), 12351(f), 12353(a) or 12353(b)''.

(57) Subparagraph (B) of section 12731(f)(2) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in clause (i)—

(i) by striking ''under section 12301(d)'' and inserting ''for the purpose specified in section 12353(a)''; and

(ii) by striking ''under section 12310'' and inserting ''for the purpose specified in 12353(c)''; and

(B) in clause (iii), by striking ''section 12301(h)(1)'' and inserting ''section 12341 of this title for the purpose specified in section 12353(b)(1)''.

(58) Section 12732(a)(2) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in the matter following subparagraph (E), by striking ''clauses (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E)'' and inserting ''subparagraphs (A), (B), (C) and (D)''; and

(B) by striking subparagraph (E).

(59) Clause (i) of section 16131(c)(3)(B) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''section 12301(a), 12301(d), 12301(g), 12302, or 12304'' and inserting ''section 12341 of this title for the purpose specified in section 12351(a)(1), 12351(b), 12351(c), 12351(f), or 12353(a)''.

(60) The matter preceding subparagraph (A) of section 16133(b)(4) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''section 12301(a), 12301(d), 12301(g), 12302, or 12304'' and inserting ''section 12341 of this title for the purpose specified in section 12351(a)(1), 12351(b), 12351(c), 12351(f), or 12353(a)''.

(61) Clause (i) of section 16162(d)(2)(B) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''section 12301(a), 12301(d), 12301(g), 12302, or 12304 of this title'' and inserting ''section 12341 of this title for the purpose specified in section 12351(a)(1), 12351(b), 12351(c), 12351(f), or 12353(a) of this title''.

(62) Section 18505 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

*(A) in the section heading, by striking ''**inactive-duty training**'' and inserting ''**inactive duty**''; and*

(B) in subsection (a), by striking ''inactive-duty training'' each place the term appears and inserting ''inactive duty''.

(d) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO TITLE 14, UNITED STATES CODE.— (1) Section 704 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by striking ''inactive-duty training'' and inserting ''inactive duty''.

(2) Subsection (a) of section 705 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by striking ''inactive-duty training'' and inserting ''inactive duty''.

(3) Paragraph (1) of section 712(c) of title 14, United States Code, is amended by striking ''10147'' and inserting ''12352''.

(e) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO TITLE 20, UNITED STATES CODE.— (1) Subsection (c) of section 1404 of the Defense Dependents' Education Act of 1978 (20 U.S.C. 923) is amended—

(A) in clause (i) of paragraph (2)(B), by striking ''section 12301 or 12302'' and inserting ''section 12341 of title 10, United States Code, for a purpose specified in section 12351(a), 12351(b), 12351(d), 12351(f), 12353(a) or 12353(b)''; and

(B) in clause (i) of paragraph (2)(C), by striking ''section 12301 or 12302'' and inserting ''section 12341 of title 10, United States Code, for a

purpose specified in section 12351(a), 12351(b), 12351(d), 12351(f), 12353(a) or 12353(b)''.

(2) Subparagraph (A) of section 481(d)(4) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1088(d)(4)) is amended by striking ''section 12301(a), 12301(g), 12302, 12304, or 12306'' and inserting ''section 12341 of title 10, United States Code, for a purpose specified in section 12306, 12351(a), 12351(b), 12351(c), or 12351(f)''.

(3) Subparagraph (C) of section 484C(c)(3) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1091c(c)) is amended—

(A) in clause (i), by striking '', 12301(a), 12301(g), 12302, 12304, or 12305 of title 10, United States Code,'' and inserting ''of title 10, United States Code, under section 12341 of such title for the purpose specified in section 12305, 12351(a), 12351(b), 12351(c), or 12351(f) of such title,''; and

(B) in clause (iii), by striking ''section 12304 of title 10, United States Code'' and inserting ''section 12341 of title 10, United States Code, for the purpose specified in section 12351(c) of such title''.

(4) Subparagraph (A) of section 5 of Higher Education Relief Opportunities for Students Act of 2003 (20 U.S.C. 1098ee(5)) is amended by striking ''section 12301(a), 12301(g), 12302, 12304, or 12306 of title 10, United States Code,'' and inserting ''section 12341 of title 10, United States Code, for the purpose specified in section 12306, 12351(a), 12351(b), 12351(c), or 12351(f) of such title,''.

(f) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO INTERNAL REVENUE CODE.—Subsection (m) of section 206 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 3121) is amended—

(1) in each of paragraphs (1)(B) and (3), by striking ''inactive duty training'' each place the term appears and inserting ''inactive duty''; and

(2) in the heading for paragraph (3), by striking ''INACTIVE DUTY TRAINING'' and inserting ''INACTIVE DUTY''.

(g) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO TITLE 32, UNITED STATES CODE.— (1) Paragraph (19) of section 101 of title 32, United States Code, is amended by striking ''section 316, 502, 503, 504, or 505'' and inserting ''section 502(f) of this title for the purpose specified under section in section 112, 114, 316, 502, 503, 504, 505, 509, or 904''.

(2) Section 114 of title 32, United States Code, is amended by striking ''may not be considered to be a period of drill or training, but may be performed as funeral honors duty under section 115 of this title.'' and inserting ''may be performed under section 502 of this title.''.

(3) Section 115 of title 32, United States Code, is repealed.

(h) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO TITLE 37, UNITED STATES CODE.— (1) The matter preceding subparagraph (A) of section 101(22) of title 37, United States Code, is amended by striking ''inactive-duty training'' and inserting ''inactive duty''.

(2) Section 204 of title 37, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1) of subsections (g)—

(i) in each of subparagraphs (B) and (D), by striking ''inactive-duty training'' each place the term appears and inserting ''inactive duty'';

(ii) by striking subparagraph (E);

(iii) in subparagraph (C), by inserting ''or'' after the semicolon; and

(iv) in subparagraph (D), by striking ''; or'' and inserting a period; and

(B) in paragraph (1) of subsections (h)—

(i) in each of subparagraphs (B) and (D), by striking ''inactive-duty training'' each place the term appears and inserting ''inactive duty'';

(ii) by striking subparagraph (E);

(iii) in subparagraph (C), by inserting ''or'' after the semicolon; and

(iv) in subparagraph (D), by striking ''; or'' and inserting a period.

(3) Subparagraph (A) of section 205(e)(2) of title 37, United States Code, is amended by striking ''inactive-duty training'' and inserting ''inactive duty''.

(4) Section 206 of title 37, United States Code, is amended—

*(A) in the section heading, by striking ''**inactive-duty training**'' and inserting ''**inactive duty**''; and*

(B) in each of paragraphs (3)(A)(ii) and (3)(C) of subsection (a), by striking ''inactive-duty training'' each place the term appears and inserting ''inactive duty''.

(5) Section 305b of title 37, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in the heading for subsection (c), by striking ''INACTIVE DUTY TRAINING'' and inserting ''INACTIVE DUTY''; and

(B) in subsection (e), by striking ''12310(c)'' and inserting ''12353(c)(4)''.

(6) Subsection (a) of section 308d of title 37, United States Code, is amended by striking ''inactive duty for training'' and inserting ''inactive duty''.

(7) The heading for subsection (e) of section 320 of title 37, United States Code, is amended by striking ''INACTIVE DUTY TRAINING'' and inserting ''INACTIVE DUTY''.

(8) Section 334 of title 37, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in the heading for subsection (e), by striking ''INACTIVE DUTY TRAINING'' and inserting ''INACTIVE DUTY''; and

(B) in subsection (e), by striking ''for inactive-duty training'' and inserting ''for inactive duty''.

(9) Section 352 of title 37, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in the heading for subsection (d), by striking ''INACTIVE DUTY TRAINING'' and inserting ''INACTIVE DUTY''; and

(B) in subsection (d), by striking ''for inactive-duty training'' and inserting ''for inactive duty''.

(10) Subparagraph (B) of section 353(c)(1) of title 37, United States Code, is amended by striking ''inactive-duty training'' and inserting ''inactive duty''.

(11) Section 415 of title 37, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (3) of subsection (a), by striking ''inactive-duty training'' and inserting ''inactive duty''; and

(B) in paragraph (1) of subsection (c), by striking ''inactive duty training'' and inserting ''inactive duty''.

(12) Section 433 of title 37, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking ''12319'' and inserting ''12351(g)''; and

(B) in subsection (d), by striking ''inactive-duty training'' and inserting ''inactive duty''.

(13) Subsection (a) of section 433a of title 37, United States Code, is amended by striking ''12319'' and inserting ''12351(g)''.

(14) Paragraph (1) of section 474(i) of title 37, United States Code, is amended by striking ''inactive-duty training'' and inserting ''inactive duty''.

(15) Section 478a of title 37, United States Code, is amended—

*(A) in the section heading, by striking ''**inactive duty training**'' and inserting ''**inactive duty**''; and*

(B) in subsection (a), by striking ''inactive duty training'' each place the term appears and inserting ''inactive duty''.

(16) Paragraph (1) of section 495(a) of title 37, United States Code, is amended by striking ''funeral honors duty pursuant to section 12503 of title 10 or section 115 of title 32'' and inserting ''funeral honors functions pursuant to section 12353(d)(2) of title 10 or section 502(g)(7) of title 32''.

(17) The matter preceding paragraph (1) of subsection (a), the matter following paragraph (2) of subsection (a), and subsection (d), of section 552 of title 37, United States Code, are each amended by striking ''inactive-duty training'' and inserting ''inactive duty''.

(18) Subparagraph (B) of section 910(b)(2) of title 37, United States Code, is amended by striking ''subparagraph (A) or (B) of section 12301(h)(1) of title 10'' and inserting ''section 12341 of title 10 pursuant to subparagraph (A) or (B) of section 12353(b)(1) of such title''.

(i) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO TITLE 38, UNITED STATES CODE.— (1) Section 101 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (C) of paragraph (22), by striking ''section 316, 502, 503, 504, or 505 of title 32'' and inserting ''section 502(f) of title 32'';

(B) in paragraph (23)—

(i) by striking ''inactive duty training'' and inserting ''inactive duty''; and

(ii) in the matter following paragraph (C), by striking ''sections 316, 502, 503, 504, or 505 of title 32'' and inserting ''section 502(g) of title 32''; and

(C) in the matter preceding clause (i) of paragraph (24)(C), by striking ''inactive duty training'' and inserting ''inactive duty''.

(2) Subparagraph (B) and the matter following subparagraph (B) of section 106(d)(1) of title 38, United States Code, are each amended by striking ''inactive duty training'' and inserting ''inactive duty''.

(3) Clause (ii) of section 1112(c)(3)(A) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking ''inactive duty training'' and inserting ''inactive duty''.

(4) Paragraph (2) of section 1302(b) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking ''inactive duty training'' and inserting ''inactive duty''.

(5) Subparagraph (A) of section 1312(a)(2) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking ''inactive duty training'' and inserting ''inactive duty''.

(6) Section 1965 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (D) of paragraph (2), by striking ''sections 316, 502, 503, 504, or 505 of title 32'' and inserting ''section 502(f) of title 32'';

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''inactive duty training'' and inserting ''inactive duty''; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''sections 316, 502, 503, 504, or 505 of title 32'' and inserting ''section 502(g) of title 32'';

(C) in paragraph (4), by striking ''inactive duty training'' each place the term appears and inserting ''inactive duty'';

(D) in each of subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (5), by striking ''inactive duty training'' and inserting ''inactive duty''; and

(E) in subparagraph (C) of paragraph (5), by striking ''a mobilization category in the Individual Ready Reserve, as defined in section 12304(i)(1)'' and inserting ''a mobilization category in the Individual Ready Reserve, as defined in section 12351(i)(2)''.

(7) Section 1967 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)—

(i) in subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1), by striking ''inactive duty training'' and inserting ''inactive duty''; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B) of paragraph (5), by striking ''inactive duty training'' and inserting ''inactive duty''; and

(B) in subsection (b)—

(i) in each of paragraphs (1) and (2), by striking ''inactive duty training'' and inserting ''inactive duty''; and

(ii) in the matter following paragraph (2), by striking ''inactive duty training'' and inserting ''inactive duty''.

(8) Section 1968 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)—

(i) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''inactive duty training'' and inserting ''inactive duty''; and

(ii) in paragraph (3)—

(I) by striking ''inactive duty training'' and inserting ''inactive duty'';

(II) by striking ''scheduled training period'' and inserting ''scheduled period of duty''; and

(III) by striking ''such training'' each place the term appears and inserting ''such duty''; and

(B) in paragraph (2) of subsection (b), by striking ''inactive duty training'' and inserting ''inactive duty''.

(9) Paragraph (3) of section 1969(a) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking ''inactive duty training'' and inserting ''inactive duty''.

(10) Subsection (e) of section 1977 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking ''inactive duty training'' and inserting ''inactive duty''.

(11) Paragraph (2) of section 2402(a) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking ''inactive duty training'' and inserting ''inactive duty''.

(12) Paragraph (3) of section 3011(d) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking ''which an individual in the Selected Reserve was ordered to perform under section 12301, 12302, 12304, 12306, or 12307 of title 10'' and inserting ''under section 12341 of title 10, which an individual in the Selected Reserve was ordered to perform duty for a purpose specified in section 12351(a), 12351(b), 12351(c), 12351(f), 12353(a), or 12353(b) of title 10''.

(13) Subparagraph (A) of section 3013(f)(2) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking '', 12301(a), 12301(d), 12301(g), 12302, or 12304 of title 10'' and inserting ''or 12341 of title 10 for a purpose specified in section 12351(a), 12351(b), 12351(c), 12351(f) or 12353(a) of such title''.

(14) Subsection (f) of section 3103 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking '', 12301(a), 12301(d), 12301(g), 12302, or 12304 of title 10'' and inserting ''or 12341 of title 10 for a purpose specified in section 12351(a), 12351(b), 12351(c), 12351(f) or 12353(a) of such title''.

(15) Paragraph (2) of section 3105(e) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking '', 12301(a), 12301(d), 12301(g), 12302, or 12304 of title 10'' and inserting ''or 12341 of title 10 for a purpose specified in section 12351(a), 12351(b), 12351(c), 12351(f) or 12353(a) of such title''.

(16) Clause (i) of section 3231(a)(5)(B) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking '', 12301(a), 12301(d), 12301(g), 12302, or 12304 of title 10'' and inserting ''or 12341 of title 10 for a purpose specified in section 12351(a), 12351(b), 12351(c), 12351(f) or 12353(a) of such title''.

(17) Subparagraph (B) of section 3301(1) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking '', 12301(a), 12301(d), 12301(g), 12302, or 12304 of title 10 or'' and inserting ''or 12341 of title 10 for a purpose specified in section 12351(a), 12351(b), 12351(c), 12351(f) or 12353(a) of such title, or under''.

(18) Clause (i) of section 3312(c)(2)(A) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking '', 12301(a), 12301(d), 12301(g), 12302, or 12304 of title 10'' and inserting ''or 12341 of title 10 for a purpose specified in section 12351(a), 12351(b), 12351(c), 12351(f) or 12353(a) of such title''.

(19) Clause (i) of section 3511(a)(2)(B) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking '', 12301(a), 12301(d), 12301(g), 12302, or 12304 of title 10'' and inserting ''or 12341 of title 10 for a purpose specified in section 12351(a), 12351(b), 12351(c), 12351(f) or 12353(a) of such title''.

(20) Subsection (h) of section 3512 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking '', 12301(a), 12301(d), 12301(g), 12302, or 12304 of title 10'' and inserting ''or 12341 of title 10 for a purpose specified in section 12351(a), 12351(b), 12351(c), 12351(f) or 12353(a) of such title''.

(21) Subparagraph (C) of section 4211(4) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking ''section 12301(a), (d), or (g), 12302, or 12304 of title 10'' and inserting ''section 12341 of title 10 for a purpose specified in section 12351(a), 12351(b), 12351(c), 12351(f) or 12353(a) of such title''.

(22) Section 4303 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (13)—

(i) by striking ''inactive duty training'' and inserting ''inactive duty''; and

(ii) by striking ''funeral honors duty as authorized by section 12503 of title 10 or section 115 of title 32'' and inserting ''funeral honors functions as provided under section 12353 of title 10 or section 114 of title 32''; and

(B) in paragraphs (16), by striking ''inactive duty training'' and inserting ''inactive duty''.

(23) Subsection (c) of section 4312 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (3), by striking ''10147''; and inserting ''12352'';

(B) in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (4), by striking '', 12301(a), 12301(g), 12302, 12304, or 12305 of title 10'' and inserting ''or 12341 of title 10 for a purpose specified in section 12351(a), 12351(b), 12351(c), 12351(f) or 12353(a) of such title'';

(C) in paragraph (4)—

(i) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''12304 of title 10'' and inserting ''12341 of title 10 for the purpose specified in section 12351(c) of such title'';

(ii) in subparagraph (E)—

(I) by inserting ''under section 12342 of title 10'' after ''Federal service''; and

(II) by inserting ''for a purpose specified'' following ''National Guard''; and

(iii) by striking ''under'' each place the term appears and inserting ''in''.

(24) Paragraph (1) of section 4316(e) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking ''funeral honors duty as authorized by section 12503 of title 10 or section 115 of title 32'' and inserting ''funeral honors functions as provided under section 12353 of title 10 or section 114 of title 32''.

(j) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO TITLE 42, UNITED STATES CODE.— (1) Subparagraph (D) of section 202(t)(4) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 402(t)(4)) is amended—

(A) by striking ''or inactive duty training'' each place the term appears and inserting ''or inactive duty''; and

(B) by striking ''on inactive duty training'' and inserting ''performing inactive duty''.

(2) Subsection (l) of section 210 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 410) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1), by striking ''on inactive duty training'' and inserting ''performing inactive duty''; and

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking ''inactive duty training'' each place the term appears and inserting ''inactive duty''.

(k) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO TITLE 50, APPENDIX, UNITED STATES CODE.— (1) Section 6 of the Military Selective Service Act (50 U.S.C. App. 456) is amended—

(A) in the matter following subsection (c)(2)(A)(iii), by striking ''10147'' and inserting ''12352''; and

(B) in paragraph (1) of subsection (d), by striking ''under section 10147'' and inserting ''pursuant to section 12352''.

(2) Paragraph (1) of section 703(a) of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (50 U.S.C. App. 593(a)) is amended—

(A) by striking ''sections 688, 12301(a), 12301(g), 12302, 12304, 12306, or 12307 of title 10, United States Code,'' and inserting ''section 688 or 12341 of title 10, United States Code, for a purpose specified in section 12306, 12307, 12351(a), 12351(b), 12351(c), or 12351(f) of such title,''; and

(B) by striking ''12301(d)'' and inserting ''12341 for the purpose specified in section 12353(a)''.

(l) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.— (1) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 61 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by striking the item related to section 1204 and inserting the following:

''1204. Members on active duty for 30 days or less or on inactive duty: retirement.'''';

and

(B) by striking the item relating to section 1206 and inserting the following:

''1206. Members on active duty for 30 days or less or on inactive duty: separation.''.

(2) The table of sections at the beginning of subchapter II of chapter 75 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking the item related to section 1475 and inserting the following:

''1475. Death gratuity: death of members on active duty or inactive duty and of certain other persons.''.

(3) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 1005 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking the items relating to sections 10147 and 10148.

(4) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 1209 of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''SUBCHAPTER I—ADMINISTRATION OF RESERVE DUTY

''Sec.

''12304a. Army Reserve, Navy Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air Force Reserve: order to active duty to provide assistance in response to a major disaster or emergency.

''12304b. Selected Reserve: order to active duty for preplanned missions in support of the combatant commands.

''12305. Authority of President to suspend certain laws relation to promotion, retirement, and separation.

''12306. Standby Reserve.

''12307. Retired Reserve.

''12308. Retention after becoming qualified for retired pay.

''12309. Reserve officers: use of in expansion of armed forces.

''12311. Active duty agreements.

''12312. Active duty agreements: release from duty.

''12313. Reserves: release from active duty.

''12314. Reserves: kinds of duty.

''12315. Reserves: duty with or without pay.

''12316. Payment of certain Reserves while on duty.

''12317. Reserves: theological students; limitations.

''12318. Reserves on active duty: duties; funding.

''12320. Reserve officers: grade in which ordered to active duty.

''12321. Reserve Officer Training Corps units: limitation on number of Reserves assigned.

''12323. Policies and procedures.

''SUBCHAPTER II—RESERVE DUTY AUTHORITIES

''Sec.

''12341. Active duty.

''12342. Call to Federal service.

''12343. Inactive duty.

''SUBCHAPTER III—PURPOSE OF RESERVE DUTY

''Sec.

''12351. Reserve component: required duty.

''12352. Reserve component: required training.

''12353. Reserve component: optional duty.''.

(5) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 1213 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 12503.

(6) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 1215 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 12552.

(7) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 1217 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking the items related to sections 12603 and 12604 and inserting the following:

''12603. Attendance at inactive duty assemblies: commercial travel at Federal supply schedule rates.

''12604. Billeting in Department of Defense facilities: Reserves attending inactive duty.''.

(8) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 1805 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking the item related to section 18505 and inserting the following:

''18505. Reserves traveling for inactive duty: space-required travel on military aircraft.''.

(9) The table of chapters at the beginning of title 32, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to chapter 5 and inserting the following new item:

"5. Training and Other Duty 501".

(10) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 1 of title 32, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 115.

(11) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 5 of title 32, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 502 and inserting the following:

''502. Required training, field exercises, and other duty.''.

SEC. 526. EFFECTIVE DATE AND IMPLEMENTATION.

(a) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this subtitle shall take effect on October 1, 2017.

(b) IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.—Not later than March 1, 2016, the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of Homeland Security with respect to the Coast Guard, shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report containing a plan to implement the amendments made by this subtitle when they take effect on the date specified in subsection (a).

(c) ADDITIONAL TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—The report required by subsection (b) shall contain a draft of such legislation as may be necessary to make any additional technical and conforming changes to titles 10, 14, 32, and 37, United States Code, and other provisions of law that are required or should be made by reason of the amendments made by this subtitle.

Subtitle D—General Service Authorities

SEC. 531. TEMPORARY AUTHORITY TO DEVELOP AND PROVIDE ADDITIONAL RECRUITMENT INCENTIVES.

(a) ADDITIONAL RECRUITMENT INCENTIVES AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of a military department may develop and provide incentives, not otherwise authorized by law, to encourage individuals to accept an appointment as a commissioned officer, to accept an appointment as a warrant officer, or to enlist in an Armed Force under the jurisdiction of the Secretary.

(b) RELATION TO OTHER PERSONNEL AUTHORITIES.—A recruitment incentive developed under subsection (a) may be provided—

(1) without regard to the lack of specific authority for the recruitment incentive under title 10 or 37, United States Code; and

(2) notwithstanding any provision of such titles, or any rule or regulation prescribed under such provision, relating to methods of providing incentives to individuals to accept appointments or enlistments in the Armed Forces, including the provision of group or individual bonuses, pay, or other incentives.

(c) NOTICE AND WAIT REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary of a military department may not provide a recruitment incentive developed under subsection (a) until—

(1) the Secretary submits to the congressional defense committees a plan regarding provision of the recruitment incentive, which includes—

(A) a description of the incentive, including the purpose of the incentive and the potential recruits to be addressed by the incentive;

(B) a description of the provisions of titles 10 and 37, United States Code, from which the incentive would require a waiver and the rationale to support the waiver;

(C) a statement of the anticipated outcomes as a result of providing the incentive; and

(D) a description of the method to be used to evaluate the effectiveness of the incentive; and

(2) the expiration of the 30-day period beginning on the date on which the plan was received by Congress.

(d) LIMITATION ON NUMBER OF INCENTIVES.—The Secretary of a military department may not provide more than three recruitment incentives under the authority of this section.

(e) LIMITATION ON NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING INCENTIVES.—The number of individuals who receive one or more of the recruitment incentives provided under subsection (a) by the Secretary of a military department during a fiscal year for an Armed Force under the jurisdiction of the Secretary may not exceed 20 percent of the accession objective of that Armed Force for that fiscal year.

(f) DURATION OF DEVELOPED INCENTIVE.—A recruitment incentive developed under subsection (a) may be provided for not longer than a three-year period beginning on the date on which the incentive is first provided, except that the Secretary of the military department concerned may extend the period if the Secretary determines that additional time is needed to fully evaluate the effectiveness of the incentive.

(g) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—If the Secretary of a military department provides an recruitment incentive under subsection (a) for a fiscal year, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report, not later than 60 days after the end of the fiscal year, containing—

(1) a description of each incentive provided under subsection (a) during that fiscal year; and

(2) an assessment of the impact of the incentives on the recruitment of individuals for an Armed Force under the jurisdiction of the Secretary.

(h) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE INCENTIVES.—Notwithstanding subsection (f); the authority to provide recruitment incentives under this section expires on December 31, 2020.

SEC. 532. EXPANSION OF AUTHORITY TO CONDUCT PILOT PROGRAMS ON CAREER FLEXIBILITY TO ENHANCE RETENTION OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) REPEAL OF LIMITATION ON ELIGIBLE PARTICIPANTS.—Subsection (b) 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) is repealed.

(b) REPEAL OF LIMITATION ON NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS.—Subsection (c) 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) is repealed.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—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) is further amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (d) through (m) as subsections (b) through (k), respectively; and

(2) in subsections (b)(1), (d), and (f)(3)(D) (as so redesignated), by striking ''subsection (e)'' each place it appears and inserting ''subsection (c)''.

SEC. 533. MODIFICATION OF NOTICE AND WAIT REQUIREMENTS FOR CHANGE IN GROUND COMBAT EXCLUSION POLICY FOR FEMALE MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) RULE FOR GROUND COMBAT PERSONNEL POLICY.—Section 652(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in the first sentence, by striking ''before any such change is implemented'' and inserting ''not less than 30 calendar days before such change is implemented''; and

(B) by striking the second sentence; and

(2) by striking paragraph (5).

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 652(b)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting ''calendar'' before ''days''.

SEC. 534. ROLE OF SECRETARY OF DEFENSE IN DEVELOPMENT OF GENDER-NEUTRAL OCCUPATIONAL STANDARDS.

Section 524(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3361; 10 U.S.C. 113 note) is amended—

(1) by striking ''and'' at the end of paragraph (1);

(2) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (2) and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(3) measure the combat readiness of combat units, including special operations forces.''.

SEC. 535. BURDENS OF PROOF APPLICABLE TO INVESTIGATIONS AND REVIEWS RELATED TO PROTECTED COMMUNICATIONS OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AND PROHIBITED RETALIATORY ACTIONS.

(a) BURDENS OF PROOF.—Section 1034 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (i) and (j) as subsections (j) and (k), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (h) the following new subsection (i):

''(i) BURDENS OF PROOF.—The burdens of proof specified in section 1221(e) of title 5 shall apply in any investigation conducted by an Inspector General under subsection (c) or (d), any review performed by a board for the correction of military records under subsection (g), and any review conducted by the Secretary of Defense under subsection (h).''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall take effect on the date that is 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and shall apply with respect to allegations pending or submitted under section 1034 of title 10, United States Code, on or after that date.

SEC. 536. REVISION OF NAME ON MILITARY SERVICE RECORD TO REFLECT CHANGE IN GENDER IDENTITY AFTER SEPARATION FROM THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) REVISION REQUIRED.—Section 1551 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting ''(a) SERVICE UNDER ASSUMED NAME.—'' before ''The Secretary''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(b) CHANGE IN GENDER IDENTITY.—The Secretary concerned shall reissue a certificate of discharge or an order of acceptance of resignation in the new name of any person who, after separation from the armed forces, undergoes a change in gender identity and assumes a different name.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) SECTION HEADING.—The heading of section 1551 of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"§ 1551. Correction of name after separation from service".

(2) TABLE OF SECTIONS.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 79 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 1551 and inserting the following new item:

''1551. Correction of name after separation from service.''.

SEC. 537. ESTABLISHMENT OF BREASTFEEDING POLICY FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.

The Secretary of the Army shall develop a comprehensive policy regarding breastfeeding by female members of the Army who are breastfeeding. At a minimum, the policy shall address the following:

(1) The provision of a designated room or area that will provide the member with adequate privacy and cleanliness and that includes an electrical outlet to facilitate the use of a breast pump. Restrooms should not be considered an appropriate location.

(2) An allowance for appropriate breaks, when practicable, to permit the member to breastfeed or utilize a breast pump.

SEC. 538. SENSE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES REGARDING SECRETARY OF DEFENSE REVIEW OF SECTION 504 OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, REGARDING ENLISTING CERTAIN ALIENS IN THE ARMED FORCES.

It is the sense of the House of Representatives that the Secretary of Defense should review section 504 of title 10, United States Code, for the

purpose of making a determination and authorization pursuant to subsection (b)(2) of such section regarding the enlistment in the Armed Forces of an alien who possesses an employment authorization document issued under the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program of the Department of Homeland Security established pursuant to the memorandum of the Secretary of Homeland Security dated June 15, 2012.

Subtitle E—Military Justice, Including Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Prevention and Response

SEC. 541. IMPROVEMENTS TO SPECIAL VICTIMS' COUNSEL PROGRAM.

(a) QUALIFICATIONS AND DESIGNATION.—Section 1044e(d) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting ''(1)'' before ''An individual'';

(2) by designating existing paragraphs (1) and (2) as subparagraphs (A) and (B), respectively; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

''(2) The Secretary of Defense shall direct the Secretary of each military department to implement additional selection criteria requiring that judge advocates have adequate criminal justice experience before they are assigned as Special Victims' Counsel.

''(3) The Secretary of Defense shall develop a policy to standardize both the time frame within which Special Victims' Counsel receive training and the training that each Special Victims' Counsel receives.''.

(b) ADMINISTRATIVE RESPONSIBILITY.—Section 1044e(e) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraphs

''(3) The Secretary of Defense shall establish appropriate program performance measures and standards, including evaluating, monitoring, and reporting on the Special Victims' Counsel programs, establishing guiding principles for the military departments, and ensuring centralized, standardized assessment of program effectiveness and client satisfaction.

''(4) The Secretary of Defense shall direct the Secretary of each military department to perform regular evaluations to ensure that Special Victims' Counsel are assigned to locations that maximize the opportunity for face-to-face interactions between counsel and clients and to develop effective means by which a Special Victims' Counsel may communicate with a client when face-to-face communication is not feasible.''.

SEC. 542. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CIVILIAN EMPLOYEE ACCESS TO SPECIAL VICTIMS' COUNSEL.

Section 1044e(a)(2) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding the following new subparagraph:

''(C) A civilian employee of the Department of Defense who is not eligible for military legal assistance under section 1044(a)(7) of this title, but who is the victim of an alleged sex-related offense, and the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of the military department concerned waives the condition in such section for the purposes of offering Special Victims' Counsel services to the employee.''.

SEC. 543. ACCESS TO SPECIAL VICTIMS' COUNSEL FOR FORMER DEPENDENTS OF MEMBERS AND FORMER MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

Section 1044e(a)(2) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after subparagraph (C), as added by section 542, the following new subparagraph:

''(D) An individual who is a former dependent of a member or former member of the armed forces described in subparagraph (A) or (B), if the alleged sex-related offense—

''(i) was perpetrated by a person who is, or is reasonably believed to be, a person subject to chapter 47 of this title (the Uniform Code of Military Justice) pursuant to section 802 of this title (article 2(a) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice); and

''(ii) occurred while the individual was a dependent of the member or former member.''.

SEC. 544. REPRESENTATION AND ASSISTANCE FROM SPECIAL VICTIMS' COUNSEL IN RETALIATORY PROCEEDINGS.

Section 1044e(b) of title 10, United States Code is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (9) as paragraph (10); and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (8) the following new paragraph:

''(9) Legal representation and assistance in any action or proceeding that, in the judgment of the Special Victims' Counsel, may have been undertaken in retaliation for the victim's report of an alleged sex-related offense or for the victim's involvement in related military justice proceedings.''.

SEC. 545. TIMELY NOTIFICATION TO VICTIMS OF SEX-RELATED OFFENSES OF THE AVAILABILITY OF ASSISTANCE FROM SPECIAL VICTIMS' COUNSEL.

Section 1044e(f)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: ''Notice of the availability of a Special Victims' Counsel shall be provided to the victim before any of the personnel identified or designated by the Secretary concerned under this paragraph interviews, or requests any statement from, the victim regarding the alleged sex-related offense.''.

SEC. 546. PARTICIPATION BY VICTIM IN PUNITIVE PROCEEDINGS AND ACCESS TO RECORDS.

(a) VICTIM SUBMISSION OF MATTERS FOR CONSIDERATION BY COMMANDING OFFICER IN NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENT PROCEEDINGS.—Section 815 of title 10, United States Code (article 15 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(h) VICTIM PARTICIPATION IN NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENT PROCEEDINGS.—(1) For any offense that involves a victim, in any case in which a commanding officer or other person authorized to act under this section (article) is considering imposing a punishment authorized in subsection (b) on a member of the command, mitigation of a punishment under subsection (d), or an appeal of a punishment under subsection (e), the victim shall be provided an opportunity to submit written matters for consideration by the person authorized to act under this section (article).

''(2) The victim shall be notified of a commander's decision to consider a punishment, consider mitigating a punishment, or consider an appeal under this section (article). The victim shall also be notified of the opportunity to submit matters for consideration under this subsection.

''(3) The submission of matters under paragraph (1) shall be made within the three-day period the accused is given to seek legal counsel.

''(4) A victim may waive the right under this subsection to make a submission to the commanding officer or other person taking action under this section (article). Such a waiver shall be made in writing and may not be revoked.

''(5) In the case of proceedings under this section (article) for an offense that involved a victim, a copy of all prepared records of the proceedings, including a written copy of any admonition or reprimand, shall be given to the victim without charge and as soon as a decision is finalized. The victim shall be notified of the opportunity to receive the records of the proceedings under this subsection.

''(6) In this section, the term 'victim' means a person who has suffered a direct physical, emotional, or pecuniary loss as a result of a commission of an offense under this chapter (the Uniform Code of Military Justice) and on which a commanding officer or other person authorized to take action under this section (article) is taking action under this section (article).

''(7) This subsection applies only with respect to the Department of Defense.''.

(b) VICTIM SUBMISSION OF MATTERS FOR CONSIDERATION IN ADMINISTRATIVE SEPARATION PROCEEDINGS.—Chapter 59 of title 10, United States Code is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''§ 1159. Victim participation in administrative separation proceedings

''(a)(1) Under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the military department concerned shall ensure that, when administrative separation is considered for a member of the of the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps in connection to an offense that involved a victim, the person or board authorized to provide recommendations and act on recommendations for retention or separation under this chapter must consider the impact of the offense on the victim and the views of the victim on retention.

''(2) Such regulations shall ensure that victims are provided an opportunity to submit written matters for consideration, including, but not limited to, written testimony, to the person or board authorized to provide recommendations and act on recommendations for administrative separation proceedings under this chapter. A victim may waive the right under this section to make a submission.

''(b) Under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the military department concerned shall ensure that a copy of all prepared records of the proceedings, including, but not limited to, the decision on retention or separation and any written explanation thereof, shall be given to the victim without charge and as soon as a decision is finalized. The victim shall be notified of the opportunity to receive the records of the proceedings under this subsection.

''(c) In this section, the term 'victim' means a person who has suffered a direct physical, emotional, or pecuniary loss as a result of a commission of an offense under chapter 47 of this title (the Uniform Code of Military Justice) and on which the armed forces are considering administrative separation or retention.''.

(c) VICTIM SUBMISSION OF MATTERS FOR CONSIDERATION IN ADMINISTRATIVE SEPARATION PROCEEDINGS OF OFFICERS.—Section 1185 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsections:

''(c) Under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, when a board of inquiry is held under this section for an officer of the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps in connection with an offense that involved a victim, the board of inquiry—

''(1) shall consider the impact of the offense on the victim and the views of the victim on retention;

''(2) shall provide victims an opportunity to submit matters for consideration, including in-person testimony, although a victim may waive the right under this subsection to make a submission; and

''(3) shall provide victims with all prepared records of the proceedings, including the decision on retention or separation and any written explanation thereof.

''(d) When a record is withheld under subsection (a)(4), the victim shall, to the extent that the interest of national security permits, be furnished a summary of the record so withheld.

''(e) In this section, the term 'victim' means a person who has suffered a direct physical, emotional, or pecuniary loss as a result of a commission of an offense under chapter 47 of this title (the Uniform Code of Military Justice) and on which an officer is required to show cause for retention on active duty under section 1181 of this title.'''.

SEC. 547. VICTIM ACCESS TO REPORT OF RESULTS OF PRELIMINARY HEARING UNDER ARTICLE 32 OF THE UNIFORM CODE OF MILITARY JUSTICE.

Section 832(c) of title 10, United States Code (article 32(c) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice), is amended—

(1) by inserting ''(1)'' after ''REPORT OF RESULTS.—''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(2) The report prepared under paragraph (1) shall be provided to the victim, without charge, at the same time as the report is delivered to the accused.''.

SEC. 548. 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. 549. STRATEGY TO PREVENT RETALIATION AGAINST MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES WHO REPORT OR INTERVENE ON BEHALF OF THE VICTIM IN INSTANCES OF SEXUAL ASSAULT.

(a) STRATEGY REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish a comprehensive strategy to prevent retaliation carried out by members of the Armed Forces against other members who report or otherwise intervene on behalf of the victim in instances of sexual assault.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The comprehensive strategy required by subsection (a) shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(1) Bystander intervention programs emphasizing the importance of guarding against such retaliation.

(2) Department of Defense and military department policies and requirements to ensure protection from retaliation against victims of sexual assault and members who intervene on behalf of a victim.

(3) Additional training for commanders on methods and procedures to combat attitudes and beliefs that lead to retaliation acts by members.

(c) RETALIATION DESCRIBED.—For purposes of this section, the term ''retaliation'' has the meaning given that term in the regulations issued by the Secretary of Defense pursuant to section 1709(b)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 10 U.S.C. 113 note) and shall include ostracism and other acts of maltreatment designated by the Secretary pursuant to subparagraph (B) of such section.

(d) BRIEFING.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall brief the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives on the comprehensive strategy required by subsection (a).

SEC. 550. IMPROVED DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PREVENTION AND RESPONSE TO SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN WHICH THE VICTIM IS A MALE MEMBER OF THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) PLAN TO IMPROVE PREVENTION AND RESPONSE.—The Secretary of Defense, in collaboration with the Secretaries of the military departments, shall develop a plan to improve Department of Defense prevention and response to sexual assaults in which the victim is a male member of the Armed Forces.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The plan required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) Sexual assault prevention and response training to more comprehensively and directly address the incidence of male members of the Armed Forces who are sexually assaulted and how certain behavior and activities, such as hazing, can constitute a sexual assault.

(2) Methods to evaluate the extent to which differences exist in the medical and mental health-care needs of male and female sexual assault victims, and the care regimen, if any, that will best meet those needs.

(3) Data-driven decision making to improve male-victim sexual assault prevention and response program efforts.

(4) Goals with associated metrics to drive the changes needed to address sexual assaults of male members of the Armed Forces.

(5) Information about the sexual victimization of males in communications to members that are used to raise awareness of sexual assault and efforts to prevent and respond to it.

(6) Guidance for the department's medical and mental health providers, and other personnel as appropriate, based on the results of the evaluation described in paragraph (2), that delineates these gender-specific distinctions and the care regimen that is recommended to most effectively meet those needs.

SEC. 551. SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION AND RESPONSE TRAINING FOR ADMINISTRATORS AND INSTRUCTORS OF THE JUNIOR AND SENIOR RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS.

(a) TRAINING AND EDUCATION REQUIRED.—The Secretary of a military department shall ensure that the commander of each unit of the Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps or Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps and all Professors of Military Science, senior military instructors, and civilian employees detailed, assigned, or employed as administrators and instructors of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps receive regular sexual assault prevention and response training and education.

(b) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.—The Secretary of a military department shall ensure that information regarding the availability of legal assistance and the sexual assault prevention and response program is made available to the Reserve Officers' Training Corps personnel referred to in subsection (a).

SEC. 552. MODIFICATION OF MANUAL FOR COURTS-MARTIAL TO REQUIRE CONSISTENT PREPARATION OF THE FULL RECORD OF TRIAL.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, Rule 1103 of the Manual for Courts-Martial (relating to preparation of the record of trial) shall be amended to ensure that, for any general or special court-martial proceeding under chapter 47 of title 10, United States Code (the Uniform Code of Military Justice), trial counsel shall prepare a complete record of trial, consisting of each available content item, matter, or attachment specified in the Rule. No content item, matter, or attachment may be exempted based on the outcome of the court-martial proceeding.

SEC. 553. INCLUSION OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IN ANNUAL REPORTS REGARDING DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION AND RESPONSE.

(a) ROLE OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FAMILY ADVOCACY PROGRAM.—Section 1631(b) of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111–383; 10 U.S.C. 1561 note) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting after ''by the report,'' the following: ''including all cases under the purview of the Department of Defense Family Advocacy Program pursuant to section 1058 of title 10, United States Code,'';

(2) in paragraph (2), by inserting after ''by the report,'' the following: ''including all cases under the purview of the Department of Defense Family Advocacy Program pursuant to such section 1058,''; and

(3) in paragraph (3), by inserting after ''substantiated case,'' the following: ''including each case under the purview of the Department of Defense Family Advocacy Program pursuant to such section 1058,''.

(b) INCLUSION OF INFORMATION REGARDING SEXUAL HARASSMENT INVOLVING MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 1631(b) of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111–383; 10 U.S.C. 1561 note) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(12) Information and data collected on sexual harassment involving members of the Armed Forces during the year covered by the report. The information shall include the number of substantiated and unsubstantiated cases, a synopsis of each such substantiated case, and the action taken in each substantiated case, including the type of disciplinary or administrative sanction imposed, if any, such as conviction and sentence by court-martial, imposition of non-judicial punishment under section 815 of title 10, United States Code (article 15 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice), or administrative separation or other type administrative action imposed.''.

(2) SECRETARY OF DEFENSE ASSESSMENT OF INFORMATION IN REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—Section 1631(d)(2) of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111–383; 10 U.S.C. 1561 note) is amended by striking ''subsection (b)(11)'' and inserting ''paragraphs (11) and (12) of subsection (b)''.

(c) RETALIATION AGAINST ALLEGED VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT.—Section 1631(b) of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111–383; 10 U.S.C. 1561 note) is amended by inserting after paragraph (12), as added by subsection (b), the following new paragraph:

''(13)(A) Information and data collected on reports of retaliation against alleged victims of sexual assault, including the number of substantiated and unsubstantiated cases.

''(B) In this paragraph, the term 'retaliation' has the meaning given such term by the Secretary of Defense as required by section 1709(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 962; 10 U.S.C. 113 note).''.

(d) APPLICATION OF AMENDMENTS.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act and apply beginning with the reports required to be submitted by March 1, 2016, under section 1631 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111–383; 10 U.S.C. 1561 note).

SEC. 554. RETENTION OF CASE NOTES IN INVESTIGATIONS OF SEX-RELATED OFFENSES INVOLVING MEMBERS OF THE ARMY, NAVY, AIR FORCE, OR MARINE CORPS.

(a) RETENTION OF ALL INVESTIGATIVE RECORDS REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall update Department of Defense records retention policies to ensure that, for all investigations relating to an alleged sex-related offense (as defined in section 1044e(g) of title 10, United States Code) involving a member of the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps, all elements of the case file shall be retained as part of the investigative records retained in accordance with section 3500 of title 18, United States Code, and section 586 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 10 U.S.C. 1561 note).

(b) ELEMENTS.—In updating records retention policies as required by subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense shall address, at a minimum, the following matters:

(1) The elements of the case file to be retained must include, at a minimum, the case activity record, case review record, investigative plans, and all case notes made by an investigating agent or agents.

(2) All investigative records must be retained for no less than 50 years.

(3) No element of the case file may be destroyed until the expiration of the time that investigative records must be kept.

(4) Records may be stored digitally or in hard copy, in accordance with existing law or regulations or additionally prescribed policy considered necessary by the Secretary of the military department concerned.

(c) CONSISTENT EDUCATION AND POLICY.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that existing policy, education, and training are updated to reflect policy changes in accordance with subsection (a).

(d) UNIFORM APPLICATION TO MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that, to the maximum extent practicable, the policy developed under subsections (a) is implemented uniformly by the military departments.

SEC. 555. ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE REGARDING RELEASE OF MENTAL HEALTH RECORDS OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE MEDICAL TREATMENT FACILITIES IN CASES INVOLVING ANY SEX-RELATED OFFENSE.

The Secretary of Defense shall establish and issue uniform guidance to ensure that, with respect to any case involving any sex-related offense, mental health records of the alleged victim of the sex-related offense and communications related to such mental health records that are maintained by a Department of Defense medical treatment facility are neither sought by investigators or military justice practitioners nor acknowledged or released by the medical treatment facility unless and until the production of such mental health records or communications has been ordered by a military judge or a hearing officer described in section 832(b) of title 10, United States Code (article 32 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice).

SEC. 556. PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF RECORDS OF CERTAIN PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE UNIFORM CODE OF MILITARY JUSTICE.

(a) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall make available, electronically through a website of the Department of Defense, to the public all information specified in subsection (c) (subject to such exceptions as may apply under subsection (d)) for all of the proceedings under the Uniform Code of Military Justice specified in subsection (b).

(b) COVERED PROCEEDINGS.—The system established under subsection (a) shall contain information for the following proceedings under chapter 47 of title 10, United States Code (the Uniform Code of Military Justice):

(1) Special and general courts-martial under subchapter IV of such chapter.

(2) Actions by the convening authority under section 860 of such title (article 60).

(3) Reviews conducted by the Courts of Criminal Appeals under section 866 of such title (article 66).

(4) Reviews conducted by the Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces under section 867 of such title (article 67).

(c) COVERED INFORMATION.—Except as provided in subsection (d), the following information, either directly or through links to another website, shall be made available through the system established under subsection (a) as soon as the information is reasonably available:

(1) The location of the proceeding and contact information for each base and court jurisdiction, including, when applicable, the name and telephone number of the legal office with jurisdiction over the proceeding.

(2) The calendar of proceedings.

(3) The docket information for the proceeding.

(4) Any motions and documents filed in connection with the proceeding.

(5) The substance of all written rulings and opinions issued in the proceeding, in a text-searchable format.

(6) The authenticated record of the proceeding.

(7) Any other information related to the proceeding that the Secretary of Defense determines to be useful to the public.

(d) PROTECTION OF PRIVACY AND SECURITY.—

(1) REVISION OF MANUAL FOR COURTS-MARTIAL.—The Manual for Courts-Martial shall be updated to address privacy and security concerns related to the electronic filing of documents and the public availability of documents made available through the system established under subsection (a). Such guidance must consider, at minimum, the protection of privacy of individuals named in records and status of records under section 552 of title 5, United States Code (commonly referred to as the Freedom of Information Act), section 552a of such title (commonly referred to as the Privacy Act), restricted reporting cases, and laws and guidance related to privilege. Such guidance shall provide to the extent practicable for uniform treatment of privacy and security issues throughout each proceeding specified in subsection (b) and across all branches of the Armed Forces. To the extent that such guidance provide for the redaction of certain categories of information to address privacy and security concerns, such guidance shall provide that a party that wishes to file an otherwise proper document containing such information may file an unredacted document under seal, which shall be retained as part of the proceeding as part of the record, and which, at the discretion of the court and subject to any applicable guidance issued in the Manual for Courts Martial, shall be either in lieu of, or in addition, to, a redacted copy in the public file.

(2) INTERIM GUIDANCE.—The Secretary of Defense may issue interim guidance, and interpretive statements relating to the application of such guidance, which conform to the requirements of paragraph (1) and which shall cease to have effect upon the effective date of the guidance required under paragraph (1). Pending issuance of the guidance required under paragraph (1), any guidance or order of any court, or of the Secretary of Defense, providing for the redaction of certain categories of information in order to address privacy and security concerns arising from electronic filing shall comply with, and be construed in conformity with, the last sentence of paragraph (1).

(e) ELECTRONIC FILINGS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (d) or under paragraph (2), each court-martial and the courts specified in paragraphs (4) and (5) of subsection (b) shall make each document that is filed electronically with the court available to the public through a website of the Department of Defense. To the extent practicable, the court shall convert any document that is filed in paper form to electronic form. To the extent such conversions are made, all such electronic versions of the document shall be made available to the public.

(2) EXCEPTION.—Paragraph (1) does not apply to any filed document that is not otherwise available to the public, such as a document filed under seal.

(f) MAINTENANCE OF DATA.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that the information in the system established under subsection (a) is updated regularly and kept reasonably current. Electronic files and docket information for a proceeding closed for more than five years are not required to be made available through the system, except all written opinions with a date of issuance after the date specified in subsection (h) shall remain available to the public through the system.

(g) AUTHORIZATION TO CHARGE FEES.—The Secretary of Defense may prescribe reasonable fees for access to information made available through the system established under subsection (a). These fees may distinguish between classes of persons, and shall provide for exempting persons or classes of persons from the fees, in order to avoid unreasonable burdens and to promote public access to such information. The Secretary of Defense shall prescribe a schedule of reasonable fees for electronic access to information which the Secretary is required to maintain and make available to the public. The Secretary of Defense shall transmit each schedule of fees prescribed under this subsection to the Congress at least 30 days before the schedule of fees becomes effective.

(h) EFFECTIVE DATE AND APPLICABILITY.—The information system required by this section shall be available to the public no later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act and apply to all proceedings under the Uniform Code of Military Justice specified in subsection (b) that have begun or been completed since the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 557. REVISION OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DIRECTIVE-TYPE MEMORANDUM 15-003, RELATING TO REGISTERED SEX OFFENDER IDENTIFICATION, NOTIFICATION, AND MONITORING IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(a) REVISION REQUIRED; DATABASE.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall revise Department of Defense Directive-type Memorandum 15-003, relating to Registered Sex Offender Identification, Notification, and Monitoring in the Department of Defense, and all subsequent directive and guidance to ensure the following:

(1) All provisions of the Department of Defense Directive-type Memorandum 15-003 shall go into effect not later than 180 days after its revision under this section.

(2) The Department of Defense shall create a database (in this section referred to as the ''database'') to track the following sex offenders:

(A) Sex offenders who are active-duty or reserve component members of the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps or civilian employees of the Department of Defense.

(B) Former active-duty or reserve component members of the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps who have been convicted of a sex offense under chapter 47 of title 10, United States Code (the Uniform Code of Military Justice), if not already covered by subparagraph (A).

(3) For each individual identified in the database pursuant to paragraph (2)(A), the database shall contain the following information:

(A) The name of the sex offender (including any alias used by the individual).

(B) The Social Security number of the sex offender.

(C) A physical description of the sex offender.

(D) A current photograph of the sex offender.

(E) The address of each residence at which the sex offender resides.

(F) The name and address of any place where the sex offender is an employee, including the sex offender's current assignment, duty station, physical place of work, and deployment status, if applicable.

(G) The name and address of any place where the sex offender is a student.

(H) The text of the provision of law defining the criminal offense for which the sex offender is registered in accordance with the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–248; 120 Stat. 587) or other Federal, State, or local laws.

(I) The criminal history of the sex offender, including the date of all arrests and convictions; the status of parole, probation, or supervised release; registration status in accordance with the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–248; 120 Stat. 587) or other applicable Federal, State, or local laws; and the

existence of any outstanding arrest warrants for the sex offender.

(J) Any other information required by Secretary of Defense.

(4) For each individual identified in the database pursuant to paragraph (2)(B), the database shall contain the following information:

(A) The name of the sex offender (including any alias used by the individual).

(B) The Social Security number of the sex offender.

(C) A physical description of the sex offender.

(D) A current photograph of the sex offender.

(E) The last known address of each residence of the sex offender and, if released or about to be released from a military correctional facility, the intended address of residence of the sex offender.

(F) The text of the provision of law defining the criminal offense for which the sex offender is registered in accordance with the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–248; 120 Stat. 587) or other Federal, State, or local laws.

(G) The criminal history of the sex offender, including the date of all arrests and convictions; the status of parole, probation, or supervised release; registration status in accordance with the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–248; 120 Stat. 587) or other Federal, State, or local laws; and the existence of any outstanding arrest warrants for the sex offender.

(H) Any other information required by Secretary of Defense.

(5) The database shall be available to local, State, and Federal law enforcement agencies. In the case of each individual identified in the database pursuant to paragraph (2)(B) who fails to register with a sex offender registry in accordance with the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–248; 120 Stat. 587) or other applicable Federal, State, or local laws, the Secretary of Defense shall make available on the Internet, in a manner that is readily accessible to the public, the following information:

(A) The name of the sex offender (including any alias used by the individual).

(B) A physical description of the sex offender.

(C) A most recent photograph of the sex offender.

(D) The last known address of each residence of the sex offender and, if applicable, the intended address of residence of the sex offender.

(E) The criminal offense for which the sex offender is registered in accordance with the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–248; 120 Stat. 587) or other applicable Federal, State, or local laws.

(F) Notification that the sex offender has failed to register on a sex offender registry in accordance with Federal, State, or local laws.

(G) Any other information required by Secretary of Defense, in accordance with existing laws and regulations.

(b) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—Section 1631(b) of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111–383; 10 U.S.C. 1561 note) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(12) The number of individuals released from active-duty as a members of the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps as a result of a conviction of a sex-related offense, including the number who have registered with a local sex offender registry in accordance with local, State, and Federal law and the number who have failed to register with a local sex offender registry in accordance with local, State, and Federal law.''.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) In this section, the term ''sex offender'' means an individual who is required to be placed on a sexual offender registry by Federal, State, or local laws, including the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–248; 120 Stat. 587).

(2) In this section, the term ''sex offense'' means an offense in a category of conduct punishable under the Uniform Code of Military Justice specified by the Secretary of Defense pursuant to section 115(a)(8)(C)(i) of Public Law 105–119 (10 U.S.C. 951 note).

SEC. 558. IMPROVED IMPLEMENTATION OF CHANGES TO UNIFORM CODE OF MILITARY JUSTICE.

The Secretary of Defense shall examine the Department of Defense and interagency review process for implementing statutory changes to the Uniform Code of Military Justice for the purpose of developing options for streamlining such process. The Secretary shall adopt procedures to ensure that legal guidance is published at the same time as statutory changes to the Uniform Code of Military Justice are implemented.

Subtitle F—Member Education, Training, and Transition

SEC. 561. AVAILABILITY OF PRESEPARATION COUNSELING FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES DISCHARGED OR RELEASED AFTER LIMITED ACTIVE DUTY.

Section 1142(a)(4) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''that member's first 180 days of active duty'' and inserting ''the first 180 continuous days of active duty of the member''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(C) For purposes of calculating the days of active duty of a member under subparagraph (A), the Secretary concerned shall exclude any day on which—

''(i) the member performed full-time training duty or annual training duty; and

''(ii) the member attended, while in the active military service, a school designated as a service school by law or by the Secretary concerned.''.

SEC. 562. AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES UNDER TRANSITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

Section 1144 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(f) ADDITIONAL TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES.—(1) As part of the program carried out under this section, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating, when the Coast Guard is not operating within the Department of the Navy, shall permit a member of the armed forces eligible for assistance under the program to elect to receive additional training in any of the following subjects:

''(A) Preparation for higher education or training.

''(B) Preparation for career or technical training.

''(C) Preparation for entrepreneurship.

''(D) Other training options determined by the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating, when the Coast Guard is not operating within the Department of the Navy.

''(2) The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating, when the Coast Guard is not operating within the Department of the Navy, shall ensure that a member of the armed forces who elects to receive additional training in subjects available under paragraph (1) is able to receive the training.''.

SEC. 563. ENHANCEMENTS TO YELLOW RIBBON REINTEGRATION PROGRAM.

(a) SCOPE AND PURPOSE.—Section 582(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 10 U.S.C. 10101 note) is amended by striking ''combat veteran''.

(b) ELIGIBILITY.—

(1) DEFINITION.—Section 582 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 10 U.S.C. 10101 note) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(l) ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS DEFINED.—For the purposes of this section, the term 'eligible individual' means a member of a reserve component, a member of their family, or a designated representative who the Secretary of Defense determines to be eligible for the Yellow Ribbon Reintegration Program.''.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 582 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 10 U.S.C. 10101 note) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking ''National Guard and Reserve members and their families'' and inserting ''eligible individuals'';

(B) in subsection (b), by striking ''members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces, their families,'' and inserting ''eligible individuals'';

(C) in subsection (d)(2)(C), by striking ''members of the Armed Forces and their families'' and inserting ''eligible individuals'';

(D) in subsection (h), in the matter preceding paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking ''members of the Armed Forces and their family members'' and inserting ''eligible individuals''; and

(ii) by striking ''such members and their family members'' and inserting ''such eligible individuals'';

(E) in subsection (j), by striking ''members of the Armed Forces and their families'' and inserting ''eligible individuals''; and

(F) in subsection (k), by striking ''individual members of the Armed Forces and their families'' and inserting ''eligible individuals''.

(c) OFFICE FOR REINTEGRATION PROGRAMS.—Section 582(d) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 10 U.S.C. 10101 note) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (1)(B), by striking ''substance abuse and mental health treatment services'' and inserting ''substance abuse, mental health treatment, and other quality of life services''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(3) GRANTS.—The Office for Reintegration Programs may make grants to conduct data collection, trend analysis, and curriculum development and to prepare reports in support of activities under this section.''.

(d) OPERATION OF PROGRAM.—

(1) ENHANCED FLEXIBILITY.—Subsection (g) of section 582 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 10 U.S.C. 10101 note) is amended to read as follows:

''(g) OPERATION OF PROGRAM.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Office for Reintegration Programs shall assist State National Guard and Reserve organizations with the development and provision of information, events, and activities to support the health and well-being of eligible individuals before, during, and after periods of activation, mobilization, or deployment.

''(2) FOCUS OF INFORMATION, EVENTS, AND ACTIVITIES.—

''(A) BEFORE ACTIVATION, MOBILIZATION, OR DEPLOYMENT.—Before a period of activation, mobilization, or deployment, the information, events, and activities described in paragraph (1) should focus on preparing eligible individuals and affected communities for the rigors of activation, mobilization, and deployment.

''(B) DURING ACTIVATION, MOBILIZATION, OR DEPLOYMENT.—During such a period, the information, events, and activities described in paragraph (1) should focus on—

''(i) helping eligible individuals cope with the challenges and stress associated with such period;

''(ii) decreasing the isolation of eligible individuals during such period; and

''(iii) preparing eligible individuals for the challenges associated with reintegration.

''(C) AFTER ACTIVATION, MOBILIZATION, OR DEPLOYMENT.—After such a period, but no earlier than 30 days after demobilization, the information, events, and activities described in paragraph (1) should focus on—

''(i) reconnecting the member with their families, friends, and communities;

''(ii) providing information on employment opportunities;

''(iii) helping eligible individuals deal with the challenges of reintegration;

''(iv) ensuring that eligible individuals understand what benefits they are entitled to and what resources are available to help them overcome the challenges of reintegration; and

''(v) providing a forum for addressing negative behaviors related to operational stress and reintegration.

''(3) MEMBER PAY.—Members shall receive appropriate pay for days spent attending such events and activities.

''(4) MINIMUM NUMBER OF EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES.—The State National Guard and Reserve Organizations shall provide to eligible individuals—

''(A) one event or activity before a period of activation, mobilization, or deployment;

''(B) one event or activity during a period of activation, mobilization, or deployment; and

''(C) two events or activities after a period of activation, mobilization, or deployment.''.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 582 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 10 U.S.C. 10101 note) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking ''throughout the entire deployment cycle'';

(B) in subsection (b)—

(i) by striking ''well-being through the 4 phases'' through the end of the subsection and inserting ''well-being.'';

(ii) in the heading, by striking ''; DEPLOYMENT CYCLE'';

(C) in subsection (d)(2)(C), by striking ''throughout the deployment cycle described in subsection (g)''; and

(D) in the heading of subsection (f), by striking ''STATE DEPLOYMENT CYCLE''.

(e) ADDITIONAL PERMITTED OUTREACH SERVICE.—Section 582(h) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 10 U.S.C. 10101 note) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(16) Stress management and positive coping skills.''.

(f) SUPPORT OF DEPARTMENT-WIDE SUICIDE PREVENTION EFFORTS.—Section 582 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 10 U.S.C. 10101 note) is amended by inserting after subsection (h) the following new subsection:

''(i) SUPPORT OF SUICIDE PREVENTION EFFORTS.—The Office for Reintegration Programs shall assist the Defense Suicide Prevention Office and the Defense Centers of Excellence for Psychological Health and Traumatic Brain Injury to collect and analyze information, suggestions, and best practices from State National Guard and Reserve organizations with suicide prevention and community response programs.''.

(g) NAME CHANGE.—Section 582(d)(1)(B) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 10 U.S.C. 10101 note) is amended by striking ''Substance Abuse and the Mental Health Services Administration'' and inserting ''Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration''.

SEC. 564. APPOINTMENTS TO MILITARY SERVICE ACADEMIES FROM NOMINATIONS MADE BY DELEGATES IN CONGRESS FROM THE VIRGIN ISLANDS, GUAM, AMERICAN SAMOA, AND THE COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS.

(a) UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.—Section 4342(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (6), by striking ''Three'' and inserting ''Four'';

(2) in paragraph (8), by striking ''Three'' and inserting ''Four'';

(3) in paragraph (9), by striking ''Two'' and inserting ''Three''; and

(4) in paragraph (10), by striking ''Two'' and inserting ''Three''.

(b) UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY.—Section 6954(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (6), by striking ''Three'' and inserting ''Four'';

(2) in paragraph (8), by striking ''Three'' and inserting ''Four'';

(3) in paragraph (9), by striking ''Two'' and inserting ''Three''; and

(4) in paragraph (10), by striking ''Two'' and inserting ''Three''.

(c) UNITED STATES AIR FORCE ACADEMY.—Section 9342(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (6), by striking ''Three'' and inserting ''Four'';

(2) in paragraph (8), by striking ''Three'' and inserting ''Four'';

(3) in paragraph (9), by striking ''Two'' and inserting ''Three''; and

(4) in paragraph (10), by striking ''Two'' and inserting ''Three''.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to the nomination of candidates for appointment to the United States Military Academy, the United States Naval Academy, and the United States Air Force Academy for classes entering these military service academies after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 565. RECOGNITION OF ADDITIONAL INVOLUNTARY MOBILIZATION DUTY AUTHORITIES EXEMPT FROM FIVE-YEAR LIMIT ON REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS OF PERSONS WHO SERVE IN THE UNIFORMED SERVICES.

Section 4312(c)(4)(A) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by inserting after ''12304,'' the following: ''12304a, 12304b,''.

SEC. 566. JOB TRAINING AND POST-SERVICE PLACEMENT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Section 320 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(2), by inserting ''a subordinate Job Training and Post-Service Placement Executive Committee,'' before ''and such other committees'';

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(e) JOB TRAINING AND POST-SERVICE PLACEMENT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The Job Training and Post-Service Placement Executive Committee described in subsection (b)(2) shall—

''(1) review existing policies, procedures, and practices of the Departments (including the military departments) with respect to job training and post-service placement programs; and

''(2) identify changes to such policies, procedures, and practices to improve job training and post-service placement.''; and

(3) in subsection (d)(2), by inserting '', including with respect to job training and post-service placement'' before the period at the end.

SEC. 567. DIRECT EMPLOYMENT PILOT PROGRAM FOR MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE.

(a) PROGRAM AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of Defense may carry out a pilot program to enhance the efforts of the Department of Defense to provide job placement assistance and related employment services directly to members in the National Guard and Reserves.

(b) ADMINISTRATION.—The pilot program shall be offered to, and administered by, the adjutants general appointed under section 314 of title 32, United States Code.

(c) COST-SHARING REQUIREMENT.—As a condition on the provision of funds under this section to a State to support the operation of the pilot program in the State, the State must agree to contribute an amount, derived from non-Federal sources, equal to at least 30 percent of the funds provided by the Secretary of Defense under this section.

(d) DIRECT EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM MODEL.—The pilot program should follow a job placement program model that focuses on working one-on-one with a member of a reserve component to cost-effectively provide job placement services, including services such as identifying unemployed and under employed members, job matching services, resume editing, interview preparation, and post-employment follow up. Development of the pilot program should be informed by State direct employment programs for members of the reserve components, such as the programs conducted in California and South Carolina.

(e) EVALUATION.—The Secretary of Defense shall develop outcome measurements to evaluate the success of the pilot program.

(f) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than March 1, 2019, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report describing the results of the pilot program. The Secretary shall prepare the report in coordination with the Chief of the National Guard Bureau.

(2) ELEMENTS OF REPORT.—A report under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) A description and assessment of the effectiveness and achievements of the pilot program, including the number of members of the reserve components hired and the cost-per-placement of participating members.

(B) An assessment of the impact of the pilot program and increased reserve component employment levels on the readiness of members of the reserve components.

(C) Any other matters considered appropriate by the Secretary.

(g) LIMITATION ON TOTAL FISCAL-YEAR OBLIGATIONS.—The total amount obligated by the Secretary of Defense to carry out the pilot program for any fiscal year may not exceed $20,000,000.

(h) DURATION OF AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The authority to carry out the pilot program expires September 30, 2018.

(2) EXTENSION.—Upon the expiration of the authority under paragraph (1), the Secretary of Defense may extend the pilot program for not more than two additional fiscal years.

SEC. 568. PROGRAM REGARDING CIVILIAN CREDENTIALING FOR SKILLS REQUIRED FOR CERTAIN MILITARY OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALTIES.

Section 558 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 10 U.S.C. 2015 note) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(e) INCLUSION OF SPECIFIED MILITARY OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALTIES.—The pilot program required by this section shall include at a minimum the following military occupational specialties:

''(1) Army 31B Military Police.

''(2) Navy MA Master-At-Arms.

''(3) Air Force 3P0X1 Security Forces.

''(4) Marine Corps 5811 Military Police.

''(5) Army 11B Infantryman.

''(6) Marine Corps 0311 Rifleman.''.

Subtitle G—Defense Dependents' Education and Military Family Readiness Matters

SEC. 571. CONTINUATION OF AUTHORITY TO ASSIST LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES THAT BENEFIT DEPENDENTS OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AND DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES.

(a) ASSISTANCE TO SCHOOLS WITH SIGNIFICANT NUMBERS OF MILITARY DEPENDENT STUDENTS.—Of the amount authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2016 by section 301 and available for operation and maintenance for Defense-wide activities as specified in the funding table in section 4301, $30,000,000 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. 572. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO CONDUCT FAMILY SUPPORT PROGRAMS FOR IMMEDIATE FAMILY MEMBERS OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES ASSIGNED TO SPECIAL OPERATIONS FORCES.

Section 554(f) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 10 U.S.C. 1785 note) is amended by striking ''2016'' and inserting ''2018''.

SEC. 573. 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. 574. STUDY REGARDING FEASIBILITY OF USING DEERS TO TRACK DEPENDENTS OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AND DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES WHO ARE ELEMENTARY OR SECONDARY EDUCATION STUDENTS.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report containing the results of a study regarding the feasibility of using the Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System (DEERS) to maintain records of where students who are dependents of members of the Armed Forces or Department of Defense civilian employees are enrolled in elementary or secondary education, be it private, public, or homeschooled.

SEC. 575. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING SUPPORT FOR DEPENDENTS OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES ATTENDING SPECIALIZED CAMPS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) It has been shown that some members of the Armed Forces have a difficult time transitioning back into civilian life due to post-traumatic stress and other behavioral health disorders from traumatic events they experienced during combat.

(2) The children of returning members of the Armed Forces who suffer from post-traumatic stress and other behavioral health disorders often also suffer from severe distress due to the lack of a stable home environment and loss of a strong parental figure for guidance.

(3) The children of members of the Armed Forces who are in severe distress can be helped by being given the opportunity to participate in intensive specialized programs outside of their regular environment with other children who are going through similar situations.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Department of Defense should continue to support dependents of members of the Armed Forces in attending camps offered by nonprofit organizations that are using evidence-based practices to provide support to children grieving the loss of a parent, guardian, or sibling, or who have a parent, guardian, or sibling who suffers from post-traumatic stress or a behavioral health disorder.

Subtitle H—Decorations and Awards

SEC. 581. AUTHORIZATION FOR AWARD OF THE DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE CROSS FOR ACTS OF EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM DURING THE KOREAN WAR.

Notwithstanding the time limitations specified in section 3744 of title 10, United States Code, or any other time limitation with respect to the awarding of certain medals to persons who served in the Armed Forces, the Secretary of the Army may award the Distinguished-Service Cross under section 3742 of such title to Edward Halcomb who, while serving in Korea as a member of the United States Army in the grade of Private First Class in Company B, 1st Battalion, 29th Infantry Regiment, 24th Infantry Division, distinguished himself by acts of extraordinary heroism from August 20, 1950, to October 19, 1950, during the Korean War.

SEC. 582. LIMITATION ON AUTHORITY OF SECRETARIES OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS REGARDING REVOCATION OF COMBAT VALOR AWARDS.

(a) PROHIBITION.—Chapter 57 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 1133 the following new section:

''§ 1133a. Limitation on revocation of combat valor awards

''The Secretary of a military department may not revoke a combat valor award awarded to a member of the armed forces under the jurisdiction of that Secretary unless the conduct of the member during the period of service during which the distinguished act occurred was not honorable. The Secretary may not consider the characterization of the member's service outside of the actual time period covered by the award.''.

(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 1133 the following new item:

''1133a. Limitation on revocation of combat valor awards.''.

SEC. 583. AWARD OF PURPLE HEART TO MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES WHO WERE VICTIMS OF THE OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA, BOMBING.

Notwithstanding section 571(a)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3387), the Secretary of the military department concerned shall award the Purple Heart pursuant to section 1129a of title 10, United States Code, to the following members of the Armed Forces who were killed in the bombing that occurred at the Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, on April 19, 1995:

(1) Sergeant First Class Lola Renee Bolden, United States Army.

(2) Sergeant Benjamin Laranzo Davis, United States Marine Corps.

(3) Captain Randolph Albert Guzman, United States Marine Corps.

(4) Airman First Class Lakesha Racquel Levy, United States Air Force.

(5) Airman First Class Cartney Jean Mcraven, United States Air Force.

(6) Master Sergeant Victoria Lee Sohn, United States Army.

Subtitle I—Reports and Other Matters

SEC. 591. AUTHORITY FOR UNITED STATES AIR FORCE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY TO CHARGE AND RETAIN TUITION FOR INSTRUCTION OF PERSONS OTHER THAN AIR FORCE PERSONNEL DETAILED FOR INSTRUCTION AT THE INSTITUTE.

(a) INSTITUTE INSTRUCTION OF PERSONS OTHER THAN AIR FORCE PERSONNEL.—Section 9314a of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (a), (c), (d), (e), and (f) as subsections (d), (e), (f), (g), and (h), respectively;

(2) by redesignating subsection (b) as paragraph (4) of subsection (d), as so redesignated; and

(3) by inserting before subsection (d), as so redesignated, the following new subsections:

''(a) MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES OTHER THAN THE AIR FORCE WHO ARE DETAILED TO THE INSTITUTE.—(1) The Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, and the Department of Homeland Security shall bear the cost of the instruction at the Air Force Institute of Technology that is received by members of the armed forces detailed for that instruction by the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Homeland Security, respectively.

''(2) Members of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard may only be detailed for instruction at the Institute on a space-available basis.

''(3) In the case of an enlisted member of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard detailed to receive instruction at the Institute, the Secretary of the Air Force shall charge the Secretary concerned only for such costs and fees as the Secretary considers appropriate (taking into consideration the admission of enlisted members on a space-available basis).

''(b) FEDERAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OTHER THAN AIR FORCE EMPLOYEES WHO ARE DETAILED TO THE INSTITUTE.—(1) The Institute shall charge tuition for the cost of providing instruction at the Institute for any civilian employee of a military department (other than a civilian employee of the Department of the Air Force), of another component of the Department of Defense, or of another Federal agency who is detailed to receive instruction at the Institute.

''(2) The cost of any tuition charged an individual under this subsection shall be borne by the department, agency, or component that details the individual for instruction at the Institute.

''(c) NON-DETAILED PERSONS.—(1) The Secretary of the Air Force may permit persons described in paragraph (2) to receive instruction at the United States Air Force Institute of Technology on a space-available basis.

''(2) Paragraph (1) applies to any of the following persons:

''(A) A member of the armed forces not detailed for that instruction by the Secretary concerned.

''(B) A civilian employee of a military department, of another component of the Department of Defense, of another Federal agency, or of a State's National Guard not detailed for that instruction by the Secretary concerned or head of the other Department of Defense component, other Federal agency, or the National Guard.

''(C) A United States citizen who is the recipient of a competitively selected Federal or Department of Defense sponsored scholarship or fellowship with a defense focus in areas of study related to the academic disciplines offered by the Air Force Institute of Technology and which requires a service commitment to the Federal government in exchange for educational financial assistance.

''(3) If a scholarship or fellowship described in paragraph (2)(C) includes a stipend, the Institute may accept the stipend payment from the scholarship or fellowship sponsor and make a direct payment to the individual.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS RELATED TO REDESIGNATION AND OTHER CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 9314a of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (d), as redesignated by subsection (a)(1)—

(A) by striking ''ADMISSION AUTHORIZED'' and inserting ''DEFENSE INDUSTRY EMPLOYEES'';

(B) in paragraph (1), by striking ''subsection (b)'' and inserting ''paragraph (4)''; and

(C) in paragraph (4), as redesignated by subsection (a)(2), by striking ''ELIGIBLE DEFENSE INDUSTRY EMPLOYEES.—'';

(2) in subsection (f)(1), as redesignated by subsection (a)(1), by striking ''subsection (a)(1)'' and inserting ''subsection (d)(1)'';

(3) in subsection (g)(1), as redesignated by subsection (a)(1)—

(A) by striking ''under this section'' and inserting ''under subsections (c) and (d)''; and

(B) by inserting before the period at the end the following: ''who are detailed to receive instruction at the Institute under subsection (b)''; and

(4) in subsection (h), as redesignated by subsection (a)(1), by striking ''defense industry employees enrolled under this section'' and inserting ''persons enrolled under this section who are not members of the armed forces or Government civilian employees''.

(c) CONDITIONS ON ADMISSION OF DEFENSE INDUSTRY CIVILIANS.—Subsection (e)(1) of section 9314a of title 10, United States Code, as redesignated by subsection (a)(1), is amended by striking ''will be done on a space-available basis and not require an increase in the size of the faculty'' and inserting ''will not require an increase in the permanently authorized size of the faculty''.

(d) STATUTORY REORGANIZATION.—Chapter 901 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by transferring subsections (d) and (f) of section 9314 to the end of section 9314b and redesignating those subsections as subsections (c) and (d), respectively; and

(2) by striking subsection (e) of section 9314.

(e) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) SECTION HEADINGS.—(A) The heading of section 9314 of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''§ 9314. United States Air Force Institute of Technology: degree granting authority''.

(B) The heading of section 9314a of such title is amended to read as follows:

''§ 9314a. United States Air Force Institute of Technology: reimbursement and tuition; instruction of persons other than Air Force personnel''.

(2) TABLE OF SECTIONS.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 901 of such title is amended by striking the items relating to sections 9314 and 9314a and inserting the following new items:

''9314. United States Air Force Institute of Technology: degree granting authority.

''9314a. United States Air Force Institute of Technology: reimbursement and tuition; instruction of persons other than Air Force personnel.''.

SEC. 592. HONORING CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE RESERVE COMPONENTS AS VETERANS.

(a) VETERAN STATUS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 1 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 107 the following new section:

''§ 107A. Honoring as veterans certain persons who performed service in the reserve components

''Any person who is entitled under chapter 1223 of title 10 to retired pay for nonregular service or, but for age, would be entitled under such chapter to retired pay for nonregular service shall be honored as a veteran but shall not be entitled to any benefit by reason of this section.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 107 the following new item:

''107A. Honoring as veterans certain persons who performed service in the reserve components''.

(b) CLARIFICATION REGARDING BENEFITS.—No person may receive any benefit under the laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs solely by reason of section 107A of title 38, United States Code, as added by subsection (a).

SEC. 593. SUPPORT FOR DESIGNATION OF 2015 AS THE YEAR OF THE MILITARY DIVER.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Military divers are serving and have served in the noble and self-sacrificing profession of military diving in the Armed Forces.

(2) Military divers were created at the turn of the twentieth century, the trademark of diving is the Mark Five Dive Helmet created in 1915.

(3) Military divers perform a dangerous and selfless task often without recognition, risking their lives on behalf of the United States.

(4) The United States will forever be in debt to personnel in the profession of military diving for their bravery and sacrifice in times of peace and war.

(4) People in the United States should express their recognition and gratitude for military divers and the diving profession.

(5) In 1939, when the submarine U.S.S. Squalus sank, Navy divers used an experimental rig to rescue all 33 sailors aboard the vessel who survived the initial sinking, and the divers were awarded the Medal of Honor for their role in the rescue.

(6) In 1941, after the attack on Pearl Harbor, Navy divers raised every battleship that was sunk at Pearl Harbor, to the surface (with the exception of the U.S.S. Arizona, U.S.S. Utah, and the U.S.S. Oklahoma).

(7) The raised ships were repaired and sent back out to fight the Imperial Japanese Navy.

(8) In 1986, when Space Shuttle Challenger exploded, Navy divers recovered the remains and debris.

(9) When TWA Flight 800, Swissair Flight 111, and EgyptAir Flight 990 crashed, among others, Navy divers recovered the remains and debris.

(10) In 1999, when John F. Kennedy Jr., Carolyn Bessette, and Lauren Bessette died in a plane crash, Navy divers recovered their remains and debris.

(11) In 2003, during the Quecreek Mine Rescue in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, Navy divers treated the recovered miners in Fly Away Recompression Chambers.

(12) 2015 would be an appropriate year to highlight the achievements of the military diver.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—In light of the findings under subsection (a), Congress—

(1) reaffirms its support for the sacrifices made by military divers during the past 100 years;

(2) recognizes the sacrifices of those who have volunteered as military divers for their bravery; and

(3) encourages and supports the Department of Defense to designate 2015 as the Year of the Military Diver to honor those who are serving and have served in the noble and self-sacrificing profession of military diving in the Armed Forces.

SEC. 594. TRANSFER AND ADOPTION OF MILITARY ANIMALS.

(a) AVAILABILITY FOR ADOPTION.—Section 2583(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''may'' in the matter preceding paragraph (1) and inserting ''shall''.

(b) AUTHORIZED RECIPIENTS.—Subsection (c) of section 2583 of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''(c) AUTHORIZED RECIPIENTS.—(1) A military animal shall be made available for adoption under this section, in order of recommended priority—

''(A) by former handlers of the animal;

''(B) by law enforcement agencies; and

''(C) by other persons capable of humanely caring for the animal.

''(2) If the Secretary of the military department concerned determines that an adoption is justified under subsection (a)(2) under circumstances under which the handler of a military working dog is wounded in action, the dog shall be made available for adoption only by the handler. If the Secretary of the military department concerned determines that such an adoption is justified under circumstances under which the handler of a military working dog is killed in action or dies of wounds received in action, the military working dog shall be made available for adoption only by a parent, child, spouse, or sibling of the deceased handler.''.

SEC. 595. COORDINATION WITH NON-GOVERNMENT SUICIDE PREVENTION ORGANIZATIONS AND AGENCIES TO ASSIST IN REDUCING SUICIDES.

(a) POLICY REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall develop a policy to coordinate the efforts of the Department of Defense and non-government suicide prevention organizations regarding—

(A) the use of such non-government organizations to reduce the number of suicides among members of the Armed Forces by comprehensively addressing the needs of members of the Armed Forces who have been identified as being at risk of suicide;

(B) the delineation of the responsibilities within the Department of Defense regarding interaction with such organizations; and

(C) the collection of data regarding the efficacy and cost of coordinating with such organizations; and

(D) the preparation and preservation of any reporting material the Secretary determines necessary to carry out this section.

(2) SELECTION OF ORGANIZATIONS.—The policy required by paragraph (1) shall include a policy on the identification of appropriate non-government organizations by the Secretary of Defense using factors developed by the Secretary. Such factors shall include—

(A) the record of an organization in reducing suicide rates among participants in the programs carried out by the organization;

(B) the familiarity of an organization with the structure, ethos, and environment of the Armed Forces;

(C) the demonstrated experience of an organization in understanding and working with injured and disabled members of the Armed Forces, including those who were injured in combat;

(D) the expertise of an organization in improving the emotional well being, mental clarity, and ability to perform missions of program participants; and

(E) the expertise of an organization in improving the health and fitness of program participants.

(3) AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.—The Secretary of Defense shall be authorized to take any necessary measures to prevent suicides by members of the Armed Forces, including by facilitating the access of members of the Armed Forces to successful non-governmental treatment regimen.

(4) CONSULTATION.—In developing the policy under this subsection, the Secretary of Defense shall consult with the Secretaries of each of the military departments and the Chief of the National Guard Bureau.

(b) SUBMISSION AND IMPLEMENTATION.—

(1) SUBMISSION.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives a copy of the policy developed under this section.

(2) DEADLINE FOR IMPLEMENTATION.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that the policy developed under this section is implemented by not later than the date that is 180 days after the submission of the policy under paragraph (1).

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, 2015'' and inserting ''December 31, 2016''.

SEC. 602. PROHIBITION ON PER DIEM ALLOWANCE REDUCTIONS BASED ON THE DURATION OF TEMPORARY DUTY ASSIGNMENT OR CIVILIAN TRAVEL.

(a) MEMBERS OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES.—Section 474(d)(3) of title 37, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: ''The Secretaries concerned shall not alter the amount of the per diem allowance,

or the maximum amount of reimbursement, for a locality based on the duration of the temporary duty assignment of a member of the uniformed services in the locality.''.

(b) CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES.—Section 5702(a)(2) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: ''The Secretary of the Department of Defense shall not alter the amount of the per diem allowance, or the maximum amount of reimbursement, for a locality based on the duration of the travel of an employee of the Department in the locality.''.

(c) REPEAL OF POLICY AND REGULATIONS.—The policy, and any regulations issued pursuant to such policy, implemented by the Secretary of the Department of Defense on November 1, 2014, with respect to reductions in per diem allowances based on duration of temporary duty assignment or civilian travel shall have no force or effect.

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, 2015'' and inserting ''December 31, 2016'':

(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, 2015'' and inserting ''December 31, 2016'':

(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, 2015'' and inserting ''December 31, 2016'':

(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, 2015'' and inserting ''December 31, 2016'':

(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, 2015'' and inserting ''December 31, 2016'':

(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, 2015'' and inserting ''December 31, 2016'':

(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.

SEC. 616. INCREASE IN MAXIMUM ANNUAL AMOUNT OF NUCLEAR OFFICER BONUS PAY.

Section 333(d)(1)(A) of title 37, United States Code, is amended by striking ''$35,000'' and inserting ''$50,000''.

SEC. 617. MODIFICATION TO SPECIAL AVIATION INCENTIVE PAY AND BONUS AUTHORITIES FOR OFFICERS.

(a) CLARIFICATION OF SECRETARIAL AUTHORITY TO SET REQUIREMENTS FOR AVIATION INCENTIVE PAY ELIGIBILITY.—Section 334(a) of title 37, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking ''The Secretary'' and inserting the following:

''(1) INCENTIVE PAY AUTHORIZED; ELIGIBILITY.—The Secretary'';

(2) by designating existing paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (4), and (5) as subparagraphs (A), (B), (C), (D), and (E), respectively, and moving the margin of such subparagraphs, as so designated, 2 ems to the right; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(2) OFFICERS NOT CURRENTLY ENGAGED IN FLYING DUTY.—The Secretary concerned may pay aviation incentive pay under this section to an officer who is otherwise qualified for such pay but who is not currently engaged in the performance of operational flying duty or proficiency flying duty if the Secretary determines, under regulations prescribed under section 374 of this title, that payment of aviation incentive pay to that officer is in the best interests of the service.''.

(b) RESTORATION OF AUTHORITY TO PAY AVIATION INCENTIVE PAY TO MEDICAL OFFICERS PERFORMING FLIGHT SURGEON DUTIES.—Section 334(h)(1) of title 37, United States Code, is amended by striking ''(except a flight surgeon or other medical officer)''.

(c) INCREASE IN MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF AVIATION SPECIAL PAYS.—Section 334(c)(1) of title 37, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''$850'' and inserting ''$1,000''.

(2) in subparagraph (B), is amended by striking ''$25,000'' and inserting ''$35,000''.

(d) AUTHORITY TO PAY AVIATION BONUS AND SKILL INCENTIVE PAY SIMULTANEOUSLY TO OFFICERS.—Section 334(f) of title 37, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''353'' and inserting ''353(a)''; and

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by striking ''a payment'' and inserting ''a bonus payment''; and

(B) by striking ''353'' and inserting ''353(b)''.

SEC. 618. REPEAL OF OBSOLETE SPECIAL TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION ALLOWANCE FOR SURVIVORS OF DECEASED MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES FROM THE VIETNAM CONFLICT.

(a) REPEAL AND REDESIGNATION.—Section 481f of title 37, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (d); and

(2) by redesignating subsections (e), (f), (g), and (h) as subsections (d), (e), (f), and (g).

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT TO CROSS REFERENCE.—Section 2493(a)(4)(B)(ii) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''section 481f(e)'' and inserting ''section 481f(d)''.

Subtitle C—Modernization of Military Retirement System

SEC. 631. FULL PARTICIPATION FOR MEMBERS OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES IN THRIFT SAVINGS PLAN.

(a) MODERNIZED RETIREMENT SYSTEM.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—Section 8440e(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking paragraphs (1) and (2) and inserting the following new paragraphs:

''(1) the term 'basic pay' means basic pay payable under section 204 of title 37;

''(2) the term 'full TSP member' means a member described in subsection (e)(1);

''(3) the term 'member' has the meaning given the term in section 211 of title 37; and

''(4) the term 'Secretary concerned' has the meaning given the term in section 101 of title 37.''.

(2) TSP MATCHING CONTRIBUTIONS.—Subsection (e) of section 8440e of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''(e) MODERNIZED RETIREMENT SYSTEM.—

''(1) TSP MATCHING CONTRIBUTIONS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary concerned shall make contributions to the Thrift Savings Fund, in accordance with section 8432 of this title (except to the extent the requirements under such section are modified by this subsection), for the benefit of a member—

''(A) who first enters a uniformed service on or after October 1, 2017; or

''(B) who entered a uniformed service before that date, but who makes the election described

in section 1409(b)(4) of title 10 to receive Thrift Savings Plan matching contributions under this subsection in exchange for the reduced multipliers described in section 1409(b)(4)(B) of title 10 for purposes of calculating the retired pay of the member.

''(2) MATCHING AMOUNT.—The amount contributed under this subsection by the Secretary concerned with respect to any contribution made by a full TSP member for any pay period shall be equal to such portion of the total amount of the member's contribution as does not exceed 5 percent of the member's basic pay for the pay period. Such amount contributed under this subsection is instead of, and not in addition to, amounts contributed under section 8432(c)(2) of this title.

''(3) TIMING AND DURATION OF MATCHING CONTRIBUTIONS.—The Secretary concerned shall make a contribution under this subsection on behalf of a full TSP member for any pay period for the member that—

''(A) begins on or after December 1, 2017; and

''(B) covers any period of service by the member after the member completes two years of service.

''(4) PROTECTIONS FOR SPOUSES AND FORMER SPOUSES.—Section 8435 of this title shall apply to a full TSP member in the same manner as such section is applied to an employee or Member under such section.''.

(b) AUTOMATIC ENROLLMENT IN THRIFT SAVINGS PLAN.—Section 8432(b)(2) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (D)(ii), by striking ''Members'' and inserting ''(ii) Except in the case of a full TSP member (as defined in section 8440e(a) of this title), members'';

(2) in subparagraph (E), by striking ''8440e(a)(1)'' and inserting ''8440e(b)(1)''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(F) Notwithstanding any other provision of this paragraph, if a full TSP member (as defined in section 8440e(a) of this title) has declined automatic enrollment into the Thrift Savings Plan for a year, the full TSP member shall be automatically reenrolled on January 1 of the succeeding year, with contributions under subsection (a) at the default percentage of basic pay.''.

(c) VESTING.—

(1) TWO-YEARS OF SERVICE.—Section 8432(g)(2) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A)(iii), by striking ''or'' after the semicolon;

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; or''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(C) 2 years of service in the case of a member of the uniformed services.''.

(2) SEPARATION.—Section 8432(g) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(6) For purposes of this subsection, a member of the uniformed services shall be considered to have separated from Government employment if the member is discharged or released from service in the uniformed services.''.

(d) THRIFT SAVINGS PLAN DEFAULT INVESTMENT FUND.—Section 8438(c)(2) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''(A) Consistent with the requirements of subparagraph (B), if an'' and inserting ''If an''; and

(2) by striking subparagraph (B).

(e) REPEAL OF SEPARATE CONTRIBUTION AGREEMENT AUTHORITY.—

(1) REPEAL.—Section 211 of title 37, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by striking subsection (d); and

(B) by redesignating subsection (e) as subsection (d).

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 8432b(c)(2)(B) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking ''(including pursuant to an agreement under section 211(d) of title 37)''.

SEC. 632. MODERNIZED RETIREMENT SYSTEM FOR MEMBERS OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES.

(a) REGULAR SERVICE.—Section 1409(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(4) MODERNIZED RETIREMENT SYSTEM.—

''(A) REDUCED MULTIPLIER FOR FULL TSP MEMBERS.—Notwithstanding paragraphs (1), (2), and (3), in the case of a member who first becomes a member of the uniformed services on or after October 1, 2017, or a member who makes the election described in subparagraph (B) (referred to as a 'full TSP member')—

''(i) paragraph (1)(A) shall be applied by substituting '2' for '2½';

''(ii) clause (i) of paragraph (3)(B) shall be applied by substituting '60 percent' for '75 percent'; and

''(iii) clause (ii)(I) of such paragraph shall be applied by substituting '2' for '2½'.

''(B) ELECTION TO PARTICIPATE IN MODERNIZED RETIREMENT SYSTEM.—Pursuant to subparagraph (C), a member of a uniformed service serving on September 30, 2017, may elect, in exchange for the reduced multipliers described in subparagraph (A) for purposes of calculating the retired pay of the member, to receive Thrift Savings Plan matching contributions pursuant to section 8440e(e) of title 5.

''(C) ELECTION PERIOD.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clauses (ii) and (iii), a member of a uniformed service may make the election authorized by subparagraph (B) only during the period that begins on January 1, 2018, and ends on December 31, 2018.

''(ii) HARDSHIP EXTENSION.—The Secretary concerned may extend the election period described in clause (i) for a member who experiences a hardship as determined by the Secretary concerned.

''(iii) EFFECT OF BREAK IN SERVICE.—A member of a uniformed service who returns to service after a break in service that occurs during the election period specified in clause (i) shall make the election described in subparagraph (B) within 30 days after the date of the reentry into service of the member.

''(D) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary concerned shall prescribe regulations to implement this paragraph.''.

(b) NON-REGULAR SERVICE.—Section 12739 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(f) MODERNIZED RETIREMENT SYSTEM.—

''(1) REDUCED MULTIPLIER FOR FULL TSP MEMBERS.—In the case of a person who first performs reserve component service on or after October 1, 2017, after not having performed regular or reserve component service on or before that date—

''(A) subsection (a)(2) shall be applied by substituting '2 percent' for '2½ percent';

''(B) subparagraph (A) of subsection (c)(2) shall be applied by substituting '60 percent' for '75 percent'; and

''(C) subparagraph (B)(ii) of such subsection shall be applied by substituting '2 percent' for '2½ percent'.

''(2) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary concerned shall prescribe regulations to implement this subsection.''.

(c) COORDINATING AMENDMENTS TO OTHER RETIREMENT AUTHORITIES.—

(1) DISABILITY, WARRANT OFFICERS, AND DOPMA RETIRED PAY.—

(A) COMPUTATION OF RETIRED PAY.—The table in section 1401(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(i) in paragraph (1) in column 2 of formula number 1, by striking ''2½% of years of service credited to him under section 1208'' and inserting ''the retired pay multiplier determined for the member under section 1409 of this title''; and

(ii) in paragraph (1) in column 2 of formula number 2, by striking ''2½% of years of service credited to him under section 1208'' and inserting ''the retired pay multiplier determined for the member under section 1409 of this title''; and

(iii) in column 2 of each of formula number 4 and formula number 5, by striking ''section 1409(a)'' and inserting ''section 1409''.

(B) CLARIFICATION REGARDING MODERNIZED RETIREMENT SYSTEM.—Section 1401a(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(i) by redesignating paragraph (5) as paragraph (6); and

(ii) by inserting after paragraph (4) the following new paragraph (5):

''(5) ADJUSTMENTS FOR PARTICIPANTS IN MODERNIZED RETIREMENT SYSTEM.—Notwithstanding paragraph (3), if a member or former member makes the election described in section 1409(b)(4) of this title, the Secretary shall increase the retired pay of such member in accordance with paragraph (2).''.

(2) 15-YEAR CAREER STATUS BONUS.—Section 354 of title 37, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (f)—

(i) by striking ''If a'' and inserting ''(1) If a''; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(2) If a person who is paid a bonus under this section subsequently makes an election described in section 1409(b)(4) of title 10, the person shall repay any bonus payments received under this section in the same manner as repayments are made under section 373 of this title.''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(g) SUNSET AND CONTINUATION OF PAYMENTS.—(1) A Secretary concerned may not pay a new bonus under this section after September 30, 2017.

''(2) Subject to subsection (f)(2), the Secretary concerned may continue to make payments for bonuses that were awarded under this section on or before the date specified in paragraph (1).''.

(3) APPLICATION TO NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION COMMISSIONED CORPS.—Paragraph (2) of section 245(a) of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Commissioned Officer Corps Act of 2002 (33 U.S.C. 3045(a)) is amended to read as follows:

''(2) the retired pay multiplier determined under section 1409 of such title for the number of years of service that may be credited to the officer under section 1405 of such title as if the officer's service were service as a member of the Armed Forces.''.

(4) APPLICATION TO PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.—Section 211(a)(4) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 212(a)(4)) is amended—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''at the rate of 2 ½ per centum of the basic pay of the highest grade held by him as such officer'' and inserting ''calculated by multiplying the retired pay base determined under section 1406 of title 10, United States Code, by the retired pay multiplier determined under section 1409 of such title for the numbers of years of service credited to the officer under this paragraph''; and

(B) in the matter following subparagraph (B)(iii)—

(i) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''such pay, and'' and inserting ''such pay,''; and

(ii) in subparagraph (D), by striking ''such basic pay.'' and inserting ''such basic pay, and (E) in the case of any officer who makes the election described in section 1409(b)(4) of title 10, United States Code, subparagraph (C) shall be applied by substituting '40 per centum' for '50 per centum' each place the term appears.''.

(d) CONFORMING DELAY IN COST-OF-LIVING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) DELAY.—The amendments made by section 403(a) of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 (Public Law 113–67; 127 Stat. 1186), as amended by section 10001 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2014 (division C of Public Law 113–76; 128 Stat. 151) and section 2 of Public Law 113–82 (128 Stat. 1009), shall take effect

on October 1, 2017, rather than December 1, 2015.

(2) COVERED MEMBERS.—Subparagraph (G) of section 1401a(b)(4) of title 10, United States Code, which shall take effect October 1, 2017, pursuant paragraph (1) and section 403(a) of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 (Public Law 113–67; 127 Stat. 1186), section 10001 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2014 (division C of Public Law 113–76; 128 Stat. 151) and section 2 of Public Law 113–82 (128 Stat. 1009), is amended by striking ''January 1, 2014'' and inserting ''October 1, 2017''.

(3) CONFORMING REPEAL.—Effective on the date of the enactment of this Act, section 623 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3403) is repealed.

SEC. 633. CONTINUATION PAY FOR FULL TSP MEMBERS WITH 12 YEARS OF SERVICE.

(a) CONTINUATION PAY.—Subchapter II of chapter 5 of title 37, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''§ 356. Continuation pay: full TSP members with 12 years of service

''(a) CONTINUATION PAY.—The Secretary concerned shall make a payment of continuation pay to each full TSP member (as defined in section 8440e(a) of title 5) of the uniformed services under the jurisdiction of the Secretary who—

''(1) completes 12 years of service; and

''(2) enters into an agreement with the Secretary to serve for an additional 4 years of obligated service.

''(b) AMOUNT.—The amount of continuation pay payable to a full TSP member under subsection (a) shall be the amount that is equal to—

''(1) in the case of a member of a regular component—

''(A) the monthly basic pay of the member at 12 years of service multiplied by 2.5; plus

''(B) at the discretion of the Secretary concerned, the monthly basic pay of the member at 12 years of service multiplied by such number of months (not to exceed 13 months) as the Secretary concerned shall specify in the agreement of the member under subsection (a); and

''(2) in the case of a member of a reserve component—

''(A) the amount of monthly basic pay to which the member would be entitled at 12 years of service if the member were a member of a regular component multiplied by 0.5; plus

''(B) at the discretion of the Secretary concerned, the amount of monthly basic pay described in subparagraph (A) multiplied by such number of months (not to exceed 6 months) as the Secretary concerned shall specify in the agreement of the member under subsection (a).

''(c) ADDITIONAL DISCRETIONARY AUTHORITY.—In addition to the continuation pay required under subsection (a), the Secretary concerned may provide pay continuation pay under this subsection to a full TSP member described in subsection (a), and subject to the service agreement referred to in paragraph (2) of such subsection, in an amount determined by the Secretary concerned.

''(d) TIMING OF PAYMENT.—The Secretary concerned shall pay continuation pay under subsection (a) to a full TSP member when the member completes 12 years of service. If the Secretary concerned also provides continuation pay under subsection (c) to the member, that continuation pay shall be provided when the member completes 12 years of service.

''(e) LUMP SUM OR INSTALLMENTS.—A full TSP member may elect to receive continuation pay provided under subsection (a) or (c) in a lump sum or in a series of not more than four payments.

''(f) RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PAY AND ALLOWANCES.—Continuation pay under this section is in addition to any other pay or allowance to which the full TSP member is entitled.

''(g) REPAYMENT.—A full TSP member who receives continuation pay under this section (a) and fails to complete the obligated service required under such subsection shall be subject to the repayment provisions of section 373 of this title.

''(h) REGULATIONS.—Each Secretary concerned shall prescribe regulations to carry out this section.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 5 of title 37, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

''356. Continuation pay: full TSP members with 12 years of service.''.

SEC. 634. EFFECTIVE DATE AND IMPLEMENTATION.

(a) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Except as provided in section 632(d)(3), the amendments made by this subtitle shall take effect on October 1, 2017.

(b) IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.—Not later than March 1, 2016, the Secretaries concerned shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report containing a plan to ensure the full and effective commencement of the implementation of the amendments made by this section on the date specified in subsection (a). The Secretaries concerned, the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, and the Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board shall take appropriate actions to ensure the full and effective implementation of the amendments.

(c) ADDITIONAL TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—The report required by subsection (b) shall contain a draft of such legislation as may be necessary to make any additional technical and conforming changes to titles 10 and 37, United States Code, and other provisions of law that are required or should be made by reason of the amendments made by this subtitle.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the Committee on Natural Resources, and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate.

(2) The term ''Secretary concerned'' has the meaning given that term in section 101 of title 37, United States Code.

Subtitle D—Commissary and Nonappropriated Fund Instrumentality Benefits and Operations

SEC. 641. PRESERVING ASSURED COMMISSARY SUPPLY TO ASIA AND THE PACIFIC.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that there are no changes to the second destination transportation policy that currently applies to fresh fruit and vegetable supplies for commissaries in Asia and the Pacific until the Defense Commissary Agency conducts and submits to Congress a comprehensive study on fresh fruit and vegetable supply for the region.

(b) ELEMENTS OF STUDY.—The study required by subsection (a) shall include, at a minimum, for Japan, South Korea, Okinawa, and Guam—

(1) an item-by-item review of the price, quality, and availability of fresh fruits and vegetables under both local sourcing models and second destination models, including an updated market survey of fresh fruits and vegetables in each location;

(2) an item-by-item review of fresh fruits and vegetables to determine the most cost-effective way to supply each item in each location year-round without increasing prices to commissary consumers; and

(3) a comprehensive review of supply models that would lower costs to the Defense Working Capital Fund, DECA, without increasing prices for commissary patrons.

SEC. 642. PROHIBITION ON REPLACEMENT OR CONSOLIDATION OF DEFENSE COMMISSARY AND EXCHANGE SYSTEMS PENDING SUBMISSION OF REQUIRED REPORT ON DEFENSE COMMISSARY SYSTEM.

The Secretary of Defense shall take no action to replace or consolidate the defense commissary and exchange systems, including through the establishment of a new defense resale system, before submission of the report on the defense commissary system required by section 634 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291).

Subtitle E—Other Matters

SEC. 651. IMPROVEMENT OF FINANCIAL LITERACY AND PREPAREDNESS OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS ON FINANCIAL LITERACY AND PREPAREDNESS OF MEMBERS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Secretary of Defense should strengthen arrangements with other departments and agencies of the Federal Government and nonprofit organizations in order to improve the financial literacy and preparedness of members of the Armed Forces; and

(2) the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Chief of Staff of the Army, the Chief of Naval Operations, the Chief of Staff of the Air Force, and the Commandant of the Marine Corps should provide support for the financial literacy and preparedness training carried out under section 992 of title 10, United States Code, as amended by subsections (b), (c), and (d).

(b) PROVISION OF FINANCIAL LITERACY AND PREPAREDNESS TRAINING.—Subsection (a) of section 992 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the subsection heading, by striking ''CONSUMER EDUCATION'' and inserting ''FINANCIAL LITERACY TRAINING'';

(2) in paragraph (1), by striking ''education'' in the matter preceding subparagraph (A) and inserting ''financial literacy training'';

(3) by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following new paragraph:

''(2) Training under this subsection shall be provided to a member of the armed forces—

''(A) as a component of the initial entry training of the member;

''(B) upon arrival at the first duty station of the member;

''(C) upon arrival at each subsequent duty station, in the case of a member in pay grade E–4 or below or in pay grade O–3 or below;

''(D) on the date of promotion of the member, in the case of a member in pay grade E–5 or below or in pay grade O–4 or below;

''(E) when the member vests in the Thrift Savings Plan (TSP) under section 8432(g)(2)(C) of title 5;

''(F) when the member becomes entitled to receive continuation pay under section 356 of title 37, at which time the training shall include, at a minimum, information on options available to the member regarding the use of continuation pay;

''(G) at each major life event during the service of the member, such as—

''(i) marriage;

''(ii) divorce;

''(iii) birth of first child; or

''(iv) disabling sickness or condition;

''(H) during leadership training;

''(I) during pre-deployment training and during post-deployment training;

''(J) at transition points in the service of the member, such as—

''(i) transition from a regular component to a reserve component;

''(ii) separation from service; or

''(iii) retirement; and

''(K) as a component of periodically recurring required training that is provided to the member at a military installation.'';

(4) in paragraph (3), by striking ''paragraph (2)(B)'' and inserting ''paragraph (2)(J)''; and

(5) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(4) The Secretary concerned shall prescribe regulations setting forth any other events and circumstances (in addition to the events and circumstances described in paragraph (2)) upon which the training required by this subsection will be provided.''.

(c) SURVEY OF MEMBERS' FINANCIAL LITERACY AND PREPAREDNESS.—Section 992 of title 10, United States Code, is further amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (e); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (c) the following new subsection (d):

''(d) FINANCIAL LITERACY AND PREPAREDNESS SURVEY.—(1) The Director of the Defense Manpower Data Center shall annually include in the status of forces survey a survey of the status of the financial literacy and preparedness of members of the armed forces.

''(2) The results of the annual financial literacy and preparedness survey—

''(A) shall be used by each of the Secretaries concerned as a benchmark to evaluate and update training provided under this section; and

''(B) shall be submitted to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives.''.

(d) FINANCIAL SERVICES DEFINED.—Subsection (e) of section 992 of title 10, United States Code, as redesignated by subsection (c)(1) of this section, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(4) Health insurance, budget management, Thrift Savings Plan (TSP), retirement lump sum payments (including rollover options and tax consequences), and Survivor Benefit Plan (SBP) .''.

(e) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) SECTION HEADING.—The heading of section 992 of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''§ 992. Financial literacy training: financial services''.

(2) TABLE OF SECTIONS.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 50 of such title is amended by striking the item related to section 992 and inserting the following new item:

''992. Financial literacy training: financial services.''.

(f) IMPLEMENTATION.—Not later than six months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the military department concerned and the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating shall commence providing financial literacy training under section 992 of title 10, United States Code, as amended by subsections (b), (c), and (d) of this section, to members of the Armed Forces.

TITLE VII—HEALTH CARE PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—TRICARE and Other Health Care Benefits

SEC. 701. JOINT UNIFORM FORMULARY FOR TRANSITION OF CARE.

(a) JOINT FORMULARY.—Not later than June 1, 2016, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall jointly establish a joint uniform formulary for the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Department of Defense with respect to pharmaceutical agents that are critical for the transition of an individual from receiving treatment furnished by the Secretary of Defense to treatment furnished by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

(b) SELECTION.—The Secretaries shall select for inclusion on the joint uniform formulary established under subsection (a) pharmaceutical agents relating to—

(1) the control of pain, sleep disorders, and psychiatric conditions, including post-traumatic stress disorder; and

(2) any other conditions determined appropriate by the Secretaries.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than July 1, 2016, the Secretaries shall jointly submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the joint uniform formulary established under subsection (a), including a list of the pharmaceutical agents selected for inclusion on the formulary.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the congressional defense committees; and

(B) the Committees on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

(2) The term ''pharmaceutical agent'' has the meaning given that term in section 1074g(g) of title 10, United States Code.

(e) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 1074g(a)(2)(A) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: ''With respect to members of the uniformed services, such uniform formulary shall include pharmaceutical agents on the joint uniform formulary established under section 701 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016.''.

SEC. 702. ACCESS TO BROAD RANGE OF METHODS OF CONTRACEPTION APPROVED BY THE FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AND MILITARY DEPENDENTS AT MILITARY TREATMENT FACILITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Commencing not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall ensure that every military medical treatment facility has a sufficient stock of a broad range of methods of contraception approved by the Food and Drug Administration to be able to dispense any such method of contraception to any women members of the Armed Forces and female covered beneficiaries who receive care through such facility.

(b) COVERED BENEFICIARY DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''covered beneficiary'' has the meaning given that term in section 1072(5) of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 703. ACCESS TO CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD FOR DURATION OF DEPLOYMENT.

The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that, whenever possible, a female member of the Armed Forces who uses prescription contraception on a long-term basis should be given prior to deployment a sufficient supply of the prescription contraceptive for the duration of the deployment.

SEC. 704. ACCESS TO INFERTILITY TREATMENT FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AND DEPENDENTS.

(a) ACCESS.—Pursuant to the findings contained in the report required by section 729 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291), the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments, shall provide to members of the Armed Forces and dependents of members of the Armed Forces access to reproductive counseling and treatments for infertility.

(b) CONTINUITY OF SERVICES.—In carrying out subsection (a), the Secretary shall ensure that members and dependents are provided continuity of services as appropriate if treatments for infertility are disrupted, including pursuant to a change of duty station.

Subtitle B—Health Care Administration

SEC. 711. UNIFIED MEDICAL COMMAND.

(a) UNIFIED COMBATANT COMMAND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 6 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 167a the following new section:

''§ 167b. Unified combatant command for medical operations

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—With the advice and assistance of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the President, through the Secretary of Defense, shall establish under section 161 of this title a unified command for medical operations (in this section referred to as the 'unified medical command'). The principal function of the command is to provide medical services to the armed forces and other health care beneficiaries of the Department of Defense as defined in chapter 55 of this title.

''(b) ASSIGNMENT OF FORCES.—In establishing the unified medical command under subsection (a), all active military medical treatment facilities, training organizations, and research entities of the armed forces shall be assigned to such unified command, unless otherwise directed by the Secretary of Defense.

''(c) GRADE OF COMMANDER.—The commander of the unified medical command shall hold the grade of general or, in the case of an officer of the Navy, admiral while serving in that position, without vacating his permanent grade. The commander of such command shall be appointed to that grade by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for service in that position. The commander of such command shall be a member of a health profession described in paragraph (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), or (6) of section 335(j) of title 37. During the five-year period beginning on the date on which the Secretary establishes the command under subsection (a), the commander of such command shall be exempt from the requirements of section 164(a)(1) of this title.

''(d) SUBORDINATE COMMANDS.—(1) The unified medical command shall have the following subordinate commands:

''(A) A command that includes all fixed military medical treatment facilities, including elements of the Department of Defense that are combined, operated jointly, or otherwise operated in such a manner that a medical facility of the Department of Defense is operating in or with a medical facility of another department or agency of the United States.

''(B) A command that includes all medical training, education, and research and development activities that have previously been unified or combined, including organizations that have been designated as a Department of Defense executive agent.

''(C) The Defense Health Agency.

''(2) The commander of a subordinate command of the unified medical command shall hold the grade of lieutenant general or, in the case of an officer of the Navy, vice admiral while serving in that position, without vacating his permanent grade. The commander of such a subordinate command shall be appointed to that grade by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for service in that position. The commander of such a subordinate command shall also be required to be a surgeon general of one of the military departments.

''(e) AUTHORITY OF COMBATANT COMMANDER.—(1) In addition to the authority prescribed in section 164(c) of this title, the commander of the unified medical command shall be responsible for, and shall have the authority to conduct, all affairs of such command relating to medical operations activities.

''(2) The commander of such command shall be responsible for, and shall have the authority to conduct, the following functions relating to medical operations activities (whether or not relating to the unified medical command):

''(A) Developing programs and doctrine.

''(B) Preparing and submitting to the Secretary of Defense program recommendations and budget proposals for the forces described in subsection (b) and for other forces assigned to the unified medical command.

''(C) Exercising authority, direction, and control over the expenditure of funds—

''(i) for forces assigned to the unified medical command;

''(ii) for the forces described in subsection (b) assigned to unified combatant commands other than the unified medical command to the extent directed by the Secretary of Defense; and

''(iii) for military construction funds of the Defense Health Program.

''(D) Training assigned forces.

''(E) Conducting specialized courses of instruction for commissioned and noncommissioned officers.

''(F) Validating requirements.

''(G) Establishing priorities for requirements.

''(H) Ensuring the interoperability of equipment and forces.

''(I) Monitoring the promotions, assignments, retention, training, and professional military education of medical officers described in paragraph (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), or (6) of section 335(j) of title 37.

''(3) The commander of such command shall be responsible for the Defense Health Program, including the Defense Health Program Account established under section 1100 of this title.

''(g) REGULATIONS.—In establishing the unified medical command under subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense shall prescribe regulations for the activities of the unified medical command.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 167a the following new item:

''167b. Unified combatant command for medical operations.''.

(b) PLAN, NOTIFICATION, AND REPORT.—

(1) PLAN.—Not later than July 1, 2016, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a comprehensive plan to establish the unified medical command authorized under section 167b of title 10, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), including any legislative actions the Secretary considers necessary to implement the plan.

(2) NOTIFICATION.—The Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees written notification of the time line of the Secretary to establish the unified medical command under such section 167b by not later than the date that is 30 days before establishing such command.

(3) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after submitting the notification under paragraph (2), the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the establishment of the unified medical command.

SEC. 712. LICENSURE OF MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS IN TRICARE PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that a qualified mental health professional described in subsection (b) is eligible for reimbursement under the TRICARE program as a TRICARE certified mental health counselor.

(b) QUALIFIED MENTAL HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONAL DESCRIBED.—A qualified mental health care professional described in this subsection is an individual who—

(1) holds a masters degree or doctoral degree in counseling from a mental health counseling program or clinical mental health counseling program that is accredited by the Council for Accreditation of Counseling and Related Educational Programs;

(2) is licensed by a State in mental health counseling at the clinical level or, with respect to a State that has a tiered licensing scheme, at the highest level available; and

(3) has passed the National Clinical Mental Health Counseling Examination.

(c) SPECIAL RULE FOR CERTAIN PRACTICING PROFESSIONALS.—During the period preceding January 1, 2027, for purposes of subsection (a), an individual who meets the following criteria is deemed to be a qualified mental health care professional described in subsection (b):

(1) The individual holds a masters degree or doctoral degree in counseling from a program that is accredited by a covered institution.

(2) The individual has been licensed by a State as a mental health counselor for a period of not less than five years.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''covered institution'' means any of the following:

(A) The Accrediting Commission for Community and Junior Colleges Western Association of Schools and Colleges (ACCJC-WASC).

(B) The Higher Learning Commission (HLC).

(C) The Middle States Commission on Higher Education (MSCHE).

(D) The New England Association of Schools and Colleges Commission on Institutions of Higher Education (NEASC-CIHE).

(E) The Southern Association of Colleges and Schools (SACS) Commission on Colleges.

(F) The WASC Senior College and University Commission (WASC-SCUC).

(G) The Accrediting Bureau of Health Education Schools (ABHES).

(H) The Accrediting Commission of Career Schools and Colleges (ACCSC).

(I) The Accrediting Council for Independent Colleges and Schools (ACICS).

(J) The Distance Education Accreditation Commission (DEAC).

(2) The term ''State'' includes the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and each possession of the United States.

(3) The term ''TRICARE program'' has the meaning given that term in section 1072 of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 713. REPORTS ON PROPOSED REALIGNMENTS OF MILITARY MEDICAL TREATMENT FACILITIES.

(a) LIMITATION ON REALIGNMENT.—Chapter 55 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 1073b the following new section:

''§ 1073c. Reports on proposed realignments of military medical treatment facilities

''(a) LIMITATION.—The Secretary of Defense may not restructure or realign a military medical treatment facility until—

''(1) the Secretary submits to the congressional defense committees a report on such proposed restructuring or realignment; and

''(2) a period of 90 days has elapsed following the date of such submission.

''(b) ELEMENTS.—Each report under subsection (a)(1) shall include, with respect to the military medical treatment facility covered by the report, the following:

''(1) The average daily inpatient census.

''(2) The average inpatient capacity.

''(3) The top five inpatient admission diagnoses.

''(4) Each medical specialty available.

''(5) The average daily percent of staffing available for each medical specialty.

''(6) The beneficiary population within the catchment area.

''(7) The budgeted funding level.

''(8) 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.

''(9) A determination of whether the civilian hospital system in which the facility resides, if any, 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.

''(10) If the facility serves a training center—

''(A) a determination of the risk with respect to high-tempo, live-fire military operations, treating battlefield-like injuries, and the potential for a mass casualty event if the facility is downgraded to a clinic or reduced in personnel or capabilities; and

''(B) a description of the extent to which the Secretary, in making such determination, consulted with the appropriate training directorate, training and doctrine command, and forces command of each military department.

''(11) A site assessment by the TRICARE program to assess the network capabilities of TRICARE providers in the local area.

''(12) The inpatient mental health availability.

''(13) The average annual inpatient care directed to civilian medical facilities.

''(14) The civilian capacity by medical specialty in each catchment area.

''(15) The distance in miles to the nearest civilian emergency care department.

''(16) 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.

''(17) 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.

''(18) An estimate of the cost to restructure or realign the military medical treatment facility, including with respect to bed closures and civilian personnel reductions.

''(19) If the military medical treatment facility is restructured or realigned, an estimate of—

''(A) the number of civilian personnel reductions, listed by series;

''(B) the number of local support contracts terminated; and

''(C) the increased cost of purchased care.

''(20) An assessment of the effect of the elimination of health care services at the military medical treatment facility on civilians employed at such facility.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1073b the following new item:

''1073c. Reports on proposed realignments of military medical treatment facilities.''.

SEC. 714. PILOT PROGRAM FOR OPERATION OF NETWORK OF RETAIL PHARMACIES UNDER TRICARE PHARMACY BENEFITS PROGRAM.

(a) AUTHORITY TO ESTABLISH PILOT PROGRAM.—The Secretary of Defense may conduct a pilot program to evaluate whether, in carrying out the TRICARE pharmacy benefits program under section 1074g of title 10, United States Code, operating a network of preferred retail pharmacies will generate cost savings for the Department of Defense.

(b) ELEMENTS OF PILOT PROGRAM.—In conducting the pilot program under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) incorporate ''best practices'' to enhance patient access from non-TRICARE health plans that are using a preferred retail network of pharmacies along with the mail-order pharmacy program of the plans and preferred pharmacy networks in Medicare Part D;

(2) allow beneficiaries to obtain prescription medication that is available through the TRICARE pharmacy benefits program, including maintenance medication, through the network of preferred retail pharmacies and the national mail-order pharmacy program under section 1074g(a)(2)(E)(iii) of title 10 United States Code;

(3) allow retail pharmacies participating in the network of preferred retail pharmacies to purchase prescription medication for beneficiaries at rates available to the Federal government pursuant to section 1074g(f) of title 10, United States Code;

(4) ensure that retail pharmacies participating in the network of preferred retail pharmacies shall be comprised of small business pharmacies at a rate no lower than the current TRICARE pharmacy program participation rate;

(5) study the potential, viability, cost efficiency, and health care effectiveness of the TRICARE pharmacy benefits program administering prescription medication through a network of preferred retail pharmacies in addition to the methods available pursuant to section 1074g(a)(2)(E) of title 10, United States Code; and

(6) determine the opportunities for and barriers to coordinating and leveraging the use of a network of preferred retail pharmacies in addition to such methods available pursuant to such section 1074g(a)(2)(E).

(c) SELECTION OF RETAIL PHARMACIES.—The Secretary shall select the retail pharmacies to participate in the preferred network of preferred

retail pharmacies pursuant to subsection (a). In making such selection the Secretary may—

(1) require that retail pharmacies opt-in to the network and agree to the reimbursement rates paid by the Secretary;

(2) determine specific criteria for each retail pharmacy to meet or that a certain number of retail pharmacies must meet;

(3) use a competitive process; and

(4) require the preferred pharmacy network to comply with the existing TRICARE retail pharmacy access standards.

(d) SELECTION OF MILITARY COMMUNITIES.—In carrying out the pilot program under subsection (a), the Secretary shall select at least one region in which to carry out the pilot program. The Secretary shall ensure that any region selected meets the following criteria:

(1) The region has a certain number or percentage, as determined by the Secretary, of—

(A) members of the Armed Forces serving on active duty;

(B) members of the Armed Forces serving in a reserve component; and

(C) retired members of the Armed Forces.

(2) The number of beneficiaries under paragraph (1) is sufficient to produce statistically significant results.

(3) The region has at least one retail pharmacy that operates at least 10 pharmacy locations in the region.

(4) The region has at least one military installation that has a military medical treatment facility with a pharmacy.

(e) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary shall develop the pilot program under subsection (a) in consultation with—

(1) the Secretaries of the military departments;

(2) representatives from the military installations within the region selected under subsection (d); and

(3) the TRICARE-managed pharmacy contractor with responsibility for the national pharmacy mail-order program.

(f) DURATION OF PILOT PROGRAM.—If the Secretary of Defense carries out the pilot program under subsection (a), the Secretary shall commence such pilot program by not later than May 1, 2016, and shall terminate such program on September 30, 2018.

(g) REPORTS.—If the Secretary of Defense carries out the pilot program under subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees reports on the pilot program as follows:

(1) Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, a report containing an implementation plan for the pilot program.

(2) Not later than 90 days after the date on which the pilot program commences, and semiannually thereafter during the period in which the pilot program is carried out, an interim report on the pilot program.

(3) Not later than 90 days after the date on which the pilot program terminates, a final report describing the results of the pilot program, including any recommendations of the Secretary to expand such program.

Subtitle C—Reports and Other Matters

SEC. 721. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY FOR DOD-VA HEALTH CARE SHARING INCENTIVE FUND.

Section 8111(d)(3) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking ''September 30, 2015'' and inserting ''September 30, 2020''.

SEC. 722. 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), as amended by section 722 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291;128 Stat. 3417), is amended by striking ''September 30, 2016'' and inserting ''September 30, 2017''.

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

SEC. 800. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE DESIRED TENETS OF THE DEFENSE ACQUISITION SYSTEM.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives held a series of hearings in 2013, 2014, and 2015 gathering testimony from key acquisition leaders and experts. It is clear that the acquisition reform efforts of the last 50 years continue to founder because they fail to address the motivational and environmental factors in which they must be implemented. The acquisition system, though frustrating to all, is in one sense in equilibrium. The acquisition system provides enough benefits to proponents and opponents to continue, with only minor changes, despite its shortcomings.

(2) The Armed Forces continue to pursue too many defense acquisitions, chasing too few dollars. Consequently, there remains a vast difference between the budgeting plans of the Department and the reality of the cost of its systems or the services it acquires.

(3) To keep programs alive, the Department develops and Congress accepts fragile acquisition strategies that downplay technical issues and assume only successful outcomes from high-risk efforts. As a result, the Department often ends up with too few weapons, with performance that falls short, that are difficult and costly to maintain, delivered late at too high a cost. Congressional and Department of Defense leadership have limited insight into the services acquired or what services need to be acquired in the future. Furthermore, the conventional acquisition process is not agile enough for today's demands. Finally, the Department of Defense continues to struggle with financial management and auditability, affecting its ability to control costs, ensure basic accountability, anticipate future costs and claims on the budget, and measure performance.

(4) Too often today, all stakeholders in the Department of Defense, Congress, and industry, accept that—

(A) for the acquisition process, success is defined as maximizing technical performance or protecting organizational interests, without regard to funding disruptions and delivery delays of needed capability or services to the warfighter; and

(B) the acquisition process is—

(i) reactive, meaning issues are addressed late and at great cost only after problems are realized;

(ii) plodding, meaning the bureaucratic processes are sclerotic and cumbersome;

(iii) opaque, meaning that limiting information is necessary to protect programs; and

(iv) traditional, meaning that customary approaches and suppliers are preferred over perceived risk of new or unique concepts and vendors.

(5) Today, the United States is at a crossroads, and if changes to the acquisition system are not made soon, the trend of fewer and more costly systems and services that fall short of the needs of the Armed Forces will continue. Congress, the Department of Defense, and industry all have a stake in making positive changes. Each plays a role in contributing to the current system. Each gains benefits from that system, but each is frustrated by it as well.

(6) The acquisition improvement effort of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives proposes a different approach from previous efforts by seeking to improve the environment (i.e., statutes, regulations, processes, and culture) driving acquisition decisions in the Department of Defense, industry, and Congress. The Committee has solicited input from industry and the Department of Defense, as well as others in Congress, and will continue to do so. The Committee recognizes that there are no ''silver bullets'' that can immediately fix the current acquisition system in a holistic and long-standing manner. Therefore, the reform effort will be an ongoing and iterative process that will result in legislation not only this year, but will be embedded in the Committee's annual and regular work.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE TENETS OF AN IMPROVED ACQUISITION SYSTEM.—It is the sense of Congress that all stakeholders in the acquisition system—the Department of Defense, Congress, and industry—should be governed by the following tenets:

(1) SUCCESS.—Success in the acquisition system means the timely delivery of affordable and effective military equipment and services.

(2) PROACTIVE.—The acquisition system should be proactive, meaning—

(A) the system should recognize that development and acquisition problems can occur; and

(B) officials at all levels should be empowered to solve problems and reduce risks by surfacing issues early and honestly and taking action to resolve them.

(3) AGILE.—The acquisition system should be agile, meaning that needed program adjustments to both respond to emerging threats and the rapid pace of technological change and to address development or production issues should be proposed and adjudicated quickly.

(4) TRANSPARENT.—The acquisition system should be transparent, meaning that—

(A) all decision makers should be given useful, relevant, credible, and reliable information when making commitments;

(B) Government and industry communication should be clear and open; and

(C) the Department of Defense should produce auditable financial management statements.

(5) INNOVATIVE.—The acquisition system should be innovative, meaning that barriers should be removed that preclude companies from undertaking defense business or officials from proposing new approaches.

Subtitle A—Acquisition Policy and Management

SEC. 801. REPORT ON LINKING AND STREAMLINING REQUIREMENTS, ACQUISITION, AND BUDGET PROCESSES WITHIN ARMED FORCES.

(a) REPORTS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Chief of Staff of the Army, the Chief of Naval Operations, the Chief of Staff of the Air Force, and the Commandant of the Marine Corps shall each submit to the congressional defense committees a report on efforts to link and streamline the requirements, acquisition, and budget processes within the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps, respectively.

(b) MATTERS INCLUDED.—Each report under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A specific description of—

(A) the management actions the Chief concerned or the Commandant has taken or plans to take to link and streamline the requirements, acquisition, and budget processes of the Armed Force concerned;

(B) any reorganization or process changes that will link and streamline the requirements, acquisition, and budget processes of the Armed Force concerned; and

(C) any cross-training or professional development initiatives of the Chief concerned or the Commandant.

(2) For each description under paragraph (1)—

(A) the specific timeline associated with implementation;

(B) the anticipated outcomes once implemented; and

(C) how to measure whether or not those outcomes are realized.

(3) Any other matters the Chief concerned or the Commandant considers appropriate.

SEC. 802. REQUIRED REVIEW OF ACQUISITION-RELATED FUNCTIONS OF THE CHIEFS OF STAFF OF THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) REVIEW REQUIRED.—The Chief of Staff of the Army, the Chief of Naval Operations, the

Chief of Staff of the Air Force, and the Commandant of the Marine Corps shall conduct a review of their current individual authorities provided in sections 3033, 5033, 8033, and 5043 of title 10, United States Code, and other relevant statutes and regulations related to defense acquisitions for the purpose of developing such recommendations as the Chief concerned or the Commandant considers necessary to further or advance the role of the Chief concerned or the Commandant in the development of requirements, acquisition processes, and the associated budget practices of the Department of Defense.

(b) REPORTS.—Not later than March 1, 2016, the Chief of Staff of the Army, the Chief of Naval Operations, the Chief of Staff of the Air Force, and the Commandant of the Marine Corps shall each submit to the congressional defense committees a report containing, at a minimum, the following:

(1) The recommendations developed by the Chief concerned or the Commandant under subsection (a) and other results of the review conducted under such subsection.

(2) The actions the Chief concerned or the Commandant is taking, if any, within the Chief's or Commandant's existing authority to implement such recommendations.

SEC. 803. INDEPENDENT STUDY OF MATTERS RELATED TO BID PROTESTS.

(a) REQUIREMENT FOR STUDY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall enter into a contract with an independent research entity that is a not-for-profit entity or a federally funded research and development center with appropriate expertise and analytical capability to carry out a comprehensive study of factors leading to the filing of bid protests. The study shall examine issues such as the following:

(1) The variable influences on the net benefit (monetary and non-monetary) to contractors either filing a protest or indicating intent to file a protest.

(2) The extent to which protests are filed by incumbent contractors for purposes of extending a contract's period of performance.

(3) The extent to which companies file protests even when those companies do not believe there was an error in the procurement process.

(4) The time it takes agencies to implement corrective actions after a ruling or decision.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the independent entity shall provide to the Secretary and the congressional defense committees a report on the results of the study, along with any recommendations it may have.

SEC. 804. PROCUREMENT OF COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

(a) COMMERCIAL ITEM DETERMINATIONS BY DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 140 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''§ 2380. Commercial item determinations by Department of Defense

''The Secretary of Defense shall—

''(1) establish and maintain a centralized capability with necessary expertise and resources to oversee the making of commercial item determinations for the purposes of procurements by the Department of Defense; and

''(2) provide public access to Department of Defense commercial item determinations for the purposes of procurements by the Department of Defense.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

''2380. Commercial item determinations by Department of Defense.''.

(b) COMMERCIAL ITEM EXCEPTION TO SUBMISSION OF COST AND PRICING DATA.—Section 2306a(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(4) COMMERCIAL ITEM DETERMINATION.—(A) For purposes of applying the commercial item exception under paragraph (1)(B) to the required submission of certified cost or pricing data, the contracting officer may presume that a prior commercial item determination made by a military department, a Defense Agency, or another component of the Department of Defense shall serve as a determination for subsequent procurements of such item.

''(B) If the contracting officer does not make the presumption described in subparagraph (A) and instead chooses to proceed with a procurement of an item previously determined to be a commercial item using procedures other than the procedures authorized for the procurement of a commercial item, the contracting officer shall request a review of the commercial item determination by the head of the contracting activity.

''(C) Not later than 30 days after receiving a request for review of a commercial item determination under subparagraph (B), the head of a contracting activity shall—

''(i) confirm that the prior determination was appropriate and still applicable; or

''(ii) issue a revised determination with a written explanation of the basis for the revision.''.

(c) DEFINITION OF COMMERCIAL ITEM.—Nothing in this section or the amendments made by this section shall affect the meaning of the term ''commercial item'' under subsection (a)(5) of section 2464 of title 10, United States Code, or any requirement under subsection (c) of such section.

SEC. 805. MODIFICATION TO INFORMATION REQUIRED TO BE SUBMITTED BY OFFEROR IN PROCUREMENT OF MAJOR WEAPON SYSTEMS AS COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

(a) REQUIREMENT FOR DETERMINATION.—Subsection (a) of section 2379 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (1)(B), by inserting ''; and'' after the semicolon;

(2) by striking paragraph (2); and

(3) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (2).

(b) TREATMENT OF SUBSYSTEMS AS COMMERCIAL ITEMS.—Subsection (b) of such section is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''only if'' and inserting ''if either'';

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by striking ''that—'' and all that follows through ''the subsystem is a'' and inserting ''that the subsystem is a'';

(B) by striking ''; and'' and inserting a period; and

(C) by striking subparagraph (B).

(c) TREATMENT OF COMPONENTS AS COMMERCIAL ITEMS.—Subsection (c)(1) of such section is amended—

(1) by striking ''title only if'' and inserting ''title if either''; and

(2) in subparagraph (B)—

(A) by striking ''that—'' and all that follows through ''the component or'' and inserting ''that the component or'';

(B) by striking ''; and'' and inserting a period; and

(C) by striking clause (ii).

(d) INFORMATION SUBMITTED.—Subsection (d) of such section is amended—

(1) by striking ''submit—'' and all that follows through ''prices paid'' and inserting ''submit prices paid'';

(2) by striking ''; and'' and inserting a period; and

(3) by striking paragraph (2).

SEC. 806. AMENDMENT RELATING TO MULTIYEAR CONTRACT AUTHORITY FOR ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY.

Paragraph (1) of section 2306b(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''(1) That there is a reasonable expectation that the use of such a contract will result in lower total anticipated costs of carrying out the program than if the program were carried out through annual contracts.''.

SEC. 807. COMPLIANCE WITH INVENTORY OF CONTRACTS FOR SERVICES.

Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2016 for the operation of the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, not more than 75 percent may be obligated or expended in fiscal year 2016 until—

(1) the ''Department of Defense Compliance Plan for Section 8108(c) of Public Law 112–10'', as contained in a memorandum and enclosure dated November 22, 2011, is implemented;

(2) the implementing direction contained in the ''Enterprise-wide Contractor Manpower Reporting Application'', as contained in a memorandum dated November 28, 2012, from the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics and the (then) Acting Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness is fulfilled; and

(3) the funds made available in March 2014 to establish the Total Force Management Support Office to define business processes for compiling, reviewing, and using the inventory required under section 2330a(c) of title 10, United States Code, have been obligated.

Subtitle B—Workforce Development and Related Matters

SEC. 811. AMENDMENTS TO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ACQUISITION WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT FUND.

(a) PERMANENT EXTENSION OF FUND.—Section 1705(d)(2) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''of an amount as follows:'' and all that follows through the end and inserting ''of an amount of not less than $500,000,000.''; and

(2) in subparagraph (D), by striking ''an amount that is less than'' and all that follows through the end and inserting ''an amount that is less than $400,000,000.''.

(b) PERMANENT EXTENSION OF EXPEDITED HIRING AUTHORITY.—Section 1705(g) of such title is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (2);

(2) by striking ''AUTHORITY.—'' and all that follows through ''For purposes of'' in paragraph (1) and inserting ''AUTHORITY.—For purposes of'';

(3) by striking ''(A)'' and inserting ''(1)'';

(4) by striking ''(B)'' and inserting ''(2)''; and

(5) by aligning paragraphs (1) and (2), as designated by paragraphs (3) and (4), so as to be two ems from the left margin.

(c) CLARIFICATION OF ACQUISITION WORKFORCE COVERED.—Section 1705(g) of such title, as amended by subsection (c), is further amended by striking ''acquisition workforce positions'' and inserting ''of positions in the acquisition workforce, as defined in subsection (h),''.

SEC. 812. DUAL-TRACK MILITARY PROFESSIONALS IN OPERATIONAL AND ACQUISITION SPECIALITIES.

(a) REQUIREMENT FOR SERVICE CHIEF INVOLVEMENT.—Section 1722a(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after ''military department)'' the following: '', in collaboration with the Chief of Staff of the Army, the Chief of Naval Operations, the Chief of Staff of the Air Force, and the Commandant of the Marine Corps (with respect to the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps, respectively),''.

(b) DUAL-TRACK CAREER PATH.—Section 1722a(b) of such title is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (2) and (3) as paragraphs (3) and (4), respectively;

(2) in paragraph (1), by inserting ''single-track'' before ''career path''; and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following new paragraph (2):

''(2) A dual-track career path that attracts the highest quality officers and enlisted personnel and allows them to gain experience in and receive credit for a primary career in combat arms and a functional secondary career in the acquisition field in order to more closely align the

military operational, requirements, and acquisition workforces of each armed force.''.

SEC. 813. PROVISION OF JOINT DUTY ASSIGNMENT CREDIT FOR ACQUISITION DUTY.

Section 668(a)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking ''or'' at the end of subparagraph (D);

(2) by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (E) and inserting ''; or''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(F) acquisition matters addressed by military personnel and covered under chapter 87 of this title.''.

SEC. 814. REQUIREMENT FOR ACQUISITION SKILLS ASSESSMENT BIENNIAL STRATEGIC WORKFORCE PLAN.

(a) REQUIREMENT.—Section 115b(b)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraph (D) as subparagraph (E);

(2) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''and'' at the end; and

(3) by inserting after subparagraph (C) the following:

''(D) new or expanded critical skills and competencies needed by the existing civilian employee workforce of the Department to address new acquisition process requirements established by law or policy during the four years preceding the year of submission of the plan; and''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 115b of such title is further amended—

(1) in subparagraph (E) of subsection (b)(1), as redesignated by subsection (a)(1), by striking ''(C)'' and inserting ''(D)'';

(2) in paragraph (2) of subsection (b), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''(1)(D)'' and inserting ''(1)(E)''; and

(3) in paragraph (2)(A) of each of subsections (c), (d), and (e), by striking ''through (D)'' and inserting ''through (E)''.

SEC. 815. MANDATORY REQUIREMENT FOR TRAINING RELATED TO THE CONDUCT OF MARKET RESEARCH.

(a) MANDATORY MARKET RESEARCH TRAINING.—Section 2377 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(d) MARKET RESEARCH TRAINING REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall provide mandatory training for members of the armed forces and employees of the Department of Defense responsible for the conduct of market research required under subsection (c). Such mandatory training shall, at a minimum—

''(1) provide comprehensive information on the subject of market research and the function of market research in the acquisition of commercial items;

''(2) teach best practices for conducting and documenting market research; and

''(3) provide methodologies for establishing standard processes and reports for collecting and sharing market research across the Department.''.

(b) INCORPORATION INTO MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION TRAINING MANDATE.—The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff shall ensure that the requirements of section 2377(d) of title 10, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), are incorporated into the requirements management certification training mandate of the Joint Capabilities Integration Development System.

SEC. 816. INDEPENDENT STUDY OF IMPLEMENTATION OF DEFENSE ACQUISITION WORKFORCE IMPROVEMENT EFFORTS.

(a) REQUIREMENT FOR STUDY.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall enter into a contract with an independent research entity described in subsection (b) to carry out a comprehensive study of the strategic planning of the Department of Defense related to the defense acquisition workforce. The study shall provide a comprehensive examination of the Department's efforts to recruit, develop, and retain the acquisition workforce with a specific review of the following:

(1) The implementation of the Defense Acquisition Workforce Improvement Act (including chapter 87 of title 10, United States Code).

(2) The application of the Department of Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund (as established under section 1705 of title 10, United States Code).

(3) The effectiveness of professional military education programs, including fellowships and exchanges with industry.

(b) INDEPENDENT RESEARCH ENTITY.—The entity described in this subsection is an independent research entity that is a not-for-profit entity or a federally funded research and development center with appropriate expertise and analytical capability.

(c) REPORTS.—

(1) TO SECRETARY.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the independent research entity shall provide to the Secretary a report containing—

(A) the results of the study required by subsection (a); and

(B) such recommendations to improve the acquisition workforce as the independent research entity considers to be appropriate.

(2) TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 30 days after receipt of the report under paragraph (1), the Secretary of Defense shall submit such report, together with any additional views or recommendations of the Secretary, to the congressional defense committees.

SEC. 817. EXTENSION OF DEMONSTRATION PROJECT RELATING TO CERTAIN ACQUISITION PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES.

Section 1762(g) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''2017'' and inserting ''2020''.

Subtitle C—Weapon Systems Acquisition and Related Matters

SEC. 821. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE DESIRED CHARACTERISTICS FOR THE WEAPON SYSTEMS ACQUISITION SYSTEM.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) CURRENT SITUATION.—Despite significant and repeated attempts at acquisition reform, the Department of Defense still experiences case after case of expensive weapon system acquisition failures. The Department of Defense has a track record of too many cancellations, schedule slippages, cost over-runs, and failures to deliver timely solutions to the requirements of the Armed Forces. This situation is unacceptable. For example, according to the Final Report of the 2010 Army Acquisition Review, between 1996 and 2010, the Army expended approximately $1 billion to $3 billion annually on two dozen programs that were eventually cancelled. No military service and no type of weapon acquisition has been immune.

(2) PROBLEMS IN ALL PHASES OF ACQUISITIONS.—

(A) Despite detailed weapon acquisition processes and procedures, there is only limited discipline in starting programs. Many programs begin without a solid foundation. They have too many requirements deemed ''critical'', which are driven by too many organizations and individuals. Approved requirements are often set with only a limited understanding of the technical feasibility of achieving them. The resulting compromises of good program management and engineering judgment that allow the programs to proceed are the ''spackle'' of the acquisition system that covers up the risks and enables the system to operate.

(B) As these weapon systems proceed into engineering and manufacturing development, they often encounter development problems leading to cost growth, schedule delay, and performance reductions. Industry and Government officials frequently respond by taking additional development risks to resolve basic performance issues by reducing the time to analyze and assess development results, overlapping key development efforts, and reducing testing. The Department of Defense and Congress disrupt the planned funding of stable programs to find resources for troubled programs or to fund across-the-board spending cuts. Funding instability is the inevitable price that programs pay for survival because funding disruptions actually keep more programs alive.

(C) Finally, these weapons are often rushed into production only to encounter production problems, and are fielded with many unknowns or deficiencies leading to significantly reduced quantities and force structure reductions. The warfighter faces the challenge of operating weapons with poor reliability, high maintenance demands, reduced performance, and many capability shortfalls.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—It is the sense of Congress that, in accordance with the tenets described in section 800, to improve weapon system acquisitions, the Department of Defense, Congress, and industry should develop an acquisition system characterized by highly disciplined program initiation coupled with agile program execution and balanced oversight, as described in paragraphs (2), (3), and (4).

(2) HIGHLY DISCIPLINED PROGRAM INITIATION.—An acquisition system characterized by highly disciplined program initiation means that programs do not begin engineering development until firm requirements are matched to a flexible acquisition strategy structured to develop militarily useful capability that can be delivered in a relevant period of time with available technologies, funding, and management capacity. Such a highly disciplined program initiation includes—

(A) a workforce with smart requirements setters and expert buyers, with the knowledge, skills, and experience to successfully plan for and execute highly complex acquisitions;

(B) requirements that are well-defined, technically feasible, and affordable;

(C) acquisition strategies that are designed to minimize time to market of militarily useful capability, with the program concerned being structured so that—

(i) lower-risk, technically mature capabilities are matched to delivering capability to the warfighter in the near term, while remaining requirements are aligned and resources are programmed to support integration into later increments to meet the requirements of the Armed Forces;

(ii) capabilities are approved for an increment only when their developmental risks have been appropriately reduced; and

(iii) increments are planned to complete engineering and manufacturing development in a reasonable period of time;

(D) a science and technology development enterprise that is responsive to the acquisition process before engineering and manufacturing development begins, and sufficiently resourced to reduce risks and enable programs to make smart decisions without losing critical funds; and

(E) redtape reduction in order to free up program and Department officials to focus on their mission of defining an executable program and understanding and addressing risks.

(3) AGILE PROGRAM EXECUTION.—An acquisition system characterized by agile program execution means a system in which acquisition speed and flexibility to make trade-offs are balanced with the need to achieve desired technical performance. Such agile program execution includes—

(A) program managers and program officials who are expert buyers and negotiators who anticipate problems, negotiate solutions, and are empowered to manage;

(B) a preference for fixed price contracting where appropriate for the size and complexity of

the work and for the nature and scope of the capabilities being developed;

(C) program managers who avoid increasing program risk by resisting the addition of new requirements or the reduction of developmental activities;

(D) empowering program managers and senior decisionmakers to make decisions easily in order to move forward with capabilities that mature quickly, cancel those that encounter greater difficulties than expected, and trade-off or reduce requirements to maintain cost and schedule;

(E) enabling program managers to focus on overcoming execution challenges and delivering success rather than concentrating on compliance with reporting, certifications, and other redtape; and

(F) senior decisionmakers who have knowledge of demonstrated performance as programs proceed through development, with robust developmental testing occurring before committing to production for operational use as a basis for decision making.

(4) BALANCED OVERSIGHT.—An acquisition system characterized by balanced oversight means that the focus is on ensuring discipline initiating programs and that appropriate adjustments are made during development, so that programs have the best chance to succeed. Such balanced oversight includes—

(A) involvement by decisionmakers early to ensure that an understanding of trade-offs, risks, and needs are considered, resourced, and validated, and that agreement is reached between the executive and legislative branches;

(B) acceptance by decisionmakers that complex weapon system developments are inherently risky and require expertise and flexibility to manage effectively;

(C) conscious decisions by decisionmakers regarding where to accept risk, while ensuring that risk mitigation plans are resourced (with time, funding, alternatives, and competent government and contractor officials);

(D) measuring and monitoring by decisionmakers of the right factors, such as technology maturation progress and systems engineering during risk reduction, development cost growth during engineering and manufacturing development, and reliability growth during system demonstration;

(E) work by Congress and the Department of Defense, once a program has begun, to resolve issues by considering trade-offs among cost, schedule, and performance necessary to best support the warfighter; and

(F) congressional understanding of risks and efforts to mitigate such risks even if they are through non-traditional means or other technological advances.

SEC. 822. ACQUISITION STRATEGY REQUIRED FOR EACH MAJOR DEFENSE ACQUISITION PROGRAM AND MAJOR SYSTEM.

(a) CONSOLIDATION OF REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO ACQUISITION STRATEGY.—

(1) NEW TITLE 10 SECTION.—Chapter 144 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 2431 the following new section:

''§ 2431a. Acquisition strategy

''(a) ACQUISITION STRATEGY REQUIRED.—There shall be an acquisition strategy for each major defense acquisition program and each major system approved by a Milestone Decision Authority.

''(b) RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL.—For each acquisition strategy required by subsection (a), the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics is responsible for issuing and maintaining the requirements for—

''(1) the content of the strategy; and

''(2) the review and approval process for the strategy.

''(c) CONSIDERATIONS.—(1) In issuing requirements for the content of an acquisition strategy for a major defense acquisition program or major system, the Under Secretary shall ensure that—

''(A) the strategy clearly describes the proposed business and technical management approach for the program or system, in sufficient detail to allow the Milestone Decision Authority to assess the viability of the proposed approach;

''(B) the strategy contains a clear explanation of how the strategy is designed to be implemented with available resources, such as time, funding, and management capacity; and

''(C) the strategy considers the items listed in paragraph (2).

''(2) Each strategy shall, at a minimum, consider the following:

''(A) An approach that delivers required capability in increments, each depending on available mature technology, and that recognizes up front the need for future capability improvements.

''(B) Acquisition approach, including industrial base considerations in accordance with section 2440 of this title.

''(C) Risk management, including such methods as competitive prototyping at the system, subsystem, or component level, in accordance with section 2431b of this title.

''(D) Business strategy, including measures to ensure competition at the system and subsystem level throughout the life-cycle of the program or system in accordance with section 2337 of this title.

''(E) Contracting strategy, including—

''(i) contract type and how the type selected relates to level of program risk in each acquisition phase;

''(ii) how the plans for the program or system to reduce risk enable the use of fixed-price elements in subsequent contracts and the timing of the use of those fixed price elements;

''(iii) market research; and

''(iv) consideration of small business participation.

''(F) Intellectual property strategy in accordance with section 2320 of this title.

''(G) International involvement, including foreign military sales and cooperative opportunities, in accordance with section 2350a of this title.

''(H) Multi-year procurement in accordance with section 2306b of this title.

''(I) Integration of current intelligence assessments into the acquisition process.

''(J) Requirements related to logistics, maintenance, and sustainment in accordance with sections 2464 and 2466 of this title.

''(d) REVIEW.—(1) Subject to the authority, direction, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics, the Milestone Decision Authority shall review and approve, as appropriate, the acquisition strategy for a major defense acquisition program or major system at each of the following times:

''(A) Milestone A approval.

''(B) The decision to release the request for proposals for development of the program or system.

''(C) Milestone B approval.

''(D) Each subsequent milestone.

''(E) Review of any decision to enter into full-rate production.

''(F) When there has been—

''(i) a significant change to the cost of the program or system;

''(ii) a critical change to the cost of the program or system;

''(iii) a significant change to the schedule of the program or system; or

''(iv) a significant change to the performance of the program or system.

''(G) Any other time considered relevant by the Milestone Decision Authority.

''(2) If the Milestone Decision Authority revises an acquisition strategy for a program or system, the Milestone Decision Authority shall provide notice of the revision to the congressional defense committees.

''(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) The term 'major defense acquisition program' has the meaning provided in section 2430 of this title.

''(2) The term 'major system' has the meaning provided in section 2302(5) of this title.

''(3) The term 'Milestone A approval' means a decision to enter into technology maturation and risk reduction pursuant to guidance prescribed by the Secretary of Defense for the management of Department of Defense acquisition programs.

''(4) The term 'Milestone B approval' has the meaning provided in section 2366(e)(7) of this title.

''(5) The term 'Milestone Decision Authority', with respect to a major defense acquisition program or major system, means the official within the Department of Defense designated with the overall responsibility and authority for acquisition decisions for the program or system, including authority to approve entry of the program or system into the next phase of the acquisition process.

''(6) The term 'management capacity', with respect to a major defense acquisition program or major system, means the capacity to manage the program or system through the use of highly qualified organizations and personnel with appropriate experience, knowledge, and skills.

''(7) The term 'significant change to the cost', with respect to a major defense acquisition program or major system, means a significant cost growth threshold, as that term is defined in section 2433(a)(4) of this title.

''(8) The term 'critical change to the cost', with respect to a major defense acquisition program or major system, means a critical cost growth threshold, as that term is defined in section 2433(a)(5) of this title.

''(9) The term 'significant change to the schedule', with respect to a major defense acquisition program or major system, means any schedule delay greater than six months in a reported event.

''(f) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—Upon request by the chairman or ranking member of the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate or the House of Representatives, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the committee the most recently approved acquisition strategy for a major defense acquisition program or major system. The strategy shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 2431 the following new item:

''2431a. Acquisition strategy.''.

(b) ADDITIONAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 2350a(e) of such title is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''DOCUMENT'';

(B) in paragraph (1), by striking ''the Under Secretary of Defense for'' and all that follows through ''of the Board'' and inserting ''opportunities for such cooperative research and development shall be addressed in the acquisition strategy for the project''; and

(C) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A)—

(I) by striking ''document'' and inserting ''discussion''; and

(II) by striking ''include'' and inserting ''consider'';

(ii) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''A statement indicating whether'' and inserting ''Whether'';

(iii) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) by striking ''by the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics''; and

(II) by striking ''of the United States under consideration by the Department of Defense''; and

(iv) in subparagraph (D), by striking ''The recommendation of the Under Secretary'' and inserting ''A recommendation to the Milestone Decision Authority''.

(2) Section 803 of the Bob Stump National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003

(Public Law 107–314; 10 U.S.C. 2430 note) is repealed.

SEC. 823. REVISION TO REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO RISK MANAGEMENT IN DEVELOPMENT OF MAJOR DEFENSE ACQUISITION PROGRAMS AND MAJOR SYSTEMS.

(a) RISK MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 144 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 2431a (as added by section 813) the following new section:

"§ 2431b. Risk management and mitigation in major defense acquisition programs and major systems

''(a) REQUIREMENT.—(1) There shall be a risk management and mitigation strategy for each major defense acquisition program or major system.

''(2) The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that the initial acquisition strategy (required under section 2431a of this title) approved by the Milestone Decision Authority and any subsequent revisions include the following:

''(A) A comprehensive strategy for managing and mitigating risk (including technical, cost, and schedule risk) during each of the following periods:

''(i) The period preceding engineering manufacturing development, or its equivalent.

''(ii) The period preceding initial production.

''(iii) The period preceding full-rate production.

''(B) An identification of the major sources of risk in each of the periods listed in subparagraph (A).

''(3) In the case of a program or system with separate increments of capabilities that require Milestone Decision Authority approval to begin or proceed, paragraphs (1) and (2) shall apply to each increment.

''(b) STRATEGY TO MANAGE AND MITIGATE RISKS.—(1) The comprehensive strategy to manage and mitigate risk included in the acquisition strategy for purposes of subsection (a)(2)(A) shall identify each individual risk and the risk management and mitigation activities to address each risk. For the mitigation activities identified, the strategy shall note whether they require cost and schedule margins and need to be included in funding requests.

''(2) The strategy shall be comprehensive and, at a minimum, include consideration of risk mitigation techniques such as the following:

''(A) Prototyping (including prototyping at the system, subsystem, or component level and competitive prototyping, where appropriate) and, if prototyping at either the system, subsystem, or component level is not used, an explanation of why it is not appropriate.

''(B) Modeling and simulation, the areas that modeling and simulation will assess, and identification of the need for development of any new modeling and simulation tools in order to support the comprehensive strategy.

''(C) Technology demonstrations and decision points for disciplined transition of planned technologies into programs or the selection of alternative technologies.

''(D) Multiple design approaches.

''(E) Alternative designs, including any designs that meet requirements but do so with reduced performance.

''(F) Phasing of program activities or related technology development efforts in order to address high risk areas as early as feasible.

''(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the terms 'major defense acquisition program' and 'major system' have the meanings provided in section 2431a of this title.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 2431a, as so added, the following new item:

''2431b. Risk reduction in major defense acquisition programs and major systems.''.

(b) REPEAL OF SUPERSEDED PROVISION.—Section 203 of the Weapon Systems Acquisition Reform Act of 2009 (10 U.S.C. 2430 note) is repealed.

SEC. 824. MODIFICATION TO REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO DETERMINATION OF CONTRACT TYPE FOR MAJOR DEFENSE ACQUISITION PROGRAMS AND MAJOR SYSTEMS.

(a) DETERMINATION OF CONTRACT TYPE.—Section 2306 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(i) REQUIRED ELEMENTS OF GUIDANCE RELATING TO CONTRACT TYPE.—(1) The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that the guidance of the Department of Defense relating to major defense acquisition programs, major systems, and major automated information systems includes a requirement that the acquisition strategy required under section 2431a of this title for such a program or system includes—

''(A) a separate identification of the contract type for each acquisition phase of the program or system; and

''(B) a justification of the contract type identified.

''(2) The contract type identified in accordance with paragraph (1)(A) may be—

''(A) a fixed-price type contract (including a fixed-price incentive contract); or

''(B) a cost-type contract (including a cost-plus-incentive-fee contract).

''(3) The guidance referred to in paragraph (1) shall require that the justification for the contract type selected explain—

''(A) how the level of program risk in each acquisition phase relates to the contract type selected;

''(B) how the use of incentives (especially cost incentives) in the contract, if any, supports the program or system objectives during each acquisition phase; and

''(C) how the plans for the program or system to reduce risk enable the use of fixed-price elements in subsequent contracts.

''(4) The guidance shall also specify that the use of contracts with target costs, target profits or fees, and profit or fee adjustment formulas can be an appropriate contract type.''.

(b) REPEAL.—Section 818 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Public Law 109-364; 10 U.S.C. 2306 note) is amended by striking subsections (b), (c), (d), and (e).

SEC. 825. REQUIRED DETERMINATION BEFORE MILESTONE A APPROVAL OR INITIATION OF MAJOR DEFENSE ACQUISITION PROGRAMS.

(a) DETERMINATION RATHER THAN CERTIFICATION REQUIRED.—Subsection (a) of section 2366a of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the subsection heading, by striking ''CERTIFICATION'' and inserting ''WRITTEN DETERMINATION REQUIRED''; and

(2) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''certifies'' and inserting ''determines, in writing,''.

(b) SUBMISSION OF WRITTEN DETERMINATION TO CONGRESS.—Subsection (b) of such section is amended to read as follows:

''(b) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—At the request of any of the congressional defense committees, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the committee an explanation of the basis for a determination made under subsection (a) with respect to a major defense acquisition program, together with a copy of the written determination. The explanation shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.''.

(c) REPEAL OF UNUSED DEFINITIONS.—Subsection (c) of such section is amended—

(1) by striking paragraphs (2) and (4); and

(2) by redesignating paragraphs (3), (5), (6), and (7) as paragraphs (2), (3), (4), and (5), respectively.

(d) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) SECTION HEADING.—The heading of section 2366a of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"§ 2366a. Major defense acquisition programs: determination required before Milestone A approval".

(2) TABLE OF SECTIONS.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 139 of such title is amended by striking the item relating to section 2366a and inserting the following new item:

''2366a. Major defense acquisition programs: determination required before Milestone A approval.''.

SEC. 826. REQUIRED CERTIFICATION AND DETERMINATION BEFORE MILESTONE B APPROVAL OF MAJOR DEFENSE ACQUISITION PROGRAMS.

(a) DETERMINATION REQUIRED IN ADDITION TO CERTIFICATION.—Subsection (a) of section 2366b of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the subsection heading, by striking ''CERTIFICATION'' and inserting ''CERTIFICATION AND DETERMINATION REQUIRED'';

(2) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (5); and

(3) by striking ''(3) further certifies that—'' and inserting the following:

''(3) further certifies that the technology in the program has been demonstrated in a relevant environment, as determined by the Milestone Decision Authority on the basis of an independent review and assessment by the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, in consultation with the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Developmental Test and Evaluation;

''(4) determines, in writing, that—''.

(b) SUBMISSION OF WRITTEN DETERMINATION TO CONGRESS.—Subsection (c) of such section is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(3) At the request of any of the congressional defense committees, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the committee an explanation of the basis for a determination made under subsection (a)(4) with respect to a major defense acquisition program, together with a copy of the written determination. The explanation shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.''.

(c) NATIONAL SECURITY WAIVER.—Subsection (d) of such section is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''certification requirement'' and inserting ''certification and determination requirements''; and

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A) and in subparagraph (A), by inserting ''waiver'' before ''determination'' each place it appears; and

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''certification components'' both places it appears and inserting ''certification and determination components''.

(d) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 2366b of title 10, United States Code, is further amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(1), by striking ''paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (a)'' and inserting ''paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of subsection (a)'';

(2) in subsection (d)(1), by striking ''paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of subsection (a)'' and inserting ''paragraph (1), (2), (3), or (4) of subsection (a)''; and

(3) in subsection (d)(2)(B), by striking ''paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of subsection (a)'' and inserting ''paragraphs (1), (2), (3) and (4) of subsection (a)''.

(e) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) SECTION HEADING.—The heading of section 2366b of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"§ 2366b. Major defense acquisition programs: certification and determination required before Milestone B approval".

(2) TABLE OF SECTIONS.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 139 of such title is amended by striking the item relating to section 2366b and inserting the following new item:

''2366b. Major defense acquisition programs: certification and determination required before Milestone B approval.''.

Subtitle D—Industrial Base Matters

SEC. 831. CODIFICATION AND AMENDMENT OF MENTOR-PROTEGE PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 831 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991 (Public Law 101–510; 104 Stat. 1607; 10 U.S.C. 2302 note) is transferred to chapter 137 of title 10, United States Code, inserted so as to appear after section 2323a, redesignated as section 2323b, and amended—

(1) by amending the section heading to read as follows:

''§ 2323b. Mentor-Protege Program'';

(2) by striking ''pilot'' each place such term appears;

(3) by amending subsection (e)(1) to read as follows:

''(1) A developmental program for the protege firm, in such detail as may be reasonable, including—

''(A) factors to assess the protege firm's developmental progress under the program; and

''(B) the anticipated number and type of subcontracts to be awarded to the protege firm.'';

(4) in subsection (g)(2)(B), by striking ''under subsection (l)(2)'';

(5) in subsection (h)(1), by inserting ''(15 U.S.C. 631 et seq.)'' after ''Small Business Act'';

(6) by striking subsection (j) and redesignating subsections (k) and (l) as subsections (j) and (k), respectively;

(7) by amending subsection (j) (as so redesignated) to read as follows:

''(j) REGULATIONS.—The regulations implementing the Mentor-Protege Pilot Program established under section 831 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991 (Public Law 101–510; 104 Stat. 1607; 10 U.S.C. 2302 note) as in effect on the date of enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 shall apply to this section. The Secretary of Defense may revise such regulations or prescribe additional regulations necessary to carry out this section. The Department of Defense policy regarding the Mentor-Protege Program shall be published and maintained as an appendix to the Department of Defense Supplement to the Federal Acquisition Regulation.'';

(8) by striking ''prescribed pursuant to subsection (k)'' each place such term appears and inserting ''described in subsection (j)''; and

(9) in subsection (k) (as so redesignated)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''means a business concern that meets the requirements of section 3(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632(a)) and the regulations promulgated pursuant thereto'' and inserting ''has the meaning given such term under section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632)'';

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (D), by striking ''the severely disabled'' and inserting ''severely disabled individuals''; and

(ii) in subparagraph (G), by inserting ''(15 U.S.C. 632(p))'' after ''Small Business Act''; and

(C) by amending paragraph (8) to read as follows:

''(8) The term 'severely disabled individual' means an individual who is blind (as defined in section 8501 of title 41) or a severely disabled individual (as defined in such section).''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 2323a the following new item:

''2323b. Mentor-Protege Program.''.

SEC. 832. AMENDMENTS TO DATA QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PLAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 15(s) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 644(s)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (6); and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following new paragraphs:

''(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 a certification of the accuracy and completeness of data reported on bundled and consolidated contracts.''.

(b) GAO STUDY.—

(1) 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 section 15(s) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 644(s)) that shall assess whether contracts were accurately labeled as bundled or consolidated.

(2) CONTRACTS EVALUATED.—For the purposes of conducting the study described in paragraph (1), the Comptroller General of the United States—

(A) 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;

(B) 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 (as such terms are defined in the Federal procurement data system described in section 1122(a)(4)(A) of title 41, United States Code, or any successor system); and

(C) shall not evaluate contracts that have used any set aside authority.

(3) REPORT.—Not later than 12 months after initiating the study required by paragraph (1), 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.

SEC. 833. NOTICE OF CONTRACT CONSOLIDATION FOR ACQUISITION STRATEGIES.

(a) NOTICE REQUIREMENT FOR THE SENIOR PROCUREMENT EXECUTIVE OR CHIEF ACQUISITION OFFICER.—Section 44(c)(2) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 657q(c)(2)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(C) NOTICE.—Not later than 7 days after making a determination that an acquisition strategy involving a consolidation of contract requirements is necessary and justified under subparagraph (A), the senior procurement executive or Chief Acquisition Officer shall publish a notice on a public website that such determination has been made. Any solicitation for a procurement related to the acquisition strategy may not be published earlier than 7 days after such notice is published. Along with the publication of the solicitation, the senior procurement executive or Chief Acquisition Officer shall publish a justification for the determination, which shall include the information in subparagraphs (A) through (E) of paragraph (1).''.

(b) NOTICE REQUIREMENT FOR THE HEAD OF A CONTRACTING AGENCY.—Section 15(e)(3) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 644(e)(3)) is amended to read as follows:

''(3) STRATEGY SPECIFICATIONS.—If the head of a contracting agency determines that an acquisition plan for a procurement involves a substantial bundling of contract requirements, the head of a contracting agency shall publish a notice on a public website that such determination has been made not later than 7 days after making such determination. Any solicitation for a procurement related to the acquisition plan may not be published earlier than 7 days after such notice is published. Along with the publication of the solicitation, the head of a contracting agency shall publish a justification for the determination, which shall include following information:

''(A) The specific benefits anticipated to be derived from the bundling of contract requirements and a determination that such benefits justify the bundling.

''(B) An identification of any alternative contracting approaches that would involve a lesser degree of bundling of contract requirements.

''(C) An assessment of—

''(i) the specific impediments to participation by small business concerns as prime contractors that result from the bundling of contract requirements; and

''(ii) the specific actions designed to maximize participation of small business concerns as subcontractors (including suppliers) at various tiers under the contract or contracts that are awarded to meet the requirements.''.

(c) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—Section 44(c)(1) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 657q(c)(1)) is amended by striking ''Subject to paragraph (4), the head'' and inserting ''The head''.

SEC. 834. CLARIFICATION OF REQUIREMENTS RELATED TO SMALL BUSINESS CONTRACTS FOR SERVICES.

(a) PROCUREMENT CONTRACTS.—Section 8(a)(17) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(a)(17)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''any procurement contract'' and all that follows through ''section 15'' and inserting ''any procurement contract, which contract has as its principal purpose the supply of a product to be let pursuant to this subsection or subsection (m), or section 15(a), 31, or 36,''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(C) LIMITATION.—This paragraph shall not apply to a contract that has as its principal purpose the acquisition of services or construction.''.

(b) SUBCONTRACTOR CONTRACTS.—Section 46(a)(4) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 657s(a)(4)) is amended by striking ''for supplies from a regular dealer in such supplies'' and inserting ''which is principally for supplies from a regular dealer in such supplies, and which is not a contract principally for services or construction,''.

SEC. 835. REVIEW OF GOVERNMENT ACCESS TO INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS OF PRIVATE SECTOR FIRMS.

(a) REVIEW REQUIRED.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall enter into a contract with an independent entity with appropriate expertise to conduct a review of Department of Defense regulations and practices related to Government access to and use of intellectual property rights of private sector firms. The contract shall require that in conducting the review, the independent entity shall consult with the National Defense Technology and Industrial Base Council (described in section 2502 of title 10, United States Code).

(b) REPORT.—Not later than March 1, 2016, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the findings of the independent entity, along with a description of any actions that the Secretary proposes to revise and clarify laws or that the Secretary may take to revise or clarify regulations related to intellectual property rights.

SEC. 836. REQUIREMENT THAT CERTAIN SHIP COMPONENTS BE MANUFACTURED IN THE NATIONAL TECHNOLOGY AND INDUSTRIAL BASE.

(a) ADDITIONAL PROCUREMENT LIMITATION.—Section 2534(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(6) COMPONENTS FOR AUXILIARY SHIPS.—Subject to subsection (k), the following components:

''(A) Auxiliary equipment, including pumps, for all shipboard services.

''(B) Propulsion system components, including engines, reduction gears, and propellers.

''(C) Shipboard cranes.

''(D) Spreaders for shipboard cranes.''.

(b) IMPLEMENTATION.—Such section is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(k) IMPLEMENTATION OF AUXILIARY SHIP COMPONENT LIMITATION.—Subsection (a)(6) applies only with respect to contracts awarded by the Secretary of a military department for new construction of an auxiliary ship after the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 using funds available for National Defense Sealift Fund programs or Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy.''.

SEC. 837. POLICY REGARDING SOLID ROCKET MOTORS USED IN TACTICAL MISSILES.

(a) POLICY.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that every tactical missile program of the Department of Defense that uses solid propellant as the primary propulsion system shall have at least one rocket motor supplier within the national technology and industrial base (as defined in section 2500(1) of title 10, United States Code).

(b) WAIVER.—The Secretary may waive subsection (a) in the case of compelling national security reasons.

SEC. 838. FAR COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP FOR ADMINISTRATOR OF SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION.

(a) ADDITION OF ADMINISTRATOR OF SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION TO FEDERAL ACQUISITION REGULATORY COUNCIL.—Section 1302(b)(1) of title 41, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking ''and'' at the end of subparagraph (C);

(2) by striking the period and inserting ''; and'' at the end of subparagraph (D); and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(E) the Administrator of the Small Business Administration.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Such title is amended—

(1) in section 1303(a)(1)—

(A) by striking ''and the Administrator of National Aeronautics and Space,'' and inserting ''the Administrator of National Aeronautics and Space, and the Administrator of the Small Business Administration,''; and

(B) by striking ''and the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 (42 U.S.C. 2451 et seq.),'' and inserting ''the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 (42 U.S.C. 2451 et seq.), and the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 631 et seq.),''; and

(2) in section 1121(d), by striking ''and the General Services Administration'' and inserting ''the General Services Administration, and the Small Business Administration''.

SEC. 839. SURETY BOND REQUIREMENTS AND AMOUNT OF GUARANTEE.

(a) SURETY BOND REQUIREMENTS.—Chapter 93 of subtitle VI of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by adding at the end the following:

''§ 9310. Individual sureties

''If another applicable law or regulation permits the acceptance of a bond from a surety that is not subject to sections 9305 and 9306 and is based on a pledge of assets by the surety, the assets pledged by such surety shall—

''(1) consist of eligible obligations described under section 9303(a); and

''(2) be submitted to the official of the Government required to approve or accept the bond, who shall deposit the assets with a depository described under section 9303(b).''; and

(2) in the table of contents for such chapter, by adding at the end the following:

''9310. Individual sureties.''.

(b) AMOUNT OF SURETY BOND GUARANTEE FROM SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION.—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''.

(c) COMPTROLLER GENERAL STUDY ON SURETY BONDS.—

(1) STUDY.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall carry out a study on the following:

(A) All instances during the 10-year period beginning on January 31, 2006, in which a surety bond proposed or issued by a surety in connection with a Federal project was—

(i) rejected by a Federal contracting officer; or

(ii) accepted by a Federal contracting officer, but was later found to have been backed by insufficient collateral or to be otherwise deficient or with respect to which the surety did not perform.

(B) The consequences to the Federal Government, subcontractors, and suppliers of the instances described under subparagraph (A).

(C) The percentages of all Federal contracts that were awarded to new startup businesses (including new startup businesses that are small disadvantaged businesses or disadvantaged business enterprises), small disadvantaged businesses, and disadvantaged business enterprises as prime contractors during—

(i) the 2-year period beginning on January 31, 2014 and ending on January 31, 2016; and

(ii) the 2-year period beginning on January 31, 2016 and ending on January 31, 2018.

(D) An assessment of the impact of the amendments made by this section upon the percentages described in subparagraph (C).

(2) REPORT.—Not later than January 31, 2019, the Comptroller General shall issue a report to the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Government Affairs of the Senate containing all findings and determinations made in carrying out the study required under paragraph (1).

(3) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS ENTERPRISE.—The term ''disadvantaged business enterprise'' has the meaning given that term under section 26.5 of title 49, Code of Federal Regulations.

(B) NEW STARTUP BUSINESS.—The term ''new startup business'' means a business that was formed in the 2-year period ending on the date on which the business bids on a Federal contract that requires giving a surety bond.

(C) SMALL DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS.—The term ''small disadvantaged business'' has the meaning given the term ''socially and economically disadvantaged small business concern'' under section 8(a)(4) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(a)(4)).

SEC. 840. CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR PROCUREMENT CENTER REPRESENTATIVES, BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY SPECIALISTS, AND COMMERCIAL MARKET REPRESENTATIVES.

(a) PROCUREMENT CENTER REPRESENTATIVE REQUIREMENTS.—Section 15(l)(5)(A)(iii) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 644(l)(5)(A)(iii)) is amended by striking ''except that'' and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting the following: ''except that—

''(I) any person serving in such a position on or before January 3, 2013, may continue to serve in that position for a period of 5 years beginning on such date without the required certification; and

''(II) any person hired for such position after January 3, 2013, may have up to one calendar year from the date of employment to obtain the required certification.''.

(b) BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY SPECIALIST REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 4 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 633) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(g) CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY SPECIALISTS.—A Business Opportunity Specialist described under section 7(j)(10)(D) shall have a Level I Federal Acquisition Certification in Contracting (or any successor certification) or the equivalent Department of Defense certification, except that—

''(1) a Business Opportunity Specialist who was serving on or before January 3, 2013, may continue to serve as a Business Opportunity Specialist for a period of 5 years beginning on such date without such a certification; and

''(2) any person hired as a Business Opportunity Specialist after January 3, 2013, may have up to one calendar year from the date of employment to obtain the required certification.''.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 7(j)(10)(D)(i) of such Act (15 U.S.C. 636(j)(10)(D)(i)) is amended by striking the second sentence.

(c) COMMERCIAL MARKET REPRESENTATIVE REQUIREMENTS.—Section 4 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 633), as amended by section 9 of this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(h) CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMERCIAL MARKET REPRESENTATIVES.—A commercial market representative referred to in section 15(q)(3) shall have a Level I Federal Acquisition Certification in Contracting (or any successor certification) or the equivalent Department of Defense certification, except that—

''(1) a commercial market representative who was serving on or before the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 may continue to serve as a commercial market representative for a period of 5 years beginning on such date without such a certification; and

''(2) any person hired as a commercial market representative after the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 may have up to one calendar year from the date of employment to obtain the required certification.''.

SEC. 841. INCLUDING SUBCONTRACTING GOALS IN AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES.

Section 1633(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2076; 15 U.S.C. 631 note) is amended by striking ''assume responsibility for of the agency's success in achieving small business contracting goals and percentages'' and inserting ''assume responsibility for the agency's success in achieving each of the small business prime contracting and subcontracting goals and percentages''.

SEC. 842. MODIFICATIONS TO REQUIREMENTS FOR QUALIFIED HUBZONE SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS LOCATED IN A BASE CLOSURE AREA.

(a) PERIOD FOR BASE CLOSURE AREAS.—

(1) EXTENSION OF PERIOD.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Section 152(a)(2) of title I of division K of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005 (15 U.S.C. 632 note) is amended by striking ''for a period of 5 years'' and inserting ''for the later of—

''(A) 8 years from the date of final closure; or

''(B) the date designated by the Administrator of the Small Business Administration that is based on data of the Bureau of the Census obtained from the first decennial census conducted after the date of final closure.''.

(B) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 1698(b)(2) of National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (15 U.S.C. 632 note) is amended by striking ''5 years'' and inserting ''the later of—

''(A) 8 years; or

''(B) the date designated by the Administrator of the Small Business Administration described in section 152(a)(2)(B) of title I of division K of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005 (15 U.S.C. 632 note).''.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE; APPLICABILITY.—The amendments made by paragraph (1) shall—

(A) take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(B) apply to—

(i) a base closure area (as defined in section 3(p)(4)(D) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632(p)(4)(D))) that, on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act, is treated as a HUBZone described in section 3(p)(1)(E) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632(p)(1)(E)) under—

(I) section 152(a)(2) of title I of division K of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005 (15 U.S.C. 632 note); or

(II) section 1698(b)(2) of National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (15 U.S.C. 632 note); and

(ii) a base closure area relating to the closure of a military instillation under the authority described in clauses (i) through (iv) of section 3(p)(4)(D) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632(p)(4)(D)) that occurs on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) ELIGIBLE AREA FOR EMPLOYEE RESIDENCE FOR BASE CLOSURE HUBZONES.—Section 3(p)(5)(A)(i)(I) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632(p)(5)(A)(i)(I)) is amended—

(1) in item (aa), by striking ''or'' at the end;

(2) by redesignating item (bb) as item (cc); and

(3) by inserting after item (aa) the following new item:

''(bb) pursuant to subparagraph (A), (B), (C), (D), or (E) of paragraph (3), that its principal office is located within a base closure area and that not fewer than 35 percent of its employees reside in such base closure area or in another HUBZone; or''.

(c) EXPANSION OF AREA INCLUDED IN BASE AREA CLOSURE DEFINITION.—Section 3(p)(4)(D) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632(p)(4)(D)) is amended—

(1) in clause (iv), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and'';

(2) by redesignating clauses (i) through (iv) as subclauses (I) through (IV), respectively;

(3) in the matter preceding subclause (I), as so redesignated, by striking ''means lands within'' and inserting the following: ''means—

''(i) lands within''; and

(4) by adding at the end the following new clause:

''(ii) lands within 25 miles of the external boundaries of a military installation described in clause (i), excluding any such lands that are not within a qualified nonmetropolitan county.''.

SEC. 843. JOINT VENTURING AND TEAMING.

(a) JOINT VENTURE OFFERS FOR BUNDLED OR CONSOLIDATED CONTRACTS.—Section 15(e)(4) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 644(e)(4)) is amended to read as follows:

''(4) CONTRACT TEAMING.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a solicitation of offers for a bundled or consolidated contract that is issued by the head of an agency, a small business concern that provides for use of a particular team of subcontractors or a joint venture of small business concerns may submit an offer for the performance of the contract.

''(B) EVALUATION OF OFFERS.—The head of the agency shall evaluate an offer described in subparagraph (A) in the same manner as other offers, with due consideration to the capabilities of all of the proposed subcontractors or members of the joint venture as follows:

''(i) TEAMS.—When evaluating an offer of a small business prime contractor that includes a proposed team of small business subcontractors, the head of the agency shall consider the capabilities and past performance of each first tier subcontractor that is part of the team as the capabilities and past performance of the small business prime contractor.

''(ii) JOINT VENTURES.—When evaluating an offer of a joint venture of small business concerns, if the joint venture does not have sufficient capabilities or past performance to be considered for award of a contract opportunity, the head of the agency shall consider the capabilities and past performance of each member of the joint venture as the capabilities past performance of the joint venture.

''(C) STATUS AS A SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN.—Participation of a small business concern in a team or a joint venture under this paragraph shall not affect the status of that concern as a small business concern for any other purpose.''.

(b) TEAM AND JOINT VENTURES OFFERS FOR MULTIPLE AWARD CONTRACTS.—Section 15(q)(1) of such Act (15 U.S.C. 644(q)(1)) is amended—

(1) in the heading, by inserting ''AND JOINT VENTURE'' before ''REQUIREMENTS'';

(2) by striking ''Each Federal agency'' and inserting the following:

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Each Federal agency''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(B) TEAMS.—When evaluating an offer of a small business prime contractor that includes a proposed team of small business subcontractors for any multiple award contract above the substantial bundling threshold of the Federal agency, the head of the agency shall consider the capabilities and past performance of each first tier subcontractor that is part of the team as the capabilities and past performance of the small business prime contractor.

''(C) JOINT VENTURES.—When evaluating an offer of a joint venture of small business concerns for any multiple award contract above the substantial bundling threshold of the Federal agency, if the joint venture does not have sufficient capabilities or past performance to be considered for award of a contract opportunity, the head of the agency shall consider the capabilities and past performance of each member of the joint venture as the capabilities and past performance of the joint venture.''.

Subtitle E—Other Matters

SEC. 851. 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. 852. USE OF RECENT PRICES PAID BY THE GOVERNMENT IN THE DETERMINATION OF PRICE REASONABLENESS.

Section 2306a(b) of title 10, United States Code, as amended by section 804, is further amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(5) A contracting officer shall consider evidence provided by an offeror of recent purchase prices paid by the Government for the same or similar commercial items in establishing price reasonableness on a subsequent purchase if the contracting officer is satisfied that the prices previously paid remain a valid reference for comparison after considering the totality of other relevant factors such as the time elapsed since the prior purchase and any differences in the quantities purchased or applicable terms and conditions.''.

SEC. 853. CODIFICATION OF OTHER TRANSACTION AUTHORITY FOR CERTAIN PROTOTYPE PROJECTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 845 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994 (Public Law 103–160; 10 U.S.C. 2371 note) is transferred to chapter 139 of title 10, United States Code, inserted so as to appear after section 2371a, redesignated as section 2371b, and amended—

(1) by amending the section heading to read as follows:

''§ 2371b. Authority of the Advanced Research Projects Agency to carry out certain prototype projects'';

(2) by striking ''of title 10, United States Code'' each place it appears and inserting ''of this title'';

(3) by striking ''of title 41, United States Code'' each place it appears and inserting ''of title 41'';

(4) by amending subparagraph (B) of subsection (d)(1) to read as follows:

''(B) all parties to the transaction other than the Federal Government are innovative small business and nontraditional contractors with unique capabilities relevant to the prototype project.''; and

(5) by striking subsection (i).

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 2371a the following new item:

''2371b. Authority of the Advanced Research Projects Agency to carry out certain prototype projects.''.

SEC. 854. AMENDMENTS TO CERTAIN ACQUISITION THRESHOLDS.

(a) SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION THRESHOLD GENERALLY.—Section 134 of title 41, United States Code, is amended by striking ''$100,000'' and inserting ''$500,000''.

(b) MICRO-PURCHASE THRESHOLD.—Section 1902(a) of title 41, United States Code, is amended by striking ''$3,000'' and inserting ''$5,000''.

(c) SPECIAL EMERGENCY PROCUREMENT AUTHORITY.—Section 1903(b)(2) of title 41, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''$250,000'' and inserting ''$750,000''; and

(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''$1,000,000'' and inserting ''$1,500,000''.

(d) SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN RESERVATION.—Section 15(j)(1) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 644(j)(1)) is amended by striking ''$100,000'' and inserting ''$500,000''.

SEC. 855. REVISION OF METHOD OF ROUNDING WHEN MAKING INFLATION ADJUSTMENT OF ACQUISITION-RELATED DOLLAR THRESHOLDS.

Section 1908(e)(2) of title 41, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''on the day before the adjustment'' and inserting ''as calculated under paragraph (1)'';

(2) by striking ''and'' at the end of subparagraph (C); and

(3) by striking subparagraph (D) and inserting the following new subparagraphs:

''(D) not less than $1,000,000, but less than $10,000,000, to the nearest $500,000;

''(E) not less than $10,000,000, but less than $100,000,000, to the nearest $5,000,000;

''(F) not less than $100,000,000, but less than $1,000,000,000, to the nearest $50,000,000; and

''(G) $1,000,000,000 or more, to the nearest $500,000,000.''.

SEC. 856. REPEAL OF REQUIREMENT FOR STAND-ALONE MANPOWER ESTIMATES FOR MAJOR DEFENSE ACQUISITION PROGRAMS.

(a) REPEAL OF REQUIREMENT.—Subsection (a)(1) of section 2434 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''and a manpower estimate for the program have'' and inserting ''has''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS RELATING TO REGULATIONS.—Subsection (b) of such section is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (2);

(2) by striking ''shall require—'' and all that follows through ''that the independent'' and inserting ''shall require that the independent'';

(3) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) and (B) as paragraphs (1) and (2), respectively, and realigning those paragraphs so as to be two ems from the left margin; and

(4) in paragraph (2), as so redesignated—

(A) by striking ''and operations and support,'' and inserting ''operations and support, and

manpower to operate, maintain, and support the program upon full operational deployment,''; and

(B) by striking ''; and'' at the end and inserting a period.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) SECTION HEADING.—The heading of such section is amended to read as follows:

''§ 2434. Independent cost estimates''.

(2) TABLE OF SECTIONS.—The item relating to such section in the table of sections at the beginning of chapter 144 of such title is amended to read as follows:

''2434. Independent cost estimates.''.

SEC. 857. EXAMINATION AND GUIDANCE RELATING TO OVERSIGHT AND APPROVAL OF SERVICES CONTRACTS.

Not later than March 1, 2016, the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics shall—

(1) complete an examination of the decision authority related to acquisition of services; and

(2) develop and issue guidance to improve capabilities and processes related to requirements development and source selection for, and oversight and management of, services contracts.

SEC. 858. STREAMLINING OF REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO DEFENSE BUSINESS SYSTEMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) REVISION.—Section 2222 of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''§ 2222. Defense business systems: business process reengineering; enterprise architecture; management

''(a) DEFENSE BUSINESS SYSTEMS GENERALLY.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that each covered defense business system developed, deployed, and operated by the Department of Defense—

''(1) supports efficient business processes that have been reviewed, and as appropriate revised, through business process reengineering;

''(2) is integrated into a comprehensive defense business enterprise architecture; and

''(3) is managed in a manner that provides visibility into, and traceability of, expenditures for the system.

''(b) ISSUANCE OF GUIDANCE.—

''(1) SECRETARY OF DEFENSE GUIDANCE.—The Secretary shall issue guidance to provide for the coordination of, and decision making for, the planning, programming, and control of investments in covered defense business systems.

''(2) SUPPORTING GUIDANCE.—The Secretary shall direct the Deputy Chief Management Officer of the Department of Defense, the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics, the Chief Information Officer, and the Chief Management Officer of each of the military departments to issue and maintain supporting guidance, as appropriate, for the guidance of the Secretary issued under paragraph (1).

''(c) GUIDANCE ELEMENTS.—The guidance issued under subsection (b)(1) shall include the following elements:

''(1) Policy to ensure that the business processes of the Department of Defense are continuously reviewed and revised—

''(A) to implement the most streamlined and efficient business processes practicable; and

''(B) to enable the use of commercial off-the-shelf business systems with the fewest changes necessary to accommodate requirements and interfaces that are unique to the Department of Defense.

''(2) A process to establish requirements for covered defense business systems.

''(3) Mechanisms for the planning and control of investments in covered defense business systems, including a process for the collection and review of programming and budgeting information for covered defense business systems.

''(4) Policy requiring the periodic review of covered defense business systems that have been fully deployed, by portfolio, to ensure that investments in such portfolios are appropriate.

''(d) DEFENSE BUSINESS ENTERPRISE ARCHITECTURE.—

''(1) BLUEPRINT.—The Secretary, working through the Deputy Chief Management Officer of the Department of Defense, shall develop and maintain a blueprint to guide the development of integrated business processes within the Department of Defense. Such blueprint shall be known as the 'defense business enterprise architecture'.

''(2) PURPOSE.—The defense business enterprise architecture shall be sufficiently defined to effectively guide implementation of interoperable defense business system solutions and shall be consistent with the policies and procedures established by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

''(3) ELEMENTS.—The defense business enterprise architecture shall—

''(A) include policies, procedures, business data standards, business performance measures, and business information requirements that apply uniformly throughout the Department of Defense; and

''(B) enable the Department of Defense to—

''(i) comply with all applicable law, including Federal accounting, financial management, and reporting requirements;

''(ii) routinely produce verifiable, timely, accurate, and reliable business and financial information for management purposes; and

''(iii) integrate budget, accounting, and program information and systems.

''(4) INTEGRATION INTO INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ARCHITECTURE.—(A) The defense business enterprise architecture shall be integrated into the information technology enterprise architecture required under subparagraph (B).

''(B) The Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense shall develop an information technology enterprise architecture. The architecture shall describe a plan for improving the information technology and computing infrastructure of the Department of Defense, including for each of the major business processes conducted by the Department of Defense.

''(e) DEFENSE BUSINESS COUNCIL.—

''(1) REQUIREMENT FOR COUNCIL.—The Secretary shall establish a Defense Business Council to provide advice to the Secretary on developing the defense business enterprise architecture, reengineering the Department's business processes, and requirements for defense business systems. The Council shall be chaired by the Deputy Chief Management Officer and the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense.

''(2) MEMBERSHIP.—The membership of the Council shall include the following:

''(A) The Chief Management Officers of the military departments, or their designees.

''(B) The following officials of the Department of Defense, or their designees:

''(i) The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics with respect to acquisition, logistics, and installations management processes.

''(ii) The Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) with respect to financial management and planning and budgeting processes.

''(iii) The Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness with respect to human resources management processes.

''(f) APPROVALS REQUIRED FOR DEVELOPMENT.—

''(1) INITIAL APPROVAL REQUIRED.—The Secretary shall ensure that a covered defense business system program cannot proceed into development (or, if no development is required, into production or fielding) unless the appropriate approval official (as specified in paragraph (2)) approves the program by determining that the covered defense business system concerned—

''(A) supports a business process that has been, or is being as a result of the acquisition program, reengineered to be as streamlined and efficient as practicable consistent with the guidance issued pursuant to subsection (b), including business process mapping;

''(B) is in compliance with the defense business enterprise architecture developed pursuant to subsection (d) or will be in compliance as a result of modifications planned;

''(C) has valid, achievable requirements; and

''(D) is in compliance with the Department's auditability requirements.

''(2) APPROPRIATE OFFICIAL.—For purposes of paragraph (1), the appropriate approval official with respect to a covered defense business system is the following:

''(A) In the case of a system of a military department, the Chief Management Officer of that military department.

''(B) In the case of a system of a Defense Agency or Defense Field Activity or a system that will support the business process of more than one military department or Defense Agency or Defense Field Activity, the Deputy Chief Management Officer of the Department of Defense.

''(C) In the case of any system, such official other than the applicable official under subparagraph (A) or (B) as the Secretary designates for such purpose.

''(3) ANNUAL CERTIFICATION.—For any fiscal year in which funds are expended for development pursuant to a covered defense business system program, the Defense Business Council shall review the system and certify (or decline to certify as the case may be) that it continues to satisfy the requirements of paragraph (1). If the Council determines that certification cannot be granted, the chairman of the Council shall notify the appropriate approval official and the acquisition Milestone Decision Authority for the program and provide a recommendation for corrective action.

''(4) OBLIGATION OF FUNDS IN VIOLATION OF REQUIREMENTS.—The obligation of Department of Defense funds for a covered defense business system program that has not been certified in accordance with paragraph (3) is a violation of section 1341(a)(1)(A) of title 31.

''(g) RESPONSIBILITY OF MILESTONE DECISION AUTHORITY.—The Secretary shall ensure that, as part of the defense acquisition system, the requirements of this section are fully addressed by the Milestone Decision Authority for a covered defense business system program as acquisition process approvals are considered for such system.

''(h) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than March 15 of each year from 2016 through 2020, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on activities of the Department of Defense pursuant to this section. Each report shall include the following:

''(1) A description of actions taken and planned with respect to the guidance required by subsection (b) and the defense business enterprise architecture developed pursuant to subsection (d).

''(2) A description of actions taken and planned for the reengineering of business processes by the Defense Business Council established pursuant to subsection (e).

''(3) A summary of covered defense business system funding and covered defense business systems approved pursuant to subsection (f).

''(4) Identification of any covered defense business system program that during the preceding fiscal year was reviewed and not approved pursuant to subsection (f) and the reasons for the lack of approval.

''(5) Identification of any covered defense business system program that during the preceding fiscal year failed to achieve initial operational capability within five years after the date the program received Milestone B approval.

''(6) For any program identified under paragraph (5), a description of the plan to address the issues that caused the failure.

''(7) A discussion of specific improvements in business operations and cost savings resulting from successful covered defense business systems programs.

''(8) A copy of the most recent report of the Chief Management Officer of each military department on implementation of business transformation initiatives by such military department in accordance with section 908 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417; 122 Stat. 4569; 10 U.S.C. 2222 note).

''(i) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1)(A) DEFENSE BUSINESS SYSTEM.—The term 'defense business system' means an information system that is operated by, for, or on behalf of the Department of Defense, including any of the following:

''(i) A financial system.

''(ii) A financial data feeder system.

''(iii) A contracting system.

''(iv) A logistics system.

''(v) A planning and budgeting system.

''(vi) An installations management system.

''(vii) A human resources management system.

''(viii) A training and readiness system.

''(B) The term does not include—

''(i) a national security system; or

''(ii) an information system used exclusively by and within the defense commissary system or the exchange system or other instrumentality of the Department of Defense conducted for the morale, welfare, and recreation of members of the armed forces using nonappropriated funds.

''(2) COVERED DEFENSE BUSINESS SYSTEM.—The term 'covered defense business system' means a defense business system that is expected to have a total amount of budget authority, over the period of the current future-years defense program submitted to Congress under section 221 of this title, in excess of the threshold established for the use of special simplified acquisition procedures pursuant to section 2304(g)(1)(B) of this title.

''(3) COVERED DEFENSE BUSINESS SYSTEM PROGRAM.—The term 'covered defense business system program' means a defense acquisition program to develop and field a covered defense business system or an increment of a covered defense business system.

''(4) ENTERPRISE ARCHITECTURE.—The term 'enterprise architecture' has the meaning given that term in section 3601(4) of title 44.

''(5) INFORMATION SYSTEM.—The term 'information system' has the meaning given that term in section 11101 of title 40.

''(6) NATIONAL SECURITY SYSTEM.—The term 'national security system' has the meaning given that term in section 3542(b)(2) of title 44.

''(7) MILESTONE DECISION AUTHORITY.—The term 'Milestone Decision Authority', with respect to a defense acquisition program, means the individual within the Department of Defense designated with the responsibility to grant milestone approvals for that program.

''(8) BUSINESS PROCESS MAPPING.—The term 'business process mapping' means a procedure in which the steps in a business process are clarified and documented in both written form and in a flow chart.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

''2222. Defense business systems: business process reengineering; enterprise architecture; management.''.

(b) DEADLINE FOR GUIDANCE.—The guidance required by subsection (b)(1) of section 2222 of title 10, United States Code, as amended by subsection (a)(1), shall be issued not later than December 31, 2016.

(c) REPEAL.—Section 811 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Public Law 109–364; 10 U.S.C. 2222 note) is repealed.

SEC. 859. CONSIDERATION OF STRATEGIC MATERIALS IN PRELIMINARY DESIGN REVIEW.

(a) CONSIDERATION.—The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics shall ensure that Department of Defense Instruction 5000.02 and other applicable guidance receive full consideration, during preliminary design review for a product, with respect to any strategic materials required for sustainment of the product over the life cycle of the product.

(b) STRATEGIC MATERIALS.—In this section, the term ''strategic materials'' means—

(1) materials critical to national security, as defined in section 187(e)(1) of title 10, United States Code; and

(2) any specialty metal, as defined in section 2533b(l) of such title.

SEC. 860. 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 critical safety items as determined appropriate by the Secretary.

SEC. 861. AMENDMENTS CONCERNING DETECTION AND AVOIDANCE OF COUNTERFEIT ELECTRONIC PARTS.

Section 818(c)(2)(B) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 10 U.S.C. 2302 note) is amended—

(1) in clause (i), by inserting ''electronic'' after ''avoid counterfeit'';

(2) in clause (ii)—

(A) by inserting ''covered'' after ''provided to the''; and

(B) by inserting ''or were obtained by the covered contractor in accordance with regulations described in paragraph (3)'' after ''Regulation''; and

(3) in clause (iii), by inserting ''discovers the counterfeit electronic parts or suspect counterfeit electronic parts and'' after ''contractor''.

SEC. 862. REVISION TO DUTIES OF THE DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR DEVELOPMENTAL TEST AND EVALUATION AND THE DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR SYSTEMS ENGINEERING.

Section 139b of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(5)—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''review and approve or disapprove'' and inserting ''advise in writing the milestone decision authority regarding review and approval of''; and

(B) in subparagraph (C), by inserting ''in order to advise relevant technical authorities for such programs on the incorporation of best practices for developmental test from across the Department'' after ''programs''; and

(2) in subsection (b)(5)—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''review and approve'' and inserting ''advise in writing the milestone decision authority regarding review and approval of''; and

(B) in subparagraph (C), by inserting ''in order to advise relevant technical authorities for such programs on the incorporation of best practices for systems engineering from across the Department'' after ''programs''.

SEC. 863. 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 most recently amended by section 813 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3429) is further amended—

(1) in subsections (a) and (b), by striking ''or 2015'' and inserting ''2015, or 2016'';

(2) in subsection (c)(3), by striking ''and 2015'' and inserting ''2015, and 2016'';

(3) in subsection (d)(4), by striking ''or 2015'' and inserting ''2015, or 2016''; and

(4) in subsection (e), by striking ''2015'' and inserting ''2016''.

SEC. 864. USE OF LOWEST PRICE, TECHNICALLY ACCEPTABLE EVALUATION METHOD FOR PROCUREMENT OF AUDIT OR AUDIT READINESS SERVICES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Given the size and scope of the Department of Defense, the effort to finish and institutionalize auditability is one of the more challenging management tasks that has ever faced the Department.

(2) The acquisition of services by the Department abides by many rules and parameters, one of which is the lowest price, technically acceptable (LPTA) evaluation method.

(3) The Department's audit effort is extremely complicated, requiring personnel and assistance who have the financial management and auditor skills that a non-independent public accounting firm or a non-credentialed firm offering the lowest price may not have.

(4) In order for the Department to meet the September 30, 2017, audit readiness statutory deadline and the March 31, 2019, audit of fiscal year 2018 statutory deadline, it is imperative that the Department not sacrifice contracts with firms who have the proper credentials and expertise to meet these deadlines.

(5) The LPTA evaluation method is appropriate for commercial or non-complex services or supplies where the requirement is clearly definable and the risk of unsuccessful contract performance is minimal. However, audit and audit readiness services are complex and evolving.

(b) REQUIREMENTS BEFORE USING LPTA EVALUATION METHOD.—Before using the lowest price, technically acceptable evaluation method for the procurement of audit or audit readiness services, the Secretary of Defense shall—

(1) establish the values and metrics for the services being procured, including domain expertise and experience, size and scope of offeror's team, personnel qualifications and certifications, technology, and tools; and

(2) review each offeror's past performance requirements.

TITLE IX—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ORGANIZATION AND 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 first sentence 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. CHANGE OF PERIOD FOR CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF REVIEW OF THE UNIFIED COMMAND PLAN.

Section 161(b)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''two years'' and inserting ''four years''.

SEC. 903. UPDATE OF STATUTORY SPECIFICATION OF FUNCTIONS OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF RELATING TO JOINT FORCE DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES.

Section 153(a)(5) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(F) Advising the Secretary on development of joint command, control, communications, and cyber capability, including integration and interoperability of such capability, through requirements, integrated architectures, data standards, and assessments.''.

SEC. 904. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) As senior United States statesman Dr. Henry Kissinger wrote in testimony submitted to the Senate Armed Services Committee on January 29, 2015, ''The United States has not faced a more diverse and complex array of crises since the end of the Second World War.''.

(2) The rise of non-state forces and near peer competitors has introduced destabilizing pressures around the globe.

(3) Advances in information and weapons technology have reduced the time available for the United States to prepare for and respond to crises against both known and unknown threats.

(4) The importance of the maritime domain cannot be overstated. As acknowledged in the March 2015 Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard maritime strategy, ''A Cooperative Strategy for 21st Century Seapower'': ''Oceans are the lifeblood of the interconnected global community. . . 90 percent of trade by volume travels across the oceans. Approximately 70 percent of the world's population lives within 100 miles of the coastline.''.

(5) The United States must be prepared to rapidly respond to crises around the world regardless of the nation's fiscal health.

(6) In this global security environment, it is critical that the nation possess a maritime force whose mission and ethos is readiness—a fight tonight force, forward deployed, that can respond immediately to emergent crises across the full range of military operations around the globe either from the sea or home station.

(7) The need for such a force was recognized by the 82nd Congress after the major wars of the twentieth century, when it mandated a core mission for the nation's leanest force—the Marine Corps—to be most ready when the nation is least ready.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—

(1) It is the sense of Congress that—

(A) the Marine Corps, within the Department of the Navy, remain the Nation's expeditionary, crisis response force;

(B) the need for such a force with such a capability has never been greater; and

(C) accordingly, in recognition of this need and the wisdom of the 82nd Congress, the 114th Congress reaffirms section 5063 of title 10, United States Code, uniquely charging the United States Marine Corps with this responsibility.

(2) It is further the sense of Congress that the Marine Corps—

(A) shall—

(i) be organized to include not less than three combat divisions and three air wings, and such other land combat, aviation, and other services as may be organic therein;

(ii) be organized, trained, and equipped to provide fleet marine forces of combined arms, together with supporting air components, for service with the fleet in the seizure or defense of advanced naval bases and for the conduct of such land operations as may be essential to the prosecution of a naval campaign; and

(iii) provide detachments and organizations for service on armed vessels of the Navy, shall provide security detachments for the protection of naval property at naval stations and bases, and shall perform such other duties as the President may direct;

but these additional duties may not detract from nor interfere with the operations for which the Marine Corps is primarily organized;

(B) shall develop, in coordination with the Army and the Air Force, those phases of amphibious operations that pertain to the tactics, techniques, and equipment used by landing forces; and

(C) is responsible, in accordance with the integrated joint mobilization plans, for the expansion of peacetime components of the Marine Corps to meet the needs of war.

SEC. 905. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR STREAMLINING OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS.

(a) FINDINGS.—

(1) On July 31, 2013, the then Secretary of Defense stated that the Department would ''reduc[e] the Department's major headquarters budgets by 20 percent. . .Although the 20 percent cut applies to budget dollars, organizations will strive for a goal of 20 percent reductions in government civilians and military personnel.'' The then Secretary further stated that ''these management reforms. . .will reduce the Department's overhead and operating costs by...$10 billion over the next five years.''.

(2) Furthermore, the President's budget request for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2015 stated that reductions to management headquarters staff and consolidation of duplicative efforts across the Department would result in a savings of $5.3 billion over 5 years—through fiscal year 2019. However, as noted by the Government Accountability Office in a January 2015 report (GAO-15-10), the Department accounted for $5.3 billion as efficiency savings in its budget request, but has not provided specific details on the reductions to management headquarters' staff it plans to make.

(3) In June 2014, the Government Accountability Office found (in GAO-14-439) that the Department did not have an accurate accounting of the resources being devoted to management headquarters to use as a starting point for tracking reductions to such headquarters. In April 2015, the Government Accountability Office reported (in GAO-15-404SP) that focusing reductions on management headquarters budgets and personnel, which tend to be inconsistently defined and often represent a small portion of the overall headquarters, shields much of the resources identified for potential reduction.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Secretary of Defense's commitment in July 2013 to a goal of a 20 percent reduction in headquarters budgets and personnel and a goal of $10 billion in cost savings over five years is worthwhile and should be fully implemented;

(2) without a clear baseline for management headquarters, it is difficult to demonstrate and track progress achieving actual savings;

(3) any reduction in personnel should not be implemented as an across-the-board cut, but rather should be strategically designed to retain critical functions, capabilities, and skill sets—including but not limited to depots and the acquisition workforce—and eliminate unnecessary or redundant functions or skill sets that do not benefit or support mission requirements;

(4) functions should be performed at the lowest appropriate organizational level and those organizations should be empowered and held accountable;

(5) duplicative functions at higher level organizations should be eliminated; and

(6) the movement of a function from a management headquarters to a different Department of Defense organization or a lower level organization does not result in an efficiency, since the same budget is still required to perform that function.

(c) REQUIREMENT TO IMPLEMENT 20 PERCENT REDUCTION IN MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS FUNCTIONS.—Section 904 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 10 U.S.C. 111 note) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(e) IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS REDUCTION.—The Secretary of Defense shall implement the 20 percent reduction directed by the Secretary in July 2013 in management headquarters budget and personnel by September 30, 2019, for the covered organizations in the National Capital Region (as defined in section 2674(f) of title 10, United States Code). Such reductions shall be strategically designed

to retain critical functions, capabilities, and skill sets. Management, functions, programs, or offices shall be moved to the lowest appropriate organizational level. In any report issued pursuant to subsection (d), the Secretary may not claim a cost savings solely based on moving management, functions, programs, or offices from one organization to another.''.

(d) LIMITATION ON WORKING-CAPITAL FUND POSITIONS.—Section 904 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 10 U.S.C. 111 note) is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(f) LIMITATION ON WORKING-CAPITAL FUND POSITIONS.—In implementing the 20 percent reduction referred to in subsection (e), the Secretary of Defense may not reduce the number of Department of Defense civilian employees whose salaries are funded from working-capital funds except in accordance with section 2472 of title 10, United States Code.''.

(e) CHANGE IN DEADLINE FOR REQUIRED PLAN.—Section 904(a) of the such Act is amended by striking ''180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act'' and inserting ''March 31, 2016''.

(f) ADDITIONAL ELEMENTS OF PLAN.—Section 904(b) of such Act is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) as paragraphs (2), (3), and (4), respectively;

(2) by inserting before paragraph (2), as so redesignated, the following new paragraph (1):

''(1) An accurate baseline accounting of defense headquarters budgets and personnel as of fiscal year 2014, including what is and is not included as part of management headquarters accounting, and a detailed description of the number of personnel, budgets, functions, capabilities, and skill sets.'';

(3) in paragraph (2), as so redesignated—

(A) by inserting ''actual and'' before ''planned changes'';

(B) by striking ''staffing'' and inserting ''personnel''; and

(C) by inserting before the period at the end the following: '', set forth separately by fiscal year, from fiscal year 2014 through fiscal year 2019'';

(4) in paragraph (3), as so redesignated—

(A) by striking ''description of the planned changes'' and inserting ''detailed description of the actual and planned changes''; and

(B) by inserting before the period at the end the following: '', set forth separately by fiscal year, from fiscal year 2014 through fiscal year 2019''; and

(5) in paragraph (4), as so redesignated, by striking ''fiscal year 2015, and estimated savings to be achieved for each of fiscal years 2015 through 2024'' and inserting ''fiscal year 2014, and estimated savings to be achieved, along with associated changes or reductions in budget, for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2024''.

(g) ADDITIONAL REPORT REQUIREMENTS.—Section 904(d) of such Act is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act'' and inserting ''March 31, 2016''; and

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''including'' and all that follows through the end of the subparagraph and inserting the following: ''and specific detailed information on how the changes, consolidations, or reductions were prioritized and resulted in functions no longer being performed, in the fiscal year covered by such report.'';

(B) in subparagraph (F), by striking '', including'' and all that follows through ''management review''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(H) A separate description of—

''(i) the management functions, programs, or offices that were eliminated and how each represents a redundant management or oversight function; and

''(ii) the management, functions, programs, or offices that were moved, and how moving each will result in efficiency.''.

SEC. 906. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT AND WORKFORCE INCENTIVE SYSTEM.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Section 1113 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84) required the Department of Defense to institute a fair, credible, and transparent performance appraisal system, given the name ''New Beginnings,'' for employees, which—

(A) links employee bonuses and other performance-based action to employee performance appraisals;

(B) ensures ongoing performance feedback and dialogue among supervisors, managers, and employees throughout the appraisal period, with timetables for review; and

(C) develops performance assistance plans to give employees formal training, on-the-job training, counseling, mentoring, and other assistance.

(2) The military components and defense agencies of the Department of Defense are currently reviewing the proposed ''New Beginnings'' performance management and workforce incentive system developed in response to section 1113 of Public Law 111–84.

(3) The Department of Defense anticipates it will begin implementation of the ''New Beginnings'' performance management and workforce incentive system in April 2016.

(4) The authority provided in section 1113 of Public Law 111–84 provided the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, flexibilities in promulgating regulations to redesign the procedures which are applied by the Department of Defense in making appointments to positions within the competitive service in order to—

(A) better meet mission needs;

(B) respond to managers' needs and the needs of applicants;

(C) produce high-quality applicants;

(D) support timely decisions;

(E) uphold appointments based on merit system principles; and

(F) promote competitive job offers.

(5) In implementing the ''New Beginnings'' performance management and workforce incentive system, section 113 of Public Law 111–84 requires the Secretary of Defense to comply with veterans' preference requirements.

(6) Among the criteria for the new performance management and workforce incentive system authorized under section 1113 of Public Law 111–84, the Secretary of Defense is required to—

(A) adhere to merit principles;

(B) include a means for ensuring employee involvement (for bargaining unit employees, through their exclusive representatives) in the design and implementation of the performance management and workforce incentive system;

(C) provide for adequate training and retraining for supervisors, managers, and employees in the implementation and operation of the performance management and workforce incentive system;

(D) develop a comprehensive management succession program to provide training to employees to develop managers for the agency and a program to provide training to supervisors on actions, options, and strategies a supervisor may use in administering the performance management and workforce incentive system;

(E) include effective transparency and accountability measures and safeguards to ensure that the management of the performance management and workforce incentive system is fair, credible, and equitable, including appropriate independent reasonableness reviews, internal assessments, and employee surveys;

(F) use the annual strategic workforce plan required by section 115b of title 10; and

(G) ensure that adequate agency resources are allocated for the design, implementation, and administration of the performance management and workforce incentive system.

(7) Section 1113 of Public Law 111–84 also requires the Secretary of Defense to develop a program of training—to be completed by a supervisor every three years—on the actions, options, and strategies a supervisor may use in—

(A) developing and discussing relevant goals and objectives with the employee, communicating and discussing progress relative to performance goals and objectives, and conducting performance appraisals;

(B) mentoring and motivating employees, and improving employee performance and productivity;

(C) fostering a work environment characterized by fairness, respect, equal opportunity, and attention to the quality of the work of employees;

(D) effectively managing employees with unacceptable performance;

(E) addressing reports of a hostile work environment, reprisal, or harassment of or by another supervisor or employee; and

(F) allowing experienced supervisors to mentor new supervisors by sharing knowledge and advice in areas such as communication, critical thinking, responsibility, flexibility, motivating employees, teamwork, leadership, and professional development, and pointing out strengths and areas of development.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Defense should proceed with the collaborative work with employee representatives on the ''New Beginnings'' performance management and workforce incentive system and begin implementation of the new system at the earliest possible date.

SEC. 907. GUIDELINES FOR 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) GUIDELINES FOR 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).''.

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 2016 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 $5,000,000,000.

(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. 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 2016 is less than $8,900,000,000 (the amount projected to be required for such activities in fiscal year 2016 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 2016 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. 1003. ACCOUNTING STANDARDS TO VALUE CERTAIN PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT ITEMS.

(a) REQUIREMENT FOR CERTAIN ACCOUNTING STANDARDS.—The Secretary of Defense shall work in coordination with the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board to establish accounting standards to value large and unordinary general property, plant, and equipment items.

(b) DEADLINE.—The accounting standards required by subsection (a) shall be established by not later than September 30, 2017, and be available for use for the full audit on the financial statements of the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2018, as required by section 1003(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 842; 10 U.S.C. 2222 note).

Subtitle B—Counter-Drug Activities

SEC. 1011. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL SUPPORT FOR COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES OF CERTAIN FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

(a) EXTENSION.—Subsection (a)(2) of section 1033 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 (Public Law 105–85; 111 Stat. 1881), as most recently amended by section 1013 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 844), is further amended by striking ''2016'' and inserting ''2017''.

(b) MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF SUPPORT.—Subsection (e)(2) of such section 1033, as so amended, is further amended by striking ''2016'' and inserting ''2017''.

SEC. 1012. STATEMENT OF POLICY ON PLAN CENTRAL AMERICA.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The stability and security of Central American nations have a direct impact on the stability and security of the United States.

(2) Over the past decade, stability and increased security in the Republic of Colombia has pushed illicit trafficking to Central America bringing increased violence and instability.

(3) Much of Central America has seen spikes in violence and homicides. In fiscal year 2013, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime released its Global Study on Homicide 2013. Four of the top five countries with the highest homicide rates in the world were Central American nations including Honduras, Belize, El Salvador, and Guatemala.

(4) In calendar year 2014, approximately 65,000 unaccompanied alien children from Central America entered the United States through its southwest border. This number of such children who enter the United States during calendar year 2015 is expected to be approximately the same.

(5) The southwest border of the United States continues to be porous to illicit trafficking of narcotics, weapons, cash, and people.

(6) In November 2014, Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador announced a Plan for the Alliance for Prosperity of the Northern Triangle. This plan is a comprehensive approach to address the ongoing violence and instability facing these three nations by stimulating economic opportunities, improving public safety and rule of law, and strengthening institutions to increase trust in the state.

(7) The United States Government has stated its support for the Alliance for Prosperity and included in the President's fiscal year 2016 budget request $1,000,000,000 in Department of State funds, to support the strategy for United States engagement in Central America. According to the strategy, this funding will be focused on promoting prosperity and regional economic integration, enhancing security, and promoting improved governance.

(8) None of the President's $1,000,000,000 budget request for the strategy for United States engagement in Central America includes any funding for Department of Defense programs in the region.

(9) The Department of Defense provides training, equipment, education, and interdiction efforts to address security challenges in Central America through detection and monitoring of illicit trafficking, assistance in illicit trafficking interdictions, and building partnership capacities.

(10) The Department of Defense through its roles and missions, is executing a plan to address security challenges in Central America in conjunction with the United States Strategy for Engagement in Central America.

(b) POLICY.—It shall be the policy of the United States to prioritize a Plan Central America to address the threatening levels of violence, instability, illicit trafficking, and transnational organized crime that challenge the sovereignty of Central American nations and security of the United States. In order to address such issues, the Department of Defense shall—

(1) increase the efforts of the Department of Defense as the lead agency to detect and monitor the aerial and maritime illicit trafficking into the United States;

(2) increase the efforts of the Department of Defense to support aerial and maritime illicit trafficking interdiction efforts;

(3) increase the efforts of the Department of Defense to build partnership capacity with partner nations in Central America to confront security challenges through increased training opportunities, education, and exercises;

(4) enforce human rights requirements consistent with section 2249e of title 10, United States Code, and increase the training and education regarding human rights provided in Central American nations; and

(5) support interagency efforts in Central America addressing all levels of instability including development, education, economic, political, and security challenges.

Subtitle C—Naval Vessels and Shipyards

SEC. 1021. RESTRICTIONS ON THE OVERHAUL AND REPAIR OF VESSELS IN FOREIGN SHIPYARDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 7310(b)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking ''In the case'' and inserting ''(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), in the case'';

(2) by striking ''during the 15-month'' and all that follows through ''United States)'';

(3) by inserting before the period at the end the following: '', other than in the case of voyage repairs''; and

(4) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(B) The Secretary of the Navy may waive the application of subparagraph (A) to a contract award if the Secretary determines that the waiver is essential to the national security interests of the United States.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall take effect on the later of the following dates:

(1) The date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017.

(2) October 1, 2016.

SEC. 1022. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY FOR REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES FOR CERTAIN NAVY MESS OPERATIONS AFLOAT.

(a) EXTENSION.—Subsection (b) of section 1014 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417; 122 Stat. 4585), as amended by section 1021 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111–383, 124 Stat. 4348), is amended by striking ''September 30, 2015'' and inserting ''September 30, 2020''.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CLARIFYING AMENDMENTS.—Subsection (a) of such section is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''not more that'' and inserting ''not more than''; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking ''Naval vessels'' and inserting ''such vessels''.

SEC. 1023. 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 2016 may be obligated or expended to retire, prepare to retire, inactivate, or place in storage a cruiser or dock landing ship.

(b) CRUISER MODERNIZATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As provided by section 1026 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3490), the Secretary of the Navy shall begin the modernization of two cruisers during fiscal year 2016 only after the receipt of the materiel required to begin such modernization. Such modernization shall include—

(A) hull, mechanical, and electrical upgrades; and

(B) combat systems modernizations.

(2) DURATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the time period for such modernization shall not exceed two years.

(B) EXTENSION.—If the Secretary of the Navy determines that the scope of the modernization cannot be reasonably completed in two years, the Secretary may extend the time period under subparagraph (A) for an additional six months. If the Secretary issues such an extension, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees notice of the extension and the reasons the Secretary made such determination.

(3) DELAY.—The Secretary of the Navy may delay the modernization required under paragraph (1) if the materiel required to begin the modernization has not been received.

SEC. 1024. LIMITATION ON THE USE OF FUNDS FOR REMOVAL OF BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE CAPABILITIES FROM TICONDEROGA CLASS CRUISERS.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for the Department of Defense may be used to remove ballistic missile defense capabilities from any of the 5 Ticonderoga class cruisers equipped with such capabilities until the Secretary of the Navy certifies to the congressional defense committees that the Navy has—

(1) obtained the ballistic missile capabilities required by the most recent Navy Force Structure Assessment; or

(2) determined to upgrade such cruisers with an equal or improved ballistic missile defense capability.

Subtitle D—Counterterrorism

SEC. 1031. PERMANENT AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE REWARDS THROUGH GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL OF ALLIED FORCES AND CERTAIN OTHER MODIFICATIONS TO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAM TO PROVIDE REWARDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 127b(c)(3) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''subparagraphs (B) and (C)'' and inserting ''subparagraph (B)''; and

(2) by striking subparagraphs (C) and (D).

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) SECTION HEADING.—The section heading for section 127b of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''§ 127b. Department of Defense rewards program''.

(2) TABLE OF SECTIONS.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 3 of such title is amended by striking the item relating to section 127b and inserting the following new item:

''127b. Department of Defense rewards program.''.

SEC. 1032. CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION OF SENSITIVE MILITARY OPERATIONS.

Section 130f of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (e); and

(2) by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (e).

SEC. 1033. REPEAL OF SEMIANNUAL REPORTS ON OBLIGATION AND EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR COMBATING TERRORISM PROGRAM.

Section 229 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (d); and

(2) by redesignating subsection (e) as subsection (d).

SEC. 1034. REPORTS TO CONGRESS ON CONTACT BETWEEN TERRORISTS AND INDIVIDUALS FORMERLY DETAINED AT UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION, GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA.

(a) Section 319(c) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (Public Law 111–32; 123 Stat. 1874; 10 U.S.C. 801 note) is amended by inserting after paragraph (5) the following new paragraphs:

''(6) A summary of all contact by any means of communication, including telecommunications, electronic or technical means, in person, written communications, or any other means of communication, regardless of content, between any individual formerly detained at Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and any individual known or suspected to be associated with a foreign terrorist group.

''(7) A description of whether any of the contact described in the summary required by paragraph (6) included any information or discussion about hostilities against the United States or its allies or partners.''.

(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section or the amendments made by this section shall be construed to terminate, alter, modify, override, or otherwise affect any reporting of information required under section 319(c) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (Public Law 111–32; 123 Stat. 1874; 10 U.S.C. 801 note) prior to the enactment of this section.

SEC. 1035. INCLUSION IN REPORTS TO CONGRESS INFORMATION ABOUT RECIDIVISM OF INDIVIDUALS FORMERLY DETAINED AT UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION, GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA.

Section 319(c) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (Public Law 111–32; 123 Stat. 1874; 10 U.S.C. 801 note), as amended by section 1034, is further amended by inserting after paragraph (7), as added by such section, the following new paragraphs:

''(8) For each individual described in paragraph (4), the period of time between the date on which the individual was released or transferred from Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and the date on which it is confirmed that the individual is suspected or confirmed of reengaging in terrorist activities.

''(9) The average period of time described in paragraph (8) for all the individuals described in paragraph (4).''.

SEC. 1036. 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, 2016, to transfer, release, or assist in the transfer or release to or within the United States, its territories, or possessions of Khalid Sheikh Mohammed or any other detainee who—

(1) is not a United States citizen or a member of the Armed Forces of the United States; and

(2) is or was held on or after January 20, 2009, at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, by the Department of Defense.

SEC. 1037. 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, 2016, 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.

(b) EXCEPTION.—The prohibition in subsection (a) shall not apply to any modification of facilities at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

(c) INDIVIDUAL DETAINED AT GUANTANAMO DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''individual detained at Guantanamo'' has the meaning given that term in section 1039(f)(2).

SEC. 1038. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS TO TRANSFER OR RELEASE INDIVIDUALS DETAINED AT UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION, GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA, TO COMBAT ZONES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—No amounts authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for 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, 2016, to transfer, release, or assist in the transfer or release of any individual detained in the custody or under the control of the Department of Defense at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to a combat zone.

(b) COMBAT ZONE DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''combat zone'' means any area designated as a combat zone for purposes of section 112 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 112) for which the income of a member of the Armed Forces was excluded during 2014, 2015, or 2016 by reason of the member's service on active duty in such area.

SEC. 1039. REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTIFICATIONS RELATING TO THE TRANSFER OF DETAINEES AT UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION, GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA, TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND OTHER FOREIGN ENTITIES.

(a) CERTIFICATION REQUIRED PRIOR TO TRANSFER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2) and subsection (d), the Secretary of Defense may not use any amounts authorized to be appropriated or otherwise available to the Department of Defense during the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and ending on December 31, 2016, to transfer any individual detained at Guantanamo to the custody or control of the individual's country of origin, any other foreign country, or any other foreign entity unless the Secretary submits to Congress the certification described in subsection (b) not later than 30 days before the transfer of the individual.

(2) EXCEPTION.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to any action taken by the Secretary to transfer any individual detained at Guantanamo to effectuate an order affecting the disposition of the individual that is issued by a court or competent tribunal of the United States having lawful jurisdiction (which the Secretary shall notify Congress of promptly after issuance).

(b) CERTIFICATION.—A certification described in this subsection is a written certification made by the Secretary of Defense that—

(1) the government of the foreign country or the recognized leadership of the foreign entity to which the individual detained at Guantanamo is to be transferred—

(A) is not a designated state sponsor of terrorism or a designated foreign terrorist organization;

(B) maintains control over each detention facility in which the individual is to be detained if the individual is to be housed in a detention facility;

(C) is not, as of the date of the certification, facing a threat that is likely to substantially affect its ability to exercise control over the individual;

(D) has taken or agreed to take effective actions to ensure that the individual cannot take action to threaten the United States, its citizens, or its allies in the future;

(E) has taken or agreed to take such actions as the Secretary of Defense determines are necessary to ensure that the individual cannot engage or reengage in any terrorist activity; and

(F) has agreed to share with the United States any information that—

(i) is related to the individual or any associates of the individual; and

(ii) could affect the security of the United States, its citizens, or its allies; and

(2) includes an assessment, in classified or unclassified form, of the capacity, willingness, and past practices (if applicable) of the foreign country or entity in relation to the Secretary's certifications.

(c) PROHIBITION IN CASES OF PRIOR CONFIRMED RECIDIVISM.—

(1) PROHIBITION.—Except as provided in paragraph (2) and subsection (d), the Secretary of Defense may not use any amounts authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department of Defense to transfer any individual detained at Guantanamo to the custody or control of the individual's country of origin, any other foreign country, or any other foreign entity if there is a confirmed case of any individual who was detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, at any time after September 11, 2001, who was transferred to such foreign country or entity and subsequently engaged in any terrorist activity.

(2) EXCEPTION.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to any action taken by the Secretary to transfer any individual detained at Guantanamo to effectuate an order affecting the disposition of the individual that is issued by a court or competent tribunal of the United States having lawful jurisdiction (which the Secretary shall notify Congress of promptly after issuance).

(d) NATIONAL SECURITY WAIVER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense may waive the applicability to a detainee transfer of a certification requirement specified in subparagraph (D) or (E) of subsection (b)(1) or the prohibition in subsection (c), if the Secretary certifies the rest of the criteria required by subsection (b) for transfers prohibited by (c) and determines that—

(A) alternative actions will be taken to address the underlying purpose of the requirement or requirements to be waived;

(B) in the case of a waiver of subparagraph (D) or (E) of subsection (b)(1), it is not possible to certify that the risks addressed in the paragraph to be waived have been completely eliminated, but the actions to be taken under subparagraph (A) will substantially mitigate such risks with regard to the individual to be transferred;

(C) in the case of a waiver of subsection (c), the Secretary has considered any confirmed case in which an individual who was transferred to the country subsequently engaged in terrorist activity, and the actions to be taken under subparagraph (A) will substantially mitigate the risk of recidivism with regard to the individual to be transferred; and

(D) the transfer is in the national security interests of the United States.

(2) REPORTS.—Whenever the Secretary makes a determination under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress, not later than 30 days before the transfer of the individual concerned, the following:

(A) A copy of the determination and the waiver concerned.

(B) A statement of the basis for the determination, including—

(i) an explanation why the transfer is in the national security interests of the United States;

(ii) in the case of a waiver of paragraph (D) or (E) of subsection (b)(1), an explanation why it is not possible to certify that the risks addressed in the paragraph to be waived have been completely eliminated; and

(iii) a classified summary of—

(I) the individual's record of cooperation while in the custody of or under the effective control of the Department of Defense; and

(II) the agreements and mechanisms in place to provide for continuing cooperation.

(C) A summary of the alternative actions to be taken to address the underlying purpose of, and to mitigate the risks addressed in, the paragraph or subsection to be waived.

(D) The assessment required by subsection (b)(2).

(e) RECORD OF COOPERATION.—In assessing the risk that an individual detained at Guantanamo will engage in terrorist activity or other actions that could affect the security of the United States if released for the purpose of making a certification under subsection (b) or a waiver under subsection (d), the Secretary of Defense may give favorable consideration to any such individual—

(1) who has substantially cooperated with United States intelligence and law enforcement authorities, pursuant to a pre-trial agreement, while in the custody of or under the effective control of the Department of Defense; and

(2) for whom agreements and effective mechanisms are in place, to the extent relevant and necessary, to provide for continued cooperation with United States intelligence and law enforcement authorities.

(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

(2) The term ''individual detained at Guantanamo'' means any individual located at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, as of October 1, 2009, who—

(A) is not a citizen of the United States or a member of the Armed Forces of the United States; and

(B) is—

(i) in the custody or under the control of the Department of Defense; or

(ii) otherwise under detention at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

(3) The term ''foreign terrorist organization'' means any organization so designated by the Secretary of State under section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189).

(g) REPEAL OF SUPERSEDED REQUIREMENTS AND LIMITATIONS.—Section 1035 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 851; 10 U.S.C. 801 note) is repealed.

SEC. 1040. SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS OF CERTAIN DOCUMENTS RELATING TO TRANSFER OF INDIVIDUALS DETAINED AT GUANTANAMO TO QATAR.

(a) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Attorney General and the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees and the Committees on the Judiciary of the Senate and House of Representatives all covered correspondence.

(b) COVERED CORRESPONDENCE.—For purposes of this section, the term ''covered correspondence''—

(1) means any correspondence between the Department of Defense and the Department of Justice or any other agency or entity of the United States Government that—

(A) relates to the transfer of individuals detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to Qatar;

(B) is dated any time between January 1, 2013, and June 1, 2014; and

(C) is in the custody of the Department of Justice or the Department of Defense; and

(2) includes—

(A) all relevant correspondence, including the email exchange described in June 11, 2014, testimony to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives by the Secretary of Defense and the General Counsel of the Department of Defense; and

(B) any analysis of—

(i) section 1035 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 851; 10 U.S.C. 801 note);

(ii) section 8111 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014 (Public Law 113–76; 128 Stat. 131);

(iii) section 1341 of title 31, United States Code (popularly known as ''the Antideficiency Act''); or

(iv) Article II of the Constitution.

(c) LIMITATION ON THE USE OF FUNDS.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for the Office of the Secretary of Defense for fiscal year 2016, not more than 75 percent may be obligated or expended until the date of the submission of all covered correspondence.

SEC. 1041. SUBMISSION OF UNREDACTED COPIES OF DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE TRANSFER OF CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS DETAINED AT GUANTANAMO TO QATAR.

(a) UNREDACTED DOCUMENTS REQUIRED.—

(1) FUTURE SUBMISSIONS.—The Secretary of Defense shall submit an unredacted copy of any document submitted to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives in response to a request from the Committee dated June 9, 2014, for information regarding the transfer of five individuals from United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to Qatar.

(2) PRIOR SUBMISSIONS.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives an unredacted copy of any redacted document that was submitted, before the date of the enactment of this Act, in response to a request dated June 9, 2014, for information regarding the transfer of five individuals from United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to Qatar.

(b) LIMITATION ON THE USE OF FUNDS.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for the Office of the Secretary of Defense for fiscal year 2016, not more than 75 percent may be obligated or expended until the date of the submission of all documents required to be submitted under subsection (a)(2).

Subtitle E—Miscellaneous Authorities and Limitations

SEC. 1051. ENHANCEMENT OF AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY OF NAVY TO USE NATIONAL SEA-BASED DETERRENCE FUND.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2218a of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(1), by striking ''national sea-based deterrence vessels'' and inserting ''a class of twelve national sea-based deterrence vessels, and cross-program coordinated procurement efforts with other nuclear powered vessels'';

(2) in subsection (d), by inserting before the period at the end the following: ''and cross program coordinated procurement efforts with other nuclear powered vessels'';

(3) by redesignating subsections (f) and (g) as subsections (j) and (l), respectively;

(4) by inserting after subsection (e) the following new subsections:

''(f) AUTHORITY TO ENTER INTO ECONOMIC ORDER QUANTITY CONTRACTS.—(1) The Secretary of the Navy may use funds deposited in the Fund to enter into contracts known as 'economic order quantity contracts' with private shipyards and other commercial or government entities to achieve economic efficiencies based on production economies for major components or subsystems. The authority under this subsection extends to the procurement of parts, components, and systems (including weapon systems) common with and required for other nuclear powered vessels under joint economic order quantity contracts.

''(2) A contract entered into under paragraph (1) shall provide that any obligation of the United States to make a payment under the contract is subject to the availability of appropriations for that purpose, and that total liability to the Government for termination of any contract entered into shall be limited to the total amount of funding obligated at time of termination.

''(g) AUTHORITY TO BEGIN MANUFACTURING AND FABRICATION EFFORTS PRIOR TO SHIP AUTHORIZATION.—(1) The Secretary of the Navy may use funds deposited into the Fund to enter into contracts for advance construction of national sea-based deterrence vessels to support achieving cost savings through workload management, manufacturing efficiencies, or workforce stability, or to phase fabrication activities within shipyard and manage sub-tier manufacturer capacity.

''(2) A contract entered into under paragraph (1) shall provide that any obligation of the United States to make a payment under the contract is subject to the availability of appropriations for that purpose, and that total liability to the Government for termination of any contract entered into shall be limited to the total amount of funding obligated at time of termination.

''(h) AUTHORITY TO USE INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO ENTER INTO CONTRACTS FOR CERTAIN ITEMS.—(1) The Secretary of the Navy may use funds deposited into the Fund to enter into incrementally funded contracts for advance procurement of high value, long lead time items for nuclear powered vessels to better support construction schedules and achieve cost savings through schedule reductions and properly phased installment payments.

''(2) A contract entered into under paragraph (1) shall provide that any obligation of the United States to make a payment under the contract is subject to the availability of appropriations for that purpose, and that total liability to the Government for termination of any contract entered into shall be limited to the total amount of funding obligated at time of termination.

''(i) FACILITIES FUNDING.—The Secretary of the Navy may use funds deposited into the Fund to provide incentives for investments in critical infrastructure at nuclear capable shipyards and critical sub-tier vendors. Additionally, the Secretary of the Navy may use such funds for certain cancellation costs in the event of significant changes to the Long Range Shipbuilding Strategy for nuclear powered vessels.'';

(5) by inserting after subsection (j), as redesignated by paragraph (3), the following new subsection:

''(k) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—(1) The Secretary of the Navy shall submit to the congressional defense committees, by March 1, 2016, and annually through the year 2025, a report on the Fund. Each such report shall identify separately the amount allocated by ship for programs, projects, and activities for construction (including design of vessels), purchase, alteration, and conversion. At a minimum, each such report shall include—

''(A) information about the activities carried out using funds deposited into the Fund during the fiscal year covered by the report, including the status of class design and construction efforts, including programmatic schedules, procurement schedules, and funding requirements.

''(B) a plan detailing forecasted obligations and expenditures for construction (including design of vessels), purchase, alteration, and conversion of vessels by ship for the fiscal year following the fiscal year during which the report is submitted; and

''(C) the identification of the stable need and design for items, together with a description of any savings associated with the authorities provided in subsections (e) and (f), as documented in cost estimates.

''(2) The Secretary of the Navy shall provide to the congressional defense committees notice in writing at least 30 days before executing any significant deviation to the annual plan required under paragraph (1)(B).''; and

(6) in subsection (m), as so redesignated, by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(3) The term 'advance construction' means shipyard manufacturing and fabrication activities (including sub-tier manufacturing of major components or subsystems).''.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF CERTAIN UNOBLIGATED FUNDS FOR TRANSFER.—Section 1022(b)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3487) is amended by striking ''for the Navy for the Ohio Replacement Program'' and inserting ''to the Department of Defense''.

SEC. 1052. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EXCESS PROPERTY PROGRAM.

(a) WEBSITE REQUIRED.—Section 2576a of title 10, United States Code is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(e) PUBLICLY ACCESSIBLE WEBSITE.—(1) The Secretary of Defense, acting through the Director of the Defense Logistics Agency, shall create and maintain a publicly available Internet website that provides information on the property transferred under this section and the recipients of such property.

''(2) The contents of the Internet website required under paragraph (1) shall include all unclassified information pertaining to the request, transfer, denial, and repossession of controlled property under this section, including—

''(A) a current inventory of all controlled property transferred to law enforcement agencies under this section, listed by recipient, that includes the recipient's location, by county and State, and the year of the transfer;

''(B) all outstanding requests for transfers of controlled property under this section; and

''(C) information provided by the law enforcement agencies requesting transfers referred to in subparagraph (B).

''(3) The Secretary may not authorize the transfer of any property under this section to a Federal or State agency to which property has been transferred previously unless the agency submits to the Secretary for publication on the Internet website required under paragraph (1) each of the following:

''(A) A description of any controlled property transferred to the agency under this section, which shall be submitted by not later than 30 days after the date on which the agency takes possession of the property.

''(B) An annual report on the use of any controlled property so transferred to the agency, including a description of the context in which the property was used.

''(4) The Secretary may not authorize the transfer of any property under this section to a Federal or State agency until 30 days after a request for the transfer has been published on the Internet website required under paragraph (1).''.

(b) ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS.—Subsection (b) of such section is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(2) in paragraph (4), by striking the period and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

''(5) in the case of property that is controlled property, the recipient submits to the Secretary written notice of the intent of the recipient to apply for the controlled property, including authorization of such application by the entity charged with legal oversight of the recipient agency; and

''(6) the recipient agency is located in a State with a State coordinator for the program under this section who—

''(A) has law enforcement experience and is employed by a law enforcement agency or entity with oversight of law enforcement functions;

''(B) serves as the custodian of controlled property transferred to recipients located in that State; and

''(C) has the authority to non-concur with proposed uses of such property.''.

(c) DEFINITION OF CONTROLLED PROPERTY.—Such section is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(f) CONTROLLED PROPERTY.—In this section, the term 'controlled property' means any item assigned a demilitarization code of B, C, D, E, F, G, or Q under Department of Defense Manual 4160.21-M, 'Defense Materiel Disposition Manual', or any successor document.''.

(d) EXAMINATION OF TRAINING REQUIREMENTS.—The Director of the Defense Logistics Agency shall enter into an agreement with a federally funded research and development center to conduct an assessment of the Department of Defense excess property program under section 2576a of title 10, United States Code, as amended by this section. Such assessment shall include an evaluation of the policies and controls governing the determination of the suitability of recipients of controlled property transferred under the program, including specific recommendations relating to the training that law enforcement agencies that receive such property should receive, at no cost to the Department of Defense, to ensure end-user proficiency in the use, maintenance, and sustainment of such property.

(e) ONE-YEAR MANDATORY USE POLICY ASSESSMENT.—The Director of the Defense Logistics Agency shall enter into an agreement with a federally funded research and development center for the conduct of an assessment of the Department of Defense excess property program under section 2576a of title 10, United States Code, to determine if the requirement that all controlled property transferred under the program be used within one year of being transferred is achieving its intended effect. Such assessment shall also include recommendations on process improvement, including legislative proposals.

(f) COMPTROLLER GENERAL ASSESSMENT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct an assessment of the Department of Defense excess property program under section 2576a of title 10, United States Code. Such assessment shall include—

(1) an evaluation of the transfer of controlled property under the program, including the manner in which the property was used in community law enforcement and the effectiveness of the Internet website required under subsection (e) of section 2576a, as added by subsection (a), in providing transparency to the public; and

(2) a determination of whether the transfer of property under the program enhances the ability of law enforcement agencies to carry out counter-drug and counter-terrorism activities in accordance with the purposes of the program as set forth in section 2576a of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 1053. LIMITATION ON TRANSFER OF CERTAIN AH–64 APACHE HELICOPTERS FROM ARMY NATIONAL GUARD TO REGULAR ARMY AND RELATED PERSONNEL LEVELS.

Section 1712(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291) is amended by striking ''before March 31, 2016'' and inserting ''before the later of March 31, 2016, or the end of the 60-day period beginning on the date on which the congressional defense committees receive the report of the Commission under section 1703(c)''.

SEC. 1054. SPACE AVAILABLE TRAVEL FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MORALE LEAVE BY CERTAIN SPOUSES AND CHILDREN OF DEPLOYED MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

The Secretary of Defense shall revise the Air Transportation Eligibility Regulation, DOD 4515.13-R, to authorize space-available travel for environmental morale leave by unaccompanied spouses and dependent children of members of the Armed Forces who are deployed for at least 30 consecutive days under priority category IV.

The Secretary shall also update any other instructions, directives, or internal policies necessary to facilitate such revision.

SEC. 1055. INFORMATION-RELATED AND STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITIES ENGAGEMENT PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) PILOT PROGRAM REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense may carry out a pilot program or multiple pilot programs under which the Secretary assesses information-related and strategic communications capabilities to support the tactical, operational, and strategic requirements of the geographic and functional combatant commanders, including the urgent and emergent operational needs and the operational and theater security cooperation plans of such combatant commanders, to further United States national security objectives and strategic communications requirements.

(b) ELEMENTS.—Any pilot program carried out under subsection (a) shall include each of the following elements:

(1) Clearly defined goals and end-state objectives for the pilot program, including the traceability of such goals and objectives to the tactical, operational, or strategic requirements of the combatant commanders.

(2) A process for measuring the performance and effectiveness of the pilot program.

(3) A demonstration of a technology capability or concept to support the tactical, operational, or strategic needs of the combatant commanders.

(4) Supporting activities and coordinating elements with joint, interagency, intergovernmental, and multinational partners.

(c) GOVERNANCE.—The Secretary shall create a governance structure for executing any pilot program carried out under subsection (a) that allows for centralized oversight and planning of the program with program execution decentralized to the combatant commands. The Secretary shall provide a written charter for such a governance structure by not later than the date that is 30 days after the date on which the Secretary decides to carry out such a pilot program.

(d) NOTIFICATION REQUIRED.—By not later than 14 days after the date on which the Secretary decides to carry out a pilot program under subsection (a), the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees written notice of the decision. Such notice shall include the scope of activities, funding required, sponsoring combatant commander, anticipated participants, and expected duration of the pilot program.

(e) TERMINATION.—The authority to carry out a pilot program under this section shall terminate on September 30, 2022.

SEC. 1056. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR RETIREMENT OF HELICOPTER SEA COMBAT SQUADRON 84 AND 85 AIRCRAFT.

(a) PROHIBITIONS.—Except as provided by subsection (b), none of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2016 for the Navy may be obligated or expended to—

(1) retire, prepare to retire, transfer, or place in storage any Helicopter Sea Combat Squadron 84 (HSC 84) or Helicopter Sea Combat Squadron 85 (HSC-85) aircraft; or

(2) make any changes to manning levels with respect to any HSC-84 or HSC-85 aircraft squadron.

(b) WAIVER.—The Secretary of the Navy may waive subsection (a), if the Secretary certifies to the congressional defense committees that the Secretary has—

(1) conducted a cost-benefit analysis identifying savings to Department of the Navy regarding decommissioning or deactivation of an HSC-84 or HSC-85 squadron;

(2) identified a replacement capability to meet all operational requirements, including special operational-peculiar requirements of the combatant commands, currently being met by the HSC-84 or HSC-85 squadrons and aircraft to be retired, transferred, or placed in storage; and

(3) deployed such capability.

SEC. 1057. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR DESTRUCTION OF CERTAIN LANDMINES.

(a) LIMITATION.—Except as provided under subsection (b), none of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2016 for the Department of Defense may be obligated or expended for the destruction of anti-personnel landmines of the United States (as defined in the announcement of the President on September 23, 2014) until—

(1) the Secretary of Defense publishes a comprehensive study on—

(A) the tactical and operational effects of a ban on such landmines; and

(B) the current state of research into operational alternatives to such landmines;

(2) such alternatives are specifically authorized by law and provided appropriations;

(3) such alternatives are fully deployed;

(4) members of the Armed Forces of the United States and allies of the United States are trained in the use of such alternatives; and

(5) the Secretary certifies to the congressional defense committees that the replacement of such landmines by such alternatives will not endanger members of the Armed Forces of the United States or allies of the United States or pose any operational challenges and that adequate stockpiles and manufacturing capacity exists to meet the needs of the Armed Forces of the United States and allies of the United States in current deployments and anticipated contingencies.

(b) EXCEPTION FOR SAFETY.—The limitation under subsection (a) shall not apply to any anti-personnel land mine that the Secretary certifies has become unsafe or poses a safety risk if not demilitarized or destroyed.

SEC. 1058. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR MODIFYING COMMAND AND CONTROL OF UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2016 may be obligated or expended to modify command and control relationships to give Fleet Forces Command operational and administrative control of Navy forces assigned to the Pacific Fleet. The command and control relationships in effect on October 1, 2004, shall remain in effect unless a change to such relationships is specifically authorized by a law.

SEC. 1059. PROHIBITION ON THE CLOSURE OF UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION, GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The United States military presence in the Republic of Cuba began in 1898, and United States military basing began in Cuba in 1903.

(2) In 1934, the United States and Cuba entered into the Treaty Between the United States of America and Cuba signed at Washington, D.C. on May 29, 1934. Under Article III, the treaty stipulates the perpetual lease agreement between the United States and Cuba for the 45 square miles of land encompassing Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

(3) On March 12, 2015, Commander of United States Southern Command, General John Kelly, testified before the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate, highlighting, ''Its [Naval Station Guantanamo Bay] airfield and port facilities are indispensable to the Departments of Defense, Homeland Security, and State's operational and contingency plans. . . As the only permanent U.S. military base in Latin America and the Caribbean, its location provides persistent U.S. presence and immediate access to the region, as well as supporting a layered defense to secure the air and maritime approaches to the United States''.

(4) Former Commander of United States Southern Command, retired Admiral James Stavridis, recently stated ''Guantanamo Bay Naval Station has immense strategic value above and beyond its reputation as a detention facility. It is the logistic, planning, surveillance and basing linchpin for the U.S. Fourth Fleet, crucial to the military for disaster relief, humanitarian work, medical diplomacy, and counter-narcotics, all key missions for the U.S. Navy in Latin America and the Caribbean. The U.S. should do all in its power to maintain its legal control over the base''.

(5) In testimony in front of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives in 2012, then-Commander of United States Southern Command, General Douglas Fraser, stated, ''Absent a detention facility and even following the eventual demise of the Castro regime, the strategic capability provided by the U.S. Naval Station Guantanamo Bay remains essential for executing national priorities throughout the Caribbean, Latin America, and South America''.

(6) As part of ''normalizing'' relations with the government of Cuba, announced in December 2014, ongoing negotiations are occurring to determine the diplomatic framework between the governments of the United States and Cuba.

(7) In January 2015, soon after negotiations began between the United States and Cuba, Cuban President Raul Castro demanded the return of United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to Cuba.

(8) In February 2015, Assistant Secretary of State for Western Hemisphere Affairs Roberta Jacobson, in testimony in front of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, stated that the return of United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, is ''not on the table in these conversations'', referencing current diplomatic negotiations. Later in her testimony Assistant Secretary Jacobson pointed out, referring to the possible closure of the Naval Station, that she is not a ''high enough ranking person to know. . .whether it could be in the future''.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the strategic, logistic, and postural significance of United States Naval Station Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, is vital to the security of the United States; and

(2) the United States must not relinquish control of Guantanamo Bay to the Republic of Cuba.

(c) PROHIBITION.—United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, may not be closed or abandoned, and the President shall ensure that the obligations of the United States under Article III of the Treaty Between the United States of America and Cuba signed at Washington, D.C. on May 29, 1934 are met, including the payment of the annual lease sum to the government of Cuba, unless otherwise specifically provided—

(1) by law;

(2) in a treaty that is ratified with the advice and consent of the Senate; or

(3) by a modification of the Treaty Between the United States of America and Cuba signed at Washington, D.C. on May 29, 1934, that is ratified with the advice and consent of the Senate.

(d) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commander of United States Southern Command shall submit to appropriate committees of Congress, a report setting forth a military assessment of the strategic implications of United States Naval Station Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall include each of the following:

(A) An historical analysis of the use and significance of the basing at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

(B) A description of the personnel, resources, and base operations based out of United States, Naval Station Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

(C) An assessment of United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, in support of the

National Security Strategy, the National Defense Strategy, and the National Military Strategy.

(D) An assessment of missions and military requirements that United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, currently supports.

(E) A description of the uses of United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba by other United States Government agencies.

(F) Any other related matter at the discretion of the Commander.

(3) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—In this subsection, the term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

Subtitle F—Studies and Reports

SEC. 1061. PROVISION OF DEFENSE PLANNING GUIDANCE AND CONTINGENCY PLANNING GUIDANCE INFORMATION TO CONGRESS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 113(g) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(3) At the time of the budget submission by the President for a fiscal year, the Secretary of Defense shall include in the budget materials submitted to Congress for that year summaries of the guidance developed under paragraphs (1) and (2), as well as summaries of any plans developed in accordance with the guidance developed under paragraph (2). Such summaries shall be sufficient to allow the congressional defense committees to evaluate fully the requirements for military forces, acquisition programs, and operation and maintenance funding in the President's annual budget request for the Department of Defense.''.

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—Notwithstanding the requirement under paragraph (3) of section 113(g) of title 10, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), that the Secretary of Defense submit summaries under that paragraph at the time of the President's annual budget submission, by 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) summaries of the guidance developed under paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (g) of section 113 of title 10, United States Code; and

(2) summaries of any plans developed in accordance with the guidance developed under paragraph (2) of such subsection.

(c) LIMITATION ON OBLIGATION OF FUNDS PENDING REPORT.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act for Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide, for the office of the Secretary of Defense, not more than 75 percent may be obligated or expended before the date that is 15 days after the date on which the Secretary submits the report described in subsection (b).

SEC. 1062. MODIFICATION OF CERTAIN REPORTS SUBMITTED BY COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

(a) REPORT ON NNSA BUDGET REQUESTS.—Section 3255(a)(2) of the National Nuclear Security Administration Act (50 U.S.C. 2455) is amended by inserting before '', the Comptroller General'' the following: ''in an even-numbered year, and not later than 150 days after the date on which the Administrator submits such materials in an odd-numbered year''.

(b) REPORT ON ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT.—Section 3134 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 123 Stat. 2713), as amended by section 3134 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2193), is further amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''a series of three reviews, as described in subsections (b), (c), and (d),'' and inserting ''reviews as described in subsections (b) and (c)'';

(2) by striking subsection (d); and

(3) by redesignating subsection (e) as subsection (d).

SEC. 1063. REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GEOGRAPHICALLY DISTRIBUTED FORCE LAYDOWN IN THE AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY OF UNITED STATES PACIFIC COMMAND.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than March 1, 2016, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Commander of the United States Pacific Command, shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on Department of Defense plans for implementing the geographically distributed force laydown in the area of responsibility of United States Pacific Command.

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report required under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A description of the force laydown.

(2) A discussion of how the force laydown affects the operational and contingency plans in the area of responsibility of United States Pacific Command, including a discussion on how timeliness, availability of forces, and risk in meeting the military objectives contained in those plans are affected.

(3) A discussion of the specific support asset requirements derived from the force laydown, including logistical sustainment, pre-positioned stocks, sea and air lift, command and control, and intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance.

(4) A discussion of the specific infrastructure and military construction requirements derived from the force laydown.

(5) A discussion on how Department of Defense plans to meet the requirements identified in paragraphs (3) and (4), including the ability of United States Transportation Command, the United States Combat Logistics Force, and the Armed Forces to meet those requirements.

(6) Any other matters the Secretary of Defense determines to be appropriate.

(c) FORM.—The report required under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 1064. INDEPENDENT STUDY OF NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY FORMULATION PROCESS.

(a) REQUIREMENT FOR STUDY.—The Secretary of Defense shall enter into a contract with an independent research entity described in subsection (c) to carry out a comprehensive study of the role of the Department of Defense and its process for the formulation of national security strategy.

(b) MATTERS COVERED.—The study required by subsection (a) shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(1) Case studies of the role of the Department of Defense and its process for the formulation of previous national security strategies in place throughout the history of the United States, including an examination of the development and execution of previous strategies, as well as the factors that contributed to the development and execution of successful previous strategies with specific emphasis on—

(A) the frequency of strategy updates;

(B) the synchronization of timelines and content among different strategies;

(C) the prioritization of objectives;

(D) the assignment of roles and responsibilities among relevent agencies;

(E) the links between strategy and resourcing;

(F) the implementation of strategy within the planning documents of relevant agencies; and

(G) the value of a competition of ideas.

(2) A complete review and analysis of the current national security strategy formulation process, as it relates to the Department of Defense, including an analysis of the following:

(A) All major Government products and documents of national security strategy relevant to the Department of Defense and how they fit together, including—

(i) the National Military Strategy prepared by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff under section 153(b)(1) of title 10, United States Code;

(ii) the most recent quadrennial defense review conducted by the Secretary of Defense pursuant to section 118 of title 10, United States Code;

(iii) the national security strategy report required under section 108 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3043); and

(iv) any other relevant national security strategy products and documents.

(B) The time periods during which the products and documents covered by subparagraph (A) are prepared and published, and how they fit together.

(C) The interaction between the White House and the agencies that develop such products and documents and formulate strategy.

(D) All the current entities in the Federal Government that contribute to the national security strategy formulation process and how they fit together.

(c) INDEPENDENT RESEARCH ENTITY.—The entity described in this subsection is an independent research entity that is a not-for-profit entity or a federally funded research and development center with appropriate expertise and analytical capability.

(d) REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the independent research entity shall provide to the Secretary a report on the results of the study. Not later than 30 days after receipt of the report, the Secretary shall submit such report, together with any additional views or recommendations of the Secretary, to the congressional defense committees.

SEC. 1065. STUDY AND REPORT ON ROLE OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE IN FORMULATION OF LONG-TERM STRATEGY.

The Secretary of Defense shall direct the Office of Net Assessment to conduct a study on the role of the Department of Defense in the formulation of long-term strategy. Not later than two years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the results of the study, which shall include—

(1) historical lessons learned, and recommendations for both the executive and legislative branch on how to create an entity or entities, programs or projects, or supporting efforts or activities to study and formulate suggestions for Department of Defense long-term strategy across the combination of military, economic, scientific, technological, geopolitical, resources, international relations, and other relevant areas of study related to the role of the Department of Defense in national security.

(2) key recommendations for alternative or candidate courses of action for establishing such an entity or entities, programs or projects, or supporting efforts or activities within or outside of the Government, including identification of areas or components of the Government most suited to the formulation of Department of Defense long-term strategy, or identification of new offices, organizational units, or supporting efforts within or outside of the Government focused on the development of long-term strategies for the Department; and

(3) an analysis of the efforts of the Department of Defense to cultivate long-term strategists within and outside of the Department and the Government, including an examination of options of best methods to improve and support the development, training, and education of strategic thinkers within and outside of the Department and the Government.

SEC. 1066. REPORT ON POTENTIAL THREATS TO MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES OF UNITED STATES NAVAL FORCES CENTRAL COMMAND AND UNITED STATES FIFTH FLEET IN BAHRAIN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the

Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on the threat posed to members of the Armed Forces of the United States Naval Forces Central Command and the United States Fifth Fleet from Naval Support Activity Bahrain and their family members should an increase in violent clashes in Bahrain make their presence in that nation untenable.

(b) CONTENT OF REPORT.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An assessment of the current security situation in Bahrain, marked by escalating violence between security forces and protesters, and the potential impact increased instability could have on—

(A) the physical safety and security of United States personnel and their families living in Bahrain, both inside and outside the confines of military installations;

(B) the freedom of movement of United States personnel and their families living in Bahrain; and

(C) the future operations of Naval Support Activity in Bahrain as it relates to ongoing regional missions.

(2) Safety measures and contingency planning to protect Navy personnel in the event of such an increase in instability, including an analysis of viable alternative locations for both the United States Naval Forces Central Command and the United States Fifth Fleet.

Subtitle G—Repeal or Revision of National Defense Reporting Requirements

SEC. 1071. REPEAL OR REVISION OF REPORTING REQUIREMENTS RELATED TO MILITARY PERSONNEL ISSUES.

(a) REPORTS ON HEALTH PROTECTION QUALITY AND HEALTH ASSESSMENT DATA.—

(1) REPEAL.—Section 1073b of title 10, United States Code, is repealed.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 55 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 1073b.

(b) REPORT ON VOTING ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS EFFECTIVENESS AND COMPLIANCE.—Section 1566(c) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking ''(1)'' after the subsection heading; and

(2) by striking paragraphs (2) and (3).

(c) REPORT ON AVIATION OFFICER RETENTION BONUSES.—Section 301b(i) of title 37, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking ''(1)'' after the subsection heading; and

(2) by striking paragraph (2).

(d) REPORT ON FOREIGN LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY INCENTIVE PAY.—Section 316a of title 37, United States Code, as amended by section 615(5) of this Act, is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (f); and

(2) by redesignating subsection (g) as subsection (f).

(e) REPORT ON USE OF WAIVER AUTHORITY FOR MILITARY SERVICE ACADEMY APPOINTMENTS.—Section 553 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 10 U.S.C. 4346 note) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (e); and

(2) by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (e).

(f) REPORT ON INCREASE IN JUNIOR RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS UNITS.—Subsection (e) of section 548 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417; 122 Stat. 4466) is repealed.

(g) REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF YELLOW RIBBON REINTEGRATION PROGRAM.—

(1) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Section 582(e) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 10 U.S.C. 10101 note) is amended by striking paragraph (4).

(2) CONFORMING REPEAL.—Section 597 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 10 U.S.C. 10101 note) is repealed.

(h) REPORT ON STANDARDS OF FACILITIES.—Section 1648 of the Wounded Warrior Act (title XVI of Public Law 110–181; 10 U.S.C. 1071 note) is amended by striking subsection (f).

(i) REPORT ON INSPECTIONS OF FACILITIES.—Section 1662 of the Wounded Warrior Act (title XVI of Public Law 110–181; 10 U.S.C. 1071 note) is amended—

(1) by striking ''(a) REQUIRED INSPECTIONS OF FACILITIES.—''; and

(2) by striking subsection (b).

(j) REPORT ON INSPECTIONS OF OTHER FACILITIES.—Section 3307 of the U.S. Troop Readiness, Veterans' Care, Katrina Recovery, and Iraq Accountability Appropriations Act, 2007 (Public Law 110–28; 10 U.S.C. 1073 note) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (d); and

(2) by redesignating subsection (e) as subsection (d).

(k) REPORT ON LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY ASSISTANCE RELATED TO DOD ACTIVITIES.—Section 574 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Public Law 109–364; 20 U.S.C. 7703b note) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (c); and

(2) by redesignating subsections (d) and (e) as subsections (c) and (d), respectively.

SEC. 1072. REPEAL OR REVISION OF REPORTING REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO READINESS.

(a) BIANNUAL REPORTS ON ALLOCATION OF FUNDS WITHIN OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE BUDGET SUBACTIVITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 9 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking section 228.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by striking the item relating to section 228.

(b) ANNUAL REPORT ON NAVAL PETROLEUM RESERVES.—Section 7431 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking subsection (c).

(c) ANNUAL REPORT ON ARMY NATIONAL GUARD COMBAT READINESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 1013 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking section 10542.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by striking the item relating to section 10542.

(d) INSIDER THREAT DETECTION BUDGET SUBMISSION.—Section 922 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 10 U.S.C. 2224 note) is amended by striking subsection (f).

(e) PRICE TREND ANALYSIS.—Section 892 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111–383; 10 U.S.C. 2306a) is repealed.

(f) REPORT ON AUTHORITY FOR AIRLIFT TRANSPORTATION AT DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RATES FOR NON-DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FEDERAL CARGOES.—Section 351 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 123 Stat. 2262) is amended by striking subsection (b).

(g) BIENNIAL REPORT ON PROCUREMENT OF MILITARY WORKING DOGS.—Section 358 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417; 10 U.S.C. 2302 note) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (c); and

(2) by redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (c).

(h) REPORT ON FOREIGN LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY.—Section 958 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 122 Stat. 297) is repealed.

(i) REPORT ON ARSENAL SUPPORT PROGRAM INITIATIVE.—Section 343 of the Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001 (Public Law 106–398; 10 U.S.C. 4551 note) is amended by striking subsection (g).

(j) GAO REVIEW OF CONTRACTOR-OPERATED CIVIL ENGINEERING SUPPLY STORES PROGRAM.—Section 345 of the Strom Thurmond National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999 (Public Law 105–26; 112 Stat. 1978) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (d); and

(2) by redesignating subsection (e) as subsection (d).

(k) QUARTERLY REPORT ON END STRENGTH.—Section 8104 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2014 (Division C of Public Law 113–76) is repealed.

(l) QUARTERLY REPORT ON END STRENGTH.—Section 8105 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2013 (Division C of Public Law 113–6) is repealed.

(m) REPORT ON DAVID L. BOREN NATIONAL SECURITY EDUCATION ACT OF 1991.—Section 806 of the David L. Boren National Security Education Act of 1991 (title VIII of Public Law 102-183; 50 U.S.C. 1906) is repealed.

SEC. 1073. REPEAL OR REVISION OF REPORTING REQUIREMENTS RELATED TO NAVAL VESSELS AND MERCHANT MARINE.

(a) REPORT ON NAMING OF NAVAL VESSELS.—Section 7292 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking subsection (d).

(b) REPORT ON TRANSFER OF VESSELS STRICKEN FROM NAVAL VESSEL REGISTER.—Section 7306 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (d); and

(2) by redesignating subsections (e) and (f) as subsections (d) and (e), respectively.

(c) REPORTS ON MISSION MODULES OF LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP.—Section 126 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1657) is amended—

(1) by striking ''(a) DESIGNATION REQUIRED.—''; and

(2) by striking subsection (b).

(d) REPORT ON ASSESSMENTS OF FIRST SHIP OF A SHIPBUILDING PROGRAM.—Section 124 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 10 U.S.C. 7291 note) is repealed.

(e) REPORT ON COST ESTIMATE OF CVN–79.—Section 122 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Public Law 109–364; 120 Stat. 2104), as most recently amended by section 121 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66), is amended by striking subsection (f).

(f) ANNUAL REPORT OF MARITIME ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) ELIMINATION OF REPORT AND REVISION OF REMAINING REQUIREMENT.—Section 50111 of title 46, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''§ 50111. Submission of annual MARAD authorization request

''(a) SUBMISSION OF LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the President submits to Congress a budget for a fiscal year pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, the Secretary of Transportation shall submit to the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate the Maritime Administration authorization request for that fiscal year.

''(b) MARITIME ADMINISTRATION REQUEST DEFINED.—In this section, the term 'Maritime Administration authorization request' means a proposal for legislation that, for a fiscal year—

''(1) recommends authorizations of appropriations for the Maritime Administration for that fiscal year, including with respect to matters described in subsection 109(j) of title 49 or authorized in subtitle V of this title; and

''(2) addresses any other matter with respect to the Maritime Administration that the Secretary determines is appropriate.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 501 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 50111 and inserting the following new item:

''50111. Submission of annual MARAD authorization request.''.

(g) DISCRETIONARY REPORTS NO LONGER NEEDED.—The Secretary of the Navy is not required to submit to the congressional defense committees—

(1) a report, or updates to such a report, on open architecture as described in Senate Report 110–077; or

(2) a monthly report on Ford class aircraft carriers not otherwise required by law.

SEC. 1074. REPEAL OR REVISION OF REPORTING REQUIREMENTS RELATED TO NUCLEAR, PROLIFERATION, AND RELATED MATTERS.

(a) REPORT ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS COUNCIL.—Section 179 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking subsection (g).

(b) REPORT ON PROLIFERATION SECURITY INITIATIVE.—Section 1821(b) of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (50 U.S.C. 2911) is amended—

(1) by striking ''(1) IN GENERAL.—''; and

(2) by striking paragraphs (2) and (3).

(c) BRIEFINGS ON DIALOGUE BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND RUSSIAN FEDERATION ON NUCLEAR ARMS.—Section 1282 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 22 U.S.C. 5951 note) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (a); and

(2) by redesignating subsections (b) and (c) as subsections (a) and (b), respectively.

(d) IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR WHOLE-OF-GOVERNMENT VISION PRESCRIBED IN THE NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY.—Section 1072 of the National Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 50 U.S.C. 3043 note) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (b); and

(2) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (b).

SEC. 1075. REPEAL OR REVISION OF REPORTING REQUIREMENTS RELATED TO MISSILE DEFENSE.

(a) REPORT ON MISSILE DEFENSE EXECUTIVE BOARD ACTIVITIES.—Section 232 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1339) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (b); and

(2) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (b).

(b) REPORT ON GROUND-BASED MIDCOURSE DEFENSE PROGRAM.—Section 234 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1340) is amended—

(1) by striking ''(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—''; and

(2) by striking subsection (b).

SEC. 1076. REPEAL OR REVISION OF REPORTING REQUIREMENTS RELATED TO ACQUISITION.

(a) REPORT ON FOREIGN PURCHASES.—Section 8305 of title 41, United States Code, is repealed.

(b) REPORT ON COST ASSESSMENT ACTIVITIES.—Section 2334 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (f); and

(2) by redesignating subsection (g) as subsection (f).

(c) REPORT ON PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENTS AND ROOT CAUSE ANALYSES.—Section 2438 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking subsection (f).

SEC. 1077. REPEAL OR REVISION OF REPORTING REQUIREMENTS RELATED TO CIVILIAN PERSONNEL.

(a) REPORT ON PILOT PROGRAM FOR EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY PERSONNEL.—Section 1110 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 123 Stat. 2493) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (i);

(2) by redesignating subsection (j) as subsection (i); and

(3) in subsection (i), as so redesignated, by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following new paragraph:

''(2) any employee whose assignment is allowed to continue by virtue of paragraph (1) shall be taken into account for purposes of the numerical limitation under subsection (h).''.

(b) REPORT ON EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAM FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PERSONNEL.—Section 1101 of the Strom Thurmond National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999 (Public Law 105–261; 112 Stat. 2139) is amended by striking subsection (g).

SEC. 1078. REPEAL OR REVISION OF MISCELLANEOUS REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

(a) REPORT ON REWARDS FOR COMBATING TERRORISM.—Section 127b of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (f); and

(2) by redesignating subsection (g) as subsection (f).

(b) REPORT ON TECHNOLOGICAL MATURITY AND INTEGRATION RISK OF CRITICAL TECHNOLOGIES.—Section 138(b)(8) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking subparagraph (B);

(2) by striking ''shall—'' and all that follows through ''assess the technological maturity'' and inserting ''shall periodically review and assess the technological maturity''; and

(3) by striking ''; and'' and inserting a period.

(c) REPORT ON SYSTEMS ENGINEERING.—Section 139b(d) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (2);

(2) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (2);

(3) in paragraph (2), as so redesignated—

(A) by striking ''or (2)'';

(B) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''systems engineering master plans and'';

(C) in subparagraph (B), by striking '', systems engineering master plans,'';

(D) in subparagraph (C); by striking ''systems engineering, development planning,'' and inserting ''development planning''; and

(E) by redesignating subparagraph (D) as subparagraph (F);

(4) by transferring subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (4) to the end of paragraph (2), as so redesignated, and redesignating those subparagraphs as subparagraphs (D) and (E), respectively; and

(5) by striking paragraph (4).

(d) REPORT ON REGIONAL DEFENSE COUNTER-TERRORISM FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM.—Section 2249c of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking subsection (c).

(e) REPORT ON DARPA.—

(1) REPEAL.—Section 2352 of title 10, United States Code, is repealed.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 139 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 2352.

(f) REPORT ON AIRLIFT REQUIREMENTS.—Section 112 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1654) is repealed.

(g) REPORT ON IN-KIND PAYMENTS.—Section 2805 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2149) is repealed.

(h) REPORT ON AIRBORNE SIGNALS INTELLIGENCE, SURVEILLANCE, AND RECONNAISSANCE CAPABILITIES.—Section 112(b) of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111–383; 124 Stat. 4153) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (3); and

(2) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (3).

(i) REPORTS ON STATUS OF NAVY NEXT GENERATION ENTERPRISE NETWORKS PROGRAM.—Section 1034 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417; 122 Stat. 4593) is repealed.

Subtitle H—Other Matters

SEC. 1081. TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.

(a) AMENDMENTS TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE.—Title 10, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) The heading of section 153(a)(5) is amended to read as follows: ''JOINT FORCE DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES.—''.

(2) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 21 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 429 the following new item:

''430. Tactical exploitation of national capabilities executive agent.''.

(3) Section 2679, as transferred, redesignated, and amended by section 351 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3346), is amended in subsection (a)(1) by striking ''with'' before '', on a sole source''.

(4) Section 2687a(d)(2) is amended by inserting ''fair market'' before ''value''.

(5) Section 2926, as added and amended by section 901(g) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3464), is amended in subsections (a), (b), (c), and (d) by striking ''for Installations, Energy,'' each place it appears and inserting ''for Energy, Installations,''.

(6) Section 9314a(b) is amended by striking ''only so long at'' and inserting ''only so long as''.

(b) NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015.—Effective as of December 19, 2014, and as if included therein as enacted, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291) is amended as follows:

(1) Section 351(b)(1) (128 Stat. 3346) is amended by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (C) and inserting ''; and''.

(2) Section 901(g)(1)(F) (128 Stat. 3465) is amended by inserting ''paragraph (4) of'' before ''subsection (b) of section 2926''.

(3) Section 1072(a)(2) (128 Stat. 3516) is amended by inserting ''in the table of sections'' before ''at the beginning of''.

(4) Section 1079(a)(1) (128 Stat. 3521) is amended by striking ''section 12102 of title 42, United States Code'' and inserting ''section 3 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12102)''.

(5) Section 1104(b)(2) (128 Stat. 3526) is amended by striking ''paragraph (2)'' and inserting ''paragraph (1)(A)''.

(6) Section 1208 (128 Stat. 3541) is amended by striking ''of Fiscal Year'' each place it appears and inserting ''for Fiscal Year''.

(7) Section 2803(a) (128 Stat. 3696) is amended in paragraph (2) of the subsection (f) being added by the amendment to be made by that section by inserting ''section'' before ''1105 of title 31''.

(8) Section 2832(c)(3) (128 Stat. 3704) is amended by striking ''United State Code'' and inserting ''United States Code''.

(9) Section 3006(i) (128 Stat. 3744) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''Section 8'' and inserting ''Section 18''; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking ''S1/2 N1/2 SE'' and inserting ''S1/2 N1/2 SE1/4''.

(10) Section 3023 (128 Stat. 3762) is amended—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) as paragraphs (2), (3), and (4), respectively;

(B) in paragraph (2), as so redesignated, in the matter being added by subparagraph (C)—

(i) by inserting ''has been waived,'' after ''expired,''; and

(ii) by striking ''the permit or lease required'' and inserting ''the allotment management plan, permit, or lease required'';

(C) in paragraph (4), as so redesignated, in the matter being added as subsection (h)(1)—

(i) by striking ''a grazing permit or lease'' in the matter preceding subparagraph (A) of such subsection and inserting ''an allotment management plan or grazing permit or lease'';

(ii) in subparagraph (A) of such subsection, by striking ''permit or lease'' and inserting ''allotment management plan, permit, or lease''; and

(iii) in subparagraph (B)(i) of such subsection, by striking ''lease or permit'' and inserting ''allotment management plan, permit, or lease''; and

(D) by inserting before paragraph (2), as so redesignated, the following new paragraph:

''(1) in subsection (a), by striking 'by the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to lands within National Forests in the sixteen contiguous Western States' and inserting 'on National Forest System land by the Secretary of Agriculture (notwithstanding, for purposes of this section, the definition in section 103(p))';''.

(11) Section 3024 (16 U.S.C. 6214; 128 Stat. 3764) is amended—

(A) in subsection (e), by inserting before the period at the end the following: ''report using National Median Price values''; and

(B) in subsection (f)(3)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''by regulation establish criteria pursuant to which the annual fee determined in accordance with this section may be suspended or reduced temporarily'' and inserting ''provide for suspension or reduction temporarily of the annual fee determined in accordance with this section''; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''by regulation''.

(c) NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2009.—Section 943(d)(1) of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417; 122 Stat. 4578) by striking the second period at the end of the first sentence.

(d) NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2005.—Section 1208(f)(2) of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108–375; 118 Stat. 2086), as amended by section 1202(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 122 Stat. 363) and section 1202(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 123 Stat 2512), is further amended—

(1) by redesignating the paragraphs (1) through (8) added by section 1202(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 123 Stat 2512) as subparagraphs (A) through (H), respectively; and

(2) by moving the margins of such subparagraphs, as so redesignated, two ems to the right.

(e) 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. 1082. EXECUTIVE AGENT FOR THE OVERSIGHT AND MANAGEMENT OF ALTERNATIVE COMPENSATORY CONTROL MEASURES.

(a) EXECUTIVE AGENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter I of chapter 21 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end of the following new section:

''§ 430a. Executive agent for management and oversight of alternative compensatory control measures

''(a) EXECUTIVE AGENT.—The Secretary of Defense shall designate a senior official from among the personnel of the Department of Defense to act as the Department of Defense executive agent for the management and oversight of alternative compensatory control measures.

''(b) ROLES, RESPONSIBILITIES, AND AUTHORITIES.—The Secretary of Defense shall prescribe the roles, responsibilities, and authorities of the executive agent designated under subsection (a). Such roles, responsibilities, and authorities shall include the development of an annual management and oversight plan for Department-wide accountability and reporting to the congressional defense committees.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such subchapter is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

''430a. Executive agent for management and oversight of alternative compensatory control measures.''.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 30 days after the close of each of fiscal years 2016 through 2020, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the oversight and management of alternative compensatory control measures. Each such report shall include—

(1) the annual management and oversight plan required under section 430a(b) of title 10, United States Code, as added by subsection (a);

(2) a discussion of the scope and number of alternative compensatory control measures in effect; and

(3) any other matters the Secretary of Defense determines appropriate.

SEC. 1083. NAVY SUPPORT OF OCEAN RESEARCH ADVISORY PANEL.

Section 7903 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking subsection (c).

SEC. 1084. LEVEL OF READINESS OF CIVIL RESERVE AIR FLEET CARRIERS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The National Airlift Policy states that ''[t]he national defense airlift objective is to ensure that military and civil airlift resources will be able to meet defense mobilization and deployment requirements in support of US defense and foreign policies.''.

(2) The National Airlift Policy also emphasizes the need for ''dialogue and cooperation with our national aviation industry,'' and it states that ''[i]t is of particular importance that the aviation industry be apprised by the Department of Defense of long-term requirements for airlift in support of national defense.''.

(3) The National Airlift Policy emphasizes the importance of both military and civil airlift resources and their interdependence in the fulfillment of the national defense airlift objective, and it states that the ''Department of Defense shall establish appropriate levels for peacetime cargo airlift augmentation in order to promote the effectiveness of Civil Reserve Air Fleet and provide training within the military airlift system.''.

(4) Civil Reserve Air Fleet carriers continue to be an important component of the military airlift system in support of United States defense and foreign policies.

(b) LEVEL OF READINESS OF CIVIL RESERVE AIR FLEET CARRIERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 931 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''§ 9517. Level of readiness of Civil Reserve Air Fleet carriers

''(a) POLICY.—The Civil Reserve Air Fleet program is an important component of the military airlift system in support of United States defense and foreign policies, and it is the policy of the United States to maintain the readiness and interoperability of Civil Reserve Air Fleet carriers by providing appropriate levels of peacetime airlift augmentation to maintain networks and infrastructure, exercise the system, and interface effectively within the military airlift system.

''(b) REPORT REQUIREMENT.—On the day the President submits the budget for a fiscal year to Congress, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report that sets forth, for each fiscal year during the period covered by the current future-years defense program under section 221 of this title, each of the following, expressed separately for passenger and cargo airlift services:

''(1) The results (including analytical and justification materials) of an assessment, conducted in consultation with the Civil Reserve Air Fleet carriers, of the level of commercial airlift augmentation necessary to maintain the readiness and interoperability of such carriers, maintain networks and infrastructure, exercise the system, and facilitate the regular interfacing between such carriers and the military airlift system, which shall include—

''(A) a projection of the number of block hours necessary to achieve such levels of commercial airlift augmentation;

''(B) a strategic plan for achieving such level of commercial airlift augmentation; and

''(C) an explanation of any deviation from the previous fiscal year's assessment of the projected number of block hours under subparagraph (A).

''(2) A comparison (including analytical and justification materials and explanations of any deviations) of the forecasted number of block hours for each fiscal year of the period covered by the report with the projected number of block hours under paragraph (1)(A) for each such fiscal year.

''(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) The term 'budget' has the meaning given that term in section 231(f) of this title.

''(2) The term 'defense budget materials' has the meaning given that term in section 231(f) of this title.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

''9517. Level of Readiness of Civil Reserve Air Fleet carriers.''.

(3) DEFINITION OF CIVIL RESERVE AIR FLEET PROGRAM.—Section 9511 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(12) The term 'Civil Reserve Air Fleet program' means the program developed by the Department of Defense through which the Department of Defense augments its airlift capability by use of civil aircraft.''.

SEC. 1085. AUTHORIZATION OF TRANSFER OF SURPLUS FIREARMS TO CORPORATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF RIFLE PRACTICE AND FIREARMS SAFETY .

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 40728 of title 36, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(h) AUTHORIZED TRANSFERS.—The Secretary may transfer to the corporation, in accordance with the procedure prescribed in this subchapter, surplus firearms and spare parts and related accessories for those firearms that on the date of the enactment of this subsection are under the control of the Secretary and are excess to the requirements of the Department of the Army, and such material as may be recovered by the Secretary pursuant to section 40728A(a) of this title. The Secretary shall determine a reasonable schedule for the transfer of these excess firearms.''.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Such title is further amended—

(1) in section 40278A—

(A) by striking ''rifles'' each place it appears and inserting ''surplus firearms''; and

(B) in subsection (a), by striking ''section 40731(a)'' and inserting ''section 40732(a)'';

(2) in section 40729(a)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''described in section 40728(a) of this title'';

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking ''firearms described in section 40728(a) of this title'' and inserting ''surplus firearms''; and

(C) in paragraph (4), by striking ''caliber .30 and caliber .22 rimfire rifles'' and inserting ''firearms''; and

(3) in section 40732—

(A) by striking ''caliber .22 rimfire and caliber .30 surplus rifles'' both places it appears and inserting ''surplus firearms''; and

(B) in subsection (a), by striking ''is over 18 years of age'' and inserting ''is legally of age''.

SEC. 1086. MODIFICATION OF REQUIREMENTS FOR TRANSFERRING AIRCRAFT WITHIN THE AIR FORCE INVENTORY.

(a) MODIFICATION OF REQUIREMENTS.—Section 345 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111–383; 10 U.S.C. 8062 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking the first sentence and inserting the following: ''Before making an aircraft transfer described in subsection (c), the Secretary of the Air Force shall ensure that a written agreement regarding such transfer has been entered into between the Chief of Staff of the Air Force and the Director of the Air National Guard or the Chief of Air Force Reserve.''; and

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking ''depot'';

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

''(b) SUBMITTAL OF AGREEMENTS TO THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND CONGRESS.—The Secretary of the Air Force may not take any action to transfer an aircraft until the Secretary ensures that the Air Force has complied with applicable Department of Defense regulations and, for a transfer described in subsection (c)(1), until the Secretary submits to the congressional defense committees an agreement entered into pursuant to subsection (a) regarding the transfer of the aircraft.''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subsections:

''(c) COVERED AIRCRAFT TRANSFERS.—

''(1) COVERED TRANSFERS.—An aircraft transfer described in this subsection is the transfer (other than as specified in paragraph (2)) from a reserve component of the Air Force to the regular component of the Air Force of—

''(A) the permanent assignment of an aircraft that terminates a reserve component's equitable interest in the aircraft; or

''(B) possession of an aircraft for a period in excess of 90 days.

''(2) EXCEPTIONS.—Paragraph (1) does not apply to the following:

''(A) A routine temporary transfer of possession of an aircraft from a reserve component that is made solely for the benefit of the reserve component for the purpose of maintenance, upgrade, conversion, modification, or testing and evaluation.

''(B) A routine permanent transfer of assignment of an aircraft that terminates a reserve component's equitable interest in the aircraft if notice of the transfer has previously been provided to the congressional defense committees and the transfer has been approved by the Secretary of Defense pursuant to Department of Defense regulations.

''(C) A transfer described in paragraph (1)(A) when there is a reciprocal permanent assignment of an aircraft from the regular component of the Air Force to the reserve component that does not degrade the capability of, or reduce the total number of, aircraft assigned to the reserve component.

''(d) RETURN OF AIRCRAFT AFTER ROUTINE TEMPORARY TRANSFER.—In the case of an aircraft transferred from a reserve component of the Air Force to the regular component of the Air Force for which an agreement under subsection (a) is not required by reason of subsection (c)(2)(A), possession of the aircraft shall be transferred back to the reserve component upon completion of the work described in subsection (c)(2)(A).''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Subsection (a)(7) of such section is amended by striking ''Commander of the Air Force Reserve Command'' and inserting ''Chief of Air Force Reserve''.

(c) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO DELETE REFERENCES TO AIRCRAFT OWNERSHIP.—Subsection (a) of such section is further amended by striking ''the ownership of'' in paragraphs (2)(A), (2)(C), and (3).

SEC. 1087. REESTABLISHMENT OF COMMISSION TO ASSESS THE THREAT TO THE UNITED STATES FROM ELECTROMAGNETIC PULSE ATTACK.

(a) REESTABLISHMENT.—The commission established pursuant to title XIV of the Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001 (as enacted into law by Public Law 106–398; 114 Stat. 1654A-345), and reestablished pursuant to section 1052 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163; 50 U.S.C. 2301 note), known as the Commission to Assess the Threat to the United States from Electromagnetic Pulse Attack, is hereby reestablished.

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—The Commission as reestablished shall have the same membership as the Commission had as of the date of the submission of the report of the Commission pursuant to section 1403(a) of such Act, as amended by such section 1052. Service on the Commission is voluntary, and Commissioners may elect to terminate their service on the Commission. If a Commissioner is unwilling or unable to serve on the Commission, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the chairmen and ranking members of the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall appoint a new member to fill that vacancy.

(c) COMMISSION CHARTER DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''Commission charter'' means title XIV of the Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001 (as enacted into law by Public Law 106–398; 114 Stat. 1654A-345 et seq.), as amended by section 1052 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163; 50 U.S.C. 2301 note) and section 1073 of the John Warner National Defense Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Public Law 109–364; 120 Stat. 2403).

(d) EXPANDED PURPOSE.—Section 1401(b) of the Commission charter (114 Stat. 1654A-345) is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: '', from non-nuclear EMP weapons, from natural EMP generated by geomagnetic storms, and from proposed uses in the military doctrines of potential adversaries of using EMP weapons in combination with other attack vectors.''.

(e) DUTIES OF COMMISSION.—Section 1402 of the Commission charter (114 Stat. 1654A-346) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 1402. DUTIES OF COMMISSION.

''The Commission shall assess the following:

''(1) The vulnerability of electric-dependent military systems in the United States to a manmade or natural EMP event, giving special attention to the progress made by the Department of Defense, other Government departments and agencies of the United States, and entities of the private sector in taking steps to protect such systems from such an event.

''(2) The evolving current and future threat from state and non-state actors of a manmade EMP attack employing nuclear or non-nuclear weapons.

''(3) New technologies, operational procedures, and contingency planning that can protect electronics and electric-dependent military systems from a manmade or natural EMP event.

''(4) Among the States, if State grids are islanded for protection against manmade or natural EMP, which States should receive highest priority for protecting critical defense assets and for maximizing survival of the national population.''.

(f) REPORT.—Section 1403 of the Commission charter (114 Stat. 1654A-345) is amended by striking ''September 30, 2007'' and inserting ''June 30, 2017''.

(g) TERMINATION.—Section 1049 of the Commission charter (114 Stat. 1654A-348) is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: '', as amended by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016''.

SEC. 1088. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE STRATEGY FOR COUNTERING UNCONVENTIONAL WARFARE.

(a) STRATEGY REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the President and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, shall develop a strategy for the Department of Defense to counter unconventional warfare threats posed by adversarial state and non-state actors.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The strategy required under subsection (a) shall include each of the following:

(1) An articulation of the activities that constitute unconventional warfare being waged upon the United States and allies.

(2) A clarification of the roles and responsibilities of the Department of Defense in providing indications and warning of, and protection against, acts of unconventional warfare.

(3) The current status of authorities and command structures related to countering unconventional warfare.

(4) An articulation of the goals and objectives of the Department of Defense with respect to countering unconventional warfare threats.

(5) An articulation of related or required interagency capabilities and whole-of-Government activities required by the Department of Defense to support a counter-unconventional warfare strategy.

(6) Recommendations for improving the counter-unconventional warfare capabilities, authorities, and command structures of the Department of Defense.

(7) Recommendations for improving interagency coordination and support mechanisms with respect to countering unconventional warfare threats.

(8) Recommendations for the establishment of joint doctrine to support counter-unconventional warfare capabilities within the Department of Defense.

(9) Any other matters the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff determine necessary.

(c) SUBMITTAL TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees the strategy required by subsection (a). The strategy shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(d) DEFINITION OF UNCONVENTIONAL WARFARE.—In this section, the term ''unconventional warfare'' means activities conducted to enable a resistance movement or insurgency to coerce, disrupt, or overthrow a government or occupying power by operating through or with an underground, auxiliary, or guerrilla force in a denied area.

SEC. 1089. MINE COUNTERMEASURES MASTER PLAN.

(a) PLAN REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—At the same time the budget is submitted to Congress for each of fiscal years 2018 through 2023, the Secretary of the Navy shall submit to the congressional defense committees a mine countermeasures (hereinafter in this section referred to as ''MCM'') master plan. Each such plan shall include each of the following:

(A) An evaluation of the capabilities, capacities, requirements, and readiness levels of the defensive capabilities of the Navy for MCM, including an assessment of the dedicated MCM force as well as the capabilities of ships, aircraft, and submarines that are not yet dedicated to MCM but could be modified to carry mine warfare capabilities.

(B) An evaluation of the ability of units to properly command and control air and surface MCM forces from fleet level down through to element level and to provide necessary operational and tactical control and awareness of such forces to facilitate mission accomplishment and defense.

(C) An assessment of technologies having promising potential for use for improving mine warfare and of programs for transitioning such technologies from the testing and evaluation phases to procurement.

(D) A fiscal plan to support the master plan through the Future Years Defense Plan.

(E) A plan for inspection of each asset with mine warfare responsibilities, requirements, and capabilities, which shall include proposed methods to ensure the material readiness of each asset and the training level of the force, a general summary, and readiness trends.

(2) FORM OF SUBMISSION.—Each plan submitted under paragraph (1)(E) shall be in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex addressing the capability and capacity to meet operational plans and contingency requirements.

(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Navy shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report containing the recommendations of the Secretary regarding the force structure and ensuring the operational effectiveness of the surface mine warfare force through 2025 based on current capabilities and capacity, replacement schedules, and service life extensions or retirement schedules. Such report shall include an assessment of the MCM vessels, including the decommissioned MCM-1 and MCM-2 ships and the potential of such ships for reserve operating status.

SEC. 1090. CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION AND BRIEFING REQUIREMENT ON ORDERED EVACUATIONS OF UNITED STATES EMBASSIES AND CONSULATES INVOLVING THE USE OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES.

(a) NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State shall provide joint notification to the appropriate congressional committees as soon as practicable after the initiation of an ordered evacuation of a United States embassy or consulate involving the use of United States Armed Forces.

(b) BRIEFING REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State shall provide a joint briefing to the appropriate congressional committees not later than 15 days after the initiation of an ordered evacuation of a United States embassy or consulate involving the use of the United States Armed Forces.

(c) ELEMENTS.—Each notification under subsection (a) and briefing under subsection (b) shall include the following:

(1) An overview of the ordered evacuation.

(2) The status of all personnel assigned to the embassy or consulate, including United States citizens and locally-employed staff.

(3) The status of the embassy or consulate, including whether the embassy or consulate was secured and all classified or otherwise sensitive material destroyed upon departure.

(4) An overview of the manner and location from which the Department of State will continue to conduct the duties and responsibilities of the embassy or consulate.

(5) A description of the disposition of United States Government property and whether such property was destroyed, disabled, abandoned or otherwise left behind, or remains in the possession of United States Government personnel.

(6) Any other matters the Secretary of Defense and Secretary of State determine to be relevant.

(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.

SEC. 1091. DETERMINATION AND DISCLOSURE OF TRANSPORTATION COSTS INCURRED BY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR CONGRESSIONAL TRIPS OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

(a) DETERMINATION AND DISCLOSURE OF COSTS BY SECRETARY.—In the case of a trip taken by a Member, officer, or employee of the House of Representatives or Senate in carrying out official duties outside the United States for which the Department of Defense provides transportation, the Secretary of Defense shall—

(1) determine the cost of the transportation provided with respect to the Member, officer, or employee;

(2) not later than 10 days after completion of the trip involved, provide a written statement of the cost—

(A) to the Member, officer, or employee involved, and

(B) to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives (in the case of a trip taken by a Member, officer, or employee of the House) or the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate (in the case of a trip taken by a Member, officer, or employee of the Senate); and

(3) upon providing a written statement under paragraph (2), make the statement available for viewing on the Secretary's official public website until the expiration of the 4-year period which begins on the final day of the trip involved.

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—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 TEMPORARY AUTHORITY TO GRANT ALLOWANCES, BENEFITS, AND GRATUITIES TO CIVILIAN 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 as most recently amended by section 1102 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3525), is further amended by striking ''2016'' and inserting ''2017''.

SEC. 1102. AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL ALLOWANCES AND BENEFITS FOR DEFENSE CLANDESTINE SERVICE EMPLOYEES.

Section 1603 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(c) ADDITIONAL ALLOWANCES AND BENEFITS FOR EMPLOYEES OF THE DEFENSE CLANDESTINE SERVICE.—In addition to the authority to provide compensation under subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense may provide an employee in a defense intelligence position who is assigned to the Defense Clandestine Service allowances and benefits under paragraph (1) of section 9904 of title 5 without regard to the limitations in that section—

''(1) that the employee be assigned to activities outside the United States; or

''(2) that the activities to which the employee is assigned be in support of Department of Defense activities abroad.''.

SEC. 1103. EXTENSION OF RATE OF OVERTIME PAY FOR DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY EMPLOYEES PERFORMING WORK ABOARD OR DOCKSIDE IN SUPPORT OF THE NUCLEAR-POWERED AIRCRAFT CARRIER FORWARD DEPLOYED IN JAPAN.

Section 5542(a)(6)(B) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking ''September 30, 2015'' and inserting ''September 30, 2017''.

SEC. 1104. MODIFICATION TO 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; 127 Stat. 888) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by adding at the end the following:

''(4) NONCOMPETITIVE CONVERSION TO PERMANENT APPOINTMENT.—With respect to any student appointed by the director of an STRL under paragraph (3) to an indefinite or term appointment, upon graduation from the applicable institution of higher education (as defined in such paragraph), the director may noncompetitively convert such student to a permanent appointment within the STRL 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), provided the student meets all eligibility and Office of Personnel Management qualification requirements for the position.'';

(2) in subsection (c)(1), by striking ''3 percent'' and inserting ''6 percent'';

(3) in subsection (c)(2), by striking ''1 percent'' and inserting ''3 percent''; and

(4) in subsection (f)(2), by striking ''1 percent'' and inserting ''2 percent''.

SEC. 1105. PREFERENCE ELIGIBILITY FOR MEMBERS OF RESERVE COMPONENTS OF THE ARMED FORCES APPOINTED TO COMPETITIVE SERVICE; CLARIFICATION OF APPEAL RIGHTS.

(a) PREFERENCE ELIGIBILITY.—Section 2108 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3)—

(A) in subparagraph (G)(iii), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(B) by inserting the following after subparagraph (H):

''(I) an individual who is a member of a reserve component of the armed forces:

''(i) who has—

''(I) successfully completed officer candidate training or entry level and skill training; and

''(II) incurred, or is performing, an initial period of obligated service in a reserve component of the armed forces of not less than 6 consecutive years; or

''(ii) who has completed at least 10 years of service in a reserve component of the armed forces in each of which the individual was credited with at least 50 points under section 12732 of title 10 toward the computation of years of service under section 12732 of title 10 for purposes of eligibility for retired pay under chapter 1223 of title 10; and

''(J) an individual who is—

''(i) retired from service in a reserve component of the armed forces; and

''(ii) eligible for, but has not yet commenced receipt of, retired pay for non-regular service under chapter 1223 of title 10;'';

(2) in paragraph (4)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''or'' at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''and'' at the end and inserting ''or''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(C) the individual is a retiree described in paragraph (3)(J);'';

(3) in paragraph (5) by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

''(6) 'entry level and skill training' has the meaning given that term in section 3301(2) of title 38; and

''(7) 'reserve component of the armed forces' means a reserve component specified in section 101(27) of title 38.''.

(b) TIERED HIRING PREFERENCE FOR MEMBERS OF RESERVE COMPONENTS OF THE ARMED FORCES.—Section 3309 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''and'' at the end; and

(2) by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

''(2) a preference eligible under subparagraph (A), (B), or (J) of section 2108(3) of this title-5 points;

''(3) a preference eligible under section 2108(3)(I)(ii) of this title-4 points; and

''(4) a preference eligible under section 2108(3)(I)(i) of this title-3 points.''.

(c) CLARIFICATION OF APPEAL RIGHTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 3330a of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)(1)(A), by inserting '', including a preference eligible appointed pursuant to section 7401 of title 38 or otherwise employed by the Veterans Health Administration of the Department of Veterans Affairs,'' after ''A preference eligible''; and

(B) in subsection (d)(1), by inserting '', including a complaint so filed by a preference eligible appointed pursuant to section 7401 of title 38 or otherwise employed by the Veterans Health Administration,'' after ''If the Secretary of Labor is unable to resolve a complaint under subsection (a)''.

(2) COORDINATION RULE.—Section 3330a of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(f) If any part of this section is deemed to be inconsistent with any provision of chapter 74 of title 38, this section shall be deemed to supersede, override or otherwise modify such provision of chapter 74 of title 38.''.

TITLE XII—MATTERS RELATING TO FOREIGN NATIONS

Subtitle A—Assistance and Training

SEC. 1201. ONE-YEAR EXTENSION OF LOGISTICAL SUPPORT FOR COALITION FORCES SUPPORTING CERTAIN UNITED STATES MILITARY OPERATIONS.

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 1223(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3548), is further amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''fiscal year 2015'' and inserting ''fiscal year 2016'';

(2) in subsection (d), by striking ''during the period beginning on October 1, 2014, and ending on December 31, 2015'' and inserting ''during the period beginning on October 1, 2015, and ending on December 31, 2016''; and

(3) in subsection (e)(1), by striking ''December 31, 2015'' and inserting ''December 31, 2016''.

SEC. 1202. STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION.

(a) STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall develop a strategic framework for Department of Defense security cooperation to guide prioritization of resources and activities.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The strategic framework required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) Discussion of the strategic goals of Department of Defense security cooperation programs, and the extent to which these programs complement Department of State security assistance programs to achieve United States Government goals globally, regionally, and, if appropriate, within specific programs.

(B) Identification of the primary objectives, priorities, and desired end-states of Department of Defense security cooperation programs.

(C) Identification of challenges to achieving the primary objectives, priorities, and desired end-states identified under subparagraph (B), including—

(i) constraints on Department of Defense resources, authorities, and personnel;

(ii) partner nation variables, such as political will, absorptive capacity, corruption, and instability risk;

(iii) constraints or limitations due to bureaucratic impediments, interagency processes, or congressional requirements;

(iv) validation of requirements; and

(v) assessment, monitoring, and evaluation.

(D) A methodology for assessing the effectiveness of Department of Defense security cooperation programs in making progress toward achieving the primary objectives, priorities, and desired end-states identified under subparagraph (B), including an identification of key benchmarks for such progress and the implications of failing to achieve such primary objectives, priorities, and desired end-states.

(E) An analysis of overlap, duplication, or gaps among Department of Defense security cooperation authorities and how these authorities complement or overlap with Department of State security assistance authorities.

(F) Any other matters the Secretary of Defense determines appropriate.

(b) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—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 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 congressional defense committees; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 1203. MODIFICATION AND TWO-YEAR EXTENSION OF NATIONAL GUARD STATE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM.

(a) AUTHORITY.—Subsection (a)(1) of section 1205 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 897; 32 U.S.C. 107 note) is amended by adding at the end before the period the following: ''to support the national interests and security cooperation goals and objectives of the United States, including applicable policy and guidelines for United States security sector assistance''.

(b) LIMITATION.—Subsection (b) of such section is amended by inserting ''that is not'' after ''an activity that the Secretary of Defense determines is a matter''.

(c) PROCEDURES.—Such section, as so amended, is further amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (c) through (i) as subsections (d) through (j), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (b) the following:

''(c) PROCEDURES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Chief of the National Guard Bureau shall—

''(A) establish, maintain, and update as appropriate a list of core competencies to support each program established under subsection (a), collectively and for each State and territory, and shall submit for approval to the Secretary of Defense the list of core competencies and additional information needed to make use of such core competencies; and

''(B) designate a director for each State and territory who shall be responsible for the conduct of activities under a program established under subsection (a) for such State or territory and reporting on activities under the program.

''(2) MILITARY-TO-CIVILIAN CORE COMPETENCIES.—The Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, may conduct an activity under a program established under subsection (a) relating to military-to-civilian core competencies.''.

(d) NATIONAL GUARD STATE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM FUND.—Subsection (e) of such section (as redesignated) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(3) NATIONAL GUARD STATE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM FUND.—

''(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), the Secretary of Defense shall establish on the books of the Department of Defense a National Guard State Partnership Program Fund.

''(ii) EXCEPTION.—The Secretary is not required to establish a Fund under clause (i) if, not later than February 1, 2016, the Secretary determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees (as defined in subsection (h)(1)) that in the opinion of the Secretary such a Fund should be established on the books of the Department of the Treasury.

''(B) CRITERIA.—In administering the Fund established under subparagraph (A)(i), the Secretary shall, to the extent the Secretary determines it to be appropriate, provide for the following amounts to be credited to the Fund:

''(i) Amounts authorized and appropriated to carry out the program under this section.

''(ii) Amounts that the Secretary of Defense transfers, in such amounts as provided in appropriations Acts, to the Fund from amounts authorized and appropriated to the Department of Defense, including amounts authorized to be appropriated for the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard.

''(C) INCLUSION IN ANNUAL BUDGET.—The President shall include the Fund established under subparagraph (A)(i) or such a Fund established on the books of the Department of the Treasury in the budget that the President submits to Congress under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code for each fiscal year in which the authority under subsection (a) is in effect.''.

(e) ANNUAL REPORT.—Paragraph (2)(B) of subsection (f) of such section (as redesignated) is amended—

(1) in clause (iii), by inserting ''or other government organizations'' after ''and security forces'';

(2) in clause (iv), by adding at the end before the period the following: ''and country'';

(3) in clause (v), by striking ''training'' and inserting ''activities''; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

''(vi) An assessment of the extent to which the activities conducted during the previous year met the objectives described in clause (v).

''(vii) The list of core competencies required by subsection (c)(1) and any update to any changes to the list of core competencies required by subsection (c)(1).''.

(f) DEFINITIONS.—Subsection (h) of such section (as redesignated) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking subparagraphs (A) and (B) and inserting the following:

''(A) the congressional defense committees; and

''(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.'';

(2) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (3);

(3) by inserting after paragraph (1) (as amended) the following:

''(2) CORE COMPETENCIES.—The term ''core competencies'' means military-to-military and military-to-civilian skills and capabilities of the National Guard, consistent with the roles and missions of the Armed Forces as established by the Secretary of Defense.''; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

''(4) STATE.—The term 'State' means each of the several States and the District of Columbia.

''(5) TERRITORY.—The term 'territory' means the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands.''.

(g) TERMINATION.—Section 1205(i) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 899; 32 U.S.C. 107 note) is amended by striking ''September 30, 2016'' and inserting ''September 30, 2018''.

SEC. 1204. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY FOR NON-RECIPROCAL EXCHANGES OF DEFENSE PERSONNEL BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Section 1207(f) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law

111–84; 123 Stat. 2514; 10 U.S.C. 168 note), as amended by section 1202 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1980), is further amended by striking ''September 30, 2016'' and inserting ''December 31, 2017''.

Subtitle B—Matters Relating to Afghanistan and Pakistan

SEC. 1211. 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 1221 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3546), is further amended by striking ''fiscal year 2015'' each place it appears and inserting ''fiscal year 2016''.

(b) FUNDS AVAILABLE DURING FISCAL YEAR 2016.—Subsection (a) of such section, as so amended, is further amended by striking ''$10,000,000'' and inserting ''$5,000,000''.

SEC. 1212. EXTENSION AND MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY FOR REIMBURSEMENT OF CERTAIN COALITION NATIONS FOR SUPPORT PROVIDED TO UNITED STATES MILITARY OPERATIONS.

(a) EXTENSION.—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 1222 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3547), is further amended by striking ''fiscal year 2015'' and inserting ''fiscal year 2016''.

(b) LIMITATION ON AMOUNTS AVAILABLE.—Subsection (d)(1) of such section, as so amended, is further amended—

(1) in the second sentence, by striking ''during fiscal year 2015 may not exceed $1,200,000,000'' and inserting ''during fiscal year 2016 may not exceed $1,260,000,000''; and

(2) in the third sentence, by striking ''fiscal year 2015'' and inserting ''fiscal year 2016''.

(c) 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 1222(d) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (128 Stat. 3548), is further amended by striking ''September 30, 2015'' and inserting ''September 30, 2016''.

(d) EXTENSION OF LIMITATION ON REIMBURSEMENT OF PAKISTAN PENDING CERTIFICATION ON PAKISTAN.—Section 1227(d)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2001), as most recently amended by section 1222(e) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (128 Stat. 3548), is further amended by striking ''fiscal year 2015'' and inserting ''fiscal year 2016''.

(e) ADDITIONAL LIMITATION ON REIMBURSEMENT OF PAKISTAN PENDING CERTIFICATION ON PAKISTAN.—Of the total amount of reimbursements and support authorized for Pakistan during fiscal year 2016 pursuant to the third sentence of section 1233(d)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (as amended by subsection (b)(2)), $400,000,000 shall not be eligible for the waiver under section 1227(d)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (126 Stat. 2001) unless the Secretary of Defense certifies to the congressional defense committees that—

(1) Pakistan continues to conduct military operations in North Waziristan to disrupt the safe haven and freedom of movement of the Haqqani Network in Pakistan;

(2) Pakistan has prevented the Haqqani Network from using North Waziristan as a safe haven; and

(3) the Government of Pakistan actively coordinates with the Government of Afghanistan to restrict the movement of militants, such as the Haqqani Network, along the Afghanistan-Pakistan border.

SEC. 1213. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON UNITED STATES POLICY AND STRATEGY IN AFGHANISTAN.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States continues to have vital national security interests in ensuring that Afghanistan is a stable, sovereign country;

(2) President Ashraf Ghani of Afghanistan should be applauded for his leadership and commitment to ensuring that Afghanistan remains stable, secure, and a friend of the United States;

(3) the decision by the President of the United States to maintain 9,800 United States troops in Afghanistan through all of 2015 to train, advise, and assist and conduct counterterrorism missions in Afghanistan is the appropriate approach, is consistent with United States national security interests, and should be supported by Congress;

(4) the President should withdraw United States troops only on a pace that is consistent with the ability of the Afghan National Security Forces to sustain itself and secure Afghanistan and should review maintaining the United States advisory mission in Afghanistan beyond 2016;

(5) the United States should provide monetary and advisory support for the 352,000 Afghan National Security Forces personnel and 30,000 Afghan Local Police, including intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance support, through 2018;

(6) the Afghan National Security Forces should have the independent capability to prevent groups such as al-Qaeda, the Haqqani Network, the Quetta Shura Taliban, and other terrorist and insurgent groups from being able to conduct de-stabilizing attacks and military operations inside Afghanistan or against the United States and its allies and holding or governing territory; and

(7) the United States should continue to vigorously conduct counterterrorism operations in Afghanistan beyond 2016, including against the Haqqani Network, to preserve the vital national security interests of the United States.

SEC. 1214. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO ACQUIRE PRODUCTS AND SERVICES PRODUCED IN COUNTRIES ALONG A MAJOR ROUTE OF SUPPLY TO AFGHANISTAN.

Section 801(f) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 123 Stat. 2399), as most recently amended by section 832 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 814), is further amended by striking ''December 31, 2015'' and inserting ''December 31, 2016''.

SEC. 1215. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO TRANSFER DEFENSE ARTICLES AND PROVIDE DEFENSE SERVICES TO THE MILITARY AND SECURITY FORCES OF AFGHANISTAN.

(a) EXTENSION.—Subsection (h) of section 1222 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1992), as amended by section 1231 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3556), is further amended by striking ''December 31, 2015'' and inserting ''December 31, 2016''.

(b) QUARTERLY REPORTS.—Subsection (f)(1) of such section, as so amended, is further amended by striking ''March 31, 2016'' and inserting ''March 31, 2017''.

(c) EXCESS DEFENSE ARTICLES.—Subsection (i)(2) of such section, as so amended, is further amended by striking ''and 2015'' each place it appears and inserting '', 2015, and 2016''.

SEC. 1216. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING ASSISTANCE FOR AFGHAN TRANSLATORS, INTERPRETERS, AND ADMINISTRATIVE AIDS.

It is the sense of Congress that it is in the interest of the United States to continue to assist Afghan partners, and their immediate families, who have served as translators or interpreters and those who have performed sensitive and trusted activities for United States forces.

Subtitle C—Matters Relating to Syria and Iraq

SEC. 1221. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO SUPPORT OPERATIONS AND ACTIVITIES OF THE OFFICE OF SECURITY COOPERATION IN IRAQ.

(a) EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY.—Subsection (f)(1) of section 1215 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 10 U.S.C. 113 note), as most recently amended by section 1237 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3562), is further amended by striking ''fiscal year 2015'' and inserting ''fiscal year 2016''.

(b) AMOUNT AVAILABLE.—Such section, as so amended, is further amended—

(1) in subsection (c), by striking ''fiscal year 2015'' and all that follows and inserting ''fiscal year 2016 may not exceed $143,000,000.''; and

(2) in subsection (d), by striking ''fiscal year 2015'' and inserting ''fiscal year 2016''.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State shall 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 on the activities of the Office of Security Cooperation in Iraq. The report shall include the following:

(1) A description of how the programs of the Office of Security Cooperation in Iraq, in conjunction with other United States programs, such as Foreign Military Financing program and the Foreign Military Sales program, will address the capability gaps of the Iraqi Security Forces and coordinate activities to provide for the training and equipping of the Iraqi Security Forces.

(2) A description of constraints, if any, caused by the operational environment in Iraq on the ability of the Office of Security Cooperation in Iraq to carry out its mission.

SEC. 1222. COMPREHENSIVE STRATEGY FOR THE MIDDLE EAST AND TO COUNTER ISLAMIC EXTREMISM.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) In testimony before the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives, General Martin Dempsey, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff stated, ''The global security environment is as uncertain as I have seen in my 40 years of service.''.

(2) In testimony before the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate, the Director of National Intelligence, James Clapper, stated: ''Sunni violent extremists are gaining momentum and the number of Sunni violent extremist groups, members, and safe havens is greater than at any other point in history.''.

(3) In testimony to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives, Lieutenant General Michael Flynn, former Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency stated, ''. . .whether it be the number of violent Islamist groups, the territory which they control, the scale and scope of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and associated movements, the number of terrorist attacks they perpetrate, the numbers of causalities they inflict, their broad expansion and use of the internet, or just their sheer barbarism; I can draw no other conclusion than to say that the threat of Islamic extremism has reached an unacceptable level and that it is growing.''.

(4) In testimony before the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate, James Clapper, the Director of National Intelligence, stated the following:

(A) ''When the final counting is done, 2014 will have been the most lethal year for global terrorism in the 45 years such data has been

compiled . . . about half of all attacks, as well as fatalities, in 2014 occurred in just three countries: Iraq, Pakistan and Afghanistan . . . the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) conducted more attacks than any other terrorist group in the first nine months of 2014.''.

(B) ''Since the conflict began, more than 20,000 Sunni foreign fighters have traveled to Syria from more than 90 countries to fight the Assad regime . . . of that number, at least 13,600 have extremist ties.''.

(C) ''More than 3,400 Western fighters have gone to Syria and Iraq. Hundreds have returned home to Europe.''.

(D) ''About 180 Americans or so have been involved in various stages of travel to Syria . . . and some number have come back.''.

(E) ''ISIL, al-Qaeda and al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), and, most recently, al-Shabaab are calling on their supporters to conduct lone-wolf attacks against the United States and other Western countries. Of the 13 attacks in the West since last May, 12 were conducted by individual extremists.''.

(5) AQAP continues to be one of al-Qaeda's most capable affiliates, has the intent and capability to attack the United States and its allies, and attempted attacks inside the United States on December 25, 2009, and October 27, 2010.

(6) Iran has been a Department of State-designated state sponsor of terrorism since January 19, 1984, and continues to sponsor and support terrorism throughout the Middle East region and around the world.

(7) In testimony before the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate, former Vice Chief of Staff of the Army, General Jack Keane (retired), stated, ''Is it possible to . . . claim that the United States policy and strategy is working or that al-Qaeda is on the run? It is unmistakable that our policies have failed . . . And the unequivocal explanation is U.S. policy has focused on disengaging from the Middle East.''.

(8) In testimony before the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate, former commander of United States Central Command, General James Mattis (retired), stated, ''We have lived too long in a strategy-free mode . . . America needs a refreshed national strategy . . . And our Nation's strategy demands a comprehensive approach.''.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) Islamic extremism is growing in the Middle East and elsewhere;

(2) Iran continues to be a leading state sponsor of terrorism in the Middle East and across the globe and continues to actively work against United States interests;

(3) the threat of terrorist attacks in the United States and threats against United States interests have increased due to the growth of Islamic extremism, the proliferation of terrorist groups across the world, and the instability in the Middle East in countries such as Libya, Yemen, Iraq, and Syria;

(4) the approach of Building Partnership Capacity (BPC) and conducting limited counterterrorism operations has had some positive effects in some locations, but has not prevented the proliferation and violence of terrorist groups or instability in the Middle East;

(5) the United States should articulate, develop, and implement an effective strategy to work with its allies and partners to defeat Islamic extremist groups that threaten the interests of the Unites States and its allies;

(6) support for United States allies and partners in the Middle East is a critical component of the effort to prevent the spread of Islamic extremism;

(7) other actors, such as Russia, China, and Iran are trying to work against United States interests in the Middle East;

(8) the United States should take a greater leadership role in fighting Islamic extremism and supporting stability in the Middle East to include coordinating actions of United States allies and partners in the region;

(9) the United States plays a vital leadership role in coordinating the activities of the United States and its allies and partners and should seek opportunities to expand such cooperation to contribute to greater stability in the Middle East;

(10) the United States should continue to take steps to prevent the spread of malign Iranian influence in Iraq, Syria, Yemen, and the region;

(11) the United States remains an indispensable actor in the Middle East, and the President should ensure that United States Armed Forces remain forward postured in the region to deter adversaries, fight threats to the United States and its interests, and support United States allies and partners in the region.

(c) STRATEGY REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than February 15, 2016, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State shall submit to the specified congressional committees a comprehensive strategy for the Middle East and to counter Islamic extremism.

(2) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The strategy required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) A detailed description of the objectives and end state for the United States in the Middle East and with respect to Islamic extremism.

(B) A description of the roles and responsibilities of the Department of State in such strategy.

(C) A description of the roles and responsibilities of the Department of Defense in such strategy.

(D) A detailed description of actions to prevent the weakening and failing of states in the Middle East.

(E) A detailed description of actions to counter Islamic extremism, including Islamic ideology, strategy, and tactics globally.

(F) A detailed definition of those states and non-state actors the United States will address to counter Islamic extremism.

(G) A detailed description of actions to establish a coalition to carry out the strategy.

(3) SPECIFIED CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—In the section, the term ''specified congressional committees'' means—

(A) the congressional defense committees; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 1223. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE TO COUNTER THE ISLAMIC STATE OF IRAQ AND THE LEVANT.

(a) QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT.—Subsection (d) of section 1236 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3561) is amended by striking ''30 days'' and inserting ''90 days''.

(b) FUNDING.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated in this Act for Overseas Contingency Operations in title XV for fiscal year 2016, there are authorized to be appropriated $715,000,000 to carry out such section.

(c) WAIVER AUTHORITY.—Subsection (j)(1)(B) of such section is amended—

(1) by striking ''the following:'' and all that follows through ''Any provision of law'' and inserting ''any provision of law''; and

(2) by striking clause (ii).

(d) REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO ASSISTANCE FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016.—Such section, as so amended, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

''(l) REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO ASSISTANCE FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016.—

''(1) ASSESSMENT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this subsection, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State shall jointly submit to the appropriate congressional committees an assessment of the extent to which the Government of Iraq is meeting the conditions described in subparagraph (B).

''(B) CONDITIONS.—The conditions described in this subparagraph are that the Government of Iraq—

''(i) is addressing the grievances of ethnic and sectarian minorities;

''(ii) is increasing political inclusiveness;

''(iii) is conducting efforts sufficient to reduce support for the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant and improve stability in Iraq;

''(iv) is legislating the Iraqi Sunni National Guard;

''(v) is ensuring that minorities are represented in adequate numbers, trained, and equipped in government security organizations;

''(vi) is ending support to Shia militias and stopping abuses of elements of the Iraqi population by such militias;

''(vii) is ensuring that supplies, equipment, and weaponry supplied by the United States are appropriately distributed to security forces with a national security mission in Iraq, including the Kurdish Peshmerga, Sunni tribal security forces with a national security mission, and the Iraqi Sunni National Guard;

''(viii) is releasing prisoners from ethnic or sectarian minorities who have been arrested and held without trial or to charge and try such prisoners in a fair, transparent, and prompt manner; and

''(ix) is taking such other actions as the Secretaries consider appropriate.

''(C) UPDATE.—The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State may submit an update of the assessment required under subparagraph (A) to the extent necessary.

''(D) SUBMISSION.—The assessment required under subparagraph (A) and the update of the assessment authorized under subparagraph (C) may be submitted as part of the quarterly report required under subsection (d).

''(2) RESTRICTION ON DIRECT ASSISTANCE TO GOVERNMENT OF IRAQ.—If the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State do not submit the assessment required by paragraph (1) or if the Secretaries submit the assessment required by paragraph (1) but the assessment indicates that the Government of Iraq has not substantially achieved the conditions contained in the assessment, the Secretaries shall withhold the provision of assistance pursuant to subsection (a) directly to the Government of Iraq for fiscal year 2016 until such time as the Secretaries submit an update of the assessment that indicates that the Government of Iraq has substantially achieved the conditions contained in the assessment.

''(3) DIRECT ASSISTANCE TO CERTAIN COVERED GROUPS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated under this section for fiscal year 2016, not less than 25 percent of such funds shall be obligated and expended for assistance directly to the groups described in subparagraph (E) (of which not less than 12.5 percent of such funds shall be obligated and expended for assistance directly to the group described in clause (i) of such subparagraph).

''(B) ADDITIONAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE.—If the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State withhold the provision of assistance pursuant to subsection (a) directly to the Government of Iraq for fiscal year 2016 in accordance with paragraph (2) of this subsection, the Secretaries shall obligate and expend not less than an additional 60 percent of all unobligated funds authorized to be appropriated under this section for fiscal year 2016 for assistance directly to the groups described in subparagraph (E).

''(C) COST-SHARING REQUIREMENT INAPPLICABLE.—The cost-sharing requirement of subsection (k) shall not apply with respect to funds that are obligated or expended for assistance directly to the groups described in subparagraph (E).

''(D) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the groups described in subparagraph (E) shall each be deemed to be a country for purposes of meeting

the eligibility requirements of section 3 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2753) and chapter 2 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2311 et seq.).

''(E) COVERED GROUPS.—The groups described in this subparagraph are—

''(i) the Kurdish Peshmerga;

''(ii) Sunni tribal security forces with a national security mission; and

''(iii) the Iraqi Sunni National Guard.''.

SEC. 1224. REPORT ON UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES DEPLOYED IN SUPPORT OF OPERATION INHERENT RESOLVE.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) it should continue to be a top priority to provide United States Armed Forces deployed in support of Operation Inherent Resolve with the necessary force protection and combat search and rescue support;

(2) United States military personnel who are tasked with the mission of providing combat search and rescue support, casualty evacuation, and medical support for Operation Inherent Resolve should not be counted as part of any limitation on the number of United States ground forces for Operation Inherent Resolve;

(3) military assets required to support United States Armed Forces deployed in support of Operation Inherent Resolve should be staged as forward as possible and as proximate to such United States Armed Forces as practicable given the operating environment and also should not be subject to any limitation on the number of United States ground forces for Operation Inherent Resolve; and

(4) the President, the Secretary of Defense, and military commanders on the ground in support of Operation Inherent Resolve should continuously evaluate the force protection and combat search and rescue support requirements, and the associated measures that are being taken to support such requirements, in order to ensure that such requirements and associated measures are sufficient given the operating environment and optimally postured.

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 90 days thereafter, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on United States Armed Forces deployed in support of Operation Inherent Resolve.

(c) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report shall include the following:

(1) The total number of members of the United States Armed Forces deployed in support of Operation Inherent Resolve for the most recent month for which data is available, delineated by service, component, country, and military task.

(2) The total number of members of the United States Armed Forces conducting force protection and combat search and rescue, delineated by country, location in such country, and capability.

(3) An estimate for the three-month period following the date on which the report is submitted of the total number of members of the United States Armed Forces expected to be deployed in support of Operation Inherent Resolve, delineated by service, component, country, and military task.

(4) A description of the authorities and limitations on the number of United States Armed Forces deployed in support of Operation Inherent Resolve.

(5) A description of military functions that are and are not subject to the authorities and limitations described in paragraph (3).

(6) Any changes to the authorities and limitations described in paragraph (3) and the rationale for such changes.

(7) Any changes to United States policy and authorities for United States Armed Forces deployed in support of Operation Inherent Resolve.

(8) Any other matters that the Secretary of Defense determines to be necessary.

(d) SUNSET.—The requirement to submit reports under this section shall terminate on the date on which Operation Inherent Resolve terminates or the date that is 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, whichever occurs earlier.

SEC. 1225. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE TO THE VETTED SYRIAN OPPOSITION.

Section 1209 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3541) is amended by striking subsection (f) and inserting the following:

''(f) FUNDING.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated in this Act for Overseas Contingency Operations in title XV for fiscal year 2016, there are authorized to be appropriated $531,500,000 to carry out this section.''.

SEC. 1226. ASSISTANCE TO THE GOVERNMENT OF JORDAN FOR BORDER SECURITY OPERATIONS.

(a) AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, may provide assistance on a reimbursement basis to the Government of Jordan for purposes of supporting and enhancing efforts of the armed forces of Jordan to sustain security along the border of Jordan with Syria and Iraq.

(2) FREQUENCY.—Assistance may be provided under this subsection on a quarterly basis.

(b) FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR ASSISTANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated in this Act for ''Assistance for the Border Security of Jordan'' in title XV for fiscal year 2016, there are authorized to be appropriated $300,000,000 to carry out this section.

(2) PROHIBITION ON CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS.—The Secretary of Defense may not enter into any contractual obligation to provide assistance under the authority in subsection (a).

(c) NOTICE BEFORE EXERCISE.—Not later than 15 days before providing assistance under the authority in subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the specified congressional committees a report setting forth a full description of the assistance to be provided, including the amount of assistance to be provided, and the timeline for the provision of such assistance.

(d) SPECIFIED CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—In the section, the term ''specified congressional committees'' means—

(1) the congressional defense committees; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(e) EXPIRATION OF AUTHORITY.—No assistance may be provided under the authority in subsection (a) after December 31, 2016.

SEC. 1227. REPORT ON EFFORTS OF TURKEY TO FIGHT TERRORISM.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report on the following:

(1) Turkey's bilateral and multilateral efforts to combat the flow of foreign fighters through its country into Syria.

(2) Turkey's relationship with Hamas, including its harboring of leaders of Hamas.

(3) The efforts of Turkey to fight terrorism, including Turkey's military and humanitarian role in the anti-ISIS coalition.

Subtitle D—Matters Relating to Iran

SEC. 1231. EXTENSION OF ANNUAL REPORT ON MILITARY POWER OF IRAN.

(a) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—Subsection (b) of section 1245 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 123 Stat. 2544), as amended by section 1232 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 920), is further amended by adding at the end the following:

''(5) An assessment of transfers to Iran of military equipment, technology, and training from non-Iranian sources.''.

(b) TERMINATION.—Subsection (d) of such section, as amended by section 1277 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3592), is further amended by striking ''December 31, 2016'' and inserting ''December 31, 2025''.

SEC. 1232. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE GOVERNMENT OF IRAN'S NUCLEAR PROGRAM AND ITS MALIGN MILITARY ACTIVITIES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The understanding announced on April 2, 2015, between the countries of the P5+1 (the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Russia, and China) and Iran on a Comprehensive Joint Plan of Action (CJPOA) provides sanctions relief in exchange for constraints on Iran's nuclear program for a limited period of time.

(2) Iran continues to develop ballistic missiles in violation of United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1747 (2007) and 1929 (2010), has developed medium-range ballistic missiles to target Israel and other United States allies, is working towards an intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) capability and the CJPOA places no limitations on Iran's ballistic and cruise missile development efforts.

(3) The Secretary of State has designated Iran as a state-sponsor of terrorism since 1984 and for the past decade has characterized Iran as the ''most active state sponsor of terrorism'' in the world.

(4) Iran continues to support Hezbollah in Lebanon, the Bashar al-Assad regime in Syria, Shia militias in Iraq, Hamas in Gaza, the Houthi rebels in Yemen, and other terrorist organizations and extremists globally.

(5) Iran continues to conduct malign military activities across the Middle East and around the globe, which has and will continue to destabilize the region. As the Commander of United States Central Command testified to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives on March 3, 2015, ''the leaders in the region. . . are also equally concerned about Iran's ability to mine the Straits, Iran's cyber capabilities, Iran's. . . ballistic missile capability, as well as the activity of their Quds forces... And so whether we get a deal or don't get a deal, I think they will still share those concerns.''.

(6) Iran's destabilizing activities throughout the region pose a threat to United States interests, the interests of United States allies in the region, and international security.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) Iran's illicit pursuit, development, or acquisition of a nuclear weapons capability and its malign military activities overall constitute a grave threat to regional stability and the national security interests of the United States and its allies and partners;

(2) Iran continues to expand its malign activities in the Middle East and globally, which may well increase under a CJPOA;

(3) sanctions relief under the CJPOA will provide Iran the ability to increase funding for its ballistic missile development programs, acquisition of destabilizing types and amounts of conventional weapons, support for terrorism, and other malign activities throughout the Middle East and globally;

(4) United States bilateral and multilateral sanctions against Iran, once relieved, will be extremely difficult to reconstitute in response to Iranian violations of its international obligations;

(5) Iran would be an internationally-approved nuclear-threshold state under the framework of the CJPOA, which will likely lead to the proliferation of nuclear weapons across the Middle East;

(6) Congress should review and assess all elements of any agreement entered into between the countries of the P5+1 and Iran and it should approve or disapprove of any sanctions relief that results from such an agreement;

(7) the United States must continue to support the defense of allies and partners in the region, including Israel, strengthening ballistic missile defense capabilities, and increasing security assistance;

(8) Congress supports efforts to reach a peaceful, diplomatic solution to permanently and verifiably end Iran's pursuit, development, and acquisition of a nuclear weapons capability, and it reaffirms that it is United States policy that Iran will not be allowed to develop a nuclear weapons capability and that all instruments of United States power must be considered to prevent Iran from acquiring a nuclear weapon; and

(9) Congress reaffirms the rights of United States allies to exercise their legitimate right to self-defense against the Government of Iran.

SEC. 1233. REPORT ON MILITARY POSTURE REQUIRED IN THE MIDDLE EAST TO DETER IRAN FROM DEVELOPING A NUCLEAR WEAPON.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report regarding the military posture required in the Middle East to deter Iran from developing a nuclear weapon.

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include a discussion of the military forces, bases and capabilities required to—

(1) maintain a military option of preventing Iran from achieving a nuclear weapon;

(2) counter Iran's military activities; and

(3) protect the United States military and other interests in the region.

Subtitle E—Matters Relating to the Russian Federation

SEC. 1241. NOTIFICATIONS AND UPDATES RELATING TO TESTING, PRODUCTION, DEPLOYMENT, AND SALE OR TRANSFER TO OTHER STATES OR NON-STATE ACTORS OF THE CLUB-K CRUISE MISSILE SYSTEM BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

(a) NOTIFICATIONS.—

(1) REGARDING TESTING, PRODUCTION, DEPLOYMENT, AND SALE OR TRANSFER.—The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress quarterly notifications on the testing, production, deployment, and sale or transfer to other states or non-state actors of the Club-K cruise missile system by the Russian Federation.

(2) UPON DEPLOYMENT OR SALE OR TRANSFER.—Not later than seven days after the Secretary determines that there is reasonable grounds to believe that the Russian Federation has deployed or sold or transferred to other states or non-state actors the Club-K cruise missile system, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a notification of such determination.

(3) FORM.—A notification required under paragraph (1) or (2) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex if necessary.

(b) QUARTERLY UPDATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress not less than quarterly updates on the coordination of allied responses to the deployment or sale or transfer to other states or non-state actors of the Club-K cruise missile system by the Russian Federation.

(2) FORM.—The update required under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex if necessary.

(c) STRATEGY.—

(1) DEVELOPMENT.—The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff shall develop a strategy to detect, defend against, and defeat the Club-K cruise missile system, including opportunities for allied contributions to such efforts based on consultations with such allies.

(2) SUBMISSION.—Not later than September 30, 2016, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress the strategy developed under paragraph (1).

(d) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' 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) SUNSET.—The provisions of this section shall not be in effect on and after the date that is 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 1242. NOTIFICATIONS OF DEPLOYMENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS BY RUSSIAN FEDERATION TO TERRITORY OF UKRAINIAN REPUBLIC.

(a) NOTIFICATIONS.—

(1) REGARDING POSSIBLE DEPLOYMENT.—The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees quarterly notifications on the status of the Russian Federation conducting exercises with, planning or preparing to deploy, or deploying covered weapons systems onto the territory of the Ukranian Republic.

(2) UPON DEPLOYMENT.—Not later than seven days after the Secretary determines that there is reasonable grounds to believe that the Russian Federation has deployed covered weapons systems onto the territory of the Ukranian Republic, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a notification of such determination.

(3) FORM.—A notification required under paragraph (1) or (2) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex if necessary.

(b) STRATEGY.—

(1) DEVELOPMENT.—The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff shall develop a strategy to respond to the military threat posed by the Russian Federation deploying covered weapons systems onto the territory of the Ukranian Republic, including opportunities for allied cooperation in developing such responses based on consultation with such allies.

(2) SUBMISSION.—Not later than June 30, 2016, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff shall submit to the congressional defense committees the following:

(A) The strategy developed under paragraph (1).

(B) The views of the Secretary of Defense with respect to the strategy developed under paragraph (1), if any.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the congressional defense committees; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(2) COVERED WEAPONS SYSTEMS.—The term ''covered weapons systems'' means weapons systems that can perform both conventional and nuclear missions, nuclear weapon delivery systems, and nuclear warheads.

(d) SUNSET.—The provisions of this section shall not be in effect on and after the date that is 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 1243. NON-COMPLIANCE BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION WITH ITS OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE INF TREATY.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The Department of State, on July 31, 2014, released the Annual Report on the ''Adherence to and Compliance With Arms Control, Nonproliferation, and Disarmament Agreements and Commitments'' which included the finding that, ''The United States has determined that the Russian Federation is in violation of its obligations under the INF Treaty not to possess, produce, or flight-test a ground-launched cruise missile (GLCM) with a range capability of 500 km to 5,500 km, or to possess or produce launchers of such missiles.''.

(2) According to the testimony of senior officials of the Department of State, the Russian Federation is not complying with numerous treaties and agreements, including the INF Treaty, the Open Skies Treaty, the Biological Weapons Convention, the Chemical Weapons Convention, the Vienna Document, the Budapest Memorandum, the Istanbul Commitments, the Presidential Nuclear Initiatives, the Missile Technology Control Regime, and the Russian Federation has recently withdrawn from the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE).

(3) The Commander of U.S. European Command, and Supreme Allied Commander of Europe, General Philip Breedlove, USAF, stated that ''[a] weapon capability that violates the I.N.F., that is introduced into the greater European land mass is absolutely a tool that will have to be dealt with . . . I would not judge how the alliance will choose to react, but I would say they will have to consider what to do about it, [i]t can't go unanswered.''.

(4) General Breedlove has further stated that '' we need to first and foremost signal that we cannot accept this change and that, if this change is continued, that we will have to change the cost calculus for Russia in order to help them to find their way to a less bellicose position.''.

(5) General Martin Dempsey, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff testified that, ''I think we have to make it very clear that things like their compliance with the INF treaty that there will be political, diplomatic and potentially military costs in terms of the way we posture ourselves and the way we plan and work with our allies to address those provocations. . .It concerns me greatly. I certainly would counsel them not to roll back the clock.''.

(6) The Secretary of Defense, Ashton B. Carter, testified that, ''On the military side, we have begun to consider . . . what our options are, because the INF treaty is a treaty, meaning that it's a two-way street. We accepted constraints in return for constraints of the then Soviet Union. It is a two-way street, and we need to remind them that it's a two-way street, meaning that we, without an INF treaty, can take action also that we both decided years ago was best for neither of us to take.''.

(7) The Department of Defense has been considering a range of military options to respond to the Russian Federation's violation of the INF Treaty and these options would ''aim to negate any advantage Russia might gain from deploying an INF-prohibited system, and all of these would be designed to make us more secure'', and these options ''fall into three broad categories: active defenses to counter intermediate-range ground-launched cruise missiles; counterforce capabilities to prevent intermediate-range ground-launched cruise missile attacks; and countervailing strike capabilities to enhance U.S. or allied forces.''.

(8) President Barack Obama stated in Prague in 2009 that, ''Rules must be binding. Violations must be punished. Words must mean something.''.

(b) SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the Russian Federation should return to compliance with the INF Treaty;

(2) the continuing violation of the INF Treaty by the Russian Federation threatens the viability of the INF Treaty;

(3) the United States has reportedly been undertaking diplomatic efforts to address with the Russia Federation its violations of the INF Treaty since 2013, and the Russian Federation has failed to respond to these efforts in any meaningful way;

(4) not only should the Russian Federation end its cheating with respect to the INF Treaty, but also its illegal occupation of the sovereign territory of another nation, its plans for stationing nuclear weapons on that nation's territory, and its cheating and violation of as many

as eight of its 12 arms control obligations and agreements; and

(5) there are several United States military requirements that would be addressed by the development and deployment of systems currently prohibited by the INF Treaty.

(c) NOTIFICATION OF RUSSIAN VIOLATIONS OF INF TREATY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a notification of—

(A) whether the Russian Federation has flight-tested, deployed, or possesses a military system that has achieved an initial operating capability of a covered missile system; and

(B) whether the Russian Federation has begun steps to return to full compliance with the INF Treaty, including by agreeing to inspections and verification measures necessary to achieve high confidence that any covered missile system will be eliminated, as required by the INF Treaty upon its entry into force.

(2) DEADLINE.—The notification required under paragraph (1) shall be submitted not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and not later than 30 days after the date on which the Russian Federation meets any of the requirements of subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1).

(3) FORM.—The notification required under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex if necessary.

(d) NOTIFICATION OF COORDINATION WITH ALLIES REGARDING INF TREATY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment, and every 120-day period thereafter for a period of 5 years, the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in coordination with the Secretary of State and the Director of National Intelligence, shall jointly submit to the appropriate congressional committees a notification on the status and content of updates provided to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and allies of the United States in East Asia, on the Russian Federation's flight testing, operating capability and deployment of a covered missile system, including updates on the status and a description of efforts with such allies to develop collective responses, including economic and military responses, to the Russian Federation's arms control violations, including violations of the INF Treaty.

(2) FORM.—The notification required under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex if necessary.

(e) MILITARY RESPONSE OPTIONS TO RUSSIAN FEDERATION VIOLATION OF THE TREATY ON INTERMEDIATE RANGE NUCLEAR FORCES.—

(1) DEVELOPMENT OF CAPABILITIES.—If, as of the date of the enactment of this Act, the President determines that the Russian Federation has not begun steps to return to full compliance with the INF Treaty, including by agreeing to inspections and verification measures necessary to achieve high confidence that any covered missile system will be eliminated, as required by the INF Treaty upon its entry into force, the President shall begin developing the following military capabilities:

(A) Counterforce capabilities to prevent intermediate-range ground-launched ballistic missile and cruise missile attacks, including capabilities that may be acquired from allies.

(B) Countervailing strike capabilities to enhance the Armed Forces of the United States or allies of the United States, including capabilities that may be acquired from allies.

(2) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR RECOMMENDED CAPABILITIES.—The Secretary of Defense may use funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2016 for research, development, test, and evaluation, Defense-wide, as specified in the funding table in section 4201, to carry out the development of capabilities pursuant to paragraph (1) that are recommended by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to meet military requirements and current capability gaps. In making such a selection, the Chairman shall give priority to such capabilities that the Chairman determines could be tested and fielded most expediently, with the most priority given to capabilities that the Chairman determines could be fielded in two years.

(3) REPORTS ON DEVELOPMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—During each 180-day period beginning on the date on which funds are first obligated to develop capabilities under paragraph (2), the Chairman shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on such capabilities, including the costs of development (and estimated total costs of each system if pursued to deployment) and the timeline for development flight testing and deployment.

(B) SUNSET.—The provisions of subparagraph (A) shall not be in effect on and after the date on which the President certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that the INF Treaty is no longer in force or the Russian Federation has fully returned to compliance with its obligations under the INF Treaty.

(4) REPORT ON DEPLOYMENT.—Not later than 180 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 following:

(A) Potential deployment locations of the military capabilities described in paragraph (1) in East Asia and Eastern Europe, including any potential basing agreements that may be required to facilitate such deployments.

(B) Any required safety and security measures, estimates of potential costs of deployments described in subparagraph (A) and an assessment of whether or not such deployments in Eastern Europe may require a decision of the North Atlantic Council.

(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the following:

(A) The congressional defense committees.

(B) The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

(C) The Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

(2) COVERED MISSILE SYSTEM.—The term ''covered missile system'' means ground-launched ballistic missiles or ground-launched cruise missiles with a flight-tested range of between 500 and 5500 kilometers.

(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.

SEC. 1244. MODIFICATION OF NOTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSAL TO MODIFY OR INTRODUCE NEW AIRCRAFT OR SENSORS FOR FLIGHT BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION UNDER OPEN SKIES TREATY.

Section 1242(b)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3563) is amended—

(1) by striking ''30 days'' and inserting ''90 days''; and

(2) by striking ''and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff'' and inserting '', the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the commander of each relevant combatant command''.

SEC. 1245. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON SUPPORT FOR ESTONIA, LATVIA, AND LITHUANIA.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The Baltic States of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania are highly valued allies of the United States, and they have repeatedly demonstrated their commitment to advancing our mutual interests as well as those of the NATO Alliance.

(2) Operation Atlantic Resolve is a series of exercises and coordinating efforts meant to demonstrate the United States' commitment to the Baltic States of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, and the United States-Baltic partnership's shared goal of peace and stability in the region. Built upon the common values of peace, stability and prosperity, Operation Atlantic Resolve strengthens communication and understanding, and is an important effort to deter Russian aggression against the Baltic States.

(3) As part of Operation Atlantic Resolve, the European Reassurance Initiative undertakes exercises, training, and rotational presence necessary to reassure and integrate our Baltic State allies into a common defense framework.

(4) All three Baltic States contributed to the NATO-led International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan, sending disproportionate numbers of troops and operating with few caveats. They also continue to engage in the Resolute Support Mission in Afghanistan.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—Congress—

(1) reaffirms its support for the principle of collective defense as enshrined in Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty for our NATO allies, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania;

(2) supports the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, and inviolability of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania as well as their internationally recognized borders, and expresses concerns over increasingly aggressive military maneuvering by Russia near their borders and airspace;

(3) expresses concerns over increasingly aggressive military maneuvering by the Russian Federation near Baltic state borders and airspace, and condemns reported subversive and destabilizing activities by the Russian Federation within the Baltic states; and

(4) encourages the Administration to further enhance defense cooperation efforts with Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania and supports the efforts of their Governments to provide for the defense of their people and sovereign territory.

SEC. 1246. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON SUPPORT FOR GEORGIA.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Georgia is a valued friend of the United States and has repeatedly demonstrated its commitment to advancing the mutual interests of both countries, including the deployment of Georgian forces as part of the NATO-led International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan and the Multi-National Force in Iraq.

(2) The European Reassurance Initiative builds the partnership capacity of Georgia so it can work more closely with the United States and NATO, as well as provide for their own defense.

(3) In addition to the European Reassurance Initiative, Georgia's participation in the NATO initiative Partnership for Peace is paramount to interoperability with the United States and NATO, and establishing a more peaceful environment in the region.

(4) Despite the heavy and painful losses suffered during the ISAF, as a NATO partner Georgia is engaged in the Resolute Support Mission in Afghanistan with the second largest contingent on the ground.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—Congress—

(1) reaffirms United States support for Georgia's sovereignty and territorial integrity within its internationally-recognized borders, and does not recognize the Abkhazia and South Ossetia regions, currently occupied by Russia, as independent; and

(2) supports continued cooperation between the United States and Georgia and the efforts of the Government of Georgia to provide for the defense of its people and sovereign territory.

Subtitle F—Matters Relating to the Asia-Pacific Region

SEC. 1251. SENSE OF CONGRESS RECOGNIZING THE 70TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE END OF ALLIED MILITARY ENGAGEMENT IN THE PACIFIC THEATER.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings

(1) September 2, 2015, marks the 70th anniversary of the end of Allied military engagement in the Pacific theater, also marking the end of the Second World War.

(2) The United States entered the Second World War in December 1941, following the Empire of Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor, and over the next four years Americans participated in what was arguably the greatest national endeavor in the Nation's history.

(3) The casualty toll of Americans in the Pacific theater during the Second World War was approximately 92,904 killed, 208,333 wounded, and tens of thousands missing in action and prisoners of war, with civilians and military forces of the Allied Powers suffering equally devastating tolls.

(4) American military forces displayed extraordinary courage and suffered significant casualties in battles across the Pacific theater, including in the Battle of the Philippine Sea, the Battle of Leyte Gulf, the Philippines Campaign, the Battle of Iwo Jima, and the Battle of Okinawa.

(5) Japanese military forces and the Japanese civilian population also suffered staggering losses.

(6) On August 15, 1945, Emperor Hirohito of Japan announced the unconditional surrender of Japan's military forces, made formal on September 2, 1945, aboard the U.S.S. Missouri in Tokyo Bay, Japan, thus ending the most devastating war in human history.

(7) Japan is now a free and prosperous democracy; a valued ally with shared values and mutual interests based on the principles of democracy, individual liberty, and the rule of law, who serves as a cornerstone for peace and security in the region and for whom the United States seeks to further enhance security, economic, and diplomatic ties.

(8) The bravery and sacrifice of the members of the United States Armed Forces and the military forces of the Allied Powers who served valiantly to rescue the Pacific nations from tyranny and aggression should be always remembered.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—Congress—

(1) recognizes the 70th anniversary of the end of Allied military engagement in the Pacific theater, and also marking the end of Second World War;

(2) joins with a grateful nation in expressing respect and appreciation to the members of the United States Armed Forces who served in the Pacific theater during the Second World War;

(3) remembers and honors those Americans who made the ultimate sacrifice and gave their lives for their country during the campaigns in the Pacific theater during the Second World War; and

(4) preserves and applies the lessons learned from the history of the Second World War in the Pacific theater and recognizes the close alliance between the United States and Japan, codified in the 1960 Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security between the United States and Japan, that continues to be enhanced to maintain peace and prosperity in the region.

SEC. 1252. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING CONSOLIDATION OF UNITED STATES MILITARY FACILITIES IN OKINAWA, JAPAN.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The defense alliance between the United States and Japan remains important and strong.

(2) Progress continues to be made in the United States and Japan to fulfill the April 27, 2012, agreement of the United States-Japan Security Consultative Committee that modified the United States-Japan Roadmap for Realignment Implementation, originally codified on May 1, 2006, including the Governor of Okinawa signing the landfill permit for Henoko construction on December 27, 2013, and the elimination of restrictions on Government of Japan contributions for the realignment of Marine Corps forces in the Asia-Pacific region by section 2821 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (division B of Public Law 113–291).

(3) The Government of Japan has made significant and unprecedented direct financial contributions of more than $3,000,000,000 to the Support for United States Relocation to Guam Account pursuant to section 2350k of title 10, United States Code, for the relocation of Marine Corps forces from Okinawa to Guam and the relocation of certain training from Okinawa to the Marianas region, of which nearly $1,000,000,000 has already been received from the Government of Japan, and a significant amount of these funds has already been obligated and expended to support the relocation of Marine Corps forces on Guam.

(4) It is important to return formerly used United States military property in Okinawa to the local government.

(5) Consolidation of United States facilities and the return of formerly used United States military property in Okinawa will be implemented as soon as possible, while ensuring operational capability, including training capability, throughout the consolidation process.

(6) Under the April 27, 2012, agreement referred to in paragraph (2), the United States is authorized to establish Marine Air-Ground Task Forces at additional locations in the Asia-Pacific region, including Guam, Hawaii, and Australia, which will enhance their readiness posture through flexibility and speed to respond to regional threats and maintain regional peace, stability, and security.

(7) Even though realignment of Marine Corps forces from Okinawa to Guam is ''de-linked'' from progress on the construction of the Futenma Replacement Facility in Henoko, there must be continued progress on Guam and Okinawa to meet the agreement.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Henoko location for the Futenma Replacement Facility—

(1) has been studied and analyzed for several decades, reaffirmed by both the United States and Japan on several occasions, including the 2010 Futenma Replacement Facility Bilateral Experts study and the independent assessment required by section 346 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1373); and

(2) remains the only option for the Futenma Replacement Facility.

SEC. 1253. STRATEGY TO PROMOTE UNITED STATES INTERESTS IN THE INDO-ASIA-PACIFIC REGION.

(a) STRATEGY.—The President shall develop an overall strategy to promote United States interests in the Indo-Asia-Pacific region. Such strategy shall be informed by the following:

(1) The national security strategy of the United States for 2015 set forth in the national security strategy report required under section 108(a)(3) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 5043(a)(3)), as such strategy relates to United States interests in the Indo-Asia-Pacific region.

(2) The strategy to prioritize United States defense interests in the Asia-Pacific region as contained in the report required by section 1251(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291).

(3) 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)).

(b) PRESIDENTIAL POLICY DIRECTIVE.—The President shall issue a Presidential Policy Directive to relevant Federal departments and agencies that contains the strategy developed under subsection (a) and includes implementing guidance to such departments and agencies.

(c) RELATION TO AGENCY PRIORITY GOALS AND ANNUAL BUDGET.—

(1) AGENCY PRIORITY GOALS.—In identifying agency priority goals under section 1120(b) of title 31, United States Code, for each relevant Federal department and agency, the head of such department or agency, or as otherwise determined by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, shall take into consideration the strategy developed under subsection (a) and the Presidential Policy Directive issued under subsection (b).

(2) 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 developed under subsection (a) and the Presidential Policy Directive issued under subsection (b).

SEC. 1254. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE UNITED STATES ALLIANCE WITH 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 decision to contribute more proactively to regional and global peace and security;

(3) the United States supports recent changes in Japanese defense policy, including the adoption of collective self-defense and the new bilateral Guidelines for U.S.-Japan Defense Cooperation which were approved on April 27, 2015, and will promote a more balanced and effective alliance to meet the emerging security challenges of this century;

(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''.

Subtitle G—Other Matters

SEC. 1261. 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 1261 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law

113–291; 128 Stat. 3579), is further amended by striking ''2016'' and inserting ''2017''.

(b) REVISION TO ANNUAL LIMITATION ON FUNDS.—Subsection (a) of such section is amended—

(1) by striking ''Upon'' and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Upon'';

(2) by striking ''an amount'' and all that follows through ''may be'' and inserting ''amounts appropriated or otherwise made available for the Department of Defense for operation and maintenance may be''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(2) ANNUAL LIMIT.—The total amount made available for support of non-conventional assisted recovery activities under this subsection in any fiscal year may not exceed $25,000,000.''.

SEC. 1262. AMENDMENT TO THE ANNUAL REPORT UNDER ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT ACT.

Subsection (e) of section 403 of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act (22 U.S.C. 2593a) is amended to read as follows:

''(e) ANNUAL REPORT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than June 15 of each year described in paragraph (2), the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that contains a detailed assessment, consistent with the provision of classified information and intelligence sources and methods, of the adherence of other nations to obligations undertaken in all arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament agreements or commitments to which the United States is a party, including information of cases in which any such nation has behaved inconsistently with respect to its obligations undertaken in such agreements or commitments.

''(2) COVERED YEAR.—A year described in this paragraph is a year in which the President fails to submit the report required by subsection (a) by not later than April 15 of such year.

''(3) FORM.—The report required by this subsection shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex if necessary.''.

SEC. 1263. PERMANENT AUTHORITY FOR NATO SPECIAL OPERATIONS HEADQUARTERS.

Section 1244(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 123 Stat. 2541), as most recently amended by section 1272 of the National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2023), is further amended by striking ''for each of fiscal years 2013, 2014, and 2015 pursuant to section 301'' and inserting ''for any fiscal year''.

SEC. 1264. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATION TO CONDUCT ACTIVITIES TO ENHANCE THE CAPABILITY OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO RESPOND TO INCIDENTS INVOLVING WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION.

Section 1204(h) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 897; 10 U.S.C. 401 note) is amended by striking ''September 30, 2017'' and inserting ''September 30, 2020''.

SEC. 1265. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION, AIR FORCE, FOR ARMS CONTROL IMPLEMENTATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not more than 50 percent of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2016 for research, development, test, and evaluation, Air Force, for arms control implementation (PE 0305145F) may be obligated or expended until the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, submits to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the following:

(1) A description of any meetings of the Open Skies Consultative Commission during the prior year.

(2) A description of any agreements entered into during such meetings of the Open Skies Consultative Commission.

(3) A description of any future year proposals for modifications to the aircraft or sensors of any State Party to the Open Skies Treaty that will be subject to the Open Skies Treaty.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(A) the congressional defense committees; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(2) 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. 1266. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY FOR SUPPORT OF SPECIAL OPERATIONS TO COMBAT TERRORISM.

(a) AUTHORITY.—Subsection (a) of section 1208 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 1208(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3541), is further amended by striking ''$75,000,000'' and inserting ''$100,000,000''.

(b) ANNUAL REPORT.—Subsection (f)(1) of such section 1208, as most recently amended by section 1202(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 123 Stat. 2512), is further amended by striking ''120 days'' and inserting ''30 days and not later than 180 days''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsections (a) and (b) take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act and apply with respect to each fiscal year that begins on or after such date of enactment.

SEC. 1267. UNITED STATES-ISRAEL ANTI-TUNNEL DEFENSE COOPERATION.

(a) FINDINGS AND SENSE OF CONGRESS.—

(1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(A) Tunnels have been used for centuries around the world as a means of avoiding detection or circumventing defenses.

(B) Tunnels can be used for criminal purposes, such as smuggling drugs, weapons, or humans, or for terrorist or military purposes, such as launching surprise attacks or detonating explosives underneath infrastructure.

(C) Tunnels have been a growing threat on the southern border of the United States for more than 11 years, and the Department of Homeland Security has been working to address this threat.

(D) The conflict in Gaza in 2014 showed that terrorists are now actively using tunnels as a means of attack, and news reports indicate that tunnels are being used in Syria as well.

(E) Terrorist organizations are quick to adopt successful tactics, and it is only a matter of time before other terrorist organizations begin using tunnels.

(F) The facilities of the United States, and those of the allies of the United States, could be under threat very quickly if tunnel threats continue to proliferate.

(G) Hamas, Hezbollah, and the Palestinian Islamic Jihad are United States-designated terrorist organizations.

(H) Designated Palestinian terrorist organizations have killed hundreds of Israelis and dozens of Americans in rocket attacks and suicide bombings.

(I) Hamas has used underground tunnels to Israel and Egypt to smuggle weapons, money, and supplies into Gaza and to send members of Hamas out of Gaza for training and to bring trainers in to Gaza to teach Hamas how to manufacture rockets and build better tunnels. Tunnels in Gaza have also been used as underground rocket launching sites, weapons caches, bunkers, transportation networks and command and control centers.

(J) In 2006, Hamas kidnapped Israeli soldier Gilad Shalit through a tunnel and held him for five years.

(K) The Israel Defense Forces discovered 32 tunnels during the conflict with Hamas in the summer of 2014, 14 of which crossed into Israel.

(L) Hamas intentionally uses civilians as human shields by placing its underground tunnel network in densely populated areas and schools, hospitals, and mosques.

(M) Hamas's placement of explosive material in its vast network of tunnels in Gaza has caused civilian casualties through secondary and tertiary explosions.

(N) While the unemployment rate in Gaza is at 38 percent, it is estimated that Hamas spends $3,000,000 per tunnel.

(O) United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon said he was ''shocked by the tunnels used for the infiltration of terrorists''.

(P) Hamas has claimed to be rebuilding tunnels in Gaza after the war with Israel in the summer of 2014.

(Q) Hezbollah has used underground tunnels in southern Lebanon to move Hezbollah fighters and to launch attacks.

(R) The Palestinian Islamic Jihad claims to be digging new tunnels on the Gaza border. Israel has a right to defend itself from the violence of Palestinian terrorist groups, including the violence that is facilitated through terrorist tunnel networks.

(S) The United States is working cooperatively with the Government of Israel to develop technologies to detect and neutralize tunnels penetrating the territory of Israel.

(2) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(A) it is in the best interests of the United States to develop technology to detect and counter tunnels, and the best way to do this is to partner with other affected countries; and

(B) Israel is facing serious threats posed by tunnels and should be the first partner of the United States in addressing this significant challenge.

(b) ASSISTANCE TO ISRAEL TO ESTABLISH AN ANTI-TUNNELING DEFENSE SYSTEM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President, upon request of the Government of Israel, is authorized to carry out research, development, and test activities on a joint basis with Israel to establish an anti-tunneling defense system to detect, map, and neutralize underground tunnels into and directed at the territory of Israel.

(2) CERTIFICATION.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section may be obligated or expended to carry out subsection (a) until the President certifies to Congress the following:

(A) The President has finalized a memorandum of understanding or other formal agreement between the United States and Israel regarding sharing of research and development costs for the system described in paragraph (1).

(B) The understanding or agreement—

(i) requires sharing of costs of projects, including the cost of claims and in-kind support, between the United States and Israel on an equitable basis unless the President determines, on a case-by-case basis, the Government of Israel is unable to contribute on an equitable basis;

(ii) requires the designation of payment of non-recurring engineering costs in connection with the establishment of a capacity for co-production in the United States;

(iii) establishes a framework to negotiate the rights to any intellectual property developed under the cooperative research and development projects; and

(iv) requires the United States Government to receive quarterly reports on expenditure of funds by the Government of Israel, including a description of what the funds have been used for, when funds were expended, and an identification of entities that expended the funds.

(3) ASSISTANCE.—The President, upon request of the Government of Israel, is authorized to

provide assistance to Israel for the procurement, maintenance, and sustainment of an anti-tunneling system described in paragraph (1).

(c) ASSISTANCE TO OTHER ALLIES TO ESTABLISH AN ANTI-TUNNELING DEFENSE SYSTEM.—In addition to the memorandum of understanding or other formal agreement described in subsection (b), the President is authorized to seek to enter into a similar memorandum of understanding or other formal agreement with any other ally of the United States upon request of the government of such ally.

(d) DESIGNATION OF LEAD DEVELOPMENT AGENCY.—The Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, shall designate a military department or other element of the Department of Defense to carry out subsections (b) and (c) as the lead agency of the Federal Government for developing technology to detect and counter tunnels.

(e) REPORTING.—

(1) INITIAL REPORT.—The President shall submit to Congress a report that contains a copy of the memorandum of understanding or other formal agreement between the United States and Israel as described in subsection (b)(2)(A) or similar agreement described in subsection (c).

(2) QUARTERLY REPORTS.—The President shall submit to Congress a quarterly report that contains a copy of the most-recent quarterly report provided by the Government of Israel to the Department of Defense pursuant to subsection (b)(2)(B)(iv).

(3) COMPREHENSIVE REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report containing the following:

(A) Instances of tunnels being used to attack installations of the United States or allies of the United States.

(B) Trends or developments in tunnel attacks throughout the world.

(C) Key technologies used and challenges faced by potential adversaries of the United States with respect to using tunnels.

(D) The capabilities of the Department of Defense for defending fixed or forward locations from tunnel attacks.

(E) Partnerships entered into with allies of the United States under this section, and potential opportunities for increased partnerships with other allies with respect to researching tunnel detection technologies and the opportunities for co-development or co-production.

(F) The plans, including with respect to funding, of the Secretary for countering threats posed by tunnels.

SEC. 1268. EFFORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TO PREVENT AND RESPOND TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE GLOBALLY.

(a) FINDINGS AND STATEMENT OF POLICY.—

(1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(A) Gender-based violence reaches every corner of the world, affecting millions of people ever year and one in three women in her lifetime. This epidemic not only undermines the safety, dignity, and human rights of the individual, family and community, it affects public health, economic stability, and security of nations, which in turn has a direct impact upon United States foreign policy, defense interests, democracy, governance, and peace-building efforts.

(B) With one of the largest international footprints in the United States government, the Department of Defense is an integral part of combating the epidemic of gender-based violence, especially in conflict regions.

(C) Section 7061 of the Joint Explanatory Statement of the Committee of Conference accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012 directed the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development to develop and submit to Congress a multi-year strategy to prevent and respond to gender-based violence.

(D) 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, which 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.

(E) The Joint Explanatory Statement of the Committee of Conference accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (H.R. 3979, Public Law 113-291), encouraged the Department of Defense to support the continued implementation of the United States Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-Based Violence Globally and to participate in the Interagency Working Group.

(F) Executive Order 13623 requires within 3 years of August 12, 2012, that the Interagency Working Group shall complete a final evaluation of the Strategy and within 180 days of completing its final evaluation, the Interagency Working Group shall update or revise the Strategy to take into account the information learned and the progress made during and through the implementation of the Strategy.

(2) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is in the national security interest of the United States to—

(A) prevent gender-based violence which will promote regional and global stability and advance sustainable peace and security;

(B) have a multi-year strategy in place that will effectively prevent and respond to gender-based violence globally; and

(C) ensure that existing laws and regulations relating to the Department of Defense are fully implemented to prevent gender-based violence globally.

(b) REQUIREMENT TO CONTINUE IMPLEMENTATION OF A UNITED STATES GLOBAL STRATEGY ON GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND RESPONSE.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that the Department of Defense—

(1) continues to implement the United States Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-Based Violence Globally, as appropriate; and

(2) pursuant to the intent laid out in Executive Order 13623, continues to participate in any Interagency Working Group described in subsection (a)(1)(D) or in interagency collaborative efforts to develop or update a United States Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-Based Violence Globally, as appropriate

(c) DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE GENDER-BASED TRAINING.—The Secretary of Defense is authorized to—

(1) provide training for the United States Armed Forces, Department of Defense personnel, and contractors and military observers on preventing and responding to violence against women and girls globally in conflict, post-conflict, and humanitarian relief settings; and

(2) utilize the Department of Defense's operational capabilities to train professional foreign military, police forces, and judicial officials on preventing and responding to violence against women and girls globally.

(d) REPORT.—

(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 specified congressional committees a report on efforts to prevent and respond to gender-based violence globally made under a United States strategy.

(2) CONTENT.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) describe the efforts of the Department of Defense in the Interagency Working Group described in subsection (a)(1)(D) to implement the international gender-based violence prevention and response strategy, funding allocations, programming, and associated outcomes; and

(B) provide an assessment of human and financial resources necessary to fulfill the purposes and duties of such strategy.

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall be made publicly accessible in a timely manner.

(4) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term ''specified 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.

TITLE XIII—COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION

SEC. 1301. SPECIFICATION OF COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION FUNDS.

(a) FISCAL YEAR 2016 COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION FUNDS DEFINED.—In this title, the term ''fiscal year 2016 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 the Department of Defense Cooperative Threat Reduction Program established under section 1321 of the Department of Defense Cooperative Threat Reduction Act (50 U.S.C. 3711).

(b) 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 the Department of Defense Cooperative Threat Reduction Program shall be available for obligation for fiscal years 2016, 2017, and 2018.

SEC. 1302. FUNDING ALLOCATIONS.

Of the $358,496,000 authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2016 in section 301 and made available by the funding table in section 4301 for the Department of Defense Cooperative Threat Reduction Program established under section 1321 of the Department of Defense Cooperative Threat Reduction Act (50 U.S.C. 3711), the following amounts may be obligated for the purposes specified:

(1) For strategic offensive arms elimination, $1,289,000.

(2) For chemical weapons destruction, $942,000.

(3) For global nuclear security, $20,555,000.

(4) For cooperative biological engagement, $264,618,000.

(5) For proliferation prevention, $38,945,000.

(6) For threat reduction engagement, $2,827,000.

(7) For activities designated as Other Assessments/Administrative Costs, $29,320,000.

TITLE XIV—OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS

Subtitle A—Military Programs

SEC. 1401. WORKING CAPITAL FUNDS.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2016 for the use of the Armed Forces and other activities and agencies of the Department of Defense for providing capital for working capital and revolving funds, as specified in the funding table in section 4501.

SEC. 1402. NATIONAL DEFENSE SEALIFT FUND.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2016 for the National Defense Sealift Fund, as specified in the funding table in section 4501.

SEC. 1403. CHEMICAL AGENTS AND MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION, DEFENSE.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2016 for expenses, not otherwise provided for, for Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, Defense, as specified in the funding table in section 4501.

(b) USE.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated under subsection (a) are authorized for—

(1) the destruction of lethal chemical agents and munitions in accordance with section 1412 of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1986 (50 U.S.C. 1521); and

(2) the destruction of chemical warfare materiel of the United States that is not covered by section 1412 of such Act.

SEC. 1404. DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE-WIDE.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2016 for expenses, not otherwise provided for, for Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense-wide, as specified in the funding table in section 4501.

SEC. 1405. DEFENSE INSPECTOR GENERAL.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2016 for expenses, not otherwise provided for, for the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense, as specified in the funding table in section 4501.

SEC. 1406. DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2016 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.

SEC. 1407. NATIONAL SEA-BASED DETERRENCE FUND.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2016 for the National Sea-Based Deterrence Fund, as specified in the funding table in section 4501.

Subtitle B—National Defense Stockpile

SEC. 1411. EXTENSION OF DATE FOR COMPLETION OF DESTRUCTION OF EXISTING STOCKPILE OF LETHAL CHEMICAL AGENTS AND MUNITIONS.

Section 1412(b)(3) of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1986 (Public Law 99–145; 50 U.S.C. 1521) is amended by striking ''December 31, 2017'' and inserting ''December 31, 2023''.

Subtitle C—Working-Capital Funds

SEC. 1421. LIMITATION ON FURLOUGH OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EMPLOYEES PAID THROUGH WORKING-CAPITAL FUNDS.

Section 2208 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(s) FURLOUGH OF EMPLOYEES.—(1) Except as provided under paragraph (2), the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of a military department may not furlough any employee of the Department of Defense whose salary is funded by a working-capital fund unless the Secretary determines that—

''(A) the working-capital fund is insolvent; or

''(B) there are insufficient funds in the working-capital fund to pay the labor costs of the employee.

''(2) The Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of a military department may waive the restriction under paragraph (1) if the Secretary determines such a waiver is in the interest of the national security of the United States.

''(3) In this subsection, the term 'furlough' means the placement, for nondisciplinary reasons, of an employee in a temporary status in which the employee has no duties and is not paid, but does not include administrative leave or an excused absence.''.

SEC. 1422. WORKING-CAPITAL FUND RESERVE ACCOUNT FOR PETROLEUM MARKET PRICE FLUCTUATIONS.

Section 2208 of title 10, United States Code, as amended by section 1421, is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(t) MARKET FLUCTUATION ACCOUNT.—(1) From amounts available for Working Capital Fund, Defense, the Secretary shall reserve up to $1,000,000,000, to remain available without fiscal year limitation, for petroleum market price fluctuations. Such amounts may only be disbursed if the Secretary determines such a disbursement is necessary to absorb volatile market changes in fuel prices without affecting the standard price charged for fuel.

''(2) A budget request for the anticipated costs of fuel may not take into account the availability of funds reserved under paragraph (1).''.

Subtitle D—Other Matters

SEC. 1431. AUTHORITY FOR TRANSFER OF FUNDS TO JOINT DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE-DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS MEDICAL FACILITY DEMONSTRATION FUND FOR CAPTAIN JAMES A. LOVELL HEALTH CARE CENTER, ILLINOIS.

(a) AUTHORITY FOR TRANSFER OF FUNDS.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated for section 1406 and available for the Defense Health Program for operation and maintenance, $120,387,000 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. 1432. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME.

There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2016 from the Armed Forces Retirement Home Trust Fund the sum of $64,300,000 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.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The purpose of this subtitle is to authorize appropriations for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2016 to provide additional funds—

(1) for overseas contingency operations being carried out by the Armed Forces; and

(2) pursuant to section 1504, for expenses, not otherwise provided for, for operation and maintenance, as specified in the funding table in section 4303.

(b) SUPPORT OF BASE BUDGET REQUIREMENTS; TREATMENT.—Funds identified in subsection (a)(2) are being authorized to be appropriated in support of base budget requirements as requested by the President for fiscal year 2016 pursuant to section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code. The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall apportion the funds identified in such subsection to the Department of Defense without restriction, limitation, or constraint on the execution of such funds in support of base requirements, including any restriction, limitation, or constraint imposed by, or described in, the document entitled ''Criteria for War/Overseas Contingency Operations Funding Requests'' transmitted by the Director to the Department of Defense on September 9, 2010, or any successor or related guidance.

SEC. 1502. PROCUREMENT.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2016 for procurement accounts for the Army, the Navy and the Marine Corps, the Air Force, and Defense-wide activities, as specified in the funding table in section 4102.

SEC. 1503. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2016 for the use of the Department of Defense for research, development, test, and evaluation, as specified in the funding table in section 4202.

SEC. 1504. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2016 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—

(1) the funding table in section 4302, or

(2) the funding table in section 4303.

SEC. 1505. MILITARY PERSONNEL.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2016 for the use of the Armed Forces and other activities and agencies of the Department of Defense for expenses, not otherwise provided for, for military personnel, as specified in the funding table in section 4402.

SEC. 1506. WORKING CAPITAL FUNDS.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2016 for the use of the Armed Forces and other activities and agencies of the Department of Defense for providing capital for working capital and revolving funds, as specified in the funding table in section 4502.

SEC. 1507. DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE-WIDE.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2016 for expenses, not otherwise provided for, for Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense-wide, as specified in the funding table in section 4502.

SEC. 1508. DEFENSE INSPECTOR GENERAL.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2016 for expenses, not otherwise provided for, for the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense, as specified in the funding table in section 4502.

SEC. 1509. DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2016 for expenses, not otherwise provided for, for the Defense Health Program, as specified in the funding table in section 4502.

Subtitle B—Financial Matters

SEC. 1521. TREATMENT AS ADDITIONAL AUTHORIZATIONS.

The amounts authorized to be appropriated by this title are in addition to amounts otherwise authorized to be appropriated by this Act.

SEC. 1522. SPECIAL TRANSFER AUTHORITY.

(a) AUTHORITY TO TRANSFER AUTHORIZATIONS.—

(1) AUTHORITY.—Upon determination by the Secretary of Defense that such action is necessary in the national interest, the Secretary may transfer amounts of authorizations made available to the Department of Defense in this title for fiscal year 2016 between any such authorizations for that fiscal year (or any subdivisions thereof).

(2) EFFECT OF TRANSFER.—Amounts of authorizations transferred under this subsection shall be merged with and be available for the same purposes as the authorization to which transferred.

(3) LIMITATIONS.—The total amount of authorizations that the Secretary may transfer under the authority of this subsection may not exceed $3,500,000,000.

(4) EXCEPTION.—In the case of the authorization of appropriations contained in section 1504 that is provided for the purpose specified in section 1501(2), the transfer authority provided under section 1001, rather than the transfer authority provided by this subsection, shall apply to any transfer of amounts of such authorization.

(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—European Reassurance Initiative and Related Matters

SEC. 1531. STATEMENT OF POLICY REGARDING EUROPEAN REASSURANCE INITIATIVE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) In February 2015, Lieutenant General James Clapper (retired), Director of National Intelligence, testified to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate that ''Russian dominance over the former Soviet space is Russia's highest foreign policy goal''.

(2) Russia, under the direction of President Vladimir Putin, has demonstrated its intent to expand its sphere of influence beyond its borders and limit Western influence in the region.

(3) The Russian military is aggressively postured on the Ukrainian boarder and continues its buildup of military personnel and material. These aggressive and unwarranted actions serve to intimidate, with a show of force, the Ukrainian people as well as the other nations in the region including Georgia, the Baltic States, and the Balkan States.

(4) In December 2014, Congress enacted the Ukraine Freedom Support Act of 2014 (Public Law 113–272), which gives the President the authority to expand assistance to Ukraine, increase economic sanctions on Russia, and provide equipment to counter offensive weapons.

(5) In February 2015, the Atlantic Council, the Brookings Institute, and the Chicago Council on Global Affairs published a report entitled ''Preserving Ukraine's Independence, Resisting Russian Aggression: What the United States and NATO Must Do'' advocating for increased United States assistance to Ukraine with non-lethal and lethal defensive equipment.

(6) Despite Russia signing the February 2015 Minsk Agreement, it has continued to violate the terms of the agreement, as noted by Assistant Secretary of State for European and Eurasian Affairs, Victoria Nuland, at the German Marshall Fund Brussels Forum in March 2015: ''We've seen month on month, more lethal weaponry of a higher caliber...poured into Ukraine by the separatist Russian allies...the number one thing is for Russia to stop sending arms over the border so we can have real politics.''.

(7) The military of the Russian Federation continues to increase their show of force globally, including frequent international military flights, frequent snap exercises of thousands of Russian troops, increased global naval presence, and the threat of the use of nuclear weapons in defense of the annexation of Crimea in March 2014.

(8) The Government of the Russian Federation continues to exert and increase undue influence on the free will of sovereign nations and people with intimidation tactics, covert operations, cyber warfare, and other unconventional methods.

(9) In testimony to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives in February 2015, Commander of European Command, General Philip Breedlove, United States Air Force, stated that ''Russia has employed 'hybrid warfare'...to illegally seize Crimea, foment separatist fever in several sovereign nations, and maintain frozen conflicts within its so-called 'sphere of influence' or 'near abroad' ''.

(10) The use of unconventional methods of warfare by Russia presents challenges to the United States and its partners and allies in addressing the threat.

(11) An enhanced United States military presence and readiness posture and the provision of security assistance in Europe are key elements to deterring further Russian aggression and reassuring United States allies and partners.

(12) In the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291), Congress authorized and appropriated $1 billion for the European Reassurance Initiative, which supports Operation Atlantic Resolve of the United States Armed Forces.

(13) The European Reassurance Initiative expands United States military presence in Europe, through—

(A) bolstered and continual United States military presence;

(B) bilateral and multilateral exercises with partners and allies;

(C) improved infrastructure;

(D) increased prepositioning of United States equipment throughout Europe; and

(E) building partnership capacity for allies and partners.

(14) The European Reassurance Initiative has served as a valuable tool in strengthening the partnerships with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) as well as partnerships with non-member allies in the region.

(15) As a result of the NATO 2014 Summit in Wales, NATO has initiated a Readiness Action Plan to increase partner nation funding and resourcing to combat Russian aggression. NATO's efforts with the Readiness Action Plan and United States investment in regional security through the European Reassurance Initiative will serve to continue and reinforce the strength and fortitude of the alliance against nefarious actors.

(16) The President's Budget Request for fiscal year 2016 includes $789.3 million to continue the European Reassurance Initiative focus on increased United States military troop rotations in support of Operation Atlantic Resolve, maintaining and further expanding increasing regional exercises, and building partnership capacity.

(b) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States to continue and expand its efforts in Europe to reassure United States allies and partners and deter further aggression and intimidation by the Russian Government, in order to enhance security and stability in the region. This policy shall include—

(1) continued use of conventional methods, including increased United States military presence in Europe, exercises and training with allies and partners, increasing infrastructure, prepositioning of United States military equipment in Europe, and building partnership capacity;

(2) increased emphasis on countering unconventional warfare methods in areas such as cyber warfare, economic warfare, information operations, and intelligence operations, including increased efforts in the development of strategy, operational concepts, capabilities, and technologies; and

(3) increased security assistance to allies and partners in Europe, including the provision of both non-lethal equipment and lethal equipment of a defensive nature to Ukraine.

SEC. 1532. ASSISTANCE AND SUSTAINMENT TO THE MILITARY AND NATIONAL SECURITY FORCES OF UKRAINE.

(a) AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary of Defense is authorized, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, to provide assistance, including training, equipment, lethal weapons of a defensive nature, logistics support, supplies and services, and sustainment to the military and national security forces of Ukraine, through September 30, 2016, to assist the government of Ukraine for the following purposes:

(1) Securing its sovereign territory against foreign aggressors.

(2) Protecting and defending the Ukrainian people from attacks posed by Russian-backed separatists.

(3) Promoting the conditions for a negotiated settlement to end the conflict.

(b) NOTICE BEFORE PROVISION OF ASSISTANCE.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section, not more than 10 percent of such funds may be obligated or expended until not later than 15 days after the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, submits to the appropriate congressional committees a report in unclassified form with a classified annex as appropriate that contains a description of the plan for providing such assistance, including a description of the types of training and equipment to be provided, the estimated number and role of United States Armed Forces personnel involved, the potential or actual locations of any training, and any other relevant details.

(c) QUARTERLY REPORTS.—Not later than 105 days after the date on which the Secretary of Defense submits the report required in subsection (b), and every 90 days thereafter, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the activities carried out under this section. Such report shall include a description of the following:

(1) Updates or changes to the plan required under subsection (b).

(2) A description of the forces provided with training, equipment, or other assistance under this section during the preceding 90-day period.

(3) A description of the equipment provided under this section during the preceding 90-day period, including a detailed breakout of any lethal assistance provided.

(4) A statement of the amount of funds expended during the preceding 90-day period.

(d) VETTING.—The Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall ensure that all assistance provided under this section is carried out in full accordance with the provisions of section 2249e of title 10, United States Code.

(e) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

(f) FUNDING.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2016 by this title for overseas contingency operations, $200,000,000 shall be available to carry out this section.

(g) AUTHORITY TO ACCEPT CONTRIBUTIONS.—The Secretary of Defense may accept and retain contributions, including in-kind contributions, from foreign governments, to provide assistance authorized under subsection (a). Any funds so accepted by the Secretary may be credited to the account from which funds are made available to provide assistance authorized under subsection (a) and may remain available to provide assistance authorized under subsection (a) until September 30, 2016.

(h) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to constitute a specific statutory authorization for the introduction of United States Armed Forces into hostilities or into situations in which hostilities are clearly indicated by the circumstances.

(i) RELATIONSHIP TO EXISTING AUTHORITIES.—Assistance provided under the authority of subsection (a) shall be subject to the non-transfer and end-use provisions of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.) and the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.).

Subtitle D—Limitations, Reports, and Other Matters

SEC. 1541. CONTINUATION OF EXISTING LIMITATION ON USE OF AFGHANISTAN SECURITY FORCES FUND.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Funds available to the Department of Defense for the Afghanistan Security Forces Fund for fiscal year 2016 shall be subject to the conditions contained in subsections (b) through (g) of section 1513 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 122 Stat. 428), as amended by section 1531(b) of the Ike Skelton

National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111–383; 124 Stat. 4424).

(b) PROMOTION OF RECRUITMENT AND RETENTION OF WOMEN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated in this Act for fiscal year 2016 for the Afghanistan Security Forces Fund, there are authorized to be appropriated $50,000,000 to be used for the recruitment and retention of women in the Afghanistan National Security Forces, including modification of facilities of the Ministry of the Interior and Ministry of Defense to accommodate female service members and police.

(2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to modify the distribution of funds for programs and activities supported using the Afghanistan Security Forces Fund, but rather shall ensure attention to recruitment and retention of women within each program and activity.

(c) INVENTORY AND PLAN REQUIRED.—

(1) INVENTORY.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, shall submit to the specified congressional committees an inventory of the facilities and services of the Afghan Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of the Interior that are lacking in adequate resources for Afghan female service members and police, including resources relating to training, improvement to buildings, transportation, security equipment, and new construction.

(2) PLAN.—Not later than 60 days after the submission of the inventory required under paragraph (1), the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, shall submit to the specified committees a plan to address the shortcomings of those facilities and services that the Secretaries consider to be most significant. In developing the plan, the Secretaries shall, to the extent possible, utilize amounts authorized to be appropriated under subsection (b) to promote the recruitment and retention of Afghan female service members and police. The Secretaries shall also identify any additional funding shortcomings that would be required to fully address the identified shortcomings of those facilities and services.

(3) UPDATES.—The Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, shall submit to the specified congressional committees updates to the inventory required under paragraph (1) and plan required under paragraph (2) at the same time the President submits the budget under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, for each fiscal year each year through fiscal year 2020.

(4) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term ''specified congressional committees'' means—

(A) the congressional defense committees; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 1542. JOINT IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICE DEFEAT FUND.

(a) USE AND TRANSFER OF FUNDS.—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), but as modified by section 1533(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3615), shall apply to the funds made available for fiscal year 2016—

(1) to the Department of Defense for the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund; or

(2) to the Director of the successor defense agency to the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization.

(b) EXTENSION OF INTERDICTION OF IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICE PRECURSOR CHEMICALS AUTHORITY.—Section 1532(c)(4) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2057), as most recently amended by section 1533(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act For Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3616), is amended by striking ''December 31, 2015'' and inserting ''December 31, 2016''.

(c) REPEAL OF TIMELINE REQUIREMENT FOR CONSOLIDATION OF FUNDING SOURCES FOR RAPID ACQUISITION ORGANIZATIONS.—Paragraph (3) of section 1533(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act For Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3615) is amended to read as follows:

''(3) PLAN IMPLEMENTATION.—The plan required by this subsection shall include a timeline for implementation of the consolidation and alignment decisions contained in the plan.''.

(d) REPEAL OF PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS.—Subsection (d) of section 1533 of the National Defense Authorization Act For Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3616) is repealed.

(e) TECHNICAL CORRECTION.—Section 1533(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act For Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3615) is amended by striking ''as amended by subsection (b)'' and inserting ''as modified by subsection (b)''.

TITLE XVI—STRATEGIC PROGRAMS, CYBER, AND INTELLIGENCE MATTERS

Subtitle A—Space Activities

SEC. 1601. MAJOR FORCE PROGRAM AND BUDGET FOR NATIONAL SECURITY SPACE PROGRAMS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) National security space capabilities are a key element of the national defense of the United States.

(2) Because of increasing foreign threats, the national security space advantage of the United States is facing the most challenging environment it has ever faced.

(3) To modernize and fully address the growing threat to the national security space advantage of the United States, further action is necessary to strengthen national security space leadership, management, and organization.

(4) Congress and independent expert commissions have previously stated the importance of establishing a major force program for space with separate authorities, as one of the elements to strengthen national security space.

(b) BUDGET MATTERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 9 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''§ 239. National security space programs: major force program and budget assessment

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF MAJOR FORCE PROGRAM.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish a unified major force program for national security space programs pursuant to section 222(b) of this title to prioritize national security space activities in accordance with the requirements of the Department of Defense and national security.

''(b) BUDGET ASSESSMENT.—(1) The Secretary shall include with the defense budget materials for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2020 a report on the budget for national security space programs of the Department of Defense.

''(2) Each report on the budget for national security space programs of the Department of Defense under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

''(A) An overview of the budget, including—

''(i) a comparison between that budget, the previous budget, the most recent and prior future-years defense program submitted to Congress under section 221 of this title, and the amounts appropriated for such programs during the previous fiscal year; and

''(ii) the specific identification, as a budgetary line item, for the funding under such programs.

''(B) An assessment of the budget, including significant changes, priorities, challenges, and risks.

''(C) Any additional matters the Secretary determines appropriate.

''(3) Each report under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

''(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) The term 'budget', with respect to a fiscal year, means the budget for that fiscal year that is submitted to Congress by the President under section 1105(a) of title 31.

''(2) The term 'defense budget materials', with respect to a fiscal year, means the materials submitted to Congress by the Secretary of Defense in support of the budget for that fiscal year.''.

(2) PLAN.—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 plan to carry out the unified major force program designation required by section 239(a) of title 10, United States Code, as added by paragraph (1), including any recommendations for legislative action the Secretary determines appropriate.

(3) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter 9 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 238 the following new item:

''239. National security space programs: major force program and budget assessment.''.

SEC. 1602. MODIFICATION TO DEVELOPMENT OF SPACE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY STRATEGY.

Section 2272 of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''§ 2272. Space science and technology strategy: coordination

''The Secretary of Defense and the Director of National Intelligence shall jointly develop and implement a space science and technology strategy and shall review and, as appropriate, revise the strategy biennially. Functions of the Secretary under this section shall be carried out jointly by the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering and the official of the Department of Defense designated as the Department of Defense Executive Agent for Space.''.

SEC. 1603. ROCKET PROPULSION SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.

(a) STREAMLINED ACQUISITION.—Section 1604 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (d); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (b) the following new subsection:

''(c) STREAMLINED ACQUISITION.—In developing the rocket propulsion system required under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

''(1) use a streamlined acquisition approach, including tailored documentation and review processes, 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; and

''(2) prior to establishing such acquisition approach, establish well-defined requirements with a clear acquisition strategy.''.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2016 for the rocket propulsion system required by section 1604 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291), the Secretary of Defense may obligate or expend such funds only for the development of such system, and the necessary interfaces to the launch vehicle, to replace non-allied space launch engines by 2019 as required by such section.

(c) BRIEFING.—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 (and make available to any other congressional defense committee) a

briefing on the streamlined acquisition approach, requirements, and acquisition strategy required under subsection (c) of section 1604 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291), as inserted by subsection (a).

SEC. 1604. MODIFICATION TO PROHIBITION ON CONTRACTING WITH RUSSIAN SUPPLIERS OF ROCKET ENGINES FOR THE EVOLVED EXPENDABLE LAUNCH VEHICLE PROGRAM.

Section 1608 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3626; 10 U.S.C. 2271 note) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 1608. PROHIBITION ON CONTRACTING WITH RUSSIAN SUPPLIERS OF ROCKET ENGINES FOR THE EVOLVED EXPENDABLE LAUNCH VEHICLE PROGRAM.

''(a) PROHIBITIONS.—

''(1) AWARD OR RENEWAL OF CONTRACT.—Except as provided by subsections (b) and (c), beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense may not award or renew a contract for the procurement of property or services for space launch activities under the evolved expendable launch vehicle program if such contract carries out such space launch activities using rocket engines designed or manufactured in the Russian Federation.

''(2) MODIFICATION OF CERTAIN CONTRACT.—Except as provided by subsection (b), beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary may not modify the contract specified in subsection (c)(1)(A) if such modification increases the number of cores procured under such contract to a total of more than 35.

''(b) WAIVER.—The Secretary may waive one or both of the prohibitions under paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a) with respect to a contract for the procurement of property or services for space launch activities if the Secretary determines, and certifies to the congressional defense committees not later than 30 days before the waiver takes effect, that—

''(1) the waiver is necessary for the national security interests of the United States; and

''(2) the space launch services and capabilities covered by the contract could not be obtained at a fair and reasonable price without the use of rocket engines designed or manufactured in the Russian Federation.

''(c) EXCEPTION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The prohibition in subsection (a)(1) shall not apply to either—

''(A) the placement of orders or the exercise of options under the contract numbered FA8811–13–C–0003 and awarded on December 18, 2013; or

''(B) subject to paragraph (2), a contract awarded for the procurement of property or services for space launch activities that includes the use of rocket engines designed or manufactured in the Russian Federation if, prior to February 1, 2014, the contractor had fully paid for such rocket engines or had entered into a contract to procure such rocket engines.

''(2) CERTIFICATION.—The Secretary may not award or renew a contract for the procurement of property or services for space launch activities described in paragraph (1)(B) unless the Secretary, upon the advice of the General Counsel of the Department of Defense, certifies to the congressional defense committees that the offeror has provided to the Secretary sufficient documentation to conclusively demonstrate that the offeror meets the requirements of such paragraph.''.

SEC. 1605. DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY REGARDING PURCHASE OF GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM USER EQUIPMENT.

Section 913 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (10 U.S.C. 2281 note) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(d) LIMITATION ON DELEGATION OF WAIVER AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of Defense may not delegate the authority to make a waiver under subsection (c) to an official below the level of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics.''.

SEC. 1606. ACQUISITION STRATEGY FOR EVOLVED EXPENDABLE LAUNCH VEHICLE PROGRAM.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Secretary of the Air Force needs to develop an updated phased acquisition strategy and contracting plan for the evolved expendable launch vehicle program;

(2) beyond the contractual requirements as of the date of the enactment of this Act, in recognition of the emerging competitive environment, the acquisition strategy and contracting plan should eliminate the currently structured evolved expendable launch vehicle launch capability arrangement;

(3) in further recognition of the emerging competitive environment, the Secretary should acquire launch services in a manner consistent with a full and open competition;

(4) the Secretary should be consistent and fair with evolved expendable launch vehicle providers regarding the requirement for certified cost and pricing data, selection of contract types, and the appropriate audits to protect the taxpayer; and

(5) the Secretary should—

(A) consider various contracting approaches, including launch capability arrangements with multiple certified providers, to meet the objectives identified in the acquisition strategy developed under subsection (d); and

(B) continue to provide the necessary stability in budgeting and acquisition of capabilities as well as the flexibility to the Federal Government to appropriately manage the launch manifest in case of delays in the delivery of satellites or other changes to mission requirements.

(b) TREATMENT OF CERTAIN ARRANGEMENT.—

(1) DISCONTINUATION.—The Secretary of the Air Force shall discontinue the evolved expendable launch vehicle launch capability arrangement, as structured as of the date of the enactment of this Act, by the later of—

(A) the date on which the Secretary determines that the obligations of the contracts relating to such arrangement, as of the date of the enactment of this Act, have been met; or

(B) December 31, 2020.

(2) WAIVER.—The Secretary may waive paragraph (1) if the Secretary—

(A) determines that such waiver is necessary for the national security interests of the United States;

(B) notifies the congressional defense committees of such waiver; and

(C) a period of 90 days has elapsed following the date of such notification.

(c) CONSISTENT STANDARDS.—In accordance with section 2306a of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary shall—

(1) apply consistent and appropriate standards to certified evolved expendable launch vehicle providers with respect to certified cost and pricing data; and

(2) conduct the appropriate audits.

(d) ACQUISITION STRATEGY.—In accordance with subsections (b) and (c) and section 2273 of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary shall develop and carry out a ten-year phased acquisition strategy, including near and long term, for the evolved expendable launch vehicle program.

(e) ELEMENTS.—The acquisition strategy under subsection (d) for the evolved expendable launch vehicle program shall establish a contracting plan for such program that uses competitive procedures (as defined in section 2302 of title 10, United States Code) and ensures that a contract awarded for launch services, capability, or infrastructure—

(1) provides the necessary—

(A) stability in budgeting and acquisition of capabilities; and

(B) flexibility to the Federal Government; and

(2) specifically takes into account the effect of—

(A) all contracts entered into by the Federal Government with, and any assistance provided by the Federal Government to, certified evolved expendable launch vehicle providers, including the evolved expendable launch vehicle launch capability;

(B) the requirements of the Department of Defense, including with respect to launch capabilities and pricing data, that are met by such providers;

(C) the cost of integrating a satellite onto a launch vehicle; and

(D) any other matters the Secretary considers appropriate.

(f) COMPETITION.—In awarding any contract for launch services in a national security space mission pursuant to a competitive acquisition, the evaluation shall account for the value of the evolved expendable launch vehicle launch capability arrangement per contract line item numbers in the bid price of the offeror as appropriate per launch.

(g) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate a report on the acquisition strategy developed under subsection (d).

SEC. 1607. PROCUREMENT OF WIDEBAND SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS.

(a) ACQUISITION AGENT.—Except as provided by subsection (b)(1), not later than September 30, 2016, the Secretary of Defense shall designate a single senior official of the Department of Defense to procure wideband satellite communications necessary to meet the requirements of the Department of Defense for such communications, including with respect to military and commercial satellite communications.

(b) EXCEPTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subsection (a), an official described in paragraph (2) may carry out the procurement of commercial wideband satellite communications if the official determines that such procurement is required to meet an urgent need.

(2) OFFICIAL DESCRIBED.—An official described in this paragraph is any of the following:

(A) A Secretary of a military department.

(B) The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics.

(C) The Chief Information Office of the Department of Defense.

(D) A commander of a combatant command.

(3) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Not later than March 1, 2017, and each year thereafter through 2021, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on procurement carried out under paragraph (1) during the year prior to the submission of the report, including—

(A) a brief description of the urgent need fulfilled by each such procurement;

(B) the date and length of the contract of each such procurement; and

(C) the value of each such contract.

(c) PLAN.—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 plan for the Secretary to meet the requirements of the Department of Defense for satellite communications, including with respect to—

(1) the roles and responsibilities of officials of the Department; and

(2) carrying out subsections (a) and (b).

SEC. 1608. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR WEATHER SATELLITE FOLLOW-ON SYSTEM.

(a) LIMITATION.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2016 for research, development, test, and evaluation, Air Force, for the weather satellite follow-on system may be obligated or expended until the date on which—

(1) the Secretary of Defense provides to the congressional defense committees a briefing on the plan developed under subsection (b); and

(2) the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff certifies to the congressional defense committees that such plan will—

(A) meet the requirements of the Department of Defense for cloud characterization and theater weather imagery; and

(B) not negatively affect the commanders of the combatant commands.

(b) PLAN REQUIRED.—The Secretary shall develop a plan to address the requirements of the Department of Defense for cloud characterization and theater weather imagery.

SEC. 1609. MODIFICATION OF PILOT PROGRAM FOR ACQUISITION OF COMMERCIAL SATELLITE COMMUNICATION SERVICES.

Section 1605 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''may develop'' and all that follows through ''funds by the Secretary'' and inserting ''shall develop and carry out a pilot program''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(4) METHODS.—In carrying out the pilot program under paragraph (1), the Secretary may use a variety of methods authorized by law to effectively and efficiently acquire commercial satellite communications services, including by carrying out multiple pathfinder activities under the pilot program.''; and

(2) in subsection (d)—

(A) in the heading, by striking ''REPORTS.—'' and inserting ''REPORTS AND BRIEFINGS.—'';

(B) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''90 days'' and inserting ''270 days'';

(ii) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''; or'' and inserting ''; and''; and

(iii) by amending subparagraph (B) to read as follows:

''(B) a description of the appropriate metrics established by the Secretary to meet the goals of the pilot program.'';

(C) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (3);

(D) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following new paragraph (2):

''(2) At the same time as the President submits to Congress the budget pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2020, the Secretary shall provide to the congressional defense committees a briefing on the pilot program.''.

(E) in paragraph (3) (as redesignated by subparagraph (C))—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''expanding the use of working capital funds to effectively and efficiently acquire'' and inserting ''the pilot program and whether the pilot program effectively and efficiently acquires''; and

(ii) subparagraph (B)(ii), by striking ''working capital funds as described in subparagraph (A)'' and inserting ''the pilot program''.

SEC. 1610. PROHIBITION ON RELIANCE ON CHINA AND RUSSIA FOR SPACE-BASED WEATHER DATA.

(a) PROHIBITION.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that the Department of Defense does not rely on, or in the future plan to rely on, space-based weather data provided by the Government of China, the Government of Russia, or an entity owned or controlled by the Government of China or the Government of Russia for national security purposes.

(b) CERTIFICATION.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a certification that the Secretary is in compliance with the prohibition under subsection (a).

SEC. 1611. EVALUATION OF EXPLOITATION OF SPACE-BASED INFRARED SYSTEM AGAINST ADDITIONAL THREATS.

(a) EVALUATION.—The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics, in cooperation with the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Air Force, and the Director of National Intelligence, shall conduct an evaluation of the space-based infrared system to detect, track, and target, or to develop the capability to detect, track and target, the full range of threats to the United States, deployed members of the Armed Forces, and the allies of the United States.

(b) SUBMISSION.—Not later than December 31, 2016, the Under Secretary 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 the evaluation under subsection (a).

SEC. 1612. PLAN ON FULL INTEGRATION AND EXPLOITATION OF OVERHEAD PERSISTENT INFRARED CAPABILITY.

(a) PLAN.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commander of the United States Strategic Command and the Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation shall jointly submit to the appropriate congressional committees a plan for the integration of overhead persistent infrared capabilities to support the missions specified in subsection (b)(1).

(b) ELEMENTS.—The plan under subsection (a) shall—

(1) ensure that all overhead persistent infrared capabilities of the United States, including such capabilities that are planned to be developed, are integrated to allow for such capabilities to be exploited to support the requirements of the missions of the Department of Defense relating to—

(A) battle damage assessment;

(B) battlespace assessment;

(C) technical intelligence;

(D) strategic missile warning;

(E) tactical missile warning;

(F) missile defense tracking, fire control, and kill assessment; and

(G) collection of weather data; and

(2) establish clear benchmarks by which to establish acquisition plans, manning, and budget requirements.

(c) ANNUAL DETERMINATION.—The Secretary of Defense shall include, together with, or not later than 30 days after, the budget justification materials submitted to Congress in support of the budget of the Department of Defense for a fiscal year (as submitted with the budget of the President under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code), a written determination of how the plan under subsection (a) is being implemented.

(d) 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. 1613. OPTIONS FOR RAPID SPACE RECONSTITUTION.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States Strategic Command has identified needs to rapidly reconstitute or replenish critical space capabilities;

(2) in accordance with section 915 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 826), the Department of Defense Executive Agent for Space is currently conducting a study and developing a plan regarding responsive launch in accordance with warfighter requirements; and

(3) rapid launch should avoid the creation of new Department of Defense-owned and operated infrastructure.

(b) EVALUATION.—The Secretary of Defense shall evaluate options for the use of current assets of the Department of Defense for the purpose of rapid reconstitution of critical space-based warfighter enabling capabilities.

(c) BRIEFING.—Not later than March 31, 2016, the Secretary shall provide to the congressional defense committees a briefing on the evaluation conducted under subsection (b), including development timelines, a test plan, and technology readiness levels of key systems and technologies.

SEC. 1614. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON SPACE DEFENSE.

It is the sense of Congress that, as outlined in the National Space Policy of 2010, the United States should employ a variety of measures to help assure the use of space for all responsible parties, and, consistent with the inherent right of self-defense, deter others from interference and attack, defend the space systems of the United States and contribute to the defense of allied space systems, and, if deterrence fails, defeat efforts to attack them.

SEC. 1615. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON MISSILE DEFENSE SENSORS IN SPACE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The Missile Defense Agency has run a successful space sensor program with the space tracking and surveillance system.

(2) The Missile Defense Agency is now executing a promising and ground-breaking space sensor system called space-based kill assessment.

(3) The future missile defense architecture will require significantly improved sensors in space to provide tracking, discrimination, and more.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that a robust multi-mission space sensor network will be vital to ensuring a strong missile defense system.

Subtitle B—Defense Intelligence and Intelligence-Related Activities

SEC. 1621. EXECUTIVE AGENT FOR OPEN-SOURCE INTELLIGENCE TOOLS.

(a) EXECUTIVE AGENT.—Subchapter I of chapter 21 of title 10, United States Code, as amended by section 1082, is further amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''§ 430b. Executive agent for open-source intelligence tools

''(a) DESIGNATION.—Not later than April 1, 2016, the Secretary of Defense shall designate a senior official of the Department of Defense to serve as the executive agent for the Department for open-source intelligence tools.

''(b) ROLES, RESPONSIBILITIES, AND AUTHORITIES.— (1) Not later than July 1, 2016, in accordance with Directive 5101.1, the Secretary shall prescribe the roles, responsibilities, and authorities of the executive agent designated under subsection (a).

''(2) The roles and responsibilities of the executive agent designated under subsection (a) shall include the following:

''(A) Developing and maintaining a comprehensive list of open-source intelligence tools and technical standards.

''(B) Establishing priorities for the integration of open-source intelligence tools into the intelligence enterprise, and other command and control systems as needed.

''(C) Certifying all open-source intelligence tools with respect to compliance with the standards required by the framework and guidance for the Intelligence Community Information Technology Enterprise, the Defense Intelligence Information Enterprise, and the Joint Information Environment.

''(E) Performing such other assessments or analyses as the Secretary considers appropriate.

''(c) SUPPORT WITHIN DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.—In accordance with Directive 5101.1, the Secretary 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 'Directive 5101.1' means Department of Defense Directive 5101.1, or any successor directive relating to the responsibilities of an executive agent of the Department of Defense.

''(2) The term 'executive agent' has the meaning given the term 'DoD Executive Agent' in Directive 5101.1.

''(3) The term 'open-source intelligence tools' means tools regarding relevant information derived from the systematic collection, processing, and analysis of publicly available information in response to known or anticipated intelligence requirements.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such subchapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 430a, as added by section 1082, the following new item:

''430b. Executive agent for open-source intelligence tools.''.

SEC. 1622. WAIVER AND CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS RELATED TO FACILITIES FOR INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION OR FOR SPECIAL OPERATIONS ABROAD.

(a) ADDITION OF CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.—Section 2682(c) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting ''(1)'' before ''The Secretary of Defense''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(2) Not later than 48 hours after using the waiver authority under paragraph (1) for any facility for intelligence collection conducted under the authorities of the Department of Defense or special operations activity, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees, the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives written notification of the use of the authority, including the justification for the waiver and the estimated cost of the project for which the waiver applies.''.

(b) CODIFICATION OF SUNSET PROVISION.—

(1) CODIFICATION.—Section 2682(c) of title 10, United States Code, is further amended by inserting after paragraph (2), as added by subsection (a)(2), the following new paragraph:

''(3) The waiver authority provided by paragraph (1) expires December 31, 2017.''.

(2) CONFORMING REPEAL.—Subsection (b) of section 926 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1541; 10 U.S.C. 2682 note) is repealed.

SEC. 1623. 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, 2016, 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.

SEC. 1624. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND SYSTEM OF THE ARMY.

(a) LIMITATION.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2016 for research, development, test, and evaluation, Army, for the distributed common ground system of the Army, not more than 75 percent may be obligated or expended until the Secretary of the Army—

(1) conducts a review of the program planning for the distributed common ground system of the Army; and

(2) submits to the appropriate congressional committees the report under subsection (b)(1).

(b) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the review of the distributed common ground system of the Army conducted under subsection (a)(1).

(2) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The report under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) A review of the segmentation of the distributed common ground system program of the Army into discrete software components with the associated requirements of each component.

(B) Identification of each component of Increment 2 of the distributed common ground system of the Army for which commercial software exists that is capable of fulfilling most or all of the system requirements for each such component.

(C) A cost analysis of each such commercial software that compares performance with projected cost.

(D) Validation of the degree to which commercial software solutions are compliant with the standards required by the framework and guidance for the Intelligence Community Information Technology Enterprise, the Defense Intelligence Information Enterprise, and the Joint Information Environment.

(E) Identification of each component of Increment 2 of the distributed common ground system of the Army that the Secretary determines may be acquired through competitive means.

(F) An acquisition plan that prioritizes the acquisition of commercial software components, including a data integration layer, in time to meet the projected deployment schedule for Increment 2 of the distributed common ground system of the Army.

(G) A review of the timetable for the distributed common ground system program of the Army in order to determine whether there is a practical, executable acquisition strategy, including the use of operational capability demonstrations, that could lead to an initial operating capability of Increment 2 of the distributed common ground system of the Army prior to fiscal year 2017.

(c) 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. 1625. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND.

(a) LIMITATION.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2016 for research, development, test, and evaluation, Defense-wide, for the United States Special Operations Command for the distributed common ground system, not more than 75 percent may be obligated or expended until the Commander of the United States Special Operations Command—

(1) conducts a review of the program planning for the elements of the distributed common ground system special operations forces program, including the initiative known as ''DCGS-Lite''; and

(2) submits to the appropriate congressional committees the report under subsection (b)(1).

(b) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commander shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the review of the distributed common ground system conducted under subsection (a)(1).

(2) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The report under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) A review of the segmentation of the distributed common ground system special operations forces program into discrete software components with the associated requirements of each component.

(B) Identification of each component of the distributed common ground system special operations forces program for which commercial software exists that is capable of fulfilling most or all of the system requirements for each such component.

(C) A cost analysis of each such commercial software that compares performance with projected cost.

(D) Validation of the degree to which commercial software solutions are compliant with the standards required by the framework and guidance for the Intelligence Community Information Technology Enterprise, the Defense Intelligence Information Enterprise, and the Joint Information Environment.

(E) Identification of each component of the distributed common ground system special operations forces program that the Commander determines may be acquired through competitive means.

(F) An assessment of the extent to which elements of the distributed common ground system special operations forces program could be modified to increase commercial acquisition opportunities.

(G) An acquisition plan that uses commercial software components in order to lead to initial operating capability prior to fiscal year 2017.

SEC. 1626. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR INTELLIGENCE.

Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2016 for the Department of Defense for the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence, not more than 75 percent may be obligated or expended for such Office until the Secretary of Defense identifies the intelligence gaps and establishes the written policy required by section 922 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 828).

SEC. 1627. CLARIFICATION OF ANNUAL BRIEFING ON THE INTELLIGENCE, SURVEILLANCE, AND RECONNAISSANCE REQUIREMENTS OF THE COMBATANT COMMANDS.

Paragraph (1)(A) of section 1626 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3635) is amended by striking ''each of the'' and inserting ''the United States Special Operations Command and each of the other''.

SEC. 1628. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE NEEDS.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional defense committees and the congressional intelligence committees a report on how the Director ensures that the National Intelligence Program budgets for the elements of the intelligence community that are within the Department of Defense are adequate to satisfy the national intelligence needs of the Department as required under section 102A(p) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3024(p)). Such report shall include a description of how the Director incorporates the needs of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the commanders of the unified and specified commands into the metrics used to evaluate the performance of the elements of the intelligence community that are

within the Department of Defense in conducting intelligence activities funded under the National Intelligence Program.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the terms ''congressional intelligence committees'', ''intelligence community'', and ''National Intelligence Program'' have the meanings given such terms in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003).

SEC. 1629. REPORT ON MANAGEMENT OF CERTAIN PROGRAMS OF DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE ELEMENTS.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the management of science and technology research and development programs and foreign materiel exploitation programs of Defense intelligence elements.

(b) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The report under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An assessment of the management of each Defense intelligence element that is responsible for work relating to the programs described in subsection (a), including with respect to the policies, procedures, and organizational structures of such element relating to the management and coordination of such work across such elements.

(2) Recommendations to improve the coordination and organization of such elements.

(3) Identification of options for realigning such elements within the Department of Defense to better meet the needs of the Department and reduce unnecessary overhead.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the congressional defense committees;

(B) the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives; and

(C) the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

(2) The term ''Defense intelligence element'' has the meaning given that term in section 429(e) of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 1630. GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE REVIEW OF INTELLIGENCE INPUT TO THE DEFENSE ACQUISITION PROCESS.

(a) REVIEW.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall carry out a comprehensive review of the processes and procedures for the integration of intelligence into the defense acquisition process, consistent with the provision of classified information, and intelligence sources and methods.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—The review required by subsection (a) shall—

(1) identify processes and procedures for the integration of intelligence into the decision process, including with respect to the staffing and training of Defense intelligence personnel assigned to program offices, for the acquisition of weapon systems from initial requirements through the milestones process and upon final delivery; and

(2) include a review of processes and procedures for—

(A) the integration of intelligence on foreign capabilities into the acquisition process from initial requirement through deployment;

(B) identifying opportunities for weapons systems to collect intelligence, without regard to whether that is the primary mission of such systems, and the plans for exploiting the collection of such intelligence; and

(C) assessing the requirements weapon systems will place on the Defense Intelligence Enterprise once the weapons systems are deployed.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall submit to the congressional defense committees, the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives, a report containing the results of the review required by subsection (a).

Subtitle C—Cyberspace-Related Matters

SEC. 1641. CODIFICATION AND ADDITION OF LIABILITY PROTECTIONS RELATING TO REPORTING ON CYBER INCIDENTS OR PENETRATIONS OF NETWORKS AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS OF CERTAIN CONTRACTORS.

(a) CODIFICATION AND AMENDMENT.—Section 941 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1889; 10 U.S.C. 2224 note) is transferred to chapter 19 of title 10, United States Code, inserted so as to appear after section 392, redesignated as section 393, and amended—

(1) by amending the section heading to read as follows:

''§ 393. Reporting on penetrations of networks and information systems of certain contractors''; and

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

''(d) PROTECTION FROM LIABILITY OF CLEARED DEFENSE CONTRACTORS.—(1) No cause of action shall lie or be maintained in any court against any cleared defense contractor, and such action shall be promptly dismissed, for compliance with this section that is conducted in accordance with the procedures established pursuant to subsection (a).

''(2)(A) Nothing in this section shall be construed—

''(i) to require dismissal of a cause of action against a cleared defense contractor that has engaged in willful misconduct in the course of complying with the procedures established pursuant to subsection (a); or

''(ii) to undermine or limit the availability of otherwise applicable common law or statutory defenses.

''(B) In any action claiming that paragraph (1) does not apply due to willful misconduct described in subparagraph (A), the plaintiff shall have the burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence the willful misconduct by each cleared defense contractor subject to such claim and that such willful misconduct proximately caused injury to the plaintiff.

''(C) In this subsection, the term 'willful misconduct' means an act or omission that is taken—

''(i) intentionally to achieve a wrongful purpose;

''(ii) knowingly without legal or factual justification; and

''(iii) in disregard of a known or obvious risk that is so great as to make it highly probable that the harm will outweigh the benefit.''.

(b) ADDITION OF LIABILITY PROTECTIONS FOR REPORTING ON CYBER INCIDENTS.—Section 391 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (e); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (c) the following new subsection (d):

''(d) PROTECTION FROM LIABILITY OF OPERATIONALLY CRITICAL CONTRACTORS.—(1) No cause of action shall lie or be maintained in any court against any operationally critical contractor, and such action shall be promptly dismissed, for compliance with this section that is conducted in accordance with procedures established pursuant to subsection (b).

''(2)(A) Nothing in this section shall be construed—

''(i) to require dismissal of a cause of action against an operationally critical contractor that has engaged in willful misconduct in the course of complying with the procedures established pursuant to subsection (b); or

''(ii) to undermine or limit the availability of otherwise applicable common law or statutory defenses.

''(B) In any action claiming that paragraph (1) does not apply due to willful misconduct described in subparagraph (A), the plaintiff shall have the burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence the willful misconduct by each operationally critical contractor subject to such claim and that such willful misconduct proximately caused injury to the plaintiff.

''(C) In this subsection, the term 'willful misconduct' means an act or omission that is taken—

''(i) intentionally to achieve a wrongful purpose;

''(ii) knowingly without legal or factual justification; and

''(iii) in disregard of a known or obvious risk that is so great as to make it highly probable that the harm will outweigh the benefit.''.

(c) CONFORMING AND TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 391 of title 10, United States Code, is amended in subsection (a) by striking ''with section 941 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (10 U.S.C. 2224 note)'' and inserting ''and section 393 of this title''.

(2) The table of sections for chapter 19 of such title is amended—

(A) by amending the item relating to section 391 to read as follows:

''391. Reporting on cyber incidents with respect to networks and information systems of operationally critical contractors and certain other contractors.''; and

(B) by inserting at the end the following new item:

''393. Reporting on penetrations of networks and information systems of certain contractors.''.

Subtitle D—Nuclear Forces

SEC. 1651. ORGANIZATION OF NUCLEAR DETERRENCE FUNCTIONS OF THE AIR FORCE.

(a) OVERSIGHT OF NUCLEAR DETERRENCE MISSION.—Subject to the authority, direction, and control of the Secretary of the Air Force, the Chief of Staff of the Air Force shall be responsible for overseeing the safety, security, reliability, effectiveness, and credibility of the nuclear deterrence mission of the Air Force.

(b) DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF.—Not later than March 1, 2016, the Chief of Staff shall designate a Deputy Chief of Staff to carry out the following duties:

(1) Provide direction, guidance, integration, and advocacy regarding the nuclear deterrence mission of the Air Force.

(2) Conduct monitoring and oversight activities regarding the safety, security, reliability, effectiveness, and credibility of the nuclear deterrence mission of the Air Force.

(3) Conduct periodic comprehensive assessments of all aspects of the nuclear deterrence mission of the Air Force and provide such assessments to the Secretary of the Air Force and the Chief of Staff of the Air Force.

(c) ROLE OF MAJOR COMMAND.—

(1) CONSOLIDATION.—Not later than March 30, 2016, the Secretary of the Air Force shall consolidate, to the extent the Secretary determines appropriate, under a major command commanded by a single general officer the responsibility, authority, accountability, and resources for carrying out the nuclear deterrence mission of the Air Force.

(2) FUNCTIONS.—The major command described in paragraph (1) shall be responsible, to the extent the Secretary determines appropriate, for carrying out all elements and activities relating to the nuclear deterrence mission of the Air Force. Such elements include nuclear weapons, nuclear weapon delivery systems, and the nuclear command, control, and communication system. Such activities include the following:

(A) Planning and execution of modernization programs.

(B) Procurement and acquisition.

(C) Research, development, test, and evaluation.

(D) Sustainment.

(E) Operations.

(F) Training.

(G) Safety and security.

(H) Research, education, and applied science relating to nuclear deterrence and assurance.

(I) Such other functions of the nuclear deterrence mission as the Secretary determines appropriate.

(d) REPORT.—Not later than January 1, 2016, the Secretary of the Air Force shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the plans of the Secretary and the resources required to implement this section.

SEC. 1652. ASSESSMENT OF THREATS TO NATIONAL LEADERSHIP COMMAND, CONTROL, AND COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM.

Section 171a of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (f), (g), and (h), as subsections (g), (h), and (i), respectively;

(2) by inserting after subsection (e) the following new subsection (f):

''(f) COLLECTION OF ASSESSMENTS ON CERTAIN THREATS.—The Council shall collect and assess (consistent with the provision of classified information, and intelligence sources and methods) all reports and assessments otherwise conducted by the intelligence community (as defined in section 3(4) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003(4)) regarding foreign threats, including cyber threats, to the command, control, and communications system for the national leadership of the United States and the vulnerabilities of such system to such threats.''; and

(3) in subsection (e), by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(5) An assessment of the threats and vulnerabilities described in the reports and assessments collected under subsection (f) during the period covered by the report, including any plans to address such threats and vulnerabilities.''.

SEC. 1653. PROCUREMENT AUTHORITY FOR CERTAIN PARTS OF INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILE FUZES.

(a) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Notwithstanding section 1502(a) of title 31, United States Code, of the amount authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2016 by section 101 and available for Missile Procurement, Air Force as specified in the funding table in section 4101, $13,700,000 shall be available for the procurement of covered parts pursuant to contracts entered into under section 1645(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291).

(b) COVERED PARTS DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''covered parts'' means commercially available off the-shelf items as defined in section 104 of title 41, United States Code.

SEC. 1654. ANNUAL BRIEFING ON THE COSTS OF FORWARD-DEPLOYING NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN EUROPE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the President submits to Congress the budget for each of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 under section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, the Secretary of Defense shall provide to the congressional defense committees a briefing on the costs of forward-deploying nuclear weapons in Europe.

(b) ELEMENTS.—Each briefing required under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(1) The contributions of the United States, including with respect to sustainment (operations and maintenance) and manpower, to support forward-deployed nuclear weapons in Europe, during the fiscal year following the date of the briefing and the period covered by the future-years defense program submitted to Congress under section 221 of title 10, United States Code, for that fiscal year.

(2) Recent or planned contributions of the United States for security enhancements relating to such forward-deployed nuclear weapons.

(3) Any other contributions, including burden-share costs by the United States, for other security enhancements and upgrades relating to such forward-deployed nuclear weapons, including infrastructure upgrades at weapons storage sites in Europe.

SEC. 1655. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON IMPORTANCE OF COOPERATION AND COLLABORATION BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND UNITED KINGDOM ON NUCLEAR ISSUES.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) cooperation and collaboration under the 1958 Mutual Defense Agreement and the 1963 Polaris Sales Agreement are fundamental elements of the security of the United States and the United Kingdom as well as international stability;

(2) the recent renewal of the Mutual Defense Agreement and the continued work under the Polaris Sales Agreement underscore the enduring and long-term value of the agreements to both countries; and

(3) the vital efforts performed under the purview of both the Mutual Defense Agreement and the Polaris Sales Agreement are critical to sustaining and enhancing the capabilities and knowledge base of both countries regarding nuclear deterrence, nuclear nonproliferation and counterproliferation, and naval nuclear propulsion.

SEC. 1656. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON ORGANIZATION OF NAVY FOR NUCLEAR DETERRENCE MISSION.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The safety, security, reliability, and credibility of the nuclear deterrent of the United States is a vital national security priority.

(2) Nuclear weapons require special consideration because of the political and military importance of the weapons, the destructive power of the weapons, and the potential consequences of an accident or unauthorized act involving the weapons.

(3) The assured safety, security, and control of nuclear weapons and related systems are of paramount importance.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Navy has repeatedly demonstrated the commitment and prioritization of the Navy to the nuclear deterrence mission of the Navy;

(2) the emphasis of the Navy on ensuring a safe, secure, reliable, and credible sea-based nuclear deterrent force has been matched by an equal emphasis on ensuring the assured safety, security, and control of nuclear weapons and related systems ashore; and

(3) the Navy is commended for the actions the Navy has taken subsequent to the 2014 Nuclear Enterprise Review to ensure continued focus on the nuclear deterrent mission by all ranks within the Navy, including the clarification and assignment of specific responsibilities and authorities within the Navy contained in OPNAV Instruction 8120.1 and SECNAV Instruction 8120.1B.

Subtitle E—Missile Defense Programs

SEC. 1661. PROHIBITIONS ON PROVIDING CERTAIN MISSILE DEFENSE INFORMATION TO RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

(a) PROHIBITIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 3 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''§ 130g. Prohibitions on providing certain missile defense information to Russian Federation

''(a) CERTAIN 'HIT-TO-KILL' TECHNOLOGY AND TELEMETRY DATA.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for any fiscal year for the Department of Defense may be used to provide the Russian Federation with 'hit-to-kill' technology and telemetry data for missile defense interceptors or target vehicles.

''(b) OTHER SENSITIVE MISSILE DEFENSE INFORMATION.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for any fiscal year for the Department of Defense may be used to provide the Russian Federation with—

''(1) information relating to velocity at burnout of missile defense interceptors or targets of the United States; or

''(2) classified or otherwise controlled missile defense information.

''(c) ONE-TIME WAIVER.—The President, without delegation, may waive the prohibition in subsection (a) or (b) once if—

''(1) such one-time waiver is used only to provide, in a single instance, the Russian Federation with information regarding ballistic missile early warning; and

''(2) the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Commander of the United States Strategic Command, and the Commander of the United States European Command, jointly certify to the President and the congressional defense committees that the provision of such information pursuant to such waiver is required because of a failure of the early warning system of the Russian Federation.

''(d) SUNSET.—The prohibitions in subsection (a) and (b) shall expire on January 1, 2031.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 130f the following new item:

''130g. Prohibitions on providing certain missile defense information to Russian Federation.''.

(b) CONFORMING REPEAL.—Section 1246 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 923), as amended by section 1243 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3568), is further amended—

(1) by striking subsection (c); and

(1) in the heading, by striking ''AND LIMITATIONS'' and all that follows through ''FEDERATION''.

SEC. 1662. PROHIBITION ON INTEGRATION OF MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS OF CHINA INTO MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS OF UNITED STATES.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2016 for the Department of Defense may be obligated or expended to integrate a missile defense system of the People's Republic of China into any missile defense system of the United States.

SEC. 1663. PROHIBITION ON INTEGRATION OF MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS OF RUSSIAN FEDERATION INTO MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS OF UNITED STATES AND NATO.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for any of fiscal years 2016 through 2031 for the Department of Defense or for contributions of the United States to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization may be obligated or expended to integrate a missile defense system of the Russian Federation into any missile defense system of the United States or NATO.

SEC. 1664. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR LONG-RANGE DISCRIMINATING RADAR.

(a) SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the long-range discriminating radar will be a critically important addition to the ballistic missile defense system;

(2) such radar will offer needed capability to respond to emerging ballistic missile threats involving countermeasures and decoys; and

(3) the Department of Defense should take all appropriate steps to ensure that such radar is operational in 2020.

(b) LIMITATION.—No funds authorized to be appropriated may be obligated or expended for military construction for the long-range discriminating radar (other than for planning and design) until—

(1) the Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation submits to the congressional

defense committees the cost assessment conducted under subsection (c)(1);

(2) the Commander of the United States Strategic Command and the Commander of the United States Northern Command jointly certify to the congressional defense committees that the site for the long-range discriminating radar proposed by the Director of the Missile Defense Agency—

(A) best supports missile defense and space situational awareness; and

(B) based on the cost assessment conducted under subsection (c)(1), is the most cost-effective option; and

(3) a period of 60 days elapses following the date of such certification.

(c) COST ASSESSMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation shall conduct a cost assessment providing the costs of the complete ground-based radar and other sensor configurations required to provide the same or comparable missile defense tracking and discrimination data as the long-range discriminating radar sites under consideration by the Director of the Missile Defense Agency.

(2) SUBMISSION.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation shall submit to the congressional defense committees, the Director of the Missile Defense Agency, the Commander of the United States Strategic Command, and the Commander of the United States Northern Command the cost assessment conducted under paragraph (1).

SEC. 1665. LIMITATIONS ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR PATRIOT LOWER TIER AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE CAPABILITY OF THE ARMY.

(a) LIMITATION.—Except as provided by subsection (c), none of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2016 for any program described in subsection (b) may be obligated or expended unless—

(1) the Secretary of the Army certifies to the congressional defense committees that the analysis of alternatives regarding the Patriot lower tier air and missile defense capability of the Army has been submitted to such committees;

(2) a period of 60 days has elapsed following the date on which the Secretary makes the certification under paragraph (1); and

(3) the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics certifies to such committees that such obligation or expenditure of funds on such programs is consistent with the findings of the analysis of alternatives described in paragraph (1) to modernize the Patriot lower tier air and missile defense capability of the Army.

(b) PROGRAM DESCRIBED.—A program described in this subsection are the following components and capabilities of the Patriot air and missile defense system:

(1) Radar capability development, radar improvements, the digital sidelobe canceller, or the radar digital processor of the lower tier air and missile defense program of the Army.

(2) The enhanced launcher electronic system.

(c) WAIVER.—The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics may waive the limitations in subsection (a) if the Under Secretary—

(1) determines that such waiver—

(A) is caused by the delay of the analysis of alternatives described in paragraph (1) of such subsection; and

(B) is necessary to avoid an unacceptable risk to mission performance;

(2) notifies the congressional defense committees of such waiver; and

(3) pursuant to such waiver, obligates or expends funds only in amounts necessary to avoid such unacceptable risk to mission performance.

SEC. 1666. INTEGRATION AND INTEROPERABILITY OF AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE CAPABILITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

(a) INTEROPERABILITY OF MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS.—The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics and the Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, acting through the Missile Defense Executive Board, shall ensure the interoperability and integration of the covered air and missile defense capabilities of the United States with such capabilities of allies of the United States, including by carrying out operational testing.

(b) ANNUAL DEMONSTRATION.—

(1) REQUIREMENT.—Except as provided by paragraph (2), the Director of the Missile Defense Agency and the Secretary of the Army shall jointly ensure that not less than one intercept or flight test is carried out each year that demonstrates the interoperability and integration of the covered air and missile defense capability of the United States.

(2) WAIVER.—The Director and the Secretary may waive the requirement in paragraph (1) with respect to an intercept or flight test carried out during the year covered by the waiver if the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics—

(A) determines that such waiver is necessary for such year; and

(B) submits to the congressional defense committees notification of such waiver, including an explanation for how such waiver will not negatively affect demonstrating the interoperability and integration of the covered air and missile defense capability of the United States.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the term ''covered air and missile defense capabilities'' means Patriot air and missile defense batteries and associated interceptors and systems, Aegis ships and associated ballistic missile interceptors (including Aegis Ashore capability), AN/TPY–2 radars, and terminal high altitude area defense batteries and interceptors.

SEC. 1667. INTEGRATION OF ALLIED MISSILE DEFENSE CAPABILITIES.

(a) ASSESSMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, each covered commander shall submit to the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff an assessment on opportunities for the integration and interoperability of covered air and missile defense capabilities of the United States with such capabilities of allies of the United States located in the area of responsibility of the commander, particularly with respect to such allies who acquired such capabilities through foreign military sales by the United States. Each assessment shall include an assessment of the key technology, security, command and control, and policy requirements necessary to achieve such an integrated and interoperable air and missile defense capability in a manner that ensures burden sharing and furthers the force multiplication goals of the United States.

(2) SUBMISSION.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which a covered commander submits to the Secretary and the Chairman an assessment under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report containing such assessment, without change.

(b) INTEGRATION, INTEROPERABILITY, AND COMMAND-AND-CONTROL.—The Secretary and the Chairman, in coordination with the Secretary of the Army, the Chief of Staff of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Chief of Naval Operations, shall carry out the planning, risk assessments, policy development, and concepts of operations necessary for each covered commander to ensure that the integration, interoperability, and command-and-control of air and missile defense capabilities described in subsection (a)(1) occur by not later than December 31, 2017.

(c) QUARTERLY BRIEFINGS.—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and each 90-day period thereafter through December 31, 2017, the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff shall jointly provide to the congressional defense committees a briefing that describes the progress made by the Secretary, the Chairman, and the covered commanders with respect to carrying out subsection (b), including an identification of each required action that has not been taken as of the date of the report.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''covered air and missile defense capabilities'' means Patriot air and missile defense batteries and associated interceptors and systems, Aegis ships and associated ballistic missile interceptors (including Aegis Ashore capability), AN/TPY–2 radars, and terminal high altitude area defense batteries and interceptors.

(2) The term ''covered commander'' means the following:

(A) The Commander of the United States European Command.

(B) The Commander of the United States Central Command.

(C) The Commander of the United States Pacific Command.

SEC. 1668. MISSILE DEFENSE CAPABILITY IN EUROPE.

(a) AEGIS ASHORE SITES.—

(1) POLAND.—The Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall ensure that the Aegis Ashore site to be deployed in the Republic of Poland has anti-air warfare capability upon such site achieving full operating capability.

(2) ROMANIA.—The Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall develop and implement a plan to provide anti-air warfare capability to the Aegis Ashore site deployed in the Republic of Romania by not later than December 31, 2018.

(3) EVALUATION OF CERTAIN MISSILES.—The Secretary shall evaluate the feasibility, benefit, and cost of using the evolved sea sparrow missile or the standard missile 2 in providing the anti-air warfare capability described in paragraphs (1) and (2).

(b) CAPABILITIES IN EUROPEAN COMMAND AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY.—

(1) ROTATIONAL DEPLOYMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall ensure that a terminal high altitude area defense battery is available for rotational deployment to the area of responsibility of the United States European Command unless the Secretary notifies the congressional defense committees that such battery is needed in the area of responsibility of another combatant command.

(2) PRE-POSITIONING SITES.—The Secretary of Defense shall examine potential sites in the area of responsibility of the United States European Command to pre-position a terminal high altitude area defense battery.

(3) STUDIES.—

(A) Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall conduct studies to evaluate—

(i) not fewer than three sites in the area of responsibility of the United States European Command for the deployment of a terminal high altitude area defense battery in the event that the deployment of such a battery is determined to be necessary; and

(ii) not fewer than three sites in such area for the deployment of a Patriot air and missile defense battery in the event that such a deployment is determined to be necessary.

(B) In evaluating sites under clauses (i) and (ii) of subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall determine which sites are best for defending—

(i) the Armed Forces of the United States; and

(ii) the member states of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

(4) AGREEMENTS.—If the Secretary of Defense determines that a deployment described in clause (i) or (ii) of paragraph (3)(A) is necessary and the appropriate host nation requests such a deployment, the President shall seek to enter into the necessary agreements with the host nation to carry out such deployment.

SEC. 1669. AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR IRON DOME SHORT-RANGE ROCKET DEFENSE SYSTEM.

(a) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by section 101 for procurement, Defense-wide, and available for the Missile Defense Agency, not more than $41,400,000 may be provided to the Government of Israel to procure radars for the Iron Dome short-range rocket defense system as specified in the funding table in section 4101, including for co-production of such radars in the United States by industry of the United States.

(b) CONDITIONS.—

(1) AGREEMENT.—Funds described in subsection (a) to produce the Iron Dome short-range rocket defense program shall be available subject to the terms, conditions, and co-production targets specified for fiscal year 2015 in the ''Agreement Between the Department of Defense of the United States of America and the Ministry of Defense of the State of Israel Concerning Iron Dome Defense System Procurement,'' signed on March 5, 2014. In negotiations by the Missile Defense Agency and the Missile Defense Organization of the Government of Israel regarding such production, the goal of the United States is to maximize opportunities for co-production of the radars described subsection (a) in the United States by industry of the United States.

(2) CERTIFICATION.—Not later than 30 days prior to the initial obligation of funds described in subsection (a), the Director of the Missile Defense Agency and the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics shall jointly submit to the appropriate congressional committees—

(A) a certification that the agreement specified in paragraph (1) is being implemented as provided in such agreement; and

(B) an assessment detailing any risks relating to the implementation of such agreement.

(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 Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

SEC. 1670. ISRAELI COOPERATIVE MISSILE DEFENSE PROGRAM CO-DEVELOPMENT AND POTENTIAL CO-PRODUCTION.

(a) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR CERTAIN PROGRAMS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsections (b) and (c), of the funds authorized to be appropriated by section 101 for procurement, Defense-wide, and available for the Missile Defense Agency, as specified in the funding table in section 4101—

(A) not more than $150,000,000 may be provided to the Government of Israel to procure the David's Sling weapon system; and

(B) not more than $15,000,000 may be provided to the Government of Israel to procure the Arrow 3 upper tier development program.

(2) PROCUREMENT AND CO-PRODUCTION.—The use of funds under subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1) shall—

(A) be carried out only with respect to procurement activities; and

(B) include the co-production of parts and components in the United States by United States industry.

(b) CONDITION ON USE OF FUNDS.—The Director of the Missile Defense Agency may not carry out subparagraphs (A) or (B) of subsection (a)(1) unless—

(1) the Director and the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics jointly certify to the appropriate congressional committees that—

(A) the knowledge points and production readiness agreements of the research, development, test, and evaluation agreements for the David's Sling weapon system or the Arrow 3 upper tier development program, respectively, have been successfully completed;

(B) such subparagraphs shall be carried out with the Government of Israel matching funds in an amount equal to the amount of funds provided by the United States; and

(C) the United States and the Government of Israel have entered into a bilateral agreement that—

(i) establishes the terms of co-production of parts and components described in subsection (a)(2) pursuant to the teaming agreements previously entered into regarding the co-development of such weapon system and development program in a manner that minimizes non-recurring engineering and facilitization expenses;

(ii) establishes complete transparency on the requirement of Israel for the number of interceptors and batteries of such weapon system and development program that will be procured;

(iii) allows the Director and Under Secretary to establish technical milestones for co-production and procurement of the such weapon system and development program; and

(iv) establishes joint approval processes for third-party sales of such weapon system and development program; and

(2) a period of 90 days has elapsed following the date of such certification.

(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 Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

SEC. 1671. DEVELOPMENT AND DEPLOYMENT OF MULTIPLE-OBJECT KILL VEHICLE FOR MISSILE DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES HOMELAND.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the ballistic missile defense of the United States homeland is the highest priority of the Missile Defense Agency;

(2) the Missile Defense Agency is appropriately prioritizing the design, development, and deployment of the redesigned kill vehicle; and

(3) the multiple-object kill vehicle is critical to the future of the ballistic missile defense of the United States homeland.

(b) MULTIPLE-OBJECT KILL VEHICLE.—

(1) DEVELOPMENT.—The Director of the Missile Defense Agency shall develop a highly reliable multiple-object kill vehicle for the ground-based midcourse defense system using best acquisition practices.

(2) DEPLOYMENT.—The Director shall—

(A) conduct rigorous flight testing of the multiple-object kill vehicle developed under paragraph (1) by not later than 2020; and

(B) recognizing the primacy of developing the redesigned kill vehicle, produce and deploy the multiple-object kill vehicle as early as practicable after the date on which the Director carries out paragraph (1).

(c) CAPABILITIES AND CRITERIA.—The Director shall ensure that the multiple-object kill vehicle developed under subsection (b)(1) meets, at a minimum, the following capabilities and criteria:

(1) Vehicle-to-vehicle communications.

(2) Vehicle-to-ground communications.

(3) Kill assessment capability.

(4) The ability to counter advanced counter measures, decoys and penetration aids.

(5) Produceability and manufacturability.

(6) Use of technology involving high technology readiness levels.

(7) Options to be integrated onto other missile defense interceptor vehicles other than the ground-based interceptors of the ground-based midcourse defense system.

(d) PROGRAM MANAGEMENT.—The management of the multiple-object kill vehicle program under subsection (b) shall report directly to the Deputy Director of the Missile Defense Agency.

(e) REPORT ON FUNDING PROFILE.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the funding profile of the multiple-object kill vehicle program under subsection (b).

SEC. 1672. BOOST PHASE DEFENSE SYSTEM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall—

(1) prioritize technology investments in the Department of Defense to support efforts by the Missile Defense Agency to develop and field a boost phase defense system by fiscal year 2022;

(2) ensure that development and fielding of a boost phase missile defense layer to the ballistic missile defense system supports multiple war fighter missile defense requirements, including, specifically, protection of the United States homeland and allies of the United States against ballistic missiles, particularly in the boost phase;

(3) continue development and fielding of high-energy lasers and high-power microwave systems as part of a layered architecture to defend ships and theater bases against air and cruise missile strikes; and

(4) encourage collaboration among the military departments and the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency with respect to high energy laser efforts carried out in support of the Missile Defense Agency.

(b) RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OF BOOST PHASE MISSILE DEFENSE.—

(1) SENIOR LEVEL ADVISORY GROUP.—The Director of the Missile Defense Agency shall establish a senior level advisory group (consisting of individuals with expertise in industry, science, and Department of Defense program management) to recommend to the Director promising technologies, including such technologies recommended by industry, that the Director can evaluate for use as a boost phase missile defense layer.

(2) BRIEFING.—Not later than May 1, 2016, the Director shall provide to the congressional defense committees a briefing on—

(A) the recommendations of the senior level advisory group under paragraph (1);

(B) a plan for developing one or more programs of record for boost phase missile defense systems; and

(C) the views of the Director regarding such recommendations and plan.

SEC. 1673. EAST COAST HOMEPORT OF SEA-BASED X-BAND RADAR.

(a) HOMEPORT.—Subject to subsection (b), not later than December 31, 2020, the Secretary of the Navy shall—

(1) reassign the homeport of the sea-based X-band radar to a homeport on the East Coast of the United States; and

(2) ensure that such vessel has an at-sea capability of not less than 120 days per year.

(b) CERTIFICATION.—The Secretary may not carry out subsection (a) until the date on which the Director of the Missile Defense Agency certifies to the congressional defense committees that Hawaii will have adequate missile defense coverage prior to the reassignment of the homeport of the sea-based X-band radar as described in such subsection.

(c) REQUIRED STUDIES AND EVALUATIONS.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director shall commence any siting studies, environmental impact assessments or statements, homeport agreements for sea-based X-band radar support, evaluations of any needed pier modifications, and evaluations of any communications capabilities or other requirements to carry out the homeport reassignment under subsection (a)(1).

SEC. 1674. PLAN FOR MEDIUM RANGE BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SENSOR ALTERNATIVES FOR ENHANCED DEFENSE OF HAWAII.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) expanding persistent midcourse and terminal ballistic missile defense system discrimination capability is critically important to the defense of the Nation;

(2) such discrimination capability is needed to respond to emerging ballistic missile threats involving countermeasures and decoys; and

(3) the Department of Defense should take all appropriate steps to ensure Hawaii has adequate missile defense coverage.

(b) EVALUATION AND PLAN.—

(1) EVALUATION.—The Director of the Missile Defense Agency shall conduct an evaluation of potential options for fielding medium range ballistic missile defense sensor alternatives for the defense of Hawaii, including—

(A) the use of the Aegis Ashore Missile Defense Test Complex land-based system at the Pacific Missile Range Facility in Hawaii;

(B) the use of existing sensor assets in the region; and

(C) other options the Director determines appropriate.

(2) SUBMITTAL OF PLAN.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director shall submit to the congressional defense committees a plan for the missile defense of Hawaii, which shall include—

(A) a summary of the findings of the evaluation conducted under paragraph (1);

(B) estimated acquisition and operating costs for each sensor option; and

(C) a timeline for deployment of the sensor.

SEC. 1675. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OF NON-TERRESTRIAL MISSILE DEFENSE LAYER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Missile Defense Agency shall commence the concept definition, design, research, development, and engineering evaluation of a space-based ballistic missile intercept and defeat layer to the ballistic missile defense system that—

(1) shall provide increased access to ballistic missile targets, independent of adversary country size and threat trajectory;

(2) may provide a boost-phase layer for missile defense; and

(3) may provide additional defensive options against direct ascent anti-satellite weapons and hypersonic glide vehicles and maneuvering reentry vehicles.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The activities carried out under subsection (a) shall include, at a minimum the following:

(1) Initiate formal steps for potential integration into the architecture of the ballistic missile defense system.

(2) Mature planning for early proof of concept component demonstrations.

(3) Draft operation concepts in the context of a multi-layer architecture.

(4) Identification of proof of concept vendor sources for demo components and subassemblies.

(5) The development of a multiyear technology and risk reduction investment plan.

(6) Commence development of proof of concept master program phasing schedule.

(7) Identification of proof of concept long lead items.

(8) Mature options for an acquisition strategy.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report that includes—

(1) the findings of the concept development required by subsection (a);

(2) a plan for developing one or more programs of record for a non-terrestrial missile defense layer; and

(3) the views of the Director regarding such findings and plan.

(d) BRIEFING.—Not later the March 31, 2016, the Director shall provide to the congressional defense committees an interim briefing on the plan described in subsection (c)(2).

SEC. 1676. AEGIS ASHORE CAPABILITY DEVELOPMENT.

(a) EVALUATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the Missile Defense Agency, in coordination with the Chief of Naval Operations and the Chief of Staff of the Army, shall evaluate the role, feasibility, cost, and cost benefit of additional Aegis Ashore sites and upgrades to current ballistic missile defense system sensors to offset capacity demands on current Aegis ships, Aegis Ashore sites, and Patriot and Terminal High Altitude Area Defense capability and to meet the requirements of the combatant commanders.

(2) SUBMISSION.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff shall—

(A) review the evaluation conducted under paragraph (1); and

(B) submit to the congressional defense committees such evaluation and the results of such review.

(b) IDENTIFICATION OF FMS OBSTACLES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Under Secretary of Defense for Policy and the Secretary of State shall jointly identify any obstacles to foreign military sales of Aegis Ashore or co-financing of additional Aegis Ashore sites. Such evaluation shall include, with appropriate coordination with other agencies and departments of the Federal Government as appropriate, the feasibility of host nation manning or dual manning with the United States and such host nation.

(2) SUBMISSION.—

(A) Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary shall provide to the congressional defense committees, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate an interim briefing on the identification of obstacles under paragraph (1).

(B) Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary shall submit to such committees a report on such identification.

(c) NEGOTIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall seek to enter into host nation agreements for Aegis Ashore sites and co-financing and co-development opportunities as appropriate if the sites meet the requirements of the combatant commanders.

(2) SUBMISSION.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall transmit to the congressional defense, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate the status of efforts to seek to enter into agreements described in paragraph (1).

SEC. 1677. BRIEFINGS ON PROCUREMENT AND PLANNING OF LEFT-OF-LAUNCH CAPABILITY.

(a) BRIEFING ON CURRENT CAPABILITY.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees a briefing on the military requirement for left-of-launch capability and any current gaps in meeting such requirement.

(b) BRIEFING ON JOINT REVIEW AND PLAN TO DEVELOP AND PROCURE CAPABILITIES.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense and the Director of National Intelligence shall jointly provide to the appropriate congressional committees a briefing on the plan of the Secretary and the Director to develop and procure the left-of-launch capabilities as described in the briefing under subsection (a).

(c) 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.

DIVISION B—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 2001. SHORT TITLE.

This division may be cited as the ''Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016''.

SEC. 2002. EXPIRATION OF AUTHORIZATIONS AND AMOUNTS REQUIRED TO BE SPECIFIED BY LAW.

(a) EXPIRATION OF AUTHORIZATIONS AFTER THREE YEARS.—Except as provided in subsection (b), all authorizations contained in titles XXI through XXVII and title XXIX 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, 2018; or

(2) the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2019.

(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, 2018; or

(2) the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for fiscal year 2019 for military construction projects, land acquisition, family housing projects and facilities, or contributions to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program.

SEC. 2003. EFFECTIVE DATE.

Titles XXI through XXVII and title XXIX shall take effect on the later of—

(1) October 1, 2015; 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 2104(a) and available for military construction projects inside the United States as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Army may acquire real property and carry out military construction projects for the installations or locations inside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

Army: Inside the United States

State	Installation or Location	Amount
Alaska	Fort Greely	$7,800,000
California	Concord	$98,000,000

***Army: Inside the United States**—Continued*

State	Installation or Location	Amount
Colorado	Fort Carson	$5,800,000
Georgia	Fort Gordon	$90,000,000
New York	Fort Drum	$19,000,000
	United States Military Academy	$70,000,000
Oklahoma	Fort Sill	$69,400,000
Texas	Corpus Christi	$85,000,000
Virginia	Fort Lee	$33,000,000

(b) OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2104(a) and available for military construction projects outside the United States as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Army may acquire real property and carry out the military construction project for the installation outside the United States, and in the amount, set forth in the following table:

Army: Outside the United States

Country	Installation	Amount
Germany	Grafenwoehr	$51,000,000

SEC. 2102. FAMILY HOUSING.

(a) CONSTRUCTION AND ACQUISITION.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2104(a) 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
Florida	Camp Rudder	Family Housing New Construction	$8,000,000
Illinois	Rock Island	Family Housing New Construction	$20,000,000
Korea	Camp Walker	Family Housing New Construction	$61,000,000

(b) PLANNING AND DESIGN.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2104(a) 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 $7,195,000.

SEC. 2103. 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 2104(a) and available for military family housing functions as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Army may improve existing military family housing units in an amount not to exceed $3,500,000.

SEC. 2104. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, ARMY.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2015, 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. 2105. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2013 PROJECT.

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 the United States Military Academy, New York, for construction of a Cadet barracks building at the installation, the Secretary of the Army may install mechanical equipment and distribution lines sufficient to provide chilled water for air conditioning the nine existing historical Cadet barracks which are being renovated through the Cadet Barracks Upgrade Program.

SEC. 2106. 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) and extended by section 2107 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (division B of Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3673), shall remain in effect until October 1, 2016, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2017, 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
Virginia	Fort Belvoir	Road and Infrastructure Improvements	$25,000,000

SEC. 2107. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATIONS OF CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2013 PROJECTS.

(a) EXTENSION.—Notwithstanding section 2002 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2118), the authorizations set forth in the table in subsection (b), as provided in section 2101 of that Act (126 Stat. 2119), shall remain in effect until October 1, 2016, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2017, whichever is later:

(b) TABLE.—The table referred to in subsection (a) is as follows:

Army: Extension of 2013 Project Authorizations

State	Installation or Location	Project	Amount
District of Columbia	Fort McNair	Vehicle Storage Building, Installation	$7,191,000
Kansas	Fort Riley	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Complex	$12,184,000
North Carolina	Fort Bragg	Aerial Gunnery Range	$41,945,000
Texas	JB San Antonio	Barracks	$20,971,000
Virginia	Fort Belvoir	Secure Admin/Operations Facility	$93,876,000
Italy	Camp Ederle	Barracks	$35,952,000
Japan	Sagami	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	$17,976,000

SEC. 2108. ADDITIONAL AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2016 PROJECTS.

(a) BRUSSELS.—The Secretary of the Army may carry out a military construction project to construct a multi-sport athletic field and track and perimeter road and fencing and acquire approximately 5 acres of land adjacent to the existing Sterrebeek Dependent School site to allow relocation of Army functions to the site in support of the European Infrastructure Consolidation effort, in the amount of $6,000,000.

(b) RHINE ORDNANCE BARRACKS.—

(1) PROJECT AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary of the Army may carry out a military construction project to construct a vehicle bridge and traffic circle to facilitate traffic flow to and from the Medical Center at Rhine Ordnance Barracks, Germany, in the amount of $12,400,000.

(2) USE OF HOST-NATION PAYMENT-IN-KIND FUNDS.—The Secretary may use available host-nation payment-in-kind funding for the project described in paragraph (1).

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(a) 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

Country	Installation or Location	Amount
Arizona	Yuma	$50,635,000
California	Camp Pendleton	$44,540,000
	Coronado	$4,856,000
	Lemoore	$71,830,000
	Point Mugu	$22,427,000
	San Diego	$37,366,000
	Twentynine Palms	$9,160,000
Florida	Jacksonville	$16,751,000
	Mayport	$16,159,000
	Pensacola	$18,347,000
	Whiting Field	$10,421,000
Georgia	Albany	$7,851,000
	Kings Bay	$8,099,000
	Townsend	$48,279,000
Guam	Joint Region Marianas	$181,768,000
Hawaii	Barking Sands	$30,623,000
	Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam	$14,881,000
	Kaneohe Bay	$106,618,000
Maryland	Patuxent River	$40,935,000
North Carolina	Camp Lejeune	$54,849,000
	Cherry Point	$34,426,000
	New River	$8,230,000
South Carolina	Parris Island	$27,075,000
Virginia	Dam Neck	$23,066,000
	Norfolk	$126,677,000
	Portsmouth	$45,513,000
	Quantico	$58,199,000
Washington	Bangor	$34,177,000
	Bremerton	$22,680,000
	Indian Island	$4,472,000

(b) OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2204(a) 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 installations or locations outside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

Navy: Outside the United States

Country	Installation or Location	Amount
Japan	Camp Butler	$11,697,000
	Iwakuni	$17,923,000
	Kadena AB	$23,310,000
	Yokosuka	$13,846,000

SEC. 2202. FAMILY HOUSING.

(a) CONSTRUCTION AND ACQUISITION.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2204(a) and available for military family housing functions as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Navy may construct or acquire family housing units (including land acquisition and supporting facilities) at the installation or location, in the number of units, and in the amount set forth in the following table:

Navy: Family Housing

State	Installation	Units	Amount
Virginia	Wallops Island	Family Housing New Construction	$438,000

(b) PLANNING AND DESIGN.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2204(a) and available for military family housing functions as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Navy may carry out architectural and engineering services and construction design activities with respect to the construction or improvement of family housing units in an amount not to exceed $4,588,000.

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(a) 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 $11,515,000.

SEC. 2204. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, NAVY.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2015, 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. 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) and extended by section 2208 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (division B of Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3678), shall remain in effect until October 1, 2016, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2017, whichever is later.

(b) TABLE.—The table referred to in subsection (a) is as follows:

Navy: Extension of 2012 Project Authorizations

State	Installation or Location	Project	Amount
California	Camp Pendleton	Infantry Squad Defense Range	$29,187,000
Florida	Jacksonville	P-8A Hangar Upgrades	$6,085,00
Georgia	Kings Bay	Crab Island Security Enclave	$52,913,000

SEC. 2206. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATIONS OF CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2013 PROJECTS.

(a) EXTENSION.—Notwithstanding section 2002 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2118), the authorizations set forth in the table in subsection (b), as provided in section 2201 of that Act (126 Stat. 2122), shall remain in effect until October 1, 2016, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2017, whichever is later.

(b) TABLE.—The table referred to in subsection (a) is as follows:

Navy: Extension of 2013 Project Authorizations

State/Country	Installation or Location	Project	Amount
California	Camp Pendleton	Comm. Information Systems Ops Complex	$78,897,000
	Coronado	Bachelor Quarters	$76,063,000
	Twentynine Palms	Land Expansion Phase 2	$47,270,000
Greece	Souda Bay	Intermodal Access Road	$4,630,000
South Carolina	Beaufort	Recycling/Hazardous Waste Facility	$3,743,000
Virginia	Quantico	Infrastructure—Widen Russell Road	$14,826,000
Worldwide Unspecified	Various Worldwide Locations	BAMS Operational Facilities	$34,048,000

SEC. 2207. TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE EXPANSION, PHASE 2.

(a) CONVEYANCE AUTHORITY.—With respect to the authorization contained in section 2201(a) for expansion of Townsend Bombing Range to support Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, Georgia, the Secretary of the Navy may convey, without consideration, to McIntosh County and Long County, Georgia (in this section referred to as the ''County''), all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to two fire and emergency response stations to be constructed as part of the land acquisition.

(b) USE OF CONVEYED PROPERTY.—

(1) PROVISION OF SECONDARY FIRE AND EMERGENCY SUPPORT.—As a condition for the construction and conveyance under subsection (a) of the fire and emergency response stations, each County shall enter into a mutual support agreement with the Secretary of the Navy to provide secondary fire and emergency support for the Townsend Bombing Range. Each County shall agree to equip, staff, and operate the fire and emergency response station conveyed to that County in accordance with the terms of the agreement.

(2) SUBSEQUENT PAYMENT OF CONSIDERATION.—If the Secretary of the Navy determines that a fire and emergency response station conveyed to a County under subsection (a) is ever put to a primary use other than as a fire and emergency response station, that County shall pay, at the election of the Secretary, an amount equal to the then current fair market value of the fire and emergency response station, as determined by the Secretary.

(c) ENVIRONMENTAL AND ZONING REQUIREMENTS.—Each County shall be responsible for meeting any environmental requirements associated with the County-owned land, including any permits, or other local zoning processes, in preparation for the construction of the fire and emergency response station on the land.

(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) CONVEYANCE AGREEMENT.—The conveyance of real property under subsection (a) shall be accomplished using a quit claim deed or other legal instrument and upon terms and conditions mutually satisfactory to the Secretary of the Navy and the County, including such additional terms and conditions as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

TITLE XXIII—AIR FORCE MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

SEC. 2301. AUTHORIZED AIR FORCE CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.

(a) INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2304(a) 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	Eielson Air Force Base	$71,400,000
Arizona	Davis-Monthan Air Force Base	$16,900,000
	Luke Air Force Base	$56,700,000
Colorado	Air Force Academy	$10,000,000
Florida	Cape Canaveral Air Force Station	$21,000,000
	Eglin Air Force Base	$8,700,000
	Hurlburt Field	$14,200,000
Guam	Joint Region Marianas	$50,800,000
Hawaii	Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam	$46,000,000
Kansas	McConnell Air Force Base	$4,300,000
Missouri	Whiteman Air Force Base	$29,500,000
Montana	Malstrom Air Force Base	$19,700,000
Nebraska	Offutt Air Force Base	$21,000,000
Nevada	Nellis Air Force Base	$68,950,000
New Mexico	Cannon Air Force Base	$7,800,000
	Holloman Air Force Base	$3,000,000
	Kirtland Air Force Base	$12,800,000
North Carolina	Seymour Johnson Air Force Base	$17,100,000
Oklahoma	Altus Air Force Base	$28,400,000
	Tinker Air Force Base	$49,900,000
South Dakota	Ellsworth Air Force Base	$23,000,000
Texas	Joint Base San Antonio	$106,000,000
Utah	Hill Air Force Base	$38,400,000
Wyoming	F.E. Warren Air Force Base	$95,000,000
CONUS Classified	Classified Location	$77,130,000

(b) OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2304(a) 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 the military construction projects for the installations or locations outside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

Air Force: Outside the United States

Country	Installation or Location	Amount
Greenland	Thule Air Base	$41,965,000
Japan	Kadena Air Base	$3,000,000
	Yokota Air Base	$8,461,000
United Kingdom	Croughton Royal Air Force	$130,615,000

SEC. 2302. FAMILY HOUSING.

Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2304(a) and available for military family housing functions as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Air Force may carry out architectural and engineering services and construction design activities with respect to the construction or improvement of family housing units in an amount not to exceed $9,849,000.

SEC. 2303. IMPROVEMENTS TO MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING UNITS.

Subject to section 2825 of title 10, United States Code, and using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2304(a) and available for military family housing functions as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Air Force may improve existing military family housing units in an amount not to exceed $150,649,000.

SEC. 2304. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, AIR FORCE.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2015, for military construction, land acquisition, and military family housing functions of the Department of the Air Force, as specified in the funding table in section 4601.

(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. 2305. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2010 PROJECT.

In the case of the authorization contained in the table in section 2301(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (division B of Public Law 111–84; 123 Stat. 2636) for Hickam Air Force Base, Hawaii, for construction of a ground control tower at the installation, the Secretary of the Air Force may install communications cabling.

SEC. 2306. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2014 PROJECT.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—In the case of the authorization contained in the table in section 2301(b) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (division B of Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 993) for Royal Air Force Lakenheath, United Kingdom, for construction of a Guardian Angel Operations Facility at the installation, the Secretary of the Air Force may construct the facility at an unspecified location within the United States European Command's area of responsibility.

(b) NOTICE AND WAIT REQUIREMENT.—Before the Secretary of the Air Force commences construction of the Guardian Angel Operations Facility at an alternative location, as authorized by subsection (a)—

(1) the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report containing a description of the project, including the rational for selection of the project location; and

(2) a period of 14 days has expired following the date on which the report is received by the committees or, if over sooner, a period of 7 days has expired following the date on which a copy of the report is provided in an electronic medium pursuant to section 480 of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 2307. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2015 PROJECT.

In the case of the authorization contained in the table in section 2301(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (division B of Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3679)

for McConnell Air Force Base, Kansas, for construction of a KC-46A Alter Composite Maintenance Shop at the installation, the Secretary of the Air Force may construct a 696 square meter (7,500 square foot) facility consistent with Air Force guidelines for composite maintenance shops.

SEC. 2308. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATION OF CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2012 PROJECT.

(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 authorization set forth in the table in subsection (b), as provided in section 2301 of that Act (125 Stat. 1670) and extended by section 2305 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (division B of Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3680), shall remain in effect until October 1, 2016, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2017, whichever is later.

(b) TABLE.—The table referred to in subsection (a) is as follows:

Air Force: Extension of 2012 Project Authorization

Country	Installation	Project	Amount
Italy	Sigonella Naval Air Station	UAS SATCOM Relay Pads and Facility	$15,000,000

SEC. 2309. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATION OF CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2013 PROJECT.

(a) EXTENSION.—Notwithstanding section 2002 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2118), the authorization set forth in the table in subsection (b), as provided in section 2301 of that Act (126 Stat. 2126), shall remain in effect until October 1, 2016, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2017, whichever is later.

(b) TABLE.—The table referred to in subsection (a) is as follows:

Air Force: Extension of 2013 Project Authorization

Country	Installation	Project	Amount
Portugal	Lajes Field	Sanitary Sewer Lift/Pump Station	$2,000,000

SEC. 2310. LIMITATION ON PROJECT AUTHORIZATION TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2016 PROJECT.

(a) PROJECT CONDITIONED ON SUBMISSION OF REPORT.—No amounts may be expended for the construction of the Joint Intelligence Analysis Complex Consolidation, Phase 2, at Royal Air Force Croughton, United Kingdom, as authorized by section 2301(b) until the Secretary of the Air Force, in coordination with the Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, submits a report to the congressional defense committees that provides—

(1) a summary of the alternatives considered to support continuity of operations of critical communications and intelligence capabilities located at, and to be consolidated to, Royal Air Force Croughton, United Kingdom; and

(2) a list of critical communications and intelligence capabilities that were considered under continuity of operations planning.

(b) LIMITATION ON RELATED REALIGNMENT ACTIONS.—On and after the date of the enactment of this Act, no additional action to realign forces at Lajes Air Force Base, Azores, shall be taken until the Secretary of Defense certifies to the congressional defense committees that the Secretary of Defense has determined, based on an analysis of operational requirements, that Lajes Air Force Base is not an optimal location for the Joint Intelligence Analysis Complex, or any of the critical communications or intelligence capabilities considered pursuant to subsection (a)(2). The certification shall include a discussion of the basis for the Secretary's determination.

TITLE XXIV—DEFENSE AGENCIES MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

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(a) 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
Alabama	Fort Rucker	$46,787,000
	Maxwell Air Force Base	$32,968,000
Arizona	Fort Huachuca	$3,884,000
California	Camp Pendleton	$10,181,000
	Fresno Yosemite International Airport	$10,700,000
Colorado	Fort Carson	$8,243,000
Delaware	Dover Air Force Base	$21,600,000
Florida	Hurlburt Field	$17,989,000
	MacDill Air Force Base	$39,142,000
Georgia	Moody Air Force Base	$10,900,000
Hawaii	Kaneohe Bay	$122,071,000
	Schofield Barracks	$107,563,000
Kentucky	Fort Campbell	$12,553,000
	Fort Knox	$23,279,000
Maryland	Fort Meade	$722,817,000
Nevada	Nellis Air Force Base	$39,900,000
New Mexico	Cannon Air Force Base	$45,111,000
New York	United States Military Academy	$55,778,000
North Carolina	Camp Lejeune	$69,006,000
	Fort Bragg	$185,674,000
Ohio	Wright-Patterson Air Force Base	$6,623,000
Oregon	Klamath Falls International Airport	$2,500,000
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	$49,700,000
South Carolina	Fort Jackson	$26,157,000
Texas	Joint Base San Antonio	$61,776,000
Virginia	Arlington National Cemetery	$30,000,000
	Fort Belvoir	$9,500,000
	Joint Base Langley-Eustis	$28,000,000

***Defense Agencies: Inside the United States**—Continued*

State	Installation or Location	Amount
	Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek-Story	$23,916,000

(b) OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2403(a) 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
Germany	Garmisch	$14,676,000
	Grafenwoehr	$38,138,000
	Spangdahlem Air Base	$39,571,000
	Stuttgart-Patch Barracks	$49,413,000
Japan	Kadena Air Base	$37,485,000
Spain	Rota	$13,737,000

SEC. 2402. AUTHORIZED ENERGY CONSERVATION PROJECTS.

(a) INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2403(a) and available for energy conservation projects 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, in the amount set forth in the table:

Energy Conservation Projects: Inside the United States

State	Installation or Location	Amount
California	Edwards AFB	$4,550,000
	Fort Hunter Liggett	$22,000,000
Colorado	Schriever AFB	$4,400,000
District of Columbia	NSA Washington/Naval Research Lab	$10,990,000
Hawaii	Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam	$13,780,000
	MCRC Kaneohe Bay	$5,740,000
Idaho	Mountain Home AFB	$9,122,000
Montana	Malstrom AFB	$4,260,000
Virginia	Pentagon/Arlington	$4,528,000
Washington	Joint Base Lewis-McChord	$14,770,000

(b) OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2403(a) 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
American Samoa	Wake Island	$5,331,000
Bahamas	Ascencion Aux Airfield St Helena	$5,500,000
Guam	Naval Base Guam	$5,330,000
Japan	CFA Yokoska	$13,940,000

(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, 2015, 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. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2012 PROJECT.

In the case of the authorization in the table in section 2401(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (division B of Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1672), as amended by section 2404(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1632), for Fort Meade, Maryland, for construction of the High Performance Computing Center at the installation, the Secretary of Defense may construct a generator plant capable of producing up to 60 megawatts of back-up electrical power in support of the 60 megawatt technical load.

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) and extended by section 2405 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (division B of Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3685), shall remain in effect until October 1,

2016, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2017, whichever is later.

(b) TABLE.—The table referred to in subsection (a) is as follows:

Defense Agencies: Extension of 2012 Project Authorizations

State	Installation	Project	Amount
California	Naval Base Coronado	SOF Support Activity Operations Facility	$38,800,000
Virginia	Pentagon Reservation	Heliport Control Tower and Fire Station	$6,457,000
		Pedestrian Plaza	$2,285,000

SEC. 2406. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATIONS OF CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2013 PROJECTS.

(a) EXTENSION.—Notwithstanding section 2002 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2118), the authorizations set forth in the table in subsection (b), as provided in section 2401(a) of that Act (126 Stat. 2127), shall remain in effect until October 1, 2016, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2017, whichever is later.

(b) TABLE.—The table referred to in subsection (a) is as follows:

Defense Agencies: Extension of 2013 Project Authorizations

State	Installation	Project	Amount
California	Navel Base Coronado	SOF Support Activity Operations Facility	$9,327,000
Colorado	Pikes Peak	High Altitude Medical Research Center	$3,600,000
Hawaii	Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam	SOF SDVT-1 Waterfront	$22,384,000
Pennsylvania	Def Distribution Depot New Cumberland	Replace Reservoir	$4,300,000

SEC. 2407. MODIFICATION AND EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2014 PROJECT.

(a) MODIFICATION.—In the case of the authorization contained in the table in section 2401(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (division B of Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 995), for Fort Knox, Kentucky, for construction of an Ambulatory Care Center at the installation, the Secretary of Defense may construct a 102,000-square foot medical clinic at the installation in the amount of $80,000,000 using appropriations available for the project pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2403 of such Act (127 Stat. 998).

(b) DURATION OF AUTHORITY.—Notwithstanding section 2002 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (division B of Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 985), the authorization set forth in subsection (a) shall remain in effect until October 1, 2018, or the date of enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2019, whichever is later.

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, 2015, 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(a) 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

State	Location	Amount
Connecticut	Camp Hartell	$11,000,000
Florida	Palm Coast	$18,000,000
Illinois	Sparta	$1,900,000
Kansas	Salina	$6,700,000
Maryland	Easton	$13,800,000
Nevada	Reno	$8,000,000
Ohio	Camp Ravenna	$3,300,000
Oregon	Salem	$16,500,000
Pennsylvania	Fort Indiantown Gap	$16,000,000
Vermont	North Hyde Park	$7,900,000
Virginia	Richmond	$29,000,000

SEC. 2602. AUTHORIZED ARMY RESERVE CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.

Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2606(a) 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	Miramar	$24,000,000
Florida	MacDill Air Force Base	$55,000,000
New York	Orangeburg	$4,200,000

***Army Reserve**—Continued*

State	Location	Amount
Pennsylvania	Conneaut Lake	$5,000,000

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(a) and available for the National Guard and Reserve as specified 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
Nevada	Fallon	$11,480,000
New York	Brooklyn	$2,479,000
Virginia	Dam Neck	$18,443,000

SEC. 2604. AUTHORIZED AIR NATIONAL GUARD CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.

Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2606(a) and available for the National Guard and Reserve as specified in section 4601, the Secretary of the Air Force may acquire real property and carry out military construction projects for the Air National Guard locations inside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

Air National Guard

State	Location	Amount
Alabama	Dannelly Field	$7,600,000
California	Moffett Field	$6,500,000
Colorado	Buckley Air Force Base	$5,100,000
Georgia	Savannah/Hilton Head International Airport	$9,000,000
Iowa	Des Moines Municipal Airport	$6,700,000
Kansas	Smokey Hill Range	$2,900,000
Louisiana	New Orleans	$10,000,000
Maine	Bangor International Airport	$7,200,000
New Hampshire	Pease International Trade Port	$2,800,000
New Jersey	Atlantic City International Airport	$10,200,000
New York	Niagara Falls International Airport	$7,700,000
North Carolina	Charlotte/Douglas International Airport	$9,000,000
North Dakota	Hector International Airport	$7,300,000
Oklahoma	Will Rogers World Airport	$7,600,000
Oregon	Klamath Falls International Airport	$7,200,000
West Virginia	Yeager Airport	$3,900,000

SEC. 2605. AUTHORIZED AIR FORCE RESERVE CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.

Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2606(a) and available for the National Guard and Reserve as specified in section 4601, the Secretary of the Air Force may acquire real property and carry out military construction projects for the Air Force Reserve locations inside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

Air Force Reserve

State	Location	Amount
California	March Air Force Base	$4,600,000
Florida	Patrick Air Force Base	$3,400,000
Ohio	Youngstown	$9,400,000
Texas	Joint Base San Antonio	$9,900,000

SEC. 2606. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2015, 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.

(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 sections 2601 through 2605 of this Act may not exceed the sum of the total amount authorized to be appropriated under subsection (a), 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 2013 PROJECT.

(a) MODIFICATION.—In the case of the authorization contained in the table in section 2602 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2135) for Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, for construction of an Army Reserve Center at that location, the Secretary of the Army may construct a new facility in the vicinity of Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland.

(b) DURATION OF AUTHORITY.—Notwithstanding section 2002 of the Military Construction Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2118), the authorization set forth in subsection (a) shall remain in effect until October 1, 2016, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2017, whichever is later.

SEC. 2612. 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 2602 of that Act (125 Stat. 1678), and extended by section 2611 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (division B of Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3690), shall remain in effect until October 1, 2016, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2017, whichever is later.

(b) TABLE.—The table referred to in subsection (a) is as follows:

Extension of 2012 Army Reserve Project Authorizations

State	Location	Project	Amount
Kansas	Kansas City	Army Reserve Center	$13,000,000
Massachusetts	Attleboro	Army Reserve Center	$22,000,000

SEC. 2613. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATIONS OF CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2013 PROJECTS.

(a) EXTENSION.—Notwithstanding section 2002 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2118), the authorizations set forth in the table in subsection (b), as provided in sections 2601, 2602, and 2603 of that Act (126 Stat. 2134, 2135) shall remain in effect until October 1, 2016, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2017, whichever is later.

(b) TABLE.—The table referred to in subsection (a) is a follows:

Extension of 2013 National Guard and Reserve Project Authorizations

State	Installation or Location	Project	Amount
Arizona	Yuma	Reserve Training Facility	$5,379,000
California	Tustin	Army Reserve Center	$27,000,000
Iowa	Fort Des Moines	Joint Reserve Center	$19,162,000
Louisiana	New Orleans	Transient Quarters	$7,187,000
New York	Camp Smith (Stormville)	Combined Support Maintenance Shop Phase 1	$24,000,000

TITLE XXVII—BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE ACTIVITIES

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, 2015, 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.

SEC. 2702. 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.

TITLE XXVIII—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—Military Construction Program and Military Family Housing Changes

SEC. 2801. REVISION OF CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION THRESHOLDS FOR RESERVE FACILITY EXPENDITURES AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO REFLECT CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION THRESHOLDS FOR MINOR CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR PROJECTS.

Section 18233a of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''in an amount in excess of $750,000'' and inserting ''in excess of the amount specified in section 2805(b)(1) of this title''; and

(2) in subsection (b)(3), by striking ''section 2811(e) of this title) that costs less than $7,500,000'' and inserting ''subsection (e) of section 2811 of this title) that costs less than the amount specified in subsection (d) of such section''.

SEC. 2802. AUTHORITY FOR ACCEPTANCE AND USE OF CONTRIBUTIONS FROM KUWAIT FOR CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, AND REPAIR PROJECTS MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL TO THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND KUWAIT MILITARY FORCES.

(a) AUTHORITY.—Subchapter II of chapter 138 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''§ 2350n. Authority to accept and use contributions for construction, maintenance, and repair projects mutually beneficial to the Department of Defense and Kuwait military forces

''(a) AUTHORITY TO ACCEPT AND USE CONTRIBUTIONS.—The Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, may accept cash contributions from the government of Kuwait for the purpose of paying costs in connection with construction (including military construction not otherwise authorized by law), maintenance, and repair projects in Kuwait that are mutually beneficial to the Department of Defense and Kuwait military forces.

''(b) DEPOSIT AND AVAILABILITY.—Contributions accepted under subsection (a) shall be deposited in an account established in the Treasury and shall be available to the Secretary of Defense, in such amounts as may be provided in advance in appropriation Acts, until expended for a purpose specified in subsection (a).

''(c) DETERMINATION OF MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL.—A construction, maintenance, or repair project is mutually beneficial for purposes of subsection (a) if—

''(1) the project is in support of a bilateral United States and Kuwait defense cooperation agreement; or

''(2) the Secretary of Defense determines, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, that the United States may derive a benefit from the project, including—

''(A) access to and use of facilities of Kuwait military forces;

''(B) ability or capacity for future posture; and

''(C) increased interoperability between United States armed forces and Kuwait military forces.

''(d) LIMITATION ON ANNUAL OBLIGATIONS.—The maximum amount that the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, may obligate in any fiscal year under this section is $50,000,000.

''(e) NOTICE AND WAIT.—When a decision is made to carry out a construction, maintenance, or repair project using contributions accepted under subsection (a) and the estimated cost of the project will exceed the thresholds prescribed by section 2805 of this title, the Secretary of Defense shall notify in writing the congressional defense committees, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives of that decision, of the justification for the project, and of the estimated cost of the project. The project may then be carried out only after the end of the 21-day period beginning on the date the notification is received by the committees or, if earlier, the end of the 14-day period beginning on the date on which a copy of the notification is provided in an electronic medium pursuant to section 480 of this title.

''(f) EXPIRATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority to carry out construction, maintenance, and repair projects under this section expires on September 30, 2020.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of subchapter II of chapter 138 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

''2350n. Authority to accept and use contributions for construction, maintenance, and repair projects mutually beneficial to the Department of Defense and Kuwait military forces.''.

SEC. 2803. DEFENSE LABORATORY MODERNIZATION PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of Defense may carry out, using amounts authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Defense for Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, such military construction projects as are authorized in a Military Construction Authorization Act at—

(1) any Department of Defense Science and Technology Reinvention Laboratory (as designated by section 1105(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 10 U.S.C. 2358 note); and

(2) Department of Defense Federally Funded Research and Development Centers that function primarily as research laboratories located

on a military installation on facilities owned by the Government.

(b) SCOPE OF PROJECT AUTHORITY.—Authority provided by law to carry out a military construction project under this section includes authority for—

(1) surveys, site preparation, and advanced planning and design;

(2) acquisition, conversion, rehabilitation, and installation of facilities;

(3) acquisition and installation of equipment and appurtenances integral to the project; acquisition and installation of supporting facilities (including utilities) and appurtenances incident to the project; and

(4) planning, supervision, administration, and overhead expenses incident to the project.

(c) SUBMISSION OF PROJECT REQUESTS.—The Secretary of Defense shall include military construction projects proposed to be carried out under this section in the budget justification documents for the Department of Defense submitted to Congress in connection with the budget for a fiscal year submitted under 1105 of title 31, United States Code.

(d) PROJECTS DESCRIBED.—The authority provided by this section shall be used for military construction projects that—

(1) will support research and development activities at laboratories described in subsection (a)(1) of more than one military department or Defense Agency and centers described in subsection (a)(2);

(2) will establish facilities that will have significant potential for use by entities outside the Department of Defense, including universities, industrial partners, and other Federal agencies; and

(3) are endorsed for funding by more than one military department or Defense Agency.

(e) FUNDING LIMITATION.—The maximum amount that may be obligated in any fiscal year under the authority provided by this section is $150,000,000.

(f) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority provided by this section shall terminate on October 1, 2020.

Subtitle B—Real Property and Facilities Administration

SEC. 2811. ENHANCEMENT OF AUTHORITY TO ACCEPT CONDITIONAL GIFTS OF REAL PROPERTY ON BEHALF OF MILITARY SERVICE ACADEMIES.

Section 2601 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesigning subsections (e), (f), (g), (h), and (i) as subsections (f), (g), (h), (i), and (j), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (d) the following new subsection (e):

''(e) ACCEPTANCE OF REAL PROPERTY GIFTS; NAMING RIGHTS.—(1) The Secretary concerned may accept a gift under subsection (a) or (b) consisting of the provision, acquisition, enhancement, or construction of real property offered to the United States Military Academy, the Naval Academy, the Air Force Academy, or the Coast Guard Academy even though the gift will be subject to the condition that the real property, or a portion thereof, bear a specified name.

''(2) A gift may not be accepted under paragraph (1) if—

''(A) the acceptance of the gift or the imposition of the naming-rights condition would reflect unfavorably upon the United States, as provided in subsection (d)(2); or

''(B) the real property to be subject to the condition, or portion thereof, has been named by an act of Congress.

''(3) The Secretaries concerned shall issue uniform regulations governing the circumstances under which gifts conditioned on naming rights may be accepted, appropriate naming conventions, and suitable display standards.''.

SEC. 2812. 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. 2813. ADDITIONAL MASTER PLAN REPORTING REQUIREMENTS RELATED TO MAIN OPERATING BASES, FORWARD OPERATING SITES, AND COOPERATIVE SECURITY LOCATIONS OF CENTRAL COMMAND AND AFRICA COMMAND AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY.

Section 2687a(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(3) In the case of each report under paragraph (1) submitted during fiscal years 2016 through 2020, the report also shall address or include the following with respect to each main operating base, forward operating site, or cooperative security location within the Area of Responsibility of the Central Command or Africa Command:

''(A) The strategic goal and operational requirements supported by the base, site, or location, and the basis for any infrastructure improvements to the base, site, or location.

''(B) The estimated steady-state population of the base, site, or location, including the number of military personnel, Department of Defense civilian personnel, and non-Department of Defense personnel, including contractors.

''(C) A prioritized list of all anticipated near-term, mid-term, and long-term infrastructure projects for the base, site, or location, an estimated total cost to complete each project, and expected start and completion dates.

''(D) A discussion of the medical services and support services, including capacities of commissaries, exchanges, or other support services, necessary to support the steady-state population of the base, site, or location, including any necessary investments in facilities to provide these services.

''(E) Current estimated costs, including United States appropriated funds and host-nation contributions, addressing all costs associated with constructing, sustaining, repairing, or modernizing the infrastructure necessary to support the United States military posture at the base, site, or location.

''(F) A long-term funding plan for the base, site, or location, identifying the military department or Defense Agency to be responsible for providing funding for the base, site, or location and the sources of funds for construction of new facilities, sustainment and restoration of existing facilities, and operations and maintenance costs.

''(G) A summary of the terms of agreements with the host nation, including access agreements, status-of-forces agreements, or other implementing agreements, and their specific terms (such as timeframe and cost) and limitations on United States presence and operations.

''(H) A comparison and explanation of any changes made from the report submitted in the previous year regarding the items required by the preceding subparagraphs.''.

SEC. 2814. FORCE-STRUCTURE PLAN 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 2017, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress the following:

(1) A force-structure plan for each of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps based on an assessment by the Secretary of the probable threats to United States national security during the 20-year period beginning with fiscal year 2017, and the end-strength levels and major military force units (including land force divisions, carrier and other major combatant vessels, air wings, and other comparable units) authorized in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81).

(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 objective for the reduction of such excess capacity.

(3) An assessment of the value of retaining certain excess infrastructure to accommodate contingency, mobilization, or surge requirements.

(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) COMPTROLLER GENERAL EVALUATION.—

(1) EVALUATION REQUIRED.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall prepare an evaluation of 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.

(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.

Subtitle C—Provisions Related to Asia-Pacific Military Realignment

SEC. 2821. RESTRICTION ON DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE IN CONNECTION WITH REALIGNMENT OF MARINE CORPS FORCES IN ASIA-PACIFIC REGION.

(a) RESTRICTION.—If the Secretary of Defense determines that any grant, cooperative agreement, transfer of funds to another Federal agency, or supplement of funds available 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 will be used—

(1) to carry out a public infrastructure project—

(A) that was included in the report prepared by the Secretary of Defense under section 2822(d)(2) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (division B of Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 1017); and

(B) for which amounts have been appropriated or made available to be expended by the Department of Defense before the date of the enactment of this Act; or

(2) to perform planning and design work in connection with a public infrastructure project described in paragraph (1).

(b) PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE DEFINED.—In this section, the 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.

(c) REPEAL OF SUPERSEDED LAW.—Subsection (b) of section 2821 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (division B of Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3701) is repealed.

SEC. 2822. ANNUAL REPORT ON GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARD REALIGNMENT OF MARINE CORPS FORCES IN ASIA-PACIFIC REGION.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than the date of the submission of the budget of the President for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2026 under section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report that specifies each of the following:

(1) The total amount contributed by the Government of Japan during the most recently concluded Japanese fiscal year under section 2350k of title 10, United States Code, for deposit in the Support for United States Relocation to Guam Account.

(2) The anticipated contributions to be made by the Government of Japan under such section during the current and next Japanese fiscal years.

(3) The projects carried out on Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands during the previous fiscal year using amounts in the Support for United States Relocation to Guam Account.

(4) The anticipated projects that will be carried out on Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands during the fiscal year covered by the budget submission using amounts in such Account.

(b) REPEAL OF SUPERSEDED REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Subsection (e) of section 2824 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (division B of Public Law 110–417; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note) is repealed.

Subtitle D—Land Conveyances

SEC. 2831. LAND EXCHANGE AUTHORITY, MARE ISLAND ARMY RESERVE CENTER, VALLEJO, CALIFORNIA.

(a) EXCHANGE AUTHORIZED.—Subject to subsection (b), the Secretary of the Army may carry out a real property exchange with Touro University California (in this section referred to as the ''University''), under which the Secretary will convey all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a parcel of real property, including any improvements thereon, consisting of approximately 3.42 acres of the former Mare Island Naval Shipyard on Azuar Drive in the City of Vallejo, California, and administered by the Secretary as part of the 63rd Regional Support Command, for the purpose of permitting the University to use the parcel for educational and administrative purposes.

(b) CONVEYANCE AUTHORITY CONDITIONAL.—The conveyance authority provided by subsection (a) shall take effect only if the real property exchange process initiated by the Secretary of the Army in a notice of availability (DACW05-8-15-512) issued on January 28, 2015, and involving the real property described in subsection (a) is terminated unsuccessfully.

(c) CONVEYANCE PROCESS.—The Secretary shall carry out the real property exchange authorized by subsection (a) using the authority available to the Secretary under section 18240 of title 10, United States Code.

(d) FACILITIES TO BE ACQUIRED.—In exchange for the conveyance of the real property under subsection (a), the Secretary of the Army shall acquire, consistent with subsections (c) and (d) of section 18240 of title 10, United States Code, a facility, or addition to an existing facility, needed to rectify the parking shortage for the Mare Island Army Reserve Center.

(e) PAYMENT OF COSTS OF CONVEYANCE.—

(1) PAYMENT REQUIRED.—The Secretary of the Army shall require the University 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 related to the conveyance, and any other administrative costs related to the conveyance. If amounts are collected from the University 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 University.

(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 or, if the period of availability for obligations for that appropriation has expired, to the appropriations or fund that is currently available to the Secretary for the same purpose. 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.

(f) DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.—The exact acreage and legal description of the property to be conveyed under subsection (a) and acquired under subsection (d) shall be determined by a survey satisfactory to the Secretary of the Army.

SEC. 2832. LAND EXCHANGE, NAVY OUTLYING LANDING FIELD, NAVAL AIR STATION, WHITING FIELD, FLORIDA.

(a) LAND EXCHANGE AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of the Navy (in this section referred to as the ''Secretary'') may convey to Escambia County, Florida (in this section referred to as the ''County''), all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a parcel of real property, including any improvements thereon, containing Navy Outlying Landing Field Site 8 in Escambia County associated with Naval Air Station, Whiting Field, Milton, Florida.

(b) LAND TO BE ACQUIRED.—In exchange for the property described in subsection (a), the County shall convey to the Secretary of the Navy land and improvements thereon in Santa Rosa County, Florida, that is acceptable to the Secretary and suitable for use as a Navy outlying landing field to replace Navy Outlying Landing Field Site 8.

(c) PAYMENT OF COSTS OF CONVEYANCE.—

(1) PAYMENT REQUIRED.—The Secretary of the Navy shall require the County to fund costs to be incurred by the Secretary, or to reimburse the Secretary for such costs incurred by the Secretary, to carry out the land exchange under this section, including survey costs, costs for environmental documentation, other administrative costs related to the land exchange, and all costs associated with relocation of activities and facilities from Navy Outlying Landing Field Site 8 to the replacement location. If amounts are collected from the County in advance of the Secretary incurring the actual costs, and the amount collected exceeds the costs actually incurred by the Secretary to carry out the land exchange, the Secretary shall refund the excess amount to the County.

(2) TREATMENT OF AMOUNTS RECEIVED.—Amounts received as reimbursement under paragraph (1) shall be credited to the fund or account that was used to cover those costs incurred by the Secretary in carrying out the land exchange. 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 exchanged under this section shall be determined by surveys satisfactory to the Secretary of the Navy.

(e) CONVEYANCE AGREEMENT.—The exchange of real property under this section shall be accomplished using a quit claim deed or other legal instrument and upon terms and conditions mutually satisfactory to the Secretary of the Navy and the County, including such additional terms and conditions as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

SEC. 2833. RELEASE OF PROPERTY INTERESTS RETAINED IN CONNECTION WITH LAND CONVEYANCE, FORT BLISS MILITARY RESERVATION, TEXAS.

(a) RELEASE OF RETAINED INTERESTS.—With respect to a parcel of real property in El Paso, Texas, consisting of approximately 20 acres and conveyed by deed for National Guard and military purposes by the United States to the State of Texas pursuant to section 708 of the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1972 (Public Law 92–145; 85 Stat. 412), the Secretary of the Army may release the rights reserved by the United States under subsections (d) and (e)(2) of such section and the reversionary interest retained by the United States under subsection (e)(1) of such section. The release of such rights and retained interests with respect to any portion of that parcel shall not be construed to alter the rights or interests retained by the United States with respect to the remainder of the real property conveyed to the State under such section.

(b) CONDITION OF RELEASE.—The release authorized by subsection (a) of rights and retained interests shall be subject to the condition that—

(1) the State of Texas sell the parcel of real property covered by the release for fair market value; and

(2) all proceeds from the sale shall be used to fund improvements or repairs for National Guard and military purposes on the remainder of the property conveyed under section 708 of the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1972 (Public Law 92–145; 85 Stat. 412) and retained by the State.

(c) INSTRUMENT OF RELEASE AND DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.—The Secretary of the Army may execute and file in the appropriate office a deed of release, amended deed, or other appropriate instrument reflecting the release of rights and retained interests under subsection (a). The exact acreage and legal description of the property for which rights and retained interests are

released under subsection (a) shall be determined by a survey satisfactory to the Secretary of the Army.

(d) PAYMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—

(1) PAYMENT REQUIRED.—The Secretary of the Army may require the State of Texas to cover costs to be incurred by the Secretary, or to reimburse the Secretary for costs incurred by the Secretary, to carry out the release of retained interests under subsection (a), including survey costs, costs related to environmental documentation, and other administrative costs related to the conveyance. If amounts paid to the Secretary in advance exceed the costs actually incurred by the Secretary to carry out the conveyance, the Secretary shall refund the excess amount to the State.

(2) TREATMENT OF AMOUNTS RECEIVED.—Amounts received under paragraph (1) as reimbursement for costs incurred by the Secretary to carry out the release of retained interests under subsection (a) shall be credited to the fund or account that was used to cover the costs incurred by the Secretary in carrying out the release of retained interests. 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 release of retained interests under subsection (a) as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States, to include necessary munitions response actions by the State of Texas in accordance with subsection (e)(3) of section 708 of the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1972 (Public Law 92–145; 85 Stat. 412).

Subtitle E—Military Land Withdrawals

SEC. 2841. WITHDRAWAL AND RESERVATION OF PUBLIC LAND, NAVAL AIR WEAPONS STATION CHINA LAKE, CALIFORNIA.

(a) 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.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the public land (including interests in land) referred to in subsection (a) also includes the approximately 21,060 acres of public land in San Bernardino County, California, identified as 'Proposed Navy Land' on the map entitled 'Proposed Navy Withdrawal', dated March 10, 2015, and filed in accordance with section 2912.

''(B) EXCLUDED LANDS.—The withdrawal area referred to in subparagraph (A) specifically excludes section 36, township 29 south, range 43 east, San Bernardino meridian.

''(C) EXISTING RIGHTS AND ACCESS.—The withdrawal and reservation of public land pursuant to subparagraph (A) is subject to valid existing rights. The Secretary of the Navy shall ensure that the owners of the excluded private land identified in subparagraph (B) continue to have reasonable access to such land.''.

(b) PERMANENT WITHDRAWAL OR TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION.—Section 2979 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (division B of Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 1044) is amended by striking ''on March 31, 2039.'' and inserting the following: ''only as follows:

''(1) If the Secretary of the Navy makes an election to terminate the withdrawal and reservation of the public land.

''(2) If the Secretary of the Interior, upon request by the Secretary of the Navy, transfers administrative jurisdiction over the public land to the Secretary of the Navy. A transfer under this paragraph may consist of a portion of the land, in which case the termination of the withdrawal and reservation applies only with respect to the land so transferred.''.

SEC. 2842. BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT WITHDRAWN MILITARY LANDS EFFICIENCY AND SAVINGS.

(a) ELIMINATION OF TERMINATION DATE AND AUTHORIZATION FOR TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION.—Subsection (a) of section 3015 of the Military Lands Withdrawal Act of 1999 (title XXX of Public Law 106–65; 113 Stat. 892) is amended to read as follows:

''(a) PERMANENT WITHDRAWAL AND RESERVATION; EFFECT OF TRANSFER ON WITHDRAWAL.—The withdrawal and reservation of lands by section 3011 shall terminate only as follows:

''(1) Upon an election by the Secretary of the military department concerned to relinquish any or all of the land withdrawn and reserved by section 3011.

''(2) Upon a transfer by the Secretary of the Interior, under section 3016 and upon request by the Secretary of the military department concerned, of administrative jurisdiction over the land to the Secretary of the military department concerned. Such a transfer may consist of a portion of the land, in which case the termination of the withdrawal and reservation applies only with respect to the land so transferred.''.

(b) TRANSFER PROCESS AND MANAGEMENT AND USE OF LANDS.—The Military Lands Withdrawal Act of 1999 (title XXX of Public Law 106–65) is further amended—

(1) by redesignating sections 3022 and 3023 as sections 3027 and 3028, respectively; and

(2) by striking sections 3016 through 3021 and inserting the following new sections:

''SEC. 3016. TRANSFER PROCESS.

''(a) TRANSFER AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of the Interior shall, upon the request of the Secretary concerned, transfer to the Secretary concerned administrative jurisdiction over the land withdrawn and reserved by section 3011, or a portion of the land as the Secretary concerned may request.

''(b) VALID EXISTING RIGHTS.—The transfer of administrative jurisdiction under subsection (a) shall be subject to any valid existing rights.

''(c) TIME FOR CONVEYANCE.—The transfer of administrative jurisdiction under subsection (a) shall occur pursuant to a schedule agreed upon by the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary concerned.

''(d) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

''(1) PREPARATION AND PUBLICATION.—The Secretary of the Interior shall publish in the Federal Register a legal description of the public land to be transferred under subsection (a).

''(2) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—The Secretary of the Interior shall file with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives—

''(A) a copy of the legal description prepared under paragraph (1); and

''(B) the map referred to in subsection (a).

''(3) AVAILABILITY FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION.—Copies of the legal description and map filed under paragraph (2) shall be available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of—

''(A) the Bureau of Land Management;

''(B) the commanding officer of the installation; and

''(C) the Secretary concerned.

''(4) FORCE OF LAW.—The legal description and map filed under paragraph (2) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that the Secretary of the Interior may correct clerical and typographical errors in the legal description or map.

''(5) REIMBURSEMENT OF COSTS.—Any transfer entered into pursuant to subsection (a) shall be made without reimbursement, except that the Secretary concerned shall reimburse the Secretary of the Interior for any costs incurred by the Secretary of the Interior to prepare the legal description and map under this subsection.

''SEC. 3017. ADMINISTRATION OF TRANSFERRED LAND.

''(a) TREATMENT AND USE OF TRANSFERRED LAND.—Upon the transfer of administrative jurisdiction of land under section 3016—

''(1) the land shall be treated as property (as defined in section 102(9) of title 40, United States Code) under the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary concerned; and

''(2) the Secretary concerned shall administer the land for military purposes.

''(b) WITHDRAWAL OF MINERAL ESTATE.—Subject to valid existing rights, land for which the administrative jurisdiction is transferred under section 3016 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, for as long as the land is under the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary concerned.

''(c) INTEGRATED NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN.—Not later than one year after the transfer of land under section 3016, the Secretary concerned, in cooperation with the Secretary of the Interior, shall prepare an integrated natural resources management plan pursuant to the Sikes Act (16 U.S.C. 670a et seq.) for the transferred land.

''(d) RELATION TO GENERAL PROVISIONS.—Sections 3018 through 3026 do not apply to lands transferred under section 3016 or to the management of such land.

''(e) TRANSFERS BETWEEN ARMED FORCES.—Nothing in this subtitle shall be construed as limiting the authority to transfer administrative jurisdiction over the land transferred under section 3016 to another armed force pursuant to section 2696 of title 10, United States Code, and the provisions of this section shall continue to apply to any such lands.

''SEC. 3018. GENERAL APPLICABILITY; DEFINITIONS.

''(a) APPLICABILITY.—Sections 3014 through 3028 apply to the lands withdrawn and reserved by section 3011 except—

''(1) to the B-16 Range referred to in section 3011(a)(3)(A), for which only section 3019 applies;

''(2) to the 'Shoal Site' referred to in section 3011(a)(3)(B), for which sections 3014 through 3028 apply only to the surface estate;

''(3) to the 'Pahute Mesa' area referred to in section 3011(b)(2); and

''(4) to the Desert National Wildlife Refuge referred to in section 3011(b)(5)—

''(A) except for section 3024(b); and

''(B) for which sections 3014 through 3028 shall only apply to the authorities and responsibilities of the Secretary of the Air Force under section 3011(b)(5).

''(b) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subtitle assigns management of real property under the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary concerned to the Secretary of the Interior.

''(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this subtitle:

''(1) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term 'Indian tribe' has the meaning given the term in section 102 of the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 479a).

''(2) MANAGE; MANAGEMENT.—

''(A) INCLUSIONS.—The terms 'manage' and 'management' include the authority to exercise jurisdiction, custody, and control over the lands withdrawn and reserved by section 3011.

''(B) EXCLUSIONS.—Such terms do not include authority for disposal of the lands withdrawn and reserved by section 3011.

''(3) SECRETARY CONCERNED.—The term 'Secretary concerned' has the meaning given the term in section 101(a) of title 10, United States Code.

"SEC. 3019. ACCESS RESTRICTIONS.

''(a) AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE RESTRICTIONS.—If the Secretary concerned determines that military operations, public safety, or national security require the closure to the public of any road, trail, or other portion of land withdrawn and reserved by section 3011, the Secretary may take such action as the Secretary determines to be necessary to implement and maintain the closure.

''(b) LIMITATION.—Any closure under subsection (a) shall be limited to the minimum area and duration that the Secretary concerned determines are required for the purposes of the closure.

''(c) CONSULTATION REQUIRED.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (3), before a closure is implemented under this section, the Secretary concerned shall consult with the Secretary of the Interior.

''(2) INDIAN TRIBE.—Subject to paragraph (3), if a closure proposed under this section may affect access to or use of sacred sites or resources considered to be important by an Indian tribe, the Secretary concerned shall consult, at the earliest practicable date, with the affected Indian tribe.

''(3) LIMITATION.—No consultation shall be required under paragraph (1) or (2)—

''(A) if the closure is provided for in an integrated natural resources management plan, an installation cultural resources management plan, or a land use management plan; or

''(B) in the case of an emergency, as determined by the Secretary concerned.

''(d) NOTICE.—Immediately preceding and during any closure implemented under subsection (a), the Secretary concerned shall post appropriate warning notices and take other appropriate actions to notify the public of the closure.

"SEC. 3020. CHANGES IN USE.

''(a) OTHER USES AUTHORIZED.—In addition to the purposes described in section 3011, the Secretary concerned may authorize the use of land withdrawn and reserved by section 3011 for defense-related purposes.

''(b) NOTICE TO SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary concerned shall promptly notify the Secretary of the Interior if the land withdrawn and reserved by section 3011 is used for additional defense-related purposes.

''(2) REQUIREMENTS.—A notification under paragraph (1) shall specify—

''(A) each additional use;

''(B) the planned duration of each additional use; and

''(C) the extent to which each additional use would require that additional or more stringent conditions or restrictions be imposed on otherwise-permitted nondefense-related uses of the withdrawn and reserved land or portions of withdrawn and reserved land.

"SEC. 3021. BRUSH AND RANGE FIRE PREVENTION AND SUPPRESSION.

''(a) REQUIRED ACTIVITIES.—Consistent with any applicable land management plan, the Secretary concerned shall take necessary precautions to prevent, and actions to suppress, brush and range fires occurring as a result of military activities on the land withdrawn and reserved by section 3011, including fires that occur on other land that spread from the withdrawn and reserved land.

''(b) COOPERATION OF SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—At the request of the Secretary concerned, the Secretary of the Interior shall provide assistance in the suppression of fires under subsection (a). The Secretary concerned shall reimburse the Secretary of the Interior for the costs incurred by the Secretary of the Interior in providing such assistance.

''(2) TRANSFER OF FUNDS.—Notwithstanding section 2215 of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary concerned may transfer to the Secretary of the Interior, in advance, funds to be used to reimburse the costs of the Department of the Interior in providing assistance under this subsection.

"SEC. 3022. ONGOING DECONTAMINATION.

''(a) PROGRAM OF DECONTAMINATION REQUIRED.—During the period of a withdrawal and reservation of land by section 3011, the Secretary concerned shall maintain, to the extent funds are available to carry out this subsection, a program of decontamination of contamination caused by defense-related uses on the withdrawn land. The decontamination program shall be carried out consistent with applicable Federal and State law.

''(b) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Secretary of Defense shall include in the annual report required by section 2711 of title 10, United States Code, a description of decontamination activities conducted under subsection (a).

"SEC. 3023. WATER RIGHTS.

''(a) NO RESERVATION OF WATER RIGHTS.—Nothing in this subtitle—

''(1) establishes a reservation in favor of the United States with respect to any water or water right on the land withdrawn and reserved by section 3011; or

''(2) authorizes the appropriation of water on the land withdrawn and reserved by section 3011, except in accordance with applicable State law.

''(b) EFFECT ON PREVIOUSLY ACQUIRED OR RESERVED WATER RIGHTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section affects any water rights acquired or reserved by the United States before October 5, 1999, on the land withdrawn and reserved by section 3011.

''(2) AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY CONCERNED.—The Secretary concerned may exercise any water rights described in paragraph (1).

"SEC. 3024. HUNTING, FISHING, AND TRAPPING.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2671 of title 10, United States Code, shall apply to all hunting, fishing, and trapping on the land—

''(1) that is withdrawn and reserved by section 3011; and

''(2) for which management of the land has been assigned to the Secretary concerned.

''(b) DESERT NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE.—Hunting, fishing, and trapping within the Desert National Wildlife Refuge shall be conducted in accordance with the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 668dd et seq.), the Recreation Use of Wildlife Areas Act of 1969 (16 U.S.C. 460k et seq.), and other laws applicable to the National Wildlife Refuge System.

"SEC. 3025. RELINQUISHMENT.

''(a) NOTICE OF INTENTION TO RELINQUISH.—If, during the period of withdrawal and reservation made by section 3011, the Secretary concerned decides to relinquish any or all of the land withdrawn and reserved by section 3011, the Secretary concerned shall submit to the Secretary of the Interior notice of the intention to relinquish the land.

''(b) DETERMINATION OF CONTAMINATION.—The Secretary concerned shall include in the notice submitted under subsection (a) a written determination concerning whether and to what extent the land that is to be relinquished is contaminated with explosive materials or toxic or hazardous substances.

''(c) PUBLIC NOTICE.—The Secretary of the Interior shall publish in the Federal Register the notice of intention to relinquish the land under this section, including the determination concerning the contaminated state of the land.

''(d) DECONTAMINATION OF LAND TO BE RELINQUISHED.—

''(1) DECONTAMINATION REQUIRED.—The Secretary concerned shall decontaminate land subject to a notice of intention under subsection (a) to the extent that funds are appropriated for that purpose, if—

''(A) the land subject to the notice of intention is contaminated, as determined by the Secretary concerned; and

''(B) the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Secretary concerned, determines that—

''(i) decontamination is practicable and economically feasible, after taking into consideration the potential future use and value of the contaminated land; and

''(ii) on decontamination of the land, the land could be opened to operation of some or all of the public land laws, including the mining laws, the mineral leasing laws, and the geothermal leasing laws.

''(2) ALTERNATIVES TO RELINQUISHMENT.—The Secretary of the Interior shall not be required to accept the land proposed for relinquishment under subsection (a), if—

''(A) the Secretary of the Interior, after consultation with the Secretary concerned, determines that—

''(i) decontamination of the land is not practicable or economically feasible; or

''(ii) the land cannot be decontaminated sufficiently to be opened to operation of some or all of the public land laws; or

''(B) sufficient funds are not appropriated for the decontamination of the land.

''(3) STATUS OF CONTAMINATED LAND PROPOSED TO BE RELINQUISHED.—If, because of the contaminated state of the land, the Secretary of the Interior declines to accept land withdrawn and reserved by section 3011 that has been proposed for relinquishment—

''(A) the Secretary concerned shall take appropriate steps to warn the public of—

''(i) the contaminated state of the land; and

''(ii) any risks associated with entry onto the land;

''(B) the Secretary concerned shall submit to the Secretary of the Interior and Congress a report describing—

''(i) the status of the land; and

''(ii) any actions taken under this paragraph.

''(e) REVOCATION AUTHORITY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary of the Interior determines that it is in the public interest to accept the land proposed for relinquishment under subsection (a), the Secretary of the Interior may order the revocation of a withdrawal and reservation made by section 3011.

''(2) REVOCATION ORDER.—To carry out a revocation under paragraph (1), the Secretary of the Interior shall publish in the Federal Register a revocation order that—

''(A) terminates the withdrawal and reservation;

''(B) constitutes official acceptance of the land by the Secretary of the Interior; and

''(C) specifies the date on which the land will be opened to the operation of some or all of the public land laws, including the mining laws, the mineral leasing laws, and the geothermal leasing laws.

''(f) ACCEPTANCE BY SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section requires the Secretary of the Interior to accept the land proposed for relinquishment if the Secretary determines that the land is not suitable for return to the public domain.

''(2) NOTICE.—If the Secretary makes a determination that the land is not suitable for return to the public domain, the Secretary shall provide notice of the determination to Congress.

"SEC. 3026. EFFECT OF TERMINATION OF MILITARY USE.

''(a) NOTICE AND EFFECT.—Upon a determination by the Secretary concerned that there is no longer a military need for all or portions of the land for which administrative jurisdiction was transferred under section 3016, the Secretary concerned shall notify the Secretary of the Interior of such determination. Subject to subsections (b), (c), and (d), the Secretary concerned shall transfer administrative jurisdiction over the land subject to such a notice back to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior.

''(b) CONTAMINATION.—Before transmitting a notice under subsection (a), the Secretary concerned shall prepare a written determination

concerning whether and to what extent the land to be transferred is contaminated with explosive materials or toxic or hazardous substances. A copy of the determination shall be transmitted with the notice. Copies of the notice and the determination shall be published in the Federal Register.

''(c) DECONTAMINATION.—The Secretary concerned shall decontaminate any contaminated land that is the subject of a notice under subsection (a) if—

''(1) the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Secretary concerned, determines that—

''(A) decontamination is practicable and economically feasible (taking into consideration the potential future use and value of the land); and

''(B) upon decontamination, the land could be opened to operation of some or all of the public land laws, including the mining laws; and

''(2) funds are appropriated for such decontamination.

''(d) NO REQUIRED ACCEPTANCE.—The Secretary of the Interior is not required to accept land proposed for transfer under subsection (a) if the Secretary of the Interior is unable to make the determinations under subsection (c)(1) or if Congress does not appropriate a sufficient amount of funds for the decontamination of the land.

''(e) ALTERNATIVE DISPOSAL.—If the Secretary of the Interior declines to accept land proposed for transfer under subsection (a), the Secretary concerned shall dispose of the land in accordance with property disposal procedures established by law.''.

(c) CONFORMING AND CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 3014 of the Military Lands Withdrawal Act of 1999 (title XXX of Public Law 106–65; 113 Stat. 890) is amended by striking subsections (b), (d), and (f).

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—The table of sections at the beginning of the Military Lands Withdrawal Act of 1999 (title XXX of Public Law 106–65; 113 Stat. 885) is amended by striking the items relating to sections 3016 through 3023 and inserting the following new items:

''Sec. 3016. Transfer process.
''Sec. 3017. Administration of transferred land.
''Sec. 3018. General applicability; definitions.
''Sec. 3019. Access restrictions.
''Sec. 3020. Changes in use.
''Sec. 3021. Brush and range fire prevention and suppression.
''Sec. 3022. Ongoing decontamination.
''Sec. 3023. Water rights.
''Sec. 3024. Hunting, fishing, and trapping.
''Sec. 3025. Relinquishment.
''Sec. 3026. Effect of termination of military use.
''Sec. 3027. Use of mineral materials.
''Sec. 3028. Immunity of United States.''.

Subtitle F—Military Memorials, Monuments, and Museums

SEC. 2851. 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. 2852. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMEMORATIVE WORK IN HONOR OF BRIGADIER GENERAL FRANCIS MARION.

Notwithstanding section 8903(e) of title 40, United States Code, the authority provided by section 331 of the Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–229; 122 Stat. 781; 40 U.S.C. 8903 note) shall continue to apply through May 8, 2018.

SEC. 2853. AMENDMENTS TO THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT.

(a) CRITERIA AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO NATIONAL REGISTER, NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS, AND WORLD HERITAGE LIST.—Section 302103 of title 54, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (E), by striking ''and'';

(2) in subparagraph (F), by striking the period and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) 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.''.

(b) REGULATIONS.—Section 302107 of title 54, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking ''and'';

(2) in paragraph (3), by striking the period and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(4) 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.''.

(c) OBJECTION TO INCLUSION OR DESIGNATION FOR REASONS OF NATIONAL SECURITY.—Chapter 3021 of title 54, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''§ 302109. Objection to inclusion or designation for reasons of national security

''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''.

(d) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 3021 of title 54, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

''302109. Objection to inclusion or designation for reasons of national security.''.

Subtitle G—Other Matters

SEC. 2861. MODIFICATION OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE GUIDANCE ON USE OF AIRFIELD PAVEMENT MARKINGS.

The Secretary of Defense shall require such modifications of Unified Facilities Guide Specifications for pavement markings (UFGS 32 17 23.00 20 Pavement Markings, UFGS 32 17 24.00 10 Pavement Markings), Air Force Engineering Technical Letter ETL 97-18 (Guide Specification for Airfield and Roadway Marking), and any other Department of Defense guidance on airfield pavement markings as may be necessary to permit the use of Type III category of retro-reflective beads to reflectorize airfield markings. The Secretary shall develop appropriate policy to ensure that the determination of the category of retro-reflective beads used on an airfield is determined on an installation-by-installation basis, taking into consideration local conditions and the life-cycle maintenance costs of the pavement markings.

SEC. 2862. PROTECTION AND RECOVERY OF GREATER SAGE GROUSE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''Federal resource management plan'' means—

(A) a land use plan prepared by the Bureau of Land Management for public lands pursuant to section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712); or

(B) a land and resource management plan prepared by the Forest Service for National Forest System lands pursuant to section 6 of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1604).

(2) The term ''Greater Sage Grouse'' means a sage grouse of the species Centrocercus urophasianus.

(3) The term ''State management plan'' means a State-approved plan for the protection and recovery of the Greater Sage Grouse.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is—

(1) to facilitate implementation of State management plans over a period of multiple, consecutive sage grouse life cycles; and

(2) to demonstrate the efficacy of the State management plans for the protection and recovery of the Greater Sage Grouse.

(c) ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT OF 1973 FINDINGS.—

(1) DELAY REQUIRED.—Any finding by the Secretary of the Interior under clause (i), (ii), or (iii) of section 4(b)(3)(B) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1533(b)(3)(B)) with respect to the Greater Sage Grouse made during the period beginning on September 30, 2015, and ending on the date of the enactment of this Act shall have no force or effect in law or in equity, and the Secretary of the Interior may not make any such finding during the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and ending on September 30, 2025.

(2) EFFECT ON OTHER LAWS.—The delay imposed by paragraph (1) is, and shall remain, effective without regard to any other statute, regulation, court order, legal settlement, or any other provision of law or in equity.

(3) EFFECT ON CONSERVATION STATUS.—Until the date specified in paragraph (1), the conservation status of the Greater Sage Grouse shall remain warranted for listing under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), but precluded by higher-priority listing actions pursuant to clause (iii) of section 4(b)(3)(B) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1533(b)(3)(B)).

(d) COORDINATION OF FEDERAL LAND MANAGEMENT AND STATE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT PLANS.—

(1) PROHIBITION ON MODIFICATION OF FEDERAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANS.—In order to foster coordination between a State management plan and Federal resource management plans that affect the Greater Sage Grouse, upon notification by the Governor of a State with a State management plan, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture may not amend or otherwise modify any Federal resource management plan applicable to Federal lands in the State in a manner inconsistent with the State management plan for a period, to be specified by the Governor in the notification, of at least five years beginning on the date of the notification.

(2) RETROACTIVE EFFECT.—In the case of any State that provides notification under paragraph (1), if any amendment or modification of a Federal resource management plan applicable to Federal lands in the State was issued during the one-year period preceding the date of the notification and the amendment or modification altered management of the Greater Sage Grouse or its habitat, implementation and operation of the amendment or modification shall be stayed to the extent that the amendment or modification is inconsistent with the State management plan. The Federal resource management plan, as in effect immediately before the amendment or modification, shall apply instead with respect to management of the Greater Sage Grouse and its habitat, to the extent consistent with the State management plan.

(3) DETERMINATION OF INCONSISTENCY.—Any disagreement regarding whether an amendment or other modification of a Federal resource management plan is inconsistent with a State management plan shall be resolved by the Governor of the affected State.

(e) RELATION TO NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT OF 1969.—With regard to any Federal action consistent with a State management

plan, any findings, analyses, or conclusions regarding the Greater Sage Grouse or its habitat under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4331 et seq.) shall not have a preclusive effect on the approval or implementation of the Federal action in that State.

(f) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act and annually thereafter through 2021, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall jointly submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report on the Secretaries' implementation and effectiveness of systems to monitor the status of Greater Sage Grouse on Federal lands under their jurisdiction.

(g) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—Notwithstanding any other provision of statute or regulation, this section, including determinations made under subsection (d)(3), shall not be subject to judicial review.

TITLE XXIX—OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

SEC. 2901. AUTHORIZED ARMY CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECT.

The Secretary of the Army may acquire real property and carry out the military construction project for the installation outside the United States, and in the amount, set forth in the following table:

Army: Outside the United States

Country	Installation	Amount
Cuba	Guantanamo Bay	$76,000,000

SEC. 2902. AUTHORIZED NAVY CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.

The Secretary of the Navy may acquire real property and carry out the military construction projects for the installations outside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

Navy: Outside the United States

Country	Installation	Amount
Bahrain	Bahrain Island	$37,700,000
	Bahrain Island	$52,091,000
Italy	Sigonella	$62,302,000
	Sigonella	$40,641,000
Poland	Redzikowo	$51,270,000

SEC. 2903. AUTHORIZED AIR FORCE CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.

The Secretary of the Air Force may acquire real property and carry out the military construction projects for the installations outside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

Air Force: Outside the United States

Country	Installation	Amount
Niger	Agadez	$50,000,000
Oman	Al Mussanah	$25,000,000

SEC. 2904. AUTHORIZED DEFENSE AGENCIES CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.

The Secretary of Defense may acquire real property and carry out the military construction projects for the installations outside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

Defense Agency: Outside the United States

Installation	Defense Agency	Amount
Djibouti	Camp Lemonnier	$43,700,000
Poland	Redzikowo	$169,153,000

SEC. 2905. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2015, for the military construction projects outside the United States authorized by this title as specified in the funding table in section 4602.

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 2016 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 16–D–621, Substation Replacement at TA–3, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico, $25,000,000.

SEC. 3102. DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Energy for fiscal year 2016 for defense environmental cleanup activities in carrying out programs as specified in the funding table in section 4701.

SEC. 3103. OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Energy for fiscal year 2016 for other defense activities in carrying out programs as specified in the funding table in section 4701.

Subtitle B—Program Authorizations, Restrictions, and Limitations

SEC. 3111. 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 ''2015'' and inserting ''2016''; and

(B) by striking ''1,690'' and inserting ''1,350''; and

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by striking ''2016'' and inserting ''2017''; and

(B) by striking ''1,690'' and inserting ''1,350''.

(b) COUNTING RULE FOR CERTAIN POSITIONS.—Subsection (b)(3) of such section is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(E) Employees appointed under section 3241.''.

(c) CERTAIN CONTRACTING AND TECHNICAL POSITIONS.—Section 3241 of such Act (50 U.S.C. 2441) is amended by striking ''600'' and inserting ''450''.

(d) BUDGET INFORMATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Such section 3241A is further amended—

(A) by redesignating subsection (e) as subsection (f); and

(B) by inserting after subsection (d) the following new subsection (e):

''(e) BUDGET DISPLAY.—In the budget justification materials submitted to Congress in support of each budget submitted by the President to Congress under section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, the Administrator shall include information regarding the number of employees of the Office of the Administrator, including the number of employees who are described in each of subparagraphs (A) through (E) of subsection (b)(3).''.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 3251(b)(2) of such Act (50 U.S.C. 3251(b)(2)) is amended—

(A) by striking '' testing, and'' and inserting ''testing,''; and

(B) by inserting before the period at the end the following: '', and the information regarding employees of the Administration required by section 3241A(e)''.

SEC. 3112. FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT CONTRACTOR PERSONNEL LEVELS.

Section 3241A of the National Nuclear Security Administration Act (50 U.S.C. 2441a), as amended by section 3111, is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsections:

''(g) FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT CONTRACTOR PERSONNEL LEVELS.—

''(1) TOTAL NUMBER.—The total number of full-time equivalent contractor employees working under a service support contract of the Administration may not exceed the number that is 30 percent of the number of employees of the Office of the Administrator authorized under subsection (a)(1).

''(2) EXCESS.—The Administrator may not exceed the total number of full-time equivalent contractor employees authorized under paragraph (1) unless, during each fiscal year in which such total number of contractor employees exceeds such authorized number, the Administrator submits to the congressional defense committees a report justifying such excess.

''(g) ANNUAL REPORT.—Together with each budget submitted by the President to Congress under section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, the Administrator shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report containing the following information as of the date of the report:

''(1) The number of full-time equivalent employees of the Office of the Administrator, as counted under subsection (a).

''(2) The number of service support contracts of the Administration.

''(3) The number of full-time equivalent contractor employees working under each contract identified under paragraph (2).

''(4) The number of full-time equivalent contractor employees described in paragraph (2) that have been employed under such a contract for a period greater than two years.''.

SEC. 3113. IMPROVEMENT TO ACCOUNTABILITY OF DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY EMPLOYEES AND PROJECTS.

(a) NOTIFICATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle C of the National Nuclear Security Administration Act (50 U.S.C. 2441 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 3245. NOTIFICATION OF EMPLOYEE PRACTICES AFFECTING NATIONAL SECURITY.

''(a) ANNUAL NOTIFICATION.—At or about the time that the President's budget is submitted to Congress under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, the Secretary and the Administrator shall jointly notify the appropriate congressional committees of—

''(1) the number of covered employees whose security clearance was revoked during the year prior to the year in which the notification is made; and

''(2) for each employee counted under paragraph (1), the length of time such employee has been employed at the Department or the Administration, respectively, since such revocation.

''(b) NOTIFICATION TO CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—Whenever the Secretary or the Administrator terminates the employment of a covered employee or removes and reassigns a covered employee for cause, the Secretary or the Administrator, as the case may be, shall notify the appropriate congressional committees of such termination or reassignment by not later than 30 days after the date of such termination or reassignment.

''(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) The term 'appropriate congressional committees' means—

''(A) the congressional defense committees; and

''(B) the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

''(2) The term 'covered employee' means—

''(A) an employee of the Administration; or

''(B) an employee of an element of the Department of Energy (other than the Administration) involved in nuclear security.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents at the beginning of such Act is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 3244 the following new items:

''Sec. 3245. Notification of employee practices affecting national security.''.

(3) ONE-TIME CERTIFICATION.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Energy and the Administrator for Nuclear Security shall jointly submit to the congressional defense committees, the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate written certification that the Secretary and the Administrator possess the authorities needed to terminate the employment of an employee for cause relating to improper program management (as defined in section 3246(c) of the National Nuclear Security Administration Act, as added by subsection (b)(1)).

(b) LIMITATION ON BONUSES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Such subtitle, as amended by subsection (a)(1), is further amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 3246. LIMITATION ON BONUSES.

''(a) LIMITATION.—The Secretary or the Administrator may not pay to a covered employee a bonus during the one-year period beginning on the date on which the Secretary or the Administrator determines that the covered employee committed improper program management.

''(b) WAIVER.—The Secretary or the Administrator may waive the limitation in subsection (a) on a case-by-case basis if—

''(1) the Secretary or the Administrator notifies the appropriate congressional committees of such waiver; and

''(2) a period of 60 days elapses following such notification.

''(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) The term 'appropriate congressional committees' means—

''(A) the congressional defense committees; and

''(B) the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

''(2) The term 'bonus' means a bonus or award paid under title 5, United States Code, including under chapters 45 or 53 of such title, or any other provision of law.

''(3) The term 'covered employee' has the meaning given that term in section 3245.

''(4) The term 'covered project' means—

''(A) a construction project of the Administration that is not covered under section 4703(d) of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2743(d));

''(D) a life extension program;

''(E) a defense nuclear nonproliferation project or program; or

''(F) an activity of the Office of the Administrator.

''(5) The term 'improper program management' means actions relating to the management of a covered project that significantly—

''(A) delays the project;

''(B) reduce the scope of the project;

''(C) increase the cost of the project; or

''(D) undermines health, safety, or security.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents at the beginning of such Act, as amended by subsection (a), is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 3245 the following new items:

''Sec. 3246. Limitation on bonuses.''.

(c) IMPROVEMENT TO PROGRAM MANAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle A of title XLVII of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2741 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 4715. COMPLETION OF PROJECTS ON TIME, ON BUDGET, WITHIN PLANNED SCOPE, AND WHILE PROTECTING HEALTH, SAFETY, AND SECURITY.

''(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Administrator should use all contractual remedies available to the Administrator, including through the withholding of all award fees, in cases in which the Administrator determines that a contractor of a covered project is responsible for significantly—

''(1) delaying the project;

''(2) reducing the scope of the project;

''(3) increasing the cost of the project; or

''(4) undermines health, safety, or security.

''(b) ANNUAL CERTIFICATIONS.—In addition to the requirements under section 4713, at or about the time that the President's budget is submitted to Congress under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, the Administrator shall certify to the appropriate congressional committees that each covered project is being carried out on time, on budget, within the planned scope of the project, and while protecting health, safety, and security.

''(c) NOTIFICATIONS OF DEFICIENCIES.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Administrator makes each certification under subsection (b), the Administrator shall notify the appropriate congressional committees of the following:

''(1) Any covered project for which the Administrator could not make such a certification.

''(2) Except as provided by paragraph (3), with respect to a covered project for which the Administrator could not make such a certification by reason of the actions of a contractor that the Administrator determines significantly delayed the project, reduced the scope of the project, increased the cost of the project, or undermined health, safety, or security—

''(A) an explanation as to whether termination of contract for the project is an appropriate remedy;

''(B) a description of the terms of the contract regarding award fees and performance; and

''(C) a description of how the Administrator plans to exercise contractual options.

''(3) In the case of a covered project described in paragraph (2) for which the Administrator is not able to submit the information described in subparagraphs (A) through (C) of such paragraph by reason of a contract enforcement action, a notification of such contract enforcement action and the date on which the Administrator plans to submit the information described in such subparagraphs.

''(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) The term 'appropriate congressional committees' means—

''(A) the congressional defense committees; and

''(B) the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

''(2) The term 'covered project' means—

''(A) a construction project of the Administration that is not covered under section 4703(d);

''(B) a life extension program;

''(C) a defense nuclear nonproliferation project or program; or

''(D) an activity of the Office of the Administrator.''.

(3) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for such Act is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 4714 the following new item:

''Sec. 4715. Completion of projects on time, on budget, within planned scope, and while protecting health, safety, and security.''.

SEC. 3114. COST-BENEFIT ANALYSES FOR COMPETITION OF MANAGEMENT AND OPERATING CONTRACTS.

(a) ELEMENTS OF REPORTS.—Subsection (b) of section 3121 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2175), as amended by section 3124 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 1062), is further amended—

(1) in paragraph (4), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a semicolon;

(2) by redesignating paragraph (5) as paragraph (7); and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (4) the following new paragraphs:

''(5) the factors considered and processes used by the Administrator to determine—

''(A) whether to compete or extend the contract; and

''(B) which activities at the facility should be covered under the contract rather than under a different contract;

''(6) with respect to the matters included under paragraphs (1) through (5), a detailed description of the analyses conducted by the Administrator to reach the conclusions presented in the report, including any assumptions, limitations, and uncertainties relating to such conclusions; and''.

(b) FISCAL YEARS COVERED.—Subsection (d) of such section 3121 is amended by striking ''2017'' and inserting ''2019''.

(c) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—Such section 3121 is further amended—

(1) in subsection (c), by striking ''or (d)(2)''; and

(2) in subsection (d)—

(A) by striking paragraph (2);

(B) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (2); and

(C) in paragraph (2), as so redesignated, by striking ''subsections (a) and (d)(2)'' and inserting ''subsection (a)''.

(d) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) in the past decade, competition of the management and operating contracts for the national security laboratories has resulted in significant increases in fees paid to the contractors—funding that otherwise could be used to support program and mission activities of the National Nuclear Security Administration;

(2) competition of the management and operating contracts of the nuclear security enterprise is an important mechanism to help realize cost savings, seek efficiencies, improve performance, and hold contractors accountable;

(3) when the Administrator for Nuclear Security considers it appropriate to achieve these goals, the Administrator should conduct competition of these contracts while recognizing the unique nature of federally funded research and development centers; and

(4) the Administrator should ensure that fixed fees and performance-based fees contained in management and operating contracts are as low as possible to maintain a focus on national service while attracting high-quality contractors and achieving the goals of the competition.

SEC. 3115. NUCLEAR WEAPON DESIGN RESPONSIVENESS PROGRAM.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) a modern and responsive nuclear weapons infrastructure is only one component of a nuclear posture that is agile, flexible, and responsive to change; and

(2) to ensure the nuclear deterrent of the United States remains safe, secure, reliable, credible, and responsive, the United States must continually exercise all capabilities required to conceptualize, study, design, develop, engineer, certify, produce, and deploy nuclear weapons.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle A of title XLII of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2521 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 4220. NUCLEAR WEAPON DESIGN RESPONSIVENESS PROGRAM.

''(a) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States to sustain, enhance, and continually exercise all capabilities required to conceptualize, study, design, develop, engineer, certify, produce, and deploy nuclear weapons to ensure the nuclear deterrent of the United States remains safe, secure, reliable, credible, and responsive.

''(b) PROGRAM REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Energy, acting through the Administrator and in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, shall carry out a program, along with the stockpile stewardship program under section 4201 and the stockpile management program under section 4204, to sustain, enhance, and continually exercise all capabilities required to conceptualize, study, design, develop, engineer, certify, produce, and deploy nuclear weapons.

''(c) OBJECTIVES.—The program under subsection (b) shall have the following objectives:

''(1) Correct deficiencies in, identify, sustain, enhance, and continually exercise all capabilities required to carry out all phases of the joint nuclear weapons life cycle process, with respect to both the nuclear security enterprise and relevant elements of the Department of Defense.

''(2) Identify, enhance, and transfer knowledge, skills, and direct experience with respect to all phases of the joint nuclear weapons life cycle process from one generation of nuclear weapon designers and engineers to the following generation.

''(3) Identify, sustain, and enhance the capabilities, infrastructure, tools, and technologies required for all phases of the joint nuclear weapons life cycle process.

''(4) Periodically demonstrate nuclear weapon design responsiveness throughout the range of capabilities required, including prototypes, flight testing, and development of plans for certification without the need for nuclear explosive testing.

''(5) Continually exercise processes for the integration and coordination of all relevant elements and processes of the Administration and the Department of Defense required to ensure nuclear weapon design responsiveness.

''(d) JOINT NUCLEAR WEAPONS LIFE CYCLE PROCESS DEFINED.—In this section, the term 'joint nuclear weapons life cycle process' means the process developed and maintained by the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Energy for the development, production, maintenance, and retirement of nuclear weapons.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for such Act is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 4219 the following new item:

''Sec. 4220. Nuclear weapon design responsiveness program.''.

(c) INCLUSION IN STOCKPILE STEWARDSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND INFRASTRUCTURE PLAN.—Section 4203 of such Act (50 U.S.C. 2523) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by inserting ''design responsiveness,'' after ''stockpile management,'';

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (5) and (6) as paragraphs (6) and (7), respectively; and

(B) by inserting after paragraphs (4) the following new paragraph (5):

''(5) A summary of the status, plans, and budgets for carrying out the nuclear weapons design responsiveness program under section 4220.'';

(3) in subsection (d)(1)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''stewardship and management'' and inserting ''stewardship, stockpile management, and design responsiveness'';

(B) in subparagraph (K), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a semicolon;

(C) in subparagraph (L), by striking the period and inserting a semicolon; and

(D) by adding at the end the following new subparagraphs:

''(M) the status, plans, activities, budgets, and schedules for carrying out the nuclear weapons design responsiveness program under section 4220; and

''(N) for each of the five fiscal years following the fiscal year in which the report is submitted, an identification of the funds needed to carry out the program required under section 4220.''; and

(4) in subsection (e)(1)(A)—

(A) in clause (i), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a semicolon;

(B) in clause (ii), by striking the period and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new clause:

''(iii) whether the plan supports the nuclear weapons design responsiveness program under section 4220 in a manner that meets the objectives of such program and an identification of any improvements that may be made to the plan to better carry out such program.''.

(d) REPORT BY STRATCOM.—Section 4205(e)(4) of such Act (50 U.S.C. 2525(e)(4)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(C) the views of the Commander on the nuclear weapons design responsiveness program under section 4220, the activities conducted under such program, and any suggestions to improve such program.''.

SEC. 3116. DISPOSITION OF WEAPONS-USABLE PLUTONIUM.

(a) MIXED OXIDE FUEL FABRICATION FACILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Using funds described in paragraph (2), the Secretary of Energy shall carry out construction and project 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 2016 for the National Nuclear Security Administration for the MOX facility for construction and project support activities.

(B) Funds authorized to be appropriated for a fiscal year prior to fiscal year 2016 for the National Nuclear Security Administration for the MOX facility for construction and project support activities that are unobligated as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) UPDATED PERFORMANCE BASELINE.—The Secretary shall include in the budget justification materials submitted to Congress in support of the Department of Energy budget (as submitted with the budget of the President under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code) for fiscal year 2017 an updated performance

baseline for construction and project support activities relating to the MOX facility conducted in accordance with Department of Energy Order 413.3B.

(c) 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 ''project support activities'' means activities that support the design, long-lead equipment procurement, and site preparation of the MOX facility.

SEC. 3117. PROHIBITION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR FIXED SITE RADIOLOGICAL PORTAL MONITORS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

(a) PROHIBITION.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2016 or any fiscal year thereafter for the National Nuclear Security Administration may be obligated or expended for the research and development, installation, or sustainment of fixed site radiological portal monitors or equipment for use in foreign countries.

(b) MOBILE RADIOLOGICAL INSPECTION EQUIPMENT.—The prohibition in subsection (a) may not be construed to apply to mobile radiological inspection equipment.

SEC. 3118. PROHIBITION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR PROVISION OF DEFENSE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION ASSISTANCE TO RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

(a) PROHIBITION.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2016 for defense nuclear nonproliferation activities may be obligated or expended to enter into a contract with, or otherwise provide assistance to, the Russian Federation.

(b) WAIVER.—The Secretary of Energy, without delegation, may waive the prohibition in subsection (a) if the Secretary—

(1) submits to the appropriate congressional committees a report containing—

(A) notification that such a waiver is in the national security interest of the United States; and

(B) justification for such a waiver; and

(2) a period of 15 days elapses following the date on which the Secretary submits such report.

(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.

SEC. 3119. LIMITATION ON AUTHORIZATION OF PRODUCTION OF SPECIAL NUCLEAR MATERIAL OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES BY FOREIGN COUNTRY WITH NUCLEAR NAVAL PROPULSION PROGRAM.

Section 57 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2077), as amended by section 3118, is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''f.(1) The Secretary may not make an authorization under subsection b.(2) with respect to a foreign country with a nuclear naval propulsion program unless—

''(A) the Director of National Intelligence and the Chief of Naval Operations jointly submit to the appropriate congressional committees an assessment of the risks of diversion, and the likely consequences of such diversion, of the technology and material covered by such authorization;

''(B) following the date on which such assessment is submitted, the Administrator for Nuclear Security certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that—

''(i) there is sufficient diversion control as part of such transfer; and

''(ii) such transfer presents a minimal risk of diversion of such technology to a military program that would degrade the technical advantage of the United States; and

''(C) a period of 90 days has elapsed following the date of such certification.

''(2) In this subsection, the term 'appropriate congressional committees' means the following:

''(A) The congressional defense committees (as defined in section 101(a)(16) of title 10, United States Code).

''(B) The Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

''(C) The Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.''.

SEC. 3120. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF CERTAIN NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION TECHNOLOGIES.

(a) LIMITATION.—Except as provided by subsection (b), none of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2016 for defense nuclear nonproliferation for nonproliferation or arms control verification or monitoring technologies may be obligated or expended to develop such technologies beyond technology readiness level 5 unless, not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Energy submits to the appropriate congressional committees the following:

(1) Written certification that such technologies are being developed to fulfill the rights or obligations of the United States under—

(A) a current arms control or nonproliferation treaty or agreement requiring verification or monitoring that has entered into force with respect to the United States; or

(B) an arms control or nonproliferation treaty or agreement that—

(i) will require verification or monitoring; and

(iii) the Secretary expects will enter into force with respect to the United States during the two-year period beginning on the date of the certification.

(2) With respect to each technology developed beyond technology readiness level 5 pursuant to this subsection—

(A) an identification of the amount of such funds made available for fiscal year 2016 for defense nuclear nonproliferation that will be used for such development; and

(B) how such development helps to fulfill the rights or obligations of the United States as described in subparagraphs (A) or (B) of paragraph (1).

(b) WAIVER.—The Secretary may waive the limitation in subsection (a) if—

(1) the Secretary—

(A) determines that the waiver is necessary in the national security interests of the United States; and

(B) submits to the appropriate congressional committees a written certification of such determination; and

(2) a period of 15 days elapses following the date on which the Secretary submits such certification.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the congressional defense committees; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

(2) The term ''technology readiness level 5'' has the meaning given that term in the Department of Energy Guide 413.3-4A titled ''Technology Readiness Assessment Guide'' and approved on September 15, 2011.

SEC. 3121. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR UNILATERAL DISARMAMENT.

(a) LIMITATION ON MAXIMUM AMOUNT FOR DISMANTLEMENT.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for any of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 for the National Nuclear Security Administration, not more than $50,000,000 may be obligated or expended in each such fiscal year to carry out the nuclear weapons dismantlement and disposition activities of the Administration.

(b) LIMITATION ON UNILATERAL DISARMAMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided by paragraph (2) and subsection (d), none of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for any of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 for the National Nuclear Security Administration may be obligated or expended to dismantle a nuclear weapon of the United States.

(2) AUTHORIZED DISMANTLEMENT.—The limitation in paragraph (1) shall not apply with respect to a nuclear weapon of the United States that meets at least one of the following criteria:

(A) The nuclear weapon was retired on or before September 30, 2008.

(B) The Administrator for Nuclear Security certifies in writing to the congressional defense committees that the components of the nuclear weapon are directly required for the purposes of a current life extension program.

(C) The President certifies in writing to the congressional defense committees that the nuclear weapon is being dismantled pursuant to a nuclear arms reduction treaty or similar international agreement that—

(i) has entered into force after the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(ii) was approved—

(I) with the advice and consent of the Senate pursuant to Article II, section 2, clause 2 of the Constitution after the date of the enactment of this Act; or

(II) by an Act of Congress, as described in section 303(b) of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act (22 U.S.C. 2573(b)).

(c) LIMITATION ON UNILATERAL DISARMAMENT OF CERTAIN CRUISE MISSILE WARHEADS.—Except as provided by subsection (d), and notwithstanding subsection (b)(2), none of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for any of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 for the National Nuclear Security Administration may be obligated or expended to dismantle or dispose a W84 nuclear weapon.

(d) EXCEPTION.—The limitations in subsection (b) and (c) shall not apply to activities necessary to conduct maintenance or surveillance of the nuclear weapons stockpile or activities to ensure the safety or reliability of the nuclear weapons stockpile.

SEC. 3122. USE OF BEST PRACTICES FOR CAPITAL ASSET PROJECTS AND NUCLEAR WEAPON LIFE EXTENSION PROGRAMS.

(a) ANALYSES OF ALTERNATIVES.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Energy, in coordination with the Administrator for Nuclear Security, shall ensure that analyses of alternatives are conducted (including through contractors, as appropriate) in accordance with best practices for capital asset projects and life extension programs of the National Nuclear Security Administration and capital asset projects relating to defense environmental management.

(b) COST ESTIMATES.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in coordination with the Administrator, shall develop cost estimates in accordance with cost estimating best practices for capital asset projects and life extension programs of the National Nuclear Security Administration and capital asset projects relating to defense environmental management.

(c) REVISIONS TO DEPARTMENTAL PROJECT MANAGEMENT ORDER AND NUCLEAR WEAPON LIFE EXTENSION REQUIREMENTS.—As soon as practicable after the date of the enactment of this Act, but not later than two years after such date of enactment, the Secretary shall revise—

(1) the capital asset project management order of the Department of Energy to require the use

of best practices for preparing cost estimates and for conducting analyses of alternatives for National Nuclear Security Administration and defense environmental management capital asset projects; and

(2) the nuclear weapon life extension program procedures of the Department to require the use of use of best practices for preparing cost estimates and conducting analyses of alternatives for National Nuclear Security Administration life extension programs.

Subtitle C—Plans and Reports

SEC. 3131. ROOT CAUSE ANALYSES FOR CERTAIN COST OVERRUNS.

Section 4713(c) of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2753) is amended—

(1) in the heading, by inserting ''AND ROOT CAUSE ANALYSES'' after ''PROJECTS'';

(2) in paragraph (1), by striking ''and'';

(3) in paragraph (2)(C), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(4) by adding at the end the following paragraph:

''(3) submit to the congressional defense committees an assessment of the root cause or causes of the growth in the total cost of the project, including the contribution of any shortcomings in cost, schedule, or performance of the program, including the role, if any, of—

''(A) unrealistic performance expectations;

''(B) unrealistic baseline estimates for cost or schedule;

''(C) immature technologies or excessive manufacturing or integration risk;

''(D) unanticipated design, engineering, manufacturing, or technology integration issues arising during program performance;

''(E) changes in procurement quantities;

''(F) inadequate program funding or funding instability;

''(G) poor performance by personnel of the Federal Government or contractor personnel responsible for program management; or

''(H) any other matters.''.

SEC. 3132. EXTENSION AND MODIFICATION OF CERTAIN ANNUAL REPORTS ON NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION.

Section 3122(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1710) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''2016'' and inserting ''2020''; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by inserting after ''world,'' the following: ''including an identification of such uranium that is obligated by the United States,''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(3) A list, by country and site, reflecting the total amount of separated plutonium around the world, including an identification of such plutonium that is obligated by the United States, and an assessment of the vulnerability of the plutonium to theft or diversion.''.

SEC. 3133. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT OF NUCLEAR SECURITY ENTERPRISE.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) correcting the longstanding problems with the governance and management of the nuclear security enterprise will require robust, personal, and long-term engagement by the President, the Secretary of Energy, the Administrator for Nuclear Security, and leaders from the appropriate congressional committees;

(2) recent and past studies of the governance and management of the nuclear security enterprise have provided a list of reasonable, practical, and actionable steps that the Secretary and the Administrator should take to make the nuclear security enterprise more efficient and more effective; and

(3) lasting and effective change to the nuclear security enterprise will require personal engagement by senior leaders, a clear plan, and mechanisms for ensuring follow-through and accountability.

(b) IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.—

(1) IMPLEMENTATION ACTION TEAM.—

(A) The Secretary and the Administrator shall jointly establish a team of senior officials from the Department of Energy and the National Nuclear Security Administration to develop and carry out an implementation plan to reform the governance and management of the nuclear security enterprise to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the nuclear security enterprise. Such plan shall be developed and implemented in accordance with the National Nuclear Security Administration Act (50 U.S.C. 2401 et seq.), the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.), and any other provision of law.

(B) The team established under paragraph (1) shall be co-chaired by the Deputy Secretary of Energy and the Administrator.

(C) In developing and carrying out the implementation plan, the team shall consult with the implementation assessment panel established under subsection (c)(1).

(2) ELEMENTS.—The implementation plan developed under paragraph (1)(A) shall address all recommendations contained in the covered study (except such recommendations that require legislative action to carry out) by identifying specific actions, milestones, timelines, and responsible personnel to implement such plan.

(3) SUBMISSION.—Not later than January 30, 2016, the Secretary of Energy and the Administrator for Nuclear Security shall jointly submit to the appropriate congressional committees the implementation plan developed under paragraph (1)(A).

(c) IMPLEMENTATION ASSESSMENT PANEL.—

(1) AGREEMENT.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall seek to enter into a joint agreement with the National Academy of Sciences and the National Academy of Public Administration to establish a panel of external, independent experts to evaluate the implementation plan developed under subsection (b)(1)(A) and the implementation of such plan.

(2) DUTIES.—The panel established under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) provide guidance to the Secretary and the Administrator with respect to the implementation plan developed under subsection (b)(1)(A), including how such plan compares or contrasts with the covered study;

(B) track the implementation of such plan; and

(C) assess the effectiveness of such plan.

(3) REPORTS.—

(A) Not later than March 1, 2016, the panel established under paragraph (1) shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees, the Secretary, and the Administrator an initial assessment of the implementation plan developed under subsection (b)(1)(A), including with respect to the completeness of the plan, how the plan aligns with the intent and recommendations made by the covered study, and the prospects for success for the plan.

(B) Beginning August 1, 2016, and semiannually thereafter until September 30, 2018, the panel established under paragraph (1) shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees, the Secretary, and the Administrator a report on the efforts of the Secretary and the Administrator to implement the implementation plan developed under subsection (b)(1)(A).

(C) Not later than September 30, 2018, the panel established under paragraph (1) shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees, the Secretary, and the Administrator a final report on the efforts of the Secretary and the Administrator to implement the implementation plan developed under subsection (b)(1)(A), including an assessment of the effectiveness of the reform efforts under such plan and whether further action is needed.

(4) COOPERATION.—The Secretary and the Administrator shall provide to the panel established under paragraph (1) full and timely access to all information, personnel, and systems of the Department of Energy and the National Nuclear Security Administration that the panel determines necessary to carry out this subsection.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''nuclear security enterprise'' has the meaning given that term in section 4002(6) of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2501).

(2) The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives.

(5) The term ''covered study'' means the following:

(A) The final report of the Congressional Advisory Panel on the Governance of the Nuclear Security Enterprise established by section 3166 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2208).

(B) Any other study not conducted by the Secretary or the Administrator that the Secretary determines appropriate for purposes of this section.

(e) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize any action—

(1) in contravention of section 3220 of the National Nuclear Security Administration Act (50 U.S.C. 2410); or

(2) that would undermine or weaken health, safety, or security.

SEC. 3134. ASSESSMENTS ON NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION RISKS AND NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION OPPORTUNITIES.

(a) REPORTS.—Not later than March 1, 2016, and each year thereafter through 2020, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report, consistent with the provision of classified information and intelligence sources and methods, containing—

(1) an assessment and prioritization of international nuclear proliferation risks and nuclear nonproliferation opportunities; and

(2) an assessment of the effectiveness of various means and programs for addressing such risks and opportunities.

(b) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the congressional defense committees;

(2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(3) the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

SEC. 3135. INDEPENDENT REVIEW OF LABORATORY-DIRECTED RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS.

(a) REVIEW.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator for Nuclear Security shall seek to enter into a contract with the JASON Defense Advisory Panel to conduct a review of the laboratory-directed research and development programs authorized under section 4811 of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2791). Such review shall include assessments of the following:

(A) Whether and how such programs support the mission of the National Nuclear Security Administration, including whether such programs are carried out pursuant to the requirements of section 4812(a) of such Act (50 U.S.C. 2792(a)) or other similar requirements established by the Secretary of Energy or the Administrator.

(B) Whether the science conducted under such programs underpin the advancement of scientific understanding necessary for nuclear

weapons, nuclear nonproliferation, and naval nuclear propulsion programs.

(C) Whether the science conducted under such programs help attract and retain highly qualified technical personnel.

(D) The scientific and programmatic opportunities and challenges in such programs, including recent significant accomplishments and failures of such programs.

(E) How projects are selected for funding under such programs.

(2) SUBMISSION.—Not later than November 1, 2016, the Administrator shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report containing the review of the JASON Defense Advisory Panel conducted under paragraph (1).

(b) COMPTROLLER GENERAL BRIEFING.—Not later than November 1, 2016, the Comptroller General of the United States shall provide to the congressional defense committees a briefing on the following:

(1) How funding limits for laboratory-directed research and development programs of the National Nuclear Security Administration compare to funding limits for other laboratories of the Department of Energy and laboratories and federally funded research and development centers of the Department of Defense.

(2) How many personnel are supported by laboratory-directed research and development programs, including—

(A) how many personnel receive 50 percent or more of their funding from such programs; and

(B) how many personnel devote more than 50 percent of their time to such programs for more than three years.

Subtitle D—Other Matters

SEC. 3141. TRANSFER, DECONTAMINATION, AND DECOMMISSIONING OF NONOPERATIONAL FACILITIES.

(a) PLAN.—The Secretary of Energy shall establish and carry out a plan under which the Administrator for Nuclear Security shall transfer to the Assistant Secretary of Energy for Environmental Management the responsibility for decontaminating and decommissioning facilities of the National Nuclear Security Administration that the Secretary of Energy determines—

(1) are nonoperational as of the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(2) meet the requirements of the Office of Environmental Management for such transfer.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The plan under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) a schedule for transferring the facilities as described in such subsection by not later than three years after the date of the enactment of this Act;

(2) a prioritized list and schedule for decontaminating and decommissioning such facilities, including how such priority and schedule is treated in light of the other facility disposition priorities of the Office of Environmental Management; and

(3) a description of the estimated life cycle costs for all such facilities and how such information is factored into the prioritized list and schedule under paragraph (2).

(c) SUBMISSION.—Not later than February 15, 2016, the Secretary of Energy shall submit to the congressional defense committees, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate, and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives the plan under subsection (a), including any additional views of the Secretary regarding such plan.

SEC. 3142. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OF ADVANCED NAVAL NUCLEAR FUEL SYSTEM BASED ON LOW-ENRICHED URANIUM.

(a) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2016 for defense nuclear nonproliferation for material management and minimization, not more than $5,000,000 shall be made available to the Deputy Administrator for Naval Reactors for initial planning and early research and development of an advanced naval nuclear fuel system based on low-enriched uranium, as specified in the funding table in section 4701.

(b) DETERMINATION OF CONTINUED RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.—

(1) DETERMINATION.—At the same time that the President submits to Congress the budget for fiscal year 2017 under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, the Secretary of Energy and the Secretary of the Navy shall jointly submit to the congressional defense committees the determination of the Secretaries as to whether the United States should continue to pursue research and development of an advanced naval nuclear fuel system based on low-enriched uranium.

(2) BUDGET REQUEST.—If the Secretaries determine under paragraph (1) that research and development of an advanced naval nuclear fuel system based on low-enriched uranium should continue, the Secretaries shall ensure that the budget described in such paragraph includes amounts for defense nuclear nonproliferation for material management and minimization necessary to carry out the plan under subsection (c).

(c) PLAN.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the submission of the determination under subsection (b)(1), the Deputy Administrator for Naval Reactors shall submit to the congressional defense committees a plan for research and development of an advanced naval nuclear fuel system based on low-enriched uranium to meet military requirements. Such plan shall include the following:

(1) Timelines.

(2) Costs (including an analysis of the cost of such research and development as compared to the cost of maintaining current naval nuclear reactor technology).

(3) Milestones, including an identification of decision points in which the Deputy Administrator shall determine whether further research and development of a low-enriched uranium naval nuclear fuel system is warranted.

(4) Identification of any benefits or risks for nuclear nonproliferation of such research and development and eventual deployment.

(5) Identification of any military benefits or risks of such research and development and eventual deployment.

(6) A discussion of potential security cost savings from using low-enriched uranium in future naval nuclear fuels, including for transporting and using low-enriched uranium fuel, and how such cost savings relate to the cost of fuel fabrication.

(7) The distinguishment between requirements for aircraft carriers from submarines.

(8) Any other matters the Deputy Administrator determines appropriate.

(d) MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING.—If the Secretaries determine under subsection (b)(1) that research and development of an advanced naval nuclear fuel system based on low-enriched uranium should continue, not later than 60 days after the date on which the Deputy Administrator submits the plan under subsection (c), the Deputy Administrator shall enter into a memorandum of understanding with the Deputy Administrator for Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation regarding such research and development, including with respect to how funding for such research and development will be requested for the ''Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation'' account for material management and minimization and provided to the ''Naval Reactors'' account to carry out the program.

SEC. 3143. PLUTONIUM PIT PRODUCTION CAPACITY.

(a) 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.

(b) BRIEFING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than March 1, 2016, the Chairman of the Nuclear Weapons Council established under section 179 of title 10, United States Code, in consultation with the Administrator for Nuclear Security and the Commander of the United States Strategic Command, shall provide to the congressional defense committees a briefing on the annual plutonium pit production capacity of the nuclear security enterprise (as defined in section 4002(6) of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2501)).

(2) ELEMENTS.—The briefing under paragraph (1) shall describe the following:

(A) The pit production capacity requirement, including the numbers of pits produced that are needed for nuclear weapons life extension programs.

(B) The annual pit production requirement, including the numbers of pits produced, to support a responsive nuclear weapons infrastructure to hedge against technical and geopolitical risk.

SEC. 3144. ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES FOR MOBILE GUARDIAN TRANSPORTER PROGRAM.

(a) SUBMISSION OF ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator for Nuclear Security shall submit to the congressional defense committees the analysis of alternatives conducted by the Administrator for the mobile guardian transporter program.

(b) INDEPENDENT ASSESSMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall seek to enter into a contract with a federally funded research and development center to conduct an independent assessment of the analysis of alternatives for the mobile guardian transporter program.

(2) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The assessment under paragraph (1) of the analysis of alternatives for the mobile guardian transporter program shall include an assessment of the following:

(A) The engineering, operations, logistics, cost, cost-benefit, policy, threat, safety, security, and risk analysis used to inform the analysis of alternatives.

(B) The options considered by the analysis of alternatives and whether such options represent a comprehensive set of options.

(C) The constraints and assumptions used to frame and bound the analysis of alternatives.

(3) SUBMISSION.—Not later than March 1, 2016, the Administrator shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report containing—

(A) the assessment conducted by the federally funded research and development center under paragraph (1), without change; and

(B) any views of the Administrator regarding such assessment or the mobile guardian transporter program.

(c) IDENTIFICATION IN BUDGET MATERIALS.—The Secretary of Energy shall include in the budget justification materials submitted to Congress in support of the Department of Energy budget (as submitted with the budget of the President under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code) for any fiscal year in which the mobile guardian transporter program is carried out a separate, dedicated program element for such program.

SEC. 3145. DEVELOPMENT OF STRATEGY ON RISKS TO NONPROLIFERATION CAUSED BY ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING.

(a) STRATEGY.—The President shall develop and pursue a strategy to address the risks to the goals and policies of the United States regarding nuclear nonproliferation that are caused by the increased use of additive manufacture technology (commonly referred to as ''3D printing''), including such technology that does not originate in the United States.

(b) BRIEFINGS.—Not later than March 31, 2016, and each 120-day period thereafter through January 1, 2019, the President shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees a briefing on the strategy developed under subsection (a).

(c) PURSUIT OF STRATEGY.—The President shall pursue the strategy developed under subsection (a) at the Nuclear Security Summit in Chicago in 2016.

(d) 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 and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

(3) The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

TITLE XXXII—DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD

SEC. 3201. AUTHORIZATION.

There is authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2016 $29,150,000 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. ADMINISTRATION OF DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD.

(a) PROVISION OF INFORMATION TO BOARD MEMBERS.—Section 311(c) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2286(c)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''paragraph (5)'' and inserting ''paragraphs (5), (6), and (7)''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(6) In carrying out paragraph (5)(B), the Chairman may not withhold from any member of the Board any information that is made available to the Chairman regarding the Board's functions, powers, and mission (including with respect to the management and evaluation of employees of the Board).''.

(b) SENIOR EMPLOYEES.—

(1) APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL.— Such section 311(c), as amended by subsection (a), is further amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(7)(A) The Chairman, subject to the approval of the Board, shall appoint the senior employees described in subparagraph (C).

''(B) The Chairman, subject to the approval of the Board, may remove a senior employee described in subparagraph (C).

''(C) The senior employees described in this subparagraph are the following senior employees of the Board:

''(i) The senior employee responsible for budgetary and general administration matters.

''(ii) The general counsel.

''(iii) The senior employee responsible for technical matters.''.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 313(b)(1)(A) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 2286b(b)(1)) is amended by striking ''hire'' and inserting ''in accordance with section 311(c)(7), hire''.

TITLE XXXIV—NAVAL PETROLEUM RESERVES

SEC. 3401. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) AMOUNT.—There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Energy $17,500,000 for fiscal year 2016 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 2016.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2016, 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, $96,028,000, of which—

(A) $71,306,000 shall remain available until expended for Academy operations;

(B) $24,722,000 shall remain available until expended for capital asset management at the Academy.

(2) For expenses necessary to support the State maritime academies, $34,550,000, of which—

(A) $2,400,000 shall remain available until expended for student incentive payments;

(B) $3,000,000 shall remain available until expended for direct payments to such academies;

(C) $1,800,000 shall remain available until expended for training ship fuel assistance payments;

(D) $22,000,000 shall remain available until expended for maintenance and repair of State maritime academy training vessels;

(E) $5,000,000 shall remain available until expended for the National Security Multi-Mission Vessel Design; and

(F) $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, $54,059,000.

(4) For expenses necessary to dispose of vessels in the National Defense Reserve Fleet, $8,000,000, 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, $3,135,000, of which $3,135,000 shall remain available until expended for administrative expenses of the program.

SEC. 3502. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING MARITIME SECURITY FLEET PROGRAM.

It is the sense of Congress that dedicated and enhanced support is necessary to stabilize and preserve the Maritime Security Fleet program, a program that provides the Department of Defense with on-demand access to world class, economical commercial sealift capacity, assures a United States-flag presence in international commerce, supports a pool of qualified United States merchant mariners needed to crew United States-flag vessels during times of war or national emergency, and serves as a critical component of our national security infrastructure.

SEC. 3503. UPDATE OF REFERENCES TO THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION REGARDING UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND VESSEL OPERATORS.

Sections 3305 and 3306(n) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 are each amended by striking ''Secretary of Commerce'' each place that it appears and inserting ''Secretary of Transportation''.

SEC. 3504. RELIANCE ON CLASSIFICATION SOCIETY CERTIFICATION FOR PURPOSES OF ELIGIBILITY FOR CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION.

Section 53102(e)(3)(A) of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking ''may'' and inserting ''shall''.

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 2016 Request	House Authorized
	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY		
	FIXED WING		
002	UTILITY F/W AIRCRAFT	879	879
004	MQ–1 UAV	260,436	277,436
	Extended Range Modifications		[17,000]
	ROTARY		
006	HELICOPTER, LIGHT UTILITY (LUH)	187,177	187,177
007	AH–64 APACHE BLOCK IIIA REMAN	1,168,461	1,168,461
008	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	209,930	209,930
011	UH–60 BLACKHAWK M MODEL (MYP)	1,435,945	1,563,945
	Additional 8 rotorcraft for Army National Guard		[128,000]
012	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	127,079	127,079
013	UH–60 BLACK HAWK A AND L MODELS	46,641	55,441
	Additional 8 rotorcraft for Army National Guard		[8,800]
014	CH–47 HELICOPTER	1,024,587	1,024,587
015	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	99,344	99,344
	MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT		
016	MQ–1 PAYLOAD (MIP)	97,543	97,543
019	MULTI SENSOR ABN RECON (MIP)	95,725	95,725
020	AH–64 MODS	116,153	116,153
021	CH–47 CARGO HELICOPTER MODS (MYP)	86,330	86,330
022	GRCS SEMA MODS (MIP)	4,019	4,019
023	ARL SEMA MODS (MIP)	16,302	16,302
024	EMARSS SEMA MODS (MIP)	13,669	13,669
025	UTILITY/CARGO AIRPLANE MODS	16,166	16,166
026	UTILITY HELICOPTER MODS	13,793	13,793
028	NETWORK AND MISSION PLAN	112,807	112,807
029	COMMS, NAV SURVEILLANCE	82,904	82,904
030	GATM ROLLUP	33,890	33,890
031	RQ–7 UAV MODS	81,444	81,444
	GROUND SUPPORT AVIONICS		
032	AIRCRAFT SURVIVABILITY EQUIPMENT	56,215	56,215
033	SURVIVABILITY CM	8,917	8,917
034	CMWS	78,348	104,348
	Apache Survivability Enhancements—Army Unfunded Requirement		[26,000]
	OTHER SUPPORT		
035	AVIONICS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	6,937	6,937
036	COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT	64,867	64,867
037	AIRCREW INTEGRATED SYSTEMS	44,085	44,085
038	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL	94,545	94,545
039	INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	1,207	1,207
040	LAUNCHER, 2.75 ROCKET	3,012	3,012
	TOTAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY	**5,689,357**	**5,869,157**
	MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY		
	SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILE SYSTEM		
001	LOWER TIER AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE (AMD)	115,075	115,075
002	MSE MISSILE	414,946	414,946
	AIR-TO-SURFACE MISSILE SYSTEM		
003	HELLFIRE SYS SUMMARY	27,975	27,975
004	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	27,738	27,738
	ANTI-TANK/ASSAULT MISSILE SYS		
005	JAVELIN (AAWS-M) SYSTEM SUMMARY	77,163	168,163
	Program increase to support Unfunded Requirements		[91,000]
006	TOW 2 SYSTEM SUMMARY	87,525	87,525
008	GUIDED MLRS ROCKET (GMLRS)	251,060	251,060
009	MLRS REDUCED RANGE PRACTICE ROCKETS (RRPR)	17,428	17,428
	MODIFICATIONS		
011	PATRIOT MODS	241,883	241,883
012	ATACMS MODS	30,119	15,119
	Early to need		[–15,000]
013	GMLRS MOD	18,221	18,221
014	STINGER MODS	2,216	2,216
015	AVENGER MODS	6,171	6,171
016	ITAS/TOW MODS	19,576	19,576
017	MLRS MODS	35,970	35,970
018	HIMARS MODIFICATIONS	3,148	3,148
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		
019	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	33,778	33,778
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES		
020	AIR DEFENSE TARGETS	3,717	3,717
021	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (MISSILES)	1,544	1,544
022	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT	4,704	4,704
	TOTAL MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY	**1,419,957**	**1,495,957**
	PROCUREMENT OF W&TCV, ARMY		
	TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES		
001	STRYKER VEHICLE	181,245	181,245
	MODIFICATION OF TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES		

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized
002	STRYKER (MOD)	74,085	118,585
	Lethality Upgrades		[44,500]
003	STRYKER UPGRADE	305,743	305,743
005	BRADLEY PROGRAM (MOD)	225,042	225,042
006	HOWITZER, MED SP FT 155MM M109A6 (MOD)	60,079	60,079
007	PALADIN INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT (PIM)	273,850	273,850
008	IMPROVED RECOVERY VEHICLE (M88A2 HERCULES)	123,629	195,629
	Additional Vehicles – Army Unfunded Requirement		[72,000]
009	ASSAULT BRIDGE (MOD)	2,461	2,461
010	ASSAULT BREACHER VEHICLE	2,975	2,975
011	M88 FOV MODS	14,878	14,878
012	JOINT ASSAULT BRIDGE	33,455	33,455
013	M1 ABRAMS TANK (MOD)	367,939	407,939
	Program Increase		[40,000]
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES		
015	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (TCV-WTCV)	6,479	6,479
	WEAPONS & OTHER COMBAT VEHICLES		
016	MORTAR SYSTEMS	4,991	4,991
017	XM320 GRENADE LAUNCHER MODULE (GLM)	26,294	26,294
018	PRECISION SNIPER RIFLE	1,984	0
	Army request – schedule delay		[–1,984]
019	COMPACT SEMI-AUTOMATIC SNIPER SYSTEM	1,488	0
	Army request – schedule delay		[–1,488]
020	CARBINE	34,460	34,460
021	COMMON REMOTELY OPERATED WEAPONS STATION	8,367	8,367
022	HANDGUN	5,417	0
	Army request – early to need and schedule delay		[–5,417]
	MOD OF WEAPONS AND OTHER COMBAT VEH		
023	MK–19 GRENADE MACHINE GUN MODS	2,777	2,777
024	M777 MODS	10,070	10,070
025	M4 CARBINE MODS	27,566	27,566
026	M2 50 CAL MACHINE GUN MODS	44,004	44,004
027	M249 SAW MACHINE GUN MODS	1,190	1,190
028	M240 MEDIUM MACHINE GUN MODS	1,424	1,424
029	SNIPER RIFLES MODIFICATIONS	2,431	980
	Army request – schedule delay		[–1,451]
030	M119 MODIFICATIONS	20,599	20,599
032	MORTAR MODIFICATION	6,300	6,300
033	MODIFICATIONS LESS THAN $5.0M (WOCV-WTCV)	3,737	3,737
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES		
034	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (WOCV-WTCV)	391	391
035	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (WOCV-WTCV)	9,027	11,484
	Army requested realignment		[2,457]
036	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	304	304
037	SMALL ARMS EQUIPMENT (SOLDIER ENH PROG)	2,392	2,392
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF W&TCV, ARMY	**1,887,073**	**2,035,690**
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY		
	SMALL/MEDIUM CAL AMMUNITION		
001	CTG, 5.56MM, ALL TYPES	43,489	43,489
002	CTG, 7.62MM, ALL TYPES	40,715	40,715
003	CTG, HANDGUN, ALL TYPES	7,753	6,753
	Army request – program reduction		[–1,000]
004	CTG, .50 CAL, ALL TYPES	24,728	24,728
005	CTG, 25MM, ALL TYPES	8,305	8,305
006	CTG, 30MM, ALL TYPES	34,330	34,330
007	CTG, 40MM, ALL TYPES	79,972	69,972
	Program reduction		[–10,000]
	MORTAR AMMUNITION		
008	60MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES	42,898	42,898
009	81MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES	43,500	43,500
010	120MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES	64,372	64,372
	TANK AMMUNITION		
011	CARTRIDGES, TANK, 105MM AND 120MM, ALL TYPES	105,541	105,541
	ARTILLERY AMMUNITION		
012	ARTILLERY CARTRIDGES, 75MM & 105MM, ALL TYPES	57,756	57,756
013	ARTILLERY PROJECTILE, 155MM, ALL TYPES	77,995	77,995
014	PROJ 155MM EXTENDED RANGE M982	45,518	45,518
015	ARTILLERY PROPELLANTS, FUZES AND PRIMERS, ALL	78,024	78,024
	ROCKETS		
016	SHOULDER LAUNCHED MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES	7,500	7,500
017	ROCKET, HYDRA 70, ALL TYPES	33,653	33,653
	OTHER AMMUNITION		
018	CAD/PAD, ALL TYPES	5,639	5,639
019	DEMOLITION MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES	9,751	9,751
020	GRENADES, ALL TYPES	19,993	19,993
021	SIGNALS, ALL TYPES	9,761	9,761
022	SIMULATORS, ALL TYPES	9,749	9,749
	MISCELLANEOUS		
023	AMMO COMPONENTS, ALL TYPES	3,521	3,521
024	NON-LETHAL AMMUNITION, ALL TYPES	1,700	1,700
025	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION (AMMO)	6,181	6,181

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Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized
026	AMMUNITION PECULIAR EQUIPMENT	17,811	17,811
027	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION (AMMO)	14,695	14,695
	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT		
029	PROVISION OF INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	221,703	221,703
030	CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS DEMILITARIZATION	113,250	113,250
031	ARMS INITIATIVE	3,575	3,575
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY	**1,233,378**	**1,222,378**
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY		
	TACTICAL VEHICLES		
001	TACTICAL TRAILERS/DOLLY SETS	12,855	12,855
002	SEMITRAILERS, FLATBED:	53	53
004	JOINT LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE	308,336	308,336
005	FAMILY OF MEDIUM TACTICAL VEH (FMTV)	90,040	90,040
006	FIRETRUCKS & ASSOCIATED FIREFIGHTING EQUIP	8,444	8,444
007	FAMILY OF HEAVY TACTICAL VEHICLES (FHTV)	27,549	27,549
008	PLS ESP	127,102	127,102
010	TACTICAL WHEELED VEHICLE PROTECTION KITS	48,292	48,292
011	MODIFICATION OF IN SVC EQUIP	130,993	130,993
012	MINE-RESISTANT AMBUSH-PROTECTED (MRAP) MODS	19,146	19,146
	NON-TACTICAL VEHICLES		
014	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES	1,248	1,248
015	NONTACTICAL VEHICLES, OTHER	9,614	9,614
	COMM—JOINT COMMUNICATIONS		
016	WIN-T—GROUND FORCES TACTICAL NETWORK	783,116	743,116
	Unobligated balances		[–40,000]
017	SIGNAL MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	49,898	49,898
018	JOINT INCIDENT SITE COMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITY	4,062	4,062
019	JCSE EQUIPMENT (USREDCOM)	5,008	5,008
	COMM—SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS		
020	DEFENSE ENTERPRISE WIDEBAND SATCOM SYSTEMS	196,306	196,306
021	TRANSPORTABLE TACTICAL COMMAND COMMUNICATIONS	44,998	34,998
	Program Reduction		[–10,000]
022	SHF TERM	7,629	7,629
023	NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (SPACE)	14,027	14,027
024	SMART-T (SPACE)	13,453	13,453
025	GLOBAL BRDCST SVC—GBS	6,265	6,265
026	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (TAC SAT)	1,042	1,042
027	ENROUTE MISSION COMMAND (EMC)	7,116	7,116
	COMM—C3 SYSTEM		
028	ARMY GLOBAL CMD & CONTROL SYS (AGCCS)	10,137	10,137
	COMM—COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS		
029	JOINT TACTICAL RADIO SYSTEM	64,640	54,640
	Unobligated balances		[–10,000]
030	MID-TIER NETWORKING VEHICULAR RADIO (MNVR)	27,762	22,762
	Excess Program Management Costs		[–5,000]
031	RADIO TERMINAL SET, MIDS LVT(2)	9,422	9,422
032	AMC CRITICAL ITEMS—OPA2	26,020	26,020
033	TRACTOR DESK	4,073	4,073
034	SPIDER APLA REMOTE CONTROL UNIT	1,403	1,403
035	SPIDER FAMILY OF NETWORKED MUNITIONS INCR	9,199	9,199
036	SOLDIER ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM COMM/ELECTRONICS	349	349
037	TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS AND PROTECTIVE SYSTEM	25,597	25,597
038	UNIFIED COMMAND SUITE	21,854	21,854
040	FAMILY OF MED COMM FOR COMBAT CASUALTY CARE	24,388	24,388
	COMM—INTELLIGENCE COMM		
042	CI AUTOMATION ARCHITECTURE	1,349	1,349
043	ARMY CA/MISO GPF EQUIPMENT	3,695	3,695
	INFORMATION SECURITY		
045	INFORMATION SYSTEM SECURITY PROGRAM-ISSP	19,920	19,920
046	COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY (COMSEC)	72,257	72,257
	COMM—LONG HAUL COMMUNICATIONS		
047	BASE SUPPORT COMMUNICATIONS	16,082	16,082
	COMM—BASE COMMUNICATIONS		
048	INFORMATION SYSTEMS	86,037	86,037
050	EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	8,550	8,550
051	INSTALLATION INFO INFRASTRUCTURE MOD PROGRAM	73,496	73,496
	ELECT EQUIP—TACT INT REL ACT (TIARA)		
054	JTT/CIBS-M	881	881
055	PROPHET GROUND	63,650	48,650
	Program reduction		[–15,000]
057	DCGS-A (MIP)	260,268	250,268
	Program reduction		[–10,000]
058	JOINT TACTICAL GROUND STATION (JTAGS)	3,906	3,906
059	TROJAN (MIP)	13,929	13,929
060	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (INTEL SPT) (MIP)	3,978	3,978
061	CI HUMINT AUTO REPRTING AND COLL(CHARCS)	7,542	7,542
062	CLOSE ACCESS TARGET RECONNAISSANCE (CATR)	8,010	8,010
063	MACHINE FOREIGN LANGUAGE TRANSLATION SYSTEM-M	8,125	8,125
	ELECT EQUIP—ELECTRONIC WARFARE (EW)		
064	LIGHTWEIGHT COUNTER MORTAR RADAR	63,472	63,472
065	EW PLANNING & MANAGEMENT TOOLS (EWPMT)	2,556	2,556

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Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized
066	AIR VIGILANCE (AV)	8,224	8,224
067	CREW	2,960	2,960
068	FAMILY OF PERSISTENT SURVEILLANCE CAPABILITIE	1,722	1,722
069	COUNTERINTELLIGENCE/SECURITY COUNTERMEASURES	447	447
070	CI MODERNIZATION	228	228
	ELECT EQUIP—TACTICAL SURV. (TAC SURV)		
071	SENTINEL MODS	43,285	43,285
072	NIGHT VISION DEVICES	124,216	124,216
074	SMALL TACTICAL OPTICAL RIFLE MOUNTED MLRF	23,216	23,216
076	INDIRECT FIRE PROTECTION FAMILY OF SYSTEMS	60,679	60,679
077	FAMILY OF WEAPON SIGHTS (FWS)	53,453	53,453
078	ARTILLERY ACCURACY EQUIP	3,338	3,338
079	PROFILER	4,057	4,057
081	JOINT BATTLE COMMAND—PLATFORM (JBC-P)	133,339	133,339
082	JOINT EFFECTS TARGETING SYSTEM (JETS)	47,212	47,212
083	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (LLDR)	22,314	22,314
084	COMPUTER BALLISTICS: LHMBC XM32	12,131	12,131
085	MORTAR FIRE CONTROL SYSTEM	10,075	10,075
086	COUNTERFIRE RADARS	217,379	187,379
	Unobligated balances		[–30,000]
	ELECT EQUIP—TACTICAL C2 SYSTEMS		
087	FIRE SUPPORT C2 FAMILY	1,190	1,190
090	AIR & MSL DEFENSE PLANNING & CONTROL SYS	28,176	28,176
091	IAMD BATTLE COMMAND SYSTEM	20,917	15,917
	Program Reduction		[–5,000]
092	LIFE CYCLE SOFTWARE SUPPORT (LCSS)	5,850	5,850
093	NETWORK MANAGEMENT INITIALIZATION AND SERVICE	12,738	12,738
094	MANEUVER CONTROL SYSTEM (MCS)	145,405	145,405
095	GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM-ARMY (GCSS-A)	162,654	162,654
096	INTEGRATED PERSONNEL AND PAY SYSTEM-ARMY (IPP	4,446	4,446
098	RECONNAISSANCE AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENT SET	16,218	16,218
099	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIPMENT (ENFIRE)	1,138	1,138
	ELECT EQUIP—AUTOMATION		
100	ARMY TRAINING MODERNIZATION	12,089	12,089
101	AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING EQUIP	105,775	105,775
102	GENERAL FUND ENTERPRISE BUSINESS SYSTEMS FAM	18,995	18,995
103	HIGH PERF COMPUTING MOD PGM (HPCMP)	62,319	62,319
104	RESERVE COMPONENT AUTOMATION SYS (RCAS)	17,894	17,894
	ELECT EQUIP—AUDIO VISUAL SYS (A/V)		
106	ITEMS LESS THAN $5M (SURVEYING EQUIPMENT)	4,242	4,242
	ELECT EQUIP—SUPPORT		
107	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (C-E)	425	425
108	BCT EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES	7,438	7,438
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		
108A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	6,467	6,467
	CHEMICAL DEFENSIVE EQUIPMENT		
109	PROTECTIVE SYSTEMS	248	248
110	FAMILY OF NON-LETHAL EQUIPMENT (FNLE)	1,487	1,487
112	CBRN DEFENSE	26,302	26,302
	BRIDGING EQUIPMENT		
113	TACTICAL BRIDGING	9,822	9,822
114	TACTICAL BRIDGE, FLOAT-RIBBON	21,516	21,516
115	BRIDGE SUPPLEMENTAL SET	4,959	4,959
116	COMMON BRIDGE TRANSPORTER (CBT) RECAP	52,546	42,546
	Program decrease		[–10,000]
	ENGINEER (NON-CONSTRUCTION) EQUIPMENT		
117	GRND STANDOFF MINE DETECTN SYSM (GSTAMIDS)	58,682	58,682
118	HUSKY MOUNTED DETECTION SYSTEM (HMDS)	13,565	13,565
119	ROBOTIC COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM (RCSS)	2,136	2,136
120	EOD ROBOTICS SYSTEMS RECAPITALIZATION	6,960	6,960
121	EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL EQPMT (EOD EQPMT)	17,424	17,424
122	REMOTE DEMOLITION SYSTEMS	8,284	8,284
123	< $5M, COUNTERMINE EQUIPMENT	5,459	5,459
124	FAMILY OF BOATS AND MOTORS	8,429	8,429
	COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
125	HEATERS AND ECU'S	18,876	18,876
127	SOLDIER ENHANCEMENT	2,287	2,287
128	PERSONNEL RECOVERY SUPPORT SYSTEM (PRSS)	7,733	7,733
129	GROUND SOLDIER SYSTEM	49,798	49,798
130	MOBILE SOLDIER POWER	43,639	43,639
132	FIELD FEEDING EQUIPMENT	13,118	13,118
133	CARGO AERIAL DEL & PERSONNEL PARACHUTE SYSTEM	28,278	28,278
135	FAMILY OF ENGR COMBAT AND CONSTRUCTION SETS	34,544	34,544
136	ITEMS LESS THAN $5M (ENG SPT)	595	595
	PETROLEUM EQUIPMENT		
137	QUALITY SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT	5,368	5,368
138	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS, PETROLEUM & WATER	35,381	35,381
	MEDICAL EQUIPMENT		
139	COMBAT SUPPORT MEDICAL	73,828	73,828
	MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT		
140	MOBILE MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT SYSTEMS	25,270	25,270
141	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (MAINT EQ)	2,760	2,760

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Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized
	CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT		
142	GRADER, ROAD MTZD, HVY, 6X4 (CCE)	5,903	5,903
143	SCRAPERS, EARTHMOVING	26,125	26,125
146	TRACTOR, FULL TRACKED	27,156	27,156
147	ALL TERRAIN CRANES	16,750	16,750
148	PLANT, ASPHALT MIXING	984	984
149	HIGH MOBILITY ENGINEER EXCAVATOR (HMEE)	2,656	2,656
150	ENHANCED RAPID AIRFIELD CONSTRUCTION CAPAP	2,531	2,531
151	FAMILY OF DIVER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	446	446
152	CONST EQUIP ESP	19,640	19,640
153	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (CONST EQUIP)	5,087	5,087
	RAIL FLOAT CONTAINERIZATION EQUIPMENT		
154	ARMY WATERCRAFT ESP	39,772	39,772
155	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (FLOAT/RAIL)	5,835	94,835
	Strategic mobility shortfall mitigation – railcar acquisition		[89,000]
	GENERATORS		
156	GENERATORS AND ASSOCIATED EQUIP	166,356	146,356
	Program decrease		[–20,000]
157	TACTICAL ELECTRIC POWER RECAPITALIZATION	11,505	11,505
	MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIPMENT		
159	FAMILY OF FORKLIFTS	17,496	17,496
	TRAINING EQUIPMENT		
160	COMBAT TRAINING CENTERS SUPPORT	74,916	74,916
161	TRAINING DEVICES, NONSYSTEM	303,236	278,236
	Program reduction		[–25,000]
162	CLOSE COMBAT TACTICAL TRAINER	45,210	45,210
163	AVIATION COMBINED ARMS TACTICAL TRAINER	30,068	30,068
164	GAMING TECHNOLOGY IN SUPPORT OF ARMY TRAINING	9,793	9,793
	TEST MEASURE AND DIG EQUIPMENT (TMD)		
165	CALIBRATION SETS EQUIPMENT	4,650	4,650
166	INTEGRATED FAMILY OF TEST EQUIPMENT (IFTE)	34,487	34,487
167	TEST EQUIPMENT MODERNIZATION (TEMOD)	11,083	11,083
	OTHER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
169	RAPID EQUIPPING SOLDIER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	17,937	17,937
170	PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEMS (OPA3)	52,040	52,040
171	BASE LEVEL COMMON EQUIPMENT	1,568	1,568
172	MODIFICATION OF IN-SVC EQUIPMENT (OPA–3)	64,219	64,219
173	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (OTH)	1,525	1,525
174	SPECIAL EQUIPMENT FOR USER TESTING	3,268	3,268
176	TRACTOR YARD	7,191	7,191
	OPA2		
177	INITIAL SPARES—C&E	48,511	48,511
	TOTAL OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY	**5,899,028**	**5,808,028**
	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY		
	COMBAT AIRCRAFT		
002	F/A–18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET		1,150,000
	Additional 12 Aircraft—Navy Unfunded Requirement		[1,150,000]
003	JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER CV	897,542	873,042
	Anticipated contract savings		[–7,700]
	Cost growth for support equipment		[–16,800]
004	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	48,630	48,630
005	JSF STOVL	1,483,414	2,458,314
	Additional 6 Aircraft—Marine Corps Unfunded Requirement		[1,000,000]
	Anticipated contract savings		[–17,600]
	Cost growth for support equipment		[–7,500]
006	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	203,060	203,060
007	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	41,300	41,300
008	V–22 (MEDIUM LIFT)	1,436,355	1,436,355
009	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	43,853	43,853
010	H–1 UPGRADES (UH–1Y/AH–1Z)	800,057	800,057
011	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	56,168	56,168
012	MH–60S (MYP)	28,232	28,232
014	MH–60R (MYP)	969,991	969,991
016	P–8A POSEIDON	3,008,928	3,008,928
017	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	269,568	269,568
018	E–2D ADV HAWKEYE	857,654	857,654
019	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	195,336	195,336
	TRAINER AIRCRAFT		
020	JPATS	8,914	8,914
	OTHER AIRCRAFT		
021	KC–130J	192,214	192,214
022	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	24,451	24,451
023	MQ–4 TRITON	494,259	559,259
	Additional Air Vehicle		[65,000]
024	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	54,577	72,577
	Additional Advance Procurement		[18,000]
025	MQ–8 UAV	120,020	156,020
	MQ–8 UAV-Additional three air vehicles		[36,000]
026	STUASL0 UAV	3,450	3,450
	MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT		
028	EA–6 SERIES	9,799	9,799

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Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized
029	AEA SYSTEMS	23,151	38,151
	Additional Low Band Transmitter Modifications		[15,000]
030	AV–8 SERIES	41,890	41,890
031	ADVERSARY	5,816	5,816
032	F–18 SERIES	978,756	968,456
	Unjustified request		[–10,300]
034	H–53 SERIES	46,887	46,887
035	SH–60 SERIES	107,728	107,728
036	H–1 SERIES	42,315	42,315
037	EP–3 SERIES	41,784	41,784
038	P–3 SERIES	3,067	3,067
039	E–2 SERIES	20,741	20,741
040	TRAINER A/C SERIES	27,980	27,980
041	C–2A	8,157	8,157
042	C–130 SERIES	70,335	70,335
043	FEWSG	633	633
044	CARGO/TRANSPORT A/C SERIES	8,916	8,916
045	E–6 SERIES	185,253	185,253
046	EXECUTIVE HELICOPTERS SERIES	76,138	76,138
047	SPECIAL PROJECT AIRCRAFT	23,702	23,702
048	T–45 SERIES	105,439	105,439
049	POWER PLANT CHANGES	9,917	9,917
050	JPATS SERIES	13,537	13,537
051	COMMON ECM EQUIPMENT	131,732	131,732
052	COMMON AVIONICS CHANGES	202,745	202,745
053	COMMON DEFENSIVE WEAPON SYSTEM	3,062	3,062
054	ID SYSTEMS	48,206	48,206
055	P–8 SERIES	28,492	28,492
056	MAGTF EW FOR AVIATION	7,680	7,680
057	MQ–8 SERIES	22,464	22,464
058	RQ–7 SERIES	3,773	3,773
059	V–22 (TILT/ROTOR ACFT) OSPREY	121,208	121,208
060	F–35 STOVL SERIES	256,106	256,106
061	F–35 CV SERIES	68,527	68,527
062	QRC	6,885	6,885
	AIRCRAFT SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		
063	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	1,563,515	1,553,515
	Program decrease		[–10,000]
	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIP & FACILITIES		
064	COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT	450,959	450,959
065	AIRCRAFT INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	24,010	24,010
066	WAR CONSUMABLES	42,012	42,012
067	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES	2,455	2,455
068	SPECIAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	50,859	50,859
069	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION	1,801	1,801
	TOTAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY	**16,126,405**	**18,340,505**
	WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY		
	MODIFICATION OF MISSILES		
001	TRIDENT II MODS	1,099,064	1,099,064
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES		
002	MISSILE INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	7,748	7,748
	STRATEGIC MISSILES		
003	TOMAHAWK	184,814	214,814
	Minimum Sustaining Rate Increase		[30,000]
	TACTICAL MISSILES		
004	AMRAAM	192,873	192,873
005	SIDEWINDER	96,427	96,427
006	JSOW	21,419	69,219
	Industrial Base Sustainment		[47,800]
007	STANDARD MISSILE	435,352	435,352
008	RAM	80,826	80,826
011	STAND OFF PRECISION GUIDED MUNITIONS (SOPGM)	4,265	4,265
012	AERIAL TARGETS	40,792	40,792
013	OTHER MISSILE SUPPORT	3,335	3,335
	MODIFICATION OF MISSILES		
014	ESSM	44,440	44,440
015	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	54,462	54,462
016	HARM MODS	122,298	122,298
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES		
017	WEAPONS INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	2,397	2,397
018	FLEET SATELLITE COMM FOLLOW-ON	39,932	39,932
	ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
019	ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	57,641	57,641
	TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIP		
020	SSTD	7,380	7,380
021	MK–48 TORPEDO	65,611	65,611
022	ASW TARGETS	6,912	6,912
	MOD OF TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIP		
023	MK–54 TORPEDO MODS	113,219	113,219
024	MK–48 TORPEDO ADCAP MODS	63,317	63,317
025	QUICKSTRIKE MINE	13,254	13,254

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
026	TORPEDO SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	67,701	67,701
027	ASW RANGE SUPPORT	3,699	3,699
	DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION		
028	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION	3,342	3,342
	GUNS AND GUN MOUNTS		
029	SMALL ARMS AND WEAPONS	11,937	11,937
	MODIFICATION OF GUNS AND GUN MOUNTS		
030	CIWS MODS	53,147	53,147
031	COAST GUARD WEAPONS	19,022	19,022
032	GUN MOUNT MODS	67,980	67,980
033	AIRBORNE MINE NEUTRALIZATION SYSTEMS	19,823	19,823
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		
035	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	149,725	149,725
	TOTAL WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY	**3,154,154**	**3,231,954**
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, NAVY & MC		
	NAVY AMMUNITION		
001	GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS	101,238	101,238
002	AIRBORNE ROCKETS, ALL TYPES	67,289	67,289
003	MACHINE GUN AMMUNITION	20,340	20,340
004	PRACTICE BOMBS	40,365	40,365
005	CARTRIDGES & CART ACTUATED DEVICES	49,377	49,377
006	AIR EXPENDABLE COUNTERMEASURES	59,651	59,651
007	JATOS	2,806	2,806
008	LRLAP 6″ LONG RANGE ATTACK PROJECTILE	11,596	11,596
009	5 INCH/54 GUN AMMUNITION	35,994	35,994
010	INTERMEDIATE CALIBER GUN AMMUNITION	36,715	36,715
011	OTHER SHIP GUN AMMUNITION	45,483	45,483
012	SMALL ARMS & LANDING PARTY AMMO	52,080	52,080
013	PYROTECHNIC AND DEMOLITION	10,809	10,809
014	AMMUNITION LESS THAN $5 MILLION	4,469	4,469
	MARINE CORPS AMMUNITION		
015	SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION	46,848	46,848
016	LINEAR CHARGES, ALL TYPES	350	350
017	40 MM, ALL TYPES	500	500
018	60MM, ALL TYPES	1,849	1,849
019	81MM, ALL TYPES	1,000	1,000
020	120MM, ALL TYPES	13,867	13,867
022	GRENADES, ALL TYPES	1,390	1,390
023	ROCKETS, ALL TYPES	14,967	14,967
024	ARTILLERY, ALL TYPES	45,219	45,219
026	FUZE, ALL TYPES	29,335	29,335
027	NON LETHALS	3,868	3,868
028	AMMO MODERNIZATION	15,117	15,117
029	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	11,219	11,219
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, NAVY & MC	**723,741**	**723,741**
	SHIPBUILDING & CONVERSION, NAVY		
	OTHER WARSHIPS		
001	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	1,634,701	1,634,701
002	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	874,658	874,658
003	VIRGINIA CLASS SUBMARINE	3,346,370	3,346,370
004	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	1,993,740	1,993,740
005	CVN REFUELING OVERHAULS	678,274	678,274
006	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	14,951	14,951
007	DDG 1000	433,404	433,404
008	DDG–51	3,149,703	3,149,703
010	LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP	1,356,991	1,356,991
	AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS		
012	LPD–17	550,000	550,000
013A	AFLOAT FORWARD STAGING BASE ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		97,000
	Procurement		[97,000]
014A	LX(R) ADVANCE PROCURMENT (CY)		250,000
	LX(R) Acceleration		[250,000]
015	LHA REPLACEMENT ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	277,543	277,543
	AUXILIARIES, CRAFT AND PRIOR YR PROGRAM COST		
017	TAO FLEET OILER	674,190	0
	Transfer to NDSF—Title XIV		[–674,190]
019	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	138,200	138,200
020	OUTFITTING	697,207	697,207
021	SHIP TO SHORE CONNECTOR	255,630	255,630
022	SERVICE CRAFT	30,014	30,014
023	LCAC SLEP	80,738	80,738
024	YP CRAFT MAINTENANCE/ROH/SLEP	21,838	21,838
025	COMPLETION OF PY SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMS	389,305	389,305
	TOTAL SHIPBUILDING & CONVERSION, NAVY	**16,597,457**	**16,270,267**
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY		
	SHIP PROPULSION EQUIPMENT		
001	LM–2500 GAS TURBINE	4,881	4,881
002	ALLISON 501K GAS TURBINE	5,814	5,814

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(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized
003	HYBRID ELECTRIC DRIVE (HED)	32,906	32,906
	GENERATORS		
004	SURFACE COMBATANT HM&E	36,860	36,860
	NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT		
005	OTHER NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT	87,481	87,481
	PERISCOPES		
006	SUB PERISCOPES & IMAGING EQUIP	63,109	63,109
	OTHER SHIPBOARD EQUIPMENT		
007	DDG MOD	364,157	424,157
	Additional DDG Modification-Unfunded Requirement		[60,000]
008	FIREFIGHTING EQUIPMENT	16,089	16,089
009	COMMAND AND CONTROL SWITCHBOARD	2,255	2,255
010	LHA/LHD MIDLIFE	28,571	28,571
011	LCC 19/20 EXTENDED SERVICE LIFE PROGRAM	12,313	12,313
012	POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT	16,609	16,609
013	SUBMARINE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	10,498	10,498
014	VIRGINIA CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	35,747	35,747
015	LCS CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	48,399	48,399
016	SUBMARINE BATTERIES	23,072	23,072
017	LPD CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	55,283	55,283
018	STRATEGIC PLATFORM SUPPORT EQUIP	18,563	18,563
019	DSSP EQUIPMENT	7,376	7,376
021	LCAC	20,965	20,965
022	UNDERWATER EOD PROGRAMS	51,652	51,652
023	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	102,498	102,498
024	CHEMICAL WARFARE DETECTORS	3,027	3,027
025	SUBMARINE LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEM	7,399	7,399
	REACTOR PLANT EQUIPMENT		
027	REACTOR COMPONENTS	296,095	296,095
	OCEAN ENGINEERING		
028	DIVING AND SALVAGE EQUIPMENT	15,982	15,982
	SMALL BOATS		
029	STANDARD BOATS	29,982	29,982
	TRAINING EQUIPMENT		
030	OTHER SHIPS TRAINING EQUIPMENT	66,538	66,538
	PRODUCTION FACILITIES EQUIPMENT		
031	OPERATING FORCES IPE	71,138	71,138
	OTHER SHIP SUPPORT		
032	NUCLEAR ALTERATIONS	132,625	132,625
033	LCS COMMON MISSION MODULES EQUIPMENT	23,500	23,500
034	LCS MCM MISSION MODULES	85,151	85,151
035	LCS SUW MISSION MODULES	35,228	35,228
036	REMOTE MINEHUNTING SYSTEM (RMS)	87,627	87,627
	LOGISTIC SUPPORT		
037	LSD MIDLIFE	2,774	2,774
	SHIP SONARS		
038	SPQ–9B RADAR	20,551	20,551
039	AN/SQQ–89 SURF ASW COMBAT SYSTEM	103,241	103,241
040	SSN ACOUSTICS	214,835	234,835
	Submarine Towed Array-Unfunded Requirement		[20,000]
041	UNDERSEA WARFARE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	7,331	7,331
042	SONAR SWITCHES AND TRANSDUCERS	11,781	11,781
	ASW ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		
044	SUBMARINE ACOUSTIC WARFARE SYSTEM	21,119	21,119
045	SSTD	8,396	8,396
046	FIXED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	146,968	146,968
047	SURTASS	12,953	12,953
048	MARITIME PATROL AND RECONNSAISANCE FORCE	13,725	13,725
	ELECTRONIC WARFARE EQUIPMENT		
049	AN/SLQ–32	324,726	352,726
	SEWIP Block II-Unfunded Requirement		[28,000]
	RECONNAISSANCE EQUIPMENT		
050	SHIPBOARD IW EXPLOIT	148,221	148,221
051	AUTOMATED IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM (AIS)	152	152
	SUBMARINE SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT		
052	SUBMARINE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT PROG	79,954	79,954
	OTHER SHIP ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		
053	COOPERATIVE ENGAGEMENT CAPABILITY	25,695	25,695
054	TRUSTED INFORMATION SYSTEM (TIS)	284	284
055	NAVAL TACTICAL COMMAND SUPPORT SYSTEM (NTCSS)	14,416	14,416
056	ATDLS	23,069	23,069
057	NAVY COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (NCCS)	4,054	4,054
058	MINESWEEPING SYSTEM REPLACEMENT	21,014	21,014
059	SHALLOW WATER MCM	18,077	18,077
060	NAVSTAR GPS RECEIVERS (SPACE)	12,359	12,359
061	AMERICAN FORCES RADIO AND TV SERVICE	4,240	4,240
062	STRATEGIC PLATFORM SUPPORT EQUIP	17,440	17,440
	TRAINING EQUIPMENT		
063	OTHER TRAINING EQUIPMENT	41,314	41,314
	AVIATION ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		
064	MATCALS	10,011	10,011
065	SHIPBOARD AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL	9,346	9,346

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Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized
066	AUTOMATIC CARRIER LANDING SYSTEM	21,281	21,281
067	NATIONAL AIR SPACE SYSTEM	25,621	25,621
068	FLEET AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL SYSTEMS	8,249	8,249
069	LANDING SYSTEMS	14,715	14,715
070	ID SYSTEMS	29,676	29,676
071	NAVAL MISSION PLANNING SYSTEMS	13,737	13,737
	OTHER SHORE ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		
072	DEPLOYABLE JOINT COMMAND & CONTROL	1,314	1,314
074	TACTICAL/MOBILE C4I SYSTEMS	13,600	13,600
075	DCGS-N	31,809	31,809
076	CANES	278,991	278,991
077	RADIAC	8,294	8,294
078	CANES-INTELL	28,695	28,695
079	GPETE	6,962	6,962
080	MASF	290	290
081	INTEG COMBAT SYSTEM TEST FACILITY	14,419	14,419
082	EMI CONTROL INSTRUMENTATION	4,175	4,175
083	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	44,176	44,176
	SHIPBOARD COMMUNICATIONS		
084	SHIPBOARD TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS	8,722	8,722
085	SHIP COMMUNICATIONS AUTOMATION	108,477	108,477
086	COMMUNICATIONS ITEMS UNDER $5M	16,613	16,613
	SUBMARINE COMMUNICATIONS		
087	SUBMARINE BROADCAST SUPPORT	20,691	20,691
088	SUBMARINE COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	60,945	60,945
	SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS		
089	SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	30,892	30,892
090	NAVY MULTIBAND TERMINAL (NMT)	118,113	118,113
	SHORE COMMUNICATIONS		
091	JCS COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT	4,591	4,591
092	ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEMS	1,403	1,403
	CRYPTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT		
093	INFO SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM (ISSP)	135,687	135,687
094	MIO INTEL EXPLOITATION TEAM	970	970
	CRYPTOLOGIC EQUIPMENT		
095	CRYPTOLOGIC COMMUNICATIONS EQUIP	11,433	11,433
	OTHER ELECTRONIC SUPPORT		
096	COAST GUARD EQUIPMENT	2,529	2,529
	SONOBUOYS		
097	SONOBUOYS—ALL TYPES	168,763	168,763
	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
098	WEAPONS RANGE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	46,979	46,979
100	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	123,884	127,384
	F–35 Visual/Optical Landing System Training Equipment Unfunded Requirement		[3,500]
103	METEOROLOGICAL EQUIPMENT	15,090	15,090
104	DCRS/DPL	638	638
106	AIRBORNE MINE COUNTERMEASURES	14,098	14,098
111	AVIATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	49,773	49,773
	SHIP GUN SYSTEM EQUIPMENT		
112	SHIP GUN SYSTEMS EQUIPMENT	5,300	5,300
	SHIP MISSILE SYSTEMS EQUIPMENT		
115	SHIP MISSILE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	298,738	298,738
120	TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	71,245	71,245
	FBM SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
123	STRATEGIC MISSILE SYSTEMS EQUIP	240,694	240,694
	ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
124	SSN COMBAT CONTROL SYSTEMS	96,040	96,040
125	ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	30,189	30,189
	OTHER ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
129	EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL EQUIP	22,623	22,623
130	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	9,906	9,906
	OTHER EXPENDABLE ORDNANCE		
134	TRAINING DEVICE MODS	99,707	99,707
	CIVIL ENGINEERING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
135	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES	2,252	2,252
136	GENERAL PURPOSE TRUCKS	2,191	2,191
137	CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE EQUIP	2,164	2,164
138	FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT	14,705	14,705
139	TACTICAL VEHICLES	2,497	2,497
140	AMPHIBIOUS EQUIPMENT	12,517	12,517
141	POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT	3,018	3,018
142	ITEMS UNDER $5 MILLION	14,403	14,403
143	PHYSICAL SECURITY VEHICLES	1,186	1,186
	SUPPLY SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
144	MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT	18,805	18,805
145	OTHER SUPPLY SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	10,469	10,469
146	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION	5,720	5,720
147	SPECIAL PURPOSE SUPPLY SYSTEMS	211,714	211,714
	TRAINING DEVICES		
148	TRAINING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	7,468	7,468
	COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
149	COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	36,433	36,433

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(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized
150	EDUCATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	3,180	3,180
151	MEDICAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	4,790	4,790
153	NAVAL MIP SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	4,608	4,608
154	OPERATING FORCES SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	5,655	5,655
155	C4ISR EQUIPMENT	9,929	9,929
156	ENVIRONMENTAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	26,795	26,795
157	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	88,453	88,453
159	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	99,094	99,094
	OTHER		
160	NEXT GENERATION ENTERPRISE SERVICE	99,014	99,014
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		
160A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	21,439	21,439
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		
161	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	328,043	328,043
	TOTAL OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY	**6,614,715**	**6,726,215**
	PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS		
	TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES		
001	AAV7A1 PIP	26,744	26,744
002	LAV PIP	54,879	54,879
	ARTILLERY AND OTHER WEAPONS		
003	EXPEDITIONARY FIRE SUPPORT SYSTEM	2,652	2,652
004	155MM LIGHTWEIGHT TOWED HOWITZER	7,482	7,482
005	HIGH MOBILITY ARTILLERY ROCKET SYSTEM	17,181	17,181
006	WEAPONS AND COMBAT VEHICLES UNDER $5 MILLION	8,224	8,224
	OTHER SUPPORT		
007	MODIFICATION KITS	14,467	14,467
008	WEAPONS ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM	488	488
	GUIDED MISSILES		
009	GROUND BASED AIR DEFENSE	7,565	7,565
010	JAVELIN	1,091	78,591
	Program increase to support Unfunded Requirements		[77,500]
011	FOLLOW ON TO SMAW	4,872	4,872
012	ANTI-ARMOR WEAPONS SYSTEM-HEAVY (AAWS-H)	668	668
	OTHER SUPPORT		
013	MODIFICATION KITS	12,495	12,495
	COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS		
014	UNIT OPERATIONS CENTER	13,109	13,109
015	COMMON AVIATION COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (C	35,147	35,147
	REPAIR AND TEST EQUIPMENT		
016	REPAIR AND TEST EQUIPMENT	21,210	21,210
	OTHER SUPPORT (TEL)		
017	COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM	792	792
	COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (NON-TEL)		
019	ITEMS UNDER $5 MILLION (COMM & ELEC)	3,642	3,642
020	AIR OPERATIONS C2 SYSTEMS	3,520	3,520
	RADAR + EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)		
021	RADAR SYSTEMS	35,118	35,118
022	GROUND/AIR TASK ORIENTED RADAR (G/ATOR)	130,661	90,661
	Delay in IOTE		[–40,000]
023	RQ–21 UAS	84,916	84,916
	INTELL/COMM EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)		
024	FIRE SUPPORT SYSTEM	9,136	9,136
025	INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	29,936	29,936
028	DCGS-MC	1,947	1,947
	OTHER COMM/ELEC EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)		
031	NIGHT VISION EQUIPMENT	2,018	2,018
	OTHER SUPPORT (NON-TEL)		
032	NEXT GENERATION ENTERPRISE NETWORK (NGEN)	67,295	67,295
033	COMMON COMPUTER RESOURCES	43,101	43,101
034	COMMAND POST SYSTEMS	29,255	29,255
035	RADIO SYSTEMS	80,584	80,584
036	COMM SWITCHING & CONTROL SYSTEMS	66,123	66,123
037	COMM & ELEC INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT	79,486	79,486
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		
037A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	2,803	2,803
	ADMINISTRATIVE VEHICLES		
038	COMMERCIAL PASSENGER VEHICLES	3,538	3,538
039	COMMERCIAL CARGO VEHICLES	22,806	22,806
	TACTICAL VEHICLES		
041	MOTOR TRANSPORT MODIFICATIONS	7,743	7,743
043	JOINT LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE	79,429	79,429
044	FAMILY OF TACTICAL TRAILERS	3,157	3,157
	OTHER SUPPORT		
045	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	6,938	6,938
	ENGINEER AND OTHER EQUIPMENT		
046	ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL EQUIP ASSORT	94	94
047	BULK LIQUID EQUIPMENT	896	896
048	TACTICAL FUEL SYSTEMS	136	136
049	POWER EQUIPMENT ASSORTED	10,792	10,792
050	AMPHIBIOUS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	3,235	3,235
051	EOD SYSTEMS	7,666	7,666

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Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized
	MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT		
052	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	33,145	33,145
053	GARRISON MOBILE ENGINEER EQUIPMENT (GMEE)	1,419	1,419
	GENERAL PROPERTY		
057	TRAINING DEVICES	24,163	24,163
058	CONTAINER FAMILY	962	962
059	FAMILY OF CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT	6,545	6,545
060	FAMILY OF INTERNALLY TRANSPORTABLE VEH (ITV)	7,533	7,533
	OTHER SUPPORT		
062	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	4,322	4,322
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		
063	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	8,292	8,292
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS	**1,131,418**	**1,168,918**
	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE		
	TACTICAL FORCES		
001	F–35	5,260,212	5,161,112
	Anticipated contract savings		[–75,500]
	Cost growth for support equipment		[–23,600]
002	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	460,260	460,260
	TACTICAL AIRLIFT		
003	KC–46A TANKER	2,350,601	2,326,601
	Program Decrease		[–24,000]
	OTHER AIRLIFT		
004	C–130J	889,154	962,154
	Unfunded Requirements		[73,000]
005	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	50,000	50,000
006	HC–130J	463,934	463,934
007	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	30,000	30,000
008	MC–130J	828,472	828,472
009	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	60,000	60,000
	MISSION SUPPORT AIRCRAFT		
011	CIVIL AIR PATROL A/C	2,617	2,617
	OTHER AIRCRAFT		
012	TARGET DRONES	132,028	132,028
014	RQ–4	37,800	37,800
015	MQ–9	552,528	552,528
	STRATEGIC AIRCRAFT		
017	B–2A	32,458	32,458
018	B–1B	114,119	114,119
019	B–52	148,987	148,987
020	LARGE AIRCRAFT INFRARED COUNTERMEASURES	84,335	84,335
	TACTICAL AIRCRAFT		
021	A–10		240,000
	A–10 restoration— wing replacement program		[240,000]
022	F–15	464,367	464,367
023	F–16	17,134	17,134
024	F–22A	126,152	126,152
025	F–35 MODIFICATIONS	70,167	70,167
026	INCREMENT 3.2B	69,325	69,325
	AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT		
028	C–5	5,604	5,604
030	C–17A	46,997	46,997
031	C–21	10,162	10,162
032	C–32A	44,464	44,464
033	C–37A	10,861	861
	Program decrease		[–10,000]
	TRAINER AIRCRAFT		
034	GLIDER MODS	134	134
035	T–6	17,968	17,968
036	T–1	23,706	23,706
037	T–38	30,604	30,604
	OTHER AIRCRAFT		
038	U–2 MODS	22,095	22,095
039	KC–10A (ATCA)	5,611	5,611
040	C–12	1,980	1,980
042	VC–25A MOD	98,231	98,231
043	C–40	13,171	13,171
044	C–130	7,048	80,248
	C–130 AMP increase		[10,000]
	Eight-Bladed Propeller		[30,000]
	T–56 3.5 Engine Mod		[33,200]
045	C–130J MODS	29,713	29,713
046	C–135	49,043	49,043
047	COMPASS CALL MODS	68,415	97,115
	EC–130H Force Structure Restoration		[28,700]
048	RC–135	156,165	156,165
049	E–3	13,178	13,178
050	E–4	23,937	23,937
051	E–8	18,001	18,001
052	AIRBORNE WARNING AND CONTROL SYSTEM	183,308	183,308
053	FAMILY OF BEYOND LINE-OF-SIGHT TERMINALS	44,163	34,163

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized
	Program decrease		[–10,000]
054	H–1	6,291	6,291
055	UH–1N REPLACEMENT	2,456	2,456
056	H–60	45,731	45,731
057	RQ–4 MODS	50,022	50,022
058	HC/MC–130 MODIFICATIONS	21,660	21,660
059	OTHER AIRCRAFT	117,767	117,767
060	MQ–1 MODS	3,173	3,173
061	MQ–9 MODS	115,226	115,226
063	CV–22 MODS	58,828	58,828
	AIRCRAFT SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		
064	INITIAL SPARES/REPAIR PARTS	656,242	656,242
	COMMON SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
065	AIRCRAFT REPLACEMENT SUPPORT EQUIP	33,716	33,716
	POST PRODUCTION SUPPORT		
067	B–2A	38,837	38,837
068	B–52	5,911	5,911
069	C–17A	30,108	30,108
070	CV–22 POST PRODUCTION SUPPORT	3,353	3,353
071	C–135	4,490	4,490
072	F–15	3,225	3,225
073	F–16	14,969	33,669
	Additional Mission Trainers		[24,700]
	Unobligated balances		[–6,000]
074	F–22A	971	971
076	MQ–9	5,000	5,000
	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS		
077	INDUSTRIAL RESPONSIVENESS	18,802	18,802
	WAR CONSUMABLES		
078	WAR CONSUMABLES	156,465	156,465
	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES		
079	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES	1,052,814	1,052,814
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		
079A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	42,503	42,503
	TOTAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	**15,657,769**	**15,948,269**
	MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE		
	MISSILE REPLACEMENT EQUIPMENT—BALLISTIC		
001	MISSILE REPLACEMENT EQ-BALLISTIC	94,040	94,040
	TACTICAL		
003	JOINT AIR-SURFACE STANDOFF MISSILE	440,578	440,578
004	SIDEWINDER (AIM–9X)	200,777	200,777
005	AMRAAM	390,112	390,112
006	PREDATOR HELLFIRE MISSILE	423,016	423,016
007	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB	133,697	133,697
	INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES		
008	INDUSTR'L PREPAREDNS/POL PREVENTION	397	397
	CLASS IV		
009	MM III MODIFICATIONS	50,517	50,517
010	AGM–65D MAVERICK	9,639	9,639
011	AGM–88A HARM	197	197
012	AIR LAUNCH CRUISE MISSILE (ALCM)	25,019	25,019
	MISSILE SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		
014	INITIAL SPARES/REPAIR PARTS	48,523	48,523
	SPECIAL PROGRAMS		
028	SPECIAL UPDATE PROGRAMS	276,562	276,562
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		
028A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	893,971	893,971
	TOTAL MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	**2,987,045**	**2,987,045**
	SPACE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE		
	SPACE PROGRAMS		
001	ADVANCED EHF	333,366	333,366
002	WIDEBAND GAPFILLER SATELLITES(SPACE)	53,476	79,476
	SATCOM Pathfinder		[26,000]
003	GPS III SPACE SEGMENT	199,218	199,218
004	SPACEBORNE EQUIP (COMSEC)	18,362	18,362
005	GLOBAL POSITIONING (SPACE)	66,135	66,135
006	DEF METEOROLOGICAL SAT PROG(SPACE)	89,351	89,351
007	EVOLVED EXPENDABLE LAUNCH CAPABILITY	571,276	571,276
008	EVOLVED EXPENDABLE LAUNCH VEH(SPACE)	800,201	800,201
009	SBIR HIGH (SPACE)	452,676	452,676
	TOTAL SPACE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	**2,584,061**	**2,610,061**
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE		
	ROCKETS		
001	ROCKETS	23,788	23,788
	CARTRIDGES		
002	CARTRIDGES	131,102	131,102
	BOMBS		
003	PRACTICE BOMBS	89,759	89,759
004	GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS	637,181	637,181

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized
005	MASSIVE ORDNANCE PENETRATOR (MOP)	39,690	39,690
006	JOINT DIRECT ATTACK MUNITION	374,688	354,688
	Program reduction		[–20,000]
	OTHER ITEMS		
007	CAD/PAD	58,266	58,266
008	EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL (EOD)	5,612	5,612
009	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	103	103
010	MODIFICATIONS	1,102	1,102
011	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	3,044	3,044
	FLARES		
012	FLARES	120,935	120,935
	FUZES		
013	FUZES	213,476	213,476
	SMALL ARMS		
014	SMALL ARMS	60,097	60,097
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE	**1,758,843**	**1,738,843**
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE		
	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES		
001	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES	8,834	8,834
	CARGO AND UTILITY VEHICLES		
002	MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLE	58,160	58,160
003	CAP VEHICLES	977	977
004	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	12,483	12,483
	SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES		
005	SECURITY AND TACTICAL VEHICLES	4,728	4,728
006	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	4,662	4,662
	FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT		
007	FIRE FIGHTING/CRASH RESCUE VEHICLES	10,419	10,419
	MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT		
008	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	23,320	23,320
	BASE MAINTENANCE SUPPORT		
009	RUNWAY SNOW REMOV & CLEANING EQUIP	6,215	6,215
010	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	87,781	87,781
	COMM SECURITY EQUIPMENT(COMSEC)		
011	COMSEC EQUIPMENT	136,998	136,998
012	MODIFICATIONS (COMSEC)	677	677
	INTELLIGENCE PROGRAMS		
013	INTELLIGENCE TRAINING EQUIPMENT	4,041	4,041
014	INTELLIGENCE COMM EQUIPMENT	22,573	22,573
015	MISSION PLANNING SYSTEMS	14,456	14,456
	ELECTRONICS PROGRAMS		
016	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL & LANDING SYS	31,823	31,823
017	NATIONAL AIRSPACE SYSTEM	5,833	5,833
018	BATTLE CONTROL SYSTEM—FIXED	1,687	1,687
019	THEATER AIR CONTROL SYS IMPROVEMENTS	22,710	22,710
020	WEATHER OBSERVATION FORECAST	21,561	21,561
021	STRATEGIC COMMAND AND CONTROL	286,980	286,980
022	CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN COMPLEX	36,186	36,186
024	INTEGRATED STRAT PLAN & ANALY NETWORK (ISPAN)	9,597	9,597
	SPCL COMM-ELECTRONICS PROJECTS		
025	GENERAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	27,403	27,403
026	AF GLOBAL COMMAND & CONTROL SYS	7,212	7,212
027	MOBILITY COMMAND AND CONTROL	11,062	11,062
028	AIR FORCE PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEM	131,269	131,269
029	COMBAT TRAINING RANGES	33,606	33,606
030	MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COMM N	5,232	5,232
031	C3 COUNTERMEASURES	7,453	7,453
032	INTEGRATED PERSONNEL AND PAY SYSTEM	3,976	3,976
033	GCSS-AF FOS	25,515	25,515
034	DEFENSE ENTERPRISE ACCOUNTING AND MGMT SYSTEM	9,255	9,255
035	THEATER BATTLE MGT C2 SYSTEM	7,523	7,523
036	AIR & SPACE OPERATIONS CTR-WPN SYS	12,043	12,043
037	AIR OPERATIONS CENTER (AOC) 10.2	24,246	24,246
	AIR FORCE COMMUNICATIONS		
038	INFORMATION TRANSPORT SYSTEMS	74,621	74,621
039	AFNET	103,748	103,748
041	JOINT COMMUNICATIONS SUPPORT ELEMENT (JCSE)	5,199	5,199
042	USCENTCOM	15,780	15,780
	SPACE PROGRAMS		
043	FAMILY OF BEYOND LINE-OF-SIGHT TERMINALS	79,592	64,592
	Program decrease		[–15,000]
044	SPACE BASED IR SENSOR PGM SPACE	90,190	90,190
045	NAVSTAR GPS SPACE	2,029	2,029
046	NUDET DETECTION SYS SPACE	5,095	5,095
047	AF SATELLITE CONTROL NETWORK SPACE	76,673	76,673
048	SPACELIFT RANGE SYSTEM SPACE	113,275	113,275
049	MILSATCOM SPACE	35,495	35,495
050	SPACE MODS SPACE	23,435	23,435
051	COUNTERSPACE SYSTEM	43,065	43,065
	ORGANIZATION AND BASE		
052	TACTICAL C-E EQUIPMENT	77,538	111,438

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized
	Battlefield Airmen Kits Unfunded Requirement		[19,900]
	Joint Terminal Control Training Simulation Unfunded Requirement		[14,000]
054	RADIO EQUIPMENT	8,400	8,400
055	CCTV/AUDIOVISUAL EQUIPMENT	6,144	6,144
056	BASE COMM INFRASTRUCTURE	77,010	77,010
	MODIFICATIONS		
057	COMM ELECT MODS	71,800	71,800
	PERSONAL SAFETY & RESCUE EQUIP		
058	NIGHT VISION GOGGLES	2,370	2,370
059	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	79,623	79,623
	DEPOT PLANT+MTRLS HANDLING EQ		
060	MECHANIZED MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIP	7,249	7,249
	BASE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
061	BASE PROCURED EQUIPMENT	9,095	13,095
	Additional Equipment		[4,000]
062	ENGINEERING AND EOD EQUIPMENT	17,866	17,866
064	MOBILITY EQUIPMENT	61,850	61,850
065	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	30,477	30,477
	SPECIAL SUPPORT PROJECTS		
067	DARP RC135	25,072	25,072
068	DCGS-AF	183,021	183,021
070	SPECIAL UPDATE PROGRAM	629,371	629,371
071	DEFENSE SPACE RECONNAISSANCE PROG.	100,663	100,663
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		
071A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	15,038,333	15,038,333
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		
073	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	59,863	59,863
	TOTAL OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	**18,272,438**	**18,295,338**
	PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE		
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DCAA		
001	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	1,488	1,488
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DCMA		
002	MAJOR EQUIPMENT	2,494	2,494
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DHRA		
003	PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION	9,341	9,341
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DISA		
007	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY	8,080	23,080
	SHARKSEER		[15,000]
008	TELEPORT PROGRAM	62,789	62,789
009	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	9,399	9,399
010	NET CENTRIC ENTERPRISE SERVICES (NCES)	1,819	1,819
011	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEM NETWORK	141,298	141,298
012	CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE	12,732	12,732
013	WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATION AGENCY	64,098	64,098
014	SENIOR LEADERSHIP ENTERPRISE	617,910	617,910
015	JOINT INFORMATION ENVIRONMENT	84,400	84,400
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DLA		
016	MAJOR EQUIPMENT	5,644	5,644
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DMACT		
017	MAJOR EQUIPMENT	11,208	11,208
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DODEA		
018	AUTOMATION/EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT & LOGISTICS	1,298	1,298
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY		
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DSS		
020	MAJOR EQUIPMENT	1,048	1,048
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY		
021	VEHICLES	100	100
022	OTHER MAJOR EQUIPMENT	5,474	5,474
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY		
023	THAAD	464,067	464,067
024	AEGIS BMD	558,916	679,361
	SM–3 Block IB		[117,880]
	SM–3 Block IB (Canisters)		[2,565]
025	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	147,765	0
	SM–3 Block IB		[–147,765]
026	BMDS AN/TPY–2 RADARS	78,634	78,634
027	AEGIS ASHORE PHASE III	30,587	30,587
028	IRON DOME	55,000	55,000
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, NSA		
035	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM (ISSP)	37,177	37,177
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, OSD		
036	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, OSD	46,939	46,939
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, TJS		
038	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, TJS	13,027	13,027
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, WHS		
040	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, WHS	27,859	27,859
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY		
028A	DAVID SLING		150,000
	David's Sling Weapon System Procurement—Subject to Title XVI		[150,000]
028B	ARROW 3		15,000
	Arrow 3 Upper Tier Procurement—Subject to Title XVI		[15,000]

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		
040A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	617,757	617,757
	AVIATION PROGRAMS		
041	MC–12	63,170	63,170
042	ROTARY WING UPGRADES AND SUSTAINMENT	135,985	135,985
044	NON-STANDARD AVIATION	61,275	61,275
047	RQ–11 UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE	20,087	20,087
048	CV–22 MODIFICATION	18,832	18,832
049	MQ–1 UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE	1,934	1,934
050	MQ–9 UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE	11,726	26,926
	Medium Altitude Long Endurance Tactical (MALET) MQ–9 Unmanned Aerial Vehicle		[15,200]
051	STUASL0	1,514	1,514
052	PRECISION STRIKE PACKAGE	204,105	204,105
053	AC/MC–130J	61,368	25,968
	MC–130 Terrain Following/Terrain Avoidance Radar Program		[–35,400]
054	C–130 MODIFICATIONS	66,861	66,861
	SHIPBUILDING		
055	UNDERWATER SYSTEMS	32,521	32,521
	AMMUNITION PROGRAMS		
056	ORDNANCE ITEMS <$5M	174,734	174,734
	OTHER PROCUREMENT PROGRAMS		
057	INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS	93,009	93,009
058	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	14,964	14,964
059	OTHER ITEMS <$5M	79,149	79,149
060	COMBATANT CRAFT SYSTEMS	33,362	33,362
061	SPECIAL PROGRAMS	143,533	143,533
062	TACTICAL VEHICLES	73,520	73,520
063	WARRIOR SYSTEMS <$5M	186,009	186,009
064	COMBAT MISSION REQUIREMENTS	19,693	19,693
065	GLOBAL VIDEO SURVEILLANCE ACTIVITIES	3,967	3,967
066	OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS INTELLIGENCE	19,225	19,225
068	OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS	213,252	213,252
	CBDP		
074	CHEMICAL BIOLOGICAL SITUATIONAL AWARENESS	141,223	141,223
075	CB PROTECTION & HAZARD MITIGATION	137,487	137,487
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE	**5,130,853**	**5,263,333**
	JOINT URGENT OPERATIONAL NEEDS FUND		
	JOINT URGENT OPERATIONAL NEEDS FUND		
001	JOINT URGENT OPERATIONAL NEEDS FUND	99,701	0
	Program reduction		[–99,701]
	TOTAL JOINT URGENT OPERATIONAL NEEDS FUND	**99,701**	**0**
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT	**106,967,393**	**109,735,699**

SEC. 4102. PROCUREMENT FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS.

SEC. 4102. PROCUREMENT FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized
	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY		
	FIXED WING		
003	AERIAL COMMON SENSOR (ACS) (MIP)	99,500	99,500
004	MQ–1 UAV	16,537	16,537
	MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT		
016	MQ–1 PAYLOAD (MIP)	8,700	8,700
023	ARL SEMA MODS (MIP)	32,000	32,000
031	RQ–7 UAV MODS	8,250	8,250
	TOTAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY	**164,987**	**164,987**
	MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY		
	AIR-TO-SURFACE MISSILE SYSTEM		
003	HELLFIRE SYS SUMMARY	37,260	37,260
	TOTAL MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY	**37,260**	**37,260**
	PROCUREMENT OF W&TCV, ARMY		
	WEAPONS & OTHER COMBAT VEHICLES		
016	MORTAR SYSTEMS	7,030	7,030
021	COMMON REMOTELY OPERATED WEAPONS STATION	19,000	19,000
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF W&TCV, ARMY	**26,030**	**26,030**
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY		
	SMALL/MEDIUM CAL AMMUNITION		
004	CTG, .50 CAL, ALL TYPES	4,000	4,000
	MORTAR AMMUNITION		
008	60MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES	11,700	11,700
009	81MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES	4,000	4,000
010	120MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES	7,000	7,000

SEC. 4102. PROCUREMENT FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized
	ARTILLERY AMMUNITION		
012	ARTILLERY CARTRIDGES, 75MM & 105MM, ALL TYPES	5,000	5,000
013	ARTILLERY PROJECTILE, 155MM, ALL TYPES	10,000	10,000
015	ARTILLERY PROPELLANTS, FUZES AND PRIMERS, ALL	2,000	2,000
	ROCKETS		
017	ROCKET, HYDRA 70, ALL TYPES	136,340	136,340
	OTHER AMMUNITION		
019	DEMOLITION MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES	4,000	4,000
021	SIGNALS, ALL TYPES	8,000	8,000
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY	**192,040**	**192,040**
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY		
	TACTICAL VEHICLES		
005	FAMILY OF MEDIUM TACTICAL VEH (FMTV)	243,998	243,998
009	HVY EXPANDED MOBILE TACTICAL TRUCK EXT SERV	223,276	223,276
011	MODIFICATION OF IN SVC EQUIP	130,000	130,000
012	MINE-RESISTANT AMBUSH-PROTECTED (MRAP) MODS	393,100	393,100
	COMM—SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS		
021	TRANSPORTABLE TACTICAL COMMAND COMMUNICATIONS	5,724	5,724
	COMM—BASE COMMUNICATIONS		
051	INSTALLATION INFO INFRASTRUCTURE MOD PROGRAM	29,500	29,500
	ELECT EQUIP—TACT INT REL ACT (TIARA)		
057	DCGS-A (MIP)	54,140	54,140
059	TROJAN (MIP)	6,542	6,542
061	CI HUMINT AUTO REPRTING AND COLL(CHARCS)	3,860	3,860
	ELECT EQUIP—ELECTRONIC WARFARE (EW)		
068	FAMILY OF PERSISTENT SURVEILLANCE CAPABILITIE	14,847	14,847
069	COUNTERINTELLIGENCE/SECURITY COUNTERMEASURES	19,535	19,535
	ELECT EQUIP—TACTICAL SURV. (TAC SURV)		
084	COMPUTER BALLISTICS: LHMBC XM32	2,601	2,601
	ELECT EQUIP—TACTICAL C2 SYSTEMS		
087	FIRE SUPPORT C2 FAMILY	48	48
094	MANEUVER CONTROL SYSTEM (MCS)	252	252
	ELECT EQUIP—AUTOMATION		
101	AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING EQUIP	652	652
	CHEMICAL DEFENSIVE EQUIPMENT		
111	BASE DEFENSE SYSTEMS (BDS)	4,035	4,035
	COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
131	FORCE PROVIDER	53,800	53,800
133	CARGO AERIAL DEL & PERSONNEL PARACHUTE SYSTEM	700	700
	MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIPMENT		
159	FAMILY OF FORKLIFTS	10,486	10,486
	OTHER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
169	RAPID EQUIPPING SOLDIER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	8,500	8,500
	TOTAL OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY	**1,205,596**	**1,205,596**
	JOINT IMPR EXPLOSIVE DEV DEFEAT FUND		
	NETWORK ATTACK		
001	ATTACK THE NETWORK	219,550	219,550
	JIEDDO DEVICE DEFEAT		
002	DEFEAT THE DEVICE	77,600	77,600
	FORCE TRAINING		
003	TRAIN THE FORCE	7,850	7,850
	STAFF AND INFRASTRUCTURE		
004	OPERATIONS	188,271	137,571
	Program Reduction		[–50,700]
	TOTAL JOINT IMPR EXPLOSIVE DEV DEFEAT FUND	**493,271**	**442,571**
	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY		
	OTHER AIRCRAFT		
026	STUASL0 UAV	55,000	55,000
	MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT		
030	AV–8 SERIES	41,365	41,365
032	F–18 SERIES	8,000	8,000
037	EP–3 SERIES	6,300	6,300
047	SPECIAL PROJECT AIRCRAFT	14,198	14,198
051	COMMON ECM EQUIPMENT	72,700	72,700
052	COMMON AVIONICS CHANGES	13,988	13,988
059	V–22 (TILT/ROTOR ACFT) OSPREY	4,900	4,900
	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIP & FACILITIES		
065	AIRCRAFT INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	943	943
	TOTAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY	**217,394**	**217,394**
	WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY		
	TACTICAL MISSILES		
010	LASER MAVERICK	3,344	3,344
	TOTAL WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY	**3,344**	**3,344**
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, NAVY & MC		
	NAVY AMMUNITION		
001	GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS	9,715	9,715
002	AIRBORNE ROCKETS, ALL TYPES	11,108	11,108

SEC. 4102. PROCUREMENT FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized
003	MACHINE GUN AMMUNITION	3,603	3,603
006	AIR EXPENDABLE COUNTERMEASURES	11,982	11,982
011	OTHER SHIP GUN AMMUNITION	4,674	4,674
012	SMALL ARMS & LANDING PARTY AMMO	3,456	3,456
013	PYROTECHNIC AND DEMOLITION	1,989	1,989
014	AMMUNITION LESS THAN $5 MILLION	4,674	4,674
	MARINE CORPS AMMUNITION		
020	120MM, ALL TYPES	10,719	10,719
023	ROCKETS, ALL TYPES	3,993	3,993
024	ARTILLERY, ALL TYPES	67,200	67,200
025	DEMOLITION MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES	518	518
026	FUZE, ALL TYPES	3,299	3,299
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, NAVY & MC	**136,930**	**136,930**
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY		
	CIVIL ENGINEERING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
135	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES	186	186
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		
160A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	12,000	12,000
	TOTAL OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY	**12,186**	**12,186**
	PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS		
	GUIDED MISSILES		
010	JAVELIN	7,679	7,679
	OTHER SUPPORT		
013	MODIFICATION KITS	10,311	10,311
	COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS		
014	UNIT OPERATIONS CENTER	8,221	8,221
	OTHER SUPPORT (TEL)		
018	MODIFICATION KITS	3,600	3,600
	COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (NON-TEL)		
019	ITEMS UNDER $5 MILLION (COMM & ELEC)	8,693	8,693
	INTELL/COMM EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)		
027	RQ–11 UAV	3,430	3,430
	MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT		
052	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	7,000	7,000
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS	**48,934**	**48,934**
	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE		
	OTHER AIRCRAFT		
015	MQ–9	13,500	13,500
	OTHER AIRCRAFT		
044	C–130	1,410	1,410
056	H–60	39,300	39,300
058	HC/MC–130 MODIFICATIONS	5,690	5,690
061	MQ–9 MODS	69,000	69,000
	TOTAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	**128,900**	**128,900**
	MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE		
	TACTICAL		
006	PREDATOR HELLFIRE MISSILE	280,902	280,902
007	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB	2,520	2,520
	CLASS IV		
010	AGM–65D MAVERICK	5,720	5,720
	TOTAL MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	**289,142**	**289,142**
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE		
	CARTRIDGES		
002	CARTRIDGES	8,371	8,371
	BOMBS		
004	GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS	17,031	17,031
006	JOINT DIRECT ATTACK MUNITION	184,412	184,412
	FLARES		
012	FLARES	11,064	11,064
	FUZES		
013	FUZES	7,996	7,996
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE	**228,874**	**228,874**
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE		
	SPCL COMM-ELECTRONICS PROJECTS		
025	GENERAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	3,953	3,953
027	MOBILITY COMMAND AND CONTROL	2,000	2,000
	AIR FORCE COMMUNICATIONS		
042	USCENTCOM	10,000	10,000
	ORGANIZATION AND BASE		
052	TACTICAL C-E EQUIPMENT	4,065	4,065
056	BASE COMM INFRASTRUCTURE	15,400	15,400
	PERSONAL SAFETY & RESCUE EQUIP		
058	NIGHT VISION GOGGLES	3,580	3,580
059	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	3,407	3,407
	BASE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
062	ENGINEERING AND EOD EQUIPMENT	46,790	46,790

SEC. 4102. PROCUREMENT FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized
064	MOBILITY EQUIPMENT	400	400
065	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	9,800	9,800
	SPECIAL SUPPORT PROJECTS		
071	DEFENSE SPACE RECONNAISSANCE PROG.	28,070	28,070
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		
071A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	3,732,499	3,732,499
	TOTAL OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	**3,859,964**	**3,859,964**
	PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE		
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DISA		
008	TELEPORT PROGRAM	1,940	1,940
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		
040A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	35,482	35,482
	AVIATION PROGRAMS		
041	MC–12	5,000	5,000
	AMMUNITION PROGRAMS		
056	ORDNANCE ITEMS <$5M	35,299	35,299
	OTHER PROCUREMENT PROGRAMS		
061	SPECIAL PROGRAMS	15,160	15,160
063	WARRIOR SYSTEMS <$5M	15,000	15,000
068	OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS	104,537	104,537
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE	**212,418**	**212,418**
	NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE EQUIPMENT		
	UNDISTRIBUTED		
007	MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT		250,000
	NGREA Program Increase		[250,000]
	TOTAL NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE EQUIPMENT		**250,000**
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT	**7,257,270**	**7,456,570**

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 2016 Request	House Authorized
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, ARMY		
		BASIC RESEARCH		
001	0601101A	IN-HOUSE LABORATORY INDEPENDENT RESEARCH	13,018	13,018
002	0601102A	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	239,118	239,118
003	0601103A	UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES	72,603	72,603
004	0601104A	UNIVERSITY AND INDUSTRY RESEARCH CENTERS	100,340	100,340
		SUBTOTAL BASIC RESEARCH	**425,079**	**425,079**
		APPLIED RESEARCH		
005	0602105A	MATERIALS TECHNOLOGY	28,314	28,314
006	0602120A	SENSORS AND ELECTRONIC SURVIVABILITY	38,374	38,374
007	0602122A	TRACTOR HIP	6,879	6,879
008	0602211A	AVIATION TECHNOLOGY	56,884	56,884
009	0602270A	ELECTRONIC WARFARE TECHNOLOGY	19,243	19,243
010	0602303A	MISSILE TECHNOLOGY	45,053	53,053
		A2/AD Anti-Ship Missile Study		[8,000]
011	0602307A	ADVANCED WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY	29,428	29,428
012	0602308A	ADVANCED CONCEPTS AND SIMULATION	27,862	27,862
013	0602601A	COMBAT VEHICLE AND AUTOMOTIVE TECHNOLOGY	68,839	68,839
014	0602618A	BALLISTICS TECHNOLOGY	92,801	92,801
015	0602622A	CHEMICAL, SMOKE AND EQUIPMENT DEFEATING TECHNOLOGY	3,866	3,866
016	0602623A	JOINT SERVICE SMALL ARMS PROGRAM	5,487	5,487
017	0602624A	WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS TECHNOLOGY	48,340	48,340
018	0602705A	ELECTRONICS AND ELECTRONIC DEVICES	55,301	55,301
019	0602709A	NIGHT VISION TECHNOLOGY	33,807	33,807
020	0602712A	COUNTERMINE SYSTEMS	25,068	25,068
021	0602716A	HUMAN FACTORS ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY	23,681	23,681
022	0602720A	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY	20,850	20,850
023	0602782A	COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY	36,160	36,160
024	0602783A	COMPUTER AND SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGY	12,656	12,656
025	0602784A	MILITARY ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY	63,409	63,409
026	0602785A	MANPOWER/PERSONNEL/TRAINING TECHNOLOGY	24,735	19,735
		Program decrease		[–5,000]
027	0602786A	WARFIGHTER TECHNOLOGY	35,795	35,795
028	0602787A	MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY	76,853	76,853
		SUBTOTAL APPLIED RESEARCH	**879,685**	**882,685**
		ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT		
029	0603001A	WARFIGHTER ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	46,973	46,973
030	0603002A	MEDICAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	69,584	69,584

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized
031	0603003A	AVIATION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	89,736	89,736
032	0603004A	WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	57,663	57,663
033	0603005A	COMBAT VEHICLE AND AUTOMOTIVE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	113,071	113,071
034	0603006A	SPACE APPLICATION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	5,554	5,554
035	0603007A	MANPOWER, PERSONNEL AND TRAINING ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	12,636	12,636
037	0603009A	TRACTOR HIKE	7,502	7,502
038	0603015A	NEXT GENERATION TRAINING & SIMULATION SYSTEMS	17,425	17,425
039	0603020A	TRACTOR ROSE	11,912	11,912
040	0603125A	COMBATING TERRORISM—TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	27,520	27,520
041	0603130A	TRACTOR NAIL	2,381	2,381
042	0603131A	TRACTOR EGGS	2,431	2,431
043	0603270A	ELECTRONIC WARFARE TECHNOLOGY	26,874	26,874
044	0603313A	MISSILE AND ROCKET ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	49,449	49,449
045	0603322A	TRACTOR CAGE	10,999	10,999
046	0603461A	HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTING MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	177,159	177,159
047	0603606A	LANDMINE WARFARE AND BARRIER ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	13,993	13,993
048	0603607A	JOINT SERVICE SMALL ARMS PROGRAM	5,105	5,105
049	0603710A	NIGHT VISION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	40,929	40,929
050	0603728A	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS	10,727	10,727
051	0603734A	MILITARY ENGINEERING ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	20,145	20,145
052	0603772A	ADVANCED TACTICAL COMPUTER SCIENCE AND SENSOR TECHNOLOGY	38,163	38,163
053	0603794A	C3 ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	37,816	37,816
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	**895,747**	**895,747**
		ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES		
054	0603305A	ARMY MISSLE DEFENSE SYSTEMS INTEGRATION	10,347	10,347
055	0603308A	ARMY SPACE SYSTEMS INTEGRATION	25,061	25,061
056	0603619A	LANDMINE WARFARE AND BARRIER—ADV DEV	49,636	49,636
057	0603627A	SMOKE, OBSCURANT AND TARGET DEFEATING SYS-ADV DEV	13,426	13,426
058	0603639A	TANK AND MEDIUM CALIBER AMMUNITION	46,749	46,749
060	0603747A	SOLDIER SUPPORT AND SURVIVABILITY	6,258	6,258
061	0603766A	TACTICAL ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM—ADV DEV	13,472	13,472
062	0603774A	NIGHT VISION SYSTEMS ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	7,292	7,292
063	0603779A	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY—DEM/VAL	8,813	8,813
065	0603790A	NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	294	294
067	0603804A	LOGISTICS AND ENGINEER EQUIPMENT—ADV DEV	21,233	21,233
068	0603807A	MEDICAL SYSTEMS—ADV DEV	31,962	31,962
069	0603827A	SOLDIER SYSTEMS—ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	22,194	22,194
071	0604100A	ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES	9,805	9,805
072	0604115A	TECHNOLOGY MATURATION INITIATIVES	40,917	40,917
073	0604120A	ASSURED POSITIONING, NAVIGATION AND TIMING (PNT)	30,058	30,058
074	0604319A	INDIRECT FIRE PROTECTION CAPABILITY INCREMENT 2–INTERCEPT (IFPC2)	155,361	155,361
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES	**492,878**	**492,878**
		SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION		
076	0604201A	AIRCRAFT AVIONICS	12,939	12,939
078	0604270A	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	18,843	18,843
079	0604280A	JOINT TACTICAL RADIO	9,861	9,861
080	0604290A	MID-TIER NETWORKING VEHICULAR RADIO (MNVR)	8,763	8,763
081	0604321A	ALL SOURCE ANALYSIS SYSTEM	4,309	4,309
082	0604328A	TRACTOR CAGE	15,138	15,138
083	0604601A	INFANTRY SUPPORT WEAPONS	74,128	80,628
		Army requested realignment		[1,500]
		Soldier Enhancement Program		[5,000]
085	0604611A	JAVELIN	3,945	3,945
087	0604633A	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL	10,076	10,076
088	0604641A	TACTICAL UNMANNED GROUND VEHICLE (TUGV)	40,374	40,374
089	0604710A	NIGHT VISION SYSTEMS—ENG DEV	67,582	67,582
090	0604713A	COMBAT FEEDING, CLOTHING, AND EQUIPMENT	1,763	1,763
091	0604715A	NON-SYSTEM TRAINING DEVICES—ENG DEV	27,155	27,155
092	0604741A	AIR DEFENSE COMMAND, CONTROL AND INTELLIGENCE—ENG DEV	24,569	24,569
093	0604742A	CONSTRUCTIVE SIMULATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	23,364	23,364
094	0604746A	AUTOMATIC TEST EQUIPMENT DEVELOPMENT	8,960	8,960
095	0604760A	DISTRIBUTIVE INTERACTIVE SIMULATIONS (DIS)—ENG DEV	9,138	9,138
096	0604780A	COMBINED ARMS TACTICAL TRAINER (CATT) CORE	21,622	21,622
097	0604798A	BRIGADE ANALYSIS, INTEGRATION AND EVALUATION	99,242	99,242
098	0604802A	WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS—ENG DEV	21,379	21,379
099	0604804A	LOGISTICS AND ENGINEER EQUIPMENT—ENG DEV	48,339	48,339
100	0604805A	COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS—ENG DEV	2,726	2,726
101	0604807A	MEDICAL MATERIEL/MEDICAL BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE EQUIPMENT—ENG DEV	45,412	45,412
102	0604808A	LANDMINE WARFARE/BARRIER—ENG DEV	55,215	55,215
104	0604818A	ARMY TACTICAL COMMAND & CONTROL HARDWARE & SOFTWARE	163,643	163,643
105	0604820A	RADAR DEVELOPMENT	12,309	12,309
106	0604822A	GENERAL FUND ENTERPRISE BUSINESS SYSTEM (GFEBS)	15,700	15,700
107	0604823A	FIREFINDER	6,243	6,243
108	0604827A	SOLDIER SYSTEMS—WARRIOR DEM/VAL	18,776	18,776
109	0604854A	ARTILLERY SYSTEMS—EMD	1,953	1,953
110	0605013A	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	67,358	67,358
111	0605018A	INTEGRATED PERSONNEL AND PAY SYSTEM-ARMY (IPPS-A)	136,011	136,011
112	0605028A	ARMORED MULTI-PURPOSE VEHICLE (AMPV)	230,210	230,210
113	0605030A	JOINT TACTICAL NETWORK CENTER (JTNC)	13,357	13,357
114	0605031A	JOINT TACTICAL NETWORK (JTN)	18,055	18,055

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized
115	0605032A	TRACTOR TIRE	5,677	5,677
116	0605035A	COMMON INFRARED COUNTERMEASURES (CIRCM)	77,570	101,570
		Apache Survivability Enhancements—Army Unfunded Requirement		[24,000]
117	0605051A	AIRCRAFT SURVIVABILITY DEVELOPMENT	18,112	93,112
		Apache Survivability Enhancements—Army Unfunded Requirement		[60,000]
		Concept development by the Army of a CPGS option		[15,000]
118	0605350A	WIN-T INCREMENT 3—FULL NETWORKING	39,700	39,700
119	0605380A	AMF JOINT TACTICAL RADIO SYSTEM (JTRS)	12,987	12,987
120	0605450A	JOINT AIR-TO-GROUND MISSILE (JAGM)	88,866	68,866
		EMD contract delays		[–20,000]
121	0605456A	PAC–3/MSE MISSILE	2,272	2,272
122	0605457A	ARMY INTEGRATED AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE (AIAMD)	214,099	214,099
123	0605625A	MANNED GROUND VEHICLE	49,247	39,247
		Funding ahead of need		[–10,000]
124	0605626A	AERIAL COMMON SENSOR	2	2
125	0605766A	NATIONAL CAPABILITIES INTEGRATION (MIP)	10,599	10,599
126	0605812A	JOINT LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE (JLTV) ENGINEERING AND MANUFACTURING DEVELOPMENT PH.	32,486	32,486
127	0605830A	AVIATION GROUND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	8,880	8,880
128	0210609A	PALADIN INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT (PIM)	152,288	152,288
129	0303032A	TROJAN—RH12	5,022	5,022
130	0304270A	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	12,686	12,686
		SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION	**2,068,950**	**2,144,450**
		RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT		
131	0604256A	THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT	20,035	20,035
132	0604258A	TARGET SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	16,684	16,684
133	0604759A	MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT	62,580	62,580
134	0605103A	RAND ARROYO CENTER	20,853	20,853
135	0605301A	ARMY KWAJALEIN ATOLL	205,145	205,145
136	0605326A	CONCEPTS EXPERIMENTATION PROGRAM	19,430	19,430
138	0605601A	ARMY TEST RANGES AND FACILITIES	277,646	277,646
139	0605602A	ARMY TECHNICAL TEST INSTRUMENTATION AND TARGETS	51,550	51,550
140	0605604A	SURVIVABILITY/LETHALITY ANALYSIS	33,246	33,246
141	0605606A	AIRCRAFT CERTIFICATION	4,760	4,760
142	0605702A	METEOROLOGICAL SUPPORT TO RDT&E ACTIVITIES	8,303	8,303
143	0605706A	MATERIEL SYSTEMS ANALYSIS	20,403	20,403
144	0605709A	EXPLOITATION OF FOREIGN ITEMS	10,396	10,396
145	0605712A	SUPPORT OF OPERATIONAL TESTING	49,337	49,337
146	0605716A	ARMY EVALUATION CENTER	52,694	52,694
147	0605718A	ARMY MODELING & SIM X-CMD COLLABORATION & INTEG	938	938
148	0605801A	PROGRAMWIDE ACTIVITIES	60,319	60,319
149	0605803A	TECHNICAL INFORMATION ACTIVITIES	28,478	28,478
150	0605805A	MUNITIONS STANDARDIZATION, EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY	32,604	24,604
		Program reduction		[–8,000]
151	0605857A	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY MGMT SUPPORT	3,186	3,186
152	0605898A	MANAGEMENT HQ—R&D	48,955	48,955
		SUBTOTAL RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	**1,027,542**	**1,019,542**
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT		
154	0603778A	MLRS PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	18,397	18,397
155	0603813A	TRACTOR PULL	9,461	9,461
156	0607131A	WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS	4,945	4,945
157	0607133A	TRACTOR SMOKE	7,569	7,569
158	0607135A	APACHE PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	69,862	69,862
159	0607136A	BLACKHAWK PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	66,653	66,653
160	0607137A	CHINOOK PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	37,407	37,407
161	0607138A	FIXED WING PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	1,151	1,151
162	0607139A	IMPROVED TURBINE ENGINE PROGRAM	51,164	51,164
163	0607140A	EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES FROM NIE	2,481	2,481
164	0607141A	LOGISTICS AUTOMATION	1,673	1,673
166	0607665A	FAMILY OF BIOMETRICS	13,237	13,237
167	0607865A	PATRIOT PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT	105,816	105,816
169	0202429A	AEROSTAT JOINT PROJECT—COCOM EXERCISE	40,565	40,565
171	0203728A	JOINT AUTOMATED DEEP OPERATION COORDINATION SYSTEM (JADOCS)	35,719	35,719
172	0203735A	COMBAT VEHICLE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS	257,167	292,167
		Stryker Lethality Upgrades		[35,000]
173	0203740A	MANEUVER CONTROL SYSTEM	15,445	15,445
175	0203752A	AIRCRAFT ENGINE COMPONENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	364	364
176	0203758A	DIGITIZATION	4,361	4,361
177	0203801A	MISSILE/AIR DEFENSE PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	3,154	3,154
178	0203802A	OTHER MISSILE PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS	35,951	35,951
179	0203808A	TRACTOR CARD	34,686	34,686
180	0205402A	INTEGRATED BASE DEFENSE—OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEV	10,750	10,750
181	0205410A	MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT	402	402
183	0205456A	LOWER TIER AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE (AMD) SYSTEM	64,159	64,159
184	0205778A	GUIDED MULTIPLE-LAUNCH ROCKET SYSTEM (GMLRS)	17,527	17,527
185	0208053A	JOINT TACTICAL GROUND SYSTEM	20,515	20,515
187	0303028A	SECURITY AND INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES	12,368	12,368
188	0303140A	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	31,154	31,154
189	0303141A	GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM	12,274	12,274
190	0303142A	SATCOM GROUND ENVIRONMENT (SPACE)	9,355	9,355

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized
191	0303150A	WWMCCS/GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM	7,053	7,053
193	0305179A	INTEGRATED BROADCAST SERVICE (IBS)	750	750
194	0305204A	TACTICAL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES	13,225	13,225
195	0305206A	AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	22,870	22,870
196	0305208A	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	25,592	25,592
199	0305233A	RQ–7 UAV	7,297	7,297
201	0310349A	WIN-T INCREMENT 2—INITIAL NETWORKING	3,800	3,800
202	0708045A	END ITEM INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES	48,442	48,442
202A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	4,536	4,536
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	**1,129,297**	**1,164,297**
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, ARMY	**6,919,178**	**7,024,678**
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, NAVY		
		BASIC RESEARCH		
001	0601103N	UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES	116,196	134,196
		Defense University Research Instumentation Program increase		[18,000]
002	0601152N	IN-HOUSE LABORATORY INDEPENDENT RESEARCH	19,126	19,126
003	0601153N	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	451,606	451,606
		SUBTOTAL BASIC RESEARCH	**586,928**	**604,928**
		APPLIED RESEARCH		
004	0602114N	POWER PROJECTION APPLIED RESEARCH	68,723	68,723
005	0602123N	FORCE PROTECTION APPLIED RESEARCH	154,963	154,963
006	0602131M	MARINE CORPS LANDING FORCE TECHNOLOGY	49,001	49,001
007	0602235N	COMMON PICTURE APPLIED RESEARCH	42,551	42,551
008	0602236N	WARFIGHTER SUSTAINMENT APPLIED RESEARCH	45,056	45,056
009	0602271N	ELECTROMAGNETIC SYSTEMS APPLIED RESEARCH	115,051	115,051
010	0602435N	OCEAN WARFIGHTING ENVIRONMENT APPLIED RESEARCH	42,252	62,252
		Service Life Extension for the AGOR Ship		[20,000]
011	0602651M	JOINT NON-LETHAL WEAPONS APPLIED RESEARCH	6,119	6,119
012	0602747N	UNDERSEA WARFARE APPLIED RESEARCH	123,750	123,750
013	0602750N	FUTURE NAVAL CAPABILITIES APPLIED RESEARCH	179,686	179,686
014	0602782N	MINE AND EXPEDITIONARY WARFARE APPLIED RESEARCH	37,418	37,418
		SUBTOTAL APPLIED RESEARCH	**864,570**	**884,570**
		ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT		
015	0603114N	POWER PROJECTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	37,093	37,093
016	0603123N	FORCE PROTECTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	38,044	38,044
017	0603271N	ELECTROMAGNETIC SYSTEMS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	34,899	34,899
018	0603640M	USMC ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATION (ATD)	137,562	137,562
019	0603651M	JOINT NON-LETHAL WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	12,745	12,745
020	0603673N	FUTURE NAVAL CAPABILITIES ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	258,860	248,860
		Program decrease		[–10,000]
021	0603680N	MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	57,074	57,074
022	0603729N	WARFIGHTER PROTECTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	4,807	4,807
023	0603747N	UNDERSEA WARFARE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	13,748	13,748
024	0603758N	NAVY WARFIGHTING EXPERIMENTS AND DEMONSTRATIONS	66,041	66,041
025	0603782N	MINE AND EXPEDITIONARY WARFARE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	1,991	1,991
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	**662,864**	**652,864**
		ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES		
026	0603207N	AIR/OCEAN TACTICAL APPLICATIONS	41,832	41,832
027	0603216N	AVIATION SURVIVABILITY	5,404	5,404
028	0603237N	DEPLOYABLE JOINT COMMAND AND CONTROL	3,086	3,086
029	0603251N	AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS	11,643	11,643
030	0603254N	ASW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	5,555	5,555
031	0603261N	TACTICAL AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE	3,087	3,087
032	0603382N	ADVANCED COMBAT SYSTEMS TECHNOLOGY	1,636	1,636
033	0603502N	SURFACE AND SHALLOW WATER MINE COUNTERMEASURES	118,588	118,588
034	0603506N	SURFACE SHIP TORPEDO DEFENSE	77,385	77,385
035	0603512N	CARRIER SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	8,348	8,348
036	0603525N	PILOT FISH	123,246	123,246
037	0603527N	RETRACT LARCH	28,819	28,819
038	0603536N	RETRACT JUNIPER	112,678	112,678
039	0603542N	RADIOLOGICAL CONTROL	710	710
040	0603553N	SURFACE ASW	1,096	1,096
041	0603561N	ADVANCED SUBMARINE SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	87,160	135,160
		Program increase		[48,000]
042	0603562N	SUBMARINE TACTICAL WARFARE SYSTEMS	10,371	10,371
043	0603563N	SHIP CONCEPT ADVANCED DESIGN	11,888	11,888
044	0603564N	SHIP PRELIMINARY DESIGN & FEASIBILITY STUDIES	4,332	4,332
045	0603570N	ADVANCED NUCLEAR POWER SYSTEMS	482,040	62,740
		Transfer to National Sea-Based Deterrance Fund		[–419,300]
046	0603573N	ADVANCED SURFACE MACHINERY SYSTEMS	25,904	25,904
047	0603576N	CHALK EAGLE	511,802	511,802
048	0603581N	LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP (LCS)	118,416	118,416
049	0603582N	COMBAT SYSTEM INTEGRATION	35,901	35,901
050	0603595N	OHIO REPLACEMENT	971,393	0
		Transfer to National Sea-Based Deterrance Fund-OR Development		[–971,393]
051	0603596N	LCS MISSION MODULES	206,149	206,149
052	0603597N	AUTOMATED TEST AND RE-TEST (ATRT)	8,000	8,000

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized
053	0603609N	CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS	7,678	7,678
054	0603611M	MARINE CORPS ASSAULT VEHICLES	219,082	219,082
055	0603635M	MARINE CORPS GROUND COMBAT/SUPPORT SYSTEM	623	623
056	0603654N	JOINT SERVICE EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT	18,260	18,260
057	0603658N	COOPERATIVE ENGAGEMENT	76,247	76,247
058	0603713N	OCEAN ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	4,520	4,520
059	0603721N	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	20,711	20,711
060	0603724N	NAVY ENERGY PROGRAM	47,761	47,761
061	0603725N	FACILITIES IMPROVEMENT	5,226	5,226
062	0603734N	CHALK CORAL	182,771	182,771
063	0603739N	NAVY LOGISTIC PRODUCTIVITY	3,866	3,866
064	0603746N	RETRACT MAPLE	360,065	360,065
065	0603748N	LINK PLUMERIA	237,416	237,416
066	0603751N	RETRACT ELM	37,944	37,944
067	0603764N	LINK EVERGREEN	47,312	47,312
068	0603787N	SPECIAL PROCESSES	17,408	17,408
069	0603790N	NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	9,359	9,359
070	0603795N	LAND ATTACK TECHNOLOGY	887	10,887
		5–Inch Guided Projectile Technology		[10,000]
071	0603851M	JOINT NON-LETHAL WEAPONS TESTING	29,448	29,448
072	0603860N	JOINT PRECISION APPROACH AND LANDING SYSTEMS—DEM/VAL	91,479	91,479
073	0603925N	DIRECTED ENERGY AND ELECTRIC WEAPON SYSTEMS	67,360	67,360
074	0604112N	GERALD R. FORD CLASS NUCLEAR AIRCRAFT CARRIER (CVN 78—80)	48,105	48,105
075	0604122N	REMOTE MINEHUNTING SYSTEM (RMS)	20,089	20,089
076	0604272N	TACTICAL AIR DIRECTIONAL INFRARED COUNTERMEASURES (TADIRCM)	18,969	18,969
077	0604279N	ASE SELF-PROTECTION OPTIMIZATION	7,874	7,874
078	0604292N	MH-XX	5,298	5,298
079	0604454N	LX (R)	46,486	75,486
		LX(R) Acceleration		[29,000]
080	0604653N	JOINT COUNTER RADIO CONTROLLED IED ELECTRONIC WARFARE (JCREW)	3,817	3,817
081	0604659N	PRECISION STRIKE WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	9,595	9,595
082	0604707N	SPACE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE (SEW) ARCHITECTURE/ENGINEERING SUPPORT	29,581	29,581
083	0604786N	OFFENSIVE ANTI-SURFACE WARFARE WEAPON DEVELOPMENT	285,849	285,849
084	0605812M	JOINT LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE (JLTV) ENGINEERING AND MANUFACTURING DEVELOPMENT PH.	36,656	36,656
085	0303354N	ASW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT—MIP	9,835	9,835
086	0304270N	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT—MIP	580	580
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES	**5,024,626**	**3,720,933**
		SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION		
087	0603208N	TRAINING SYSTEM AIRCRAFT	21,708	21,708
088	0604212N	OTHER HELO DEVELOPMENT	11,101	11,101
089	0604214N	AV–8B AIRCRAFT—ENG DEV	39,878	39,878
090	0604215N	STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT	53,059	53,059
091	0604216N	MULTI-MISSION HELICOPTER UPGRADE DEVELOPMENT	21,358	21,358
092	0604218N	AIR/OCEAN EQUIPMENT ENGINEERING	4,515	4,515
093	0604221N	P–3 MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	1,514	1,514
094	0604230N	WARFARE SUPPORT SYSTEM	5,875	5,875
095	0604231N	TACTICAL COMMAND SYSTEM	81,553	81,553
096	0604234N	ADVANCED HAWKEYE	272,149	272,149
097	0604245N	H–1 UPGRADES	27,235	52,235
		UH–1Y/AH–1Z Readiness Improvement Unfunded Requirement		[25,000]
098	0604261N	ACOUSTIC SEARCH SENSORS	35,763	35,763
099	0604262N	V–22A	87,918	87,918
100	0604264N	AIR CREW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	12,679	12,679
101	0604269N	EA–18	56,921	56,921
102	0604270N	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	23,685	23,685
103	0604273N	EXECUTIVE HELO DEVELOPMENT	507,093	507,093
104	0604274N	NEXT GENERATION JAMMER (NGJ)	411,767	411,767
105	0604280N	JOINT TACTICAL RADIO SYSTEM—NAVY (JTRS-NAVY)	25,071	25,071
106	0604307N	SURFACE COMBATANT COMBAT SYSTEM ENGINEERING	443,433	443,433
107	0604311N	LPD–17 CLASS SYSTEMS INTEGRATION	747	747
108	0604329N	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB (SDB)	97,002	97,002
109	0604366N	STANDARD MISSILE IMPROVEMENTS	129,649	129,649
110	0604373N	AIRBORNE MCM	11,647	11,647
111	0604376M	MARINE AIR GROUND TASK FORCE (MAGTF) ELECTRONIC WARFARE (EW) FOR AVIATION	2,778	2,778
112	0604378N	NAVAL INTEGRATED FIRE CONTROL—COUNTER AIR SYSTEMS ENGINEERING	23,695	23,695
113	0604404N	UNMANNED CARRIER LAUNCHED AIRBORNE SURVEILLANCE AND STRIKE (UCLASS) SYSTEM.	134,708	134,708
114	0604501N	ADVANCED ABOVE WATER SENSORS	43,914	43,914
115	0604503N	SSN–688 AND TRIDENT MODERNIZATION	109,908	109,908
116	0604504N	AIR CONTROL	57,928	57,928
117	0604512N	SHIPBOARD AVIATION SYSTEMS	120,217	135,217
		Concept development		[15,000]
118	0604522N	AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE RADAR (AMDR) SYSTEM	241,754	241,754
119	0604558N	NEW DESIGN SSN	122,556	122,556
120	0604562N	SUBMARINE TACTICAL WARFARE SYSTEM	48,213	60,213
		Program increase		[12,000]
121	0604567N	SHIP CONTRACT DESIGN/ LIVE FIRE T&E	49,712	49,712
122	0604574N	NAVY TACTICAL COMPUTER RESOURCES	4,096	4,096
123	0604580N	VIRGINIA PAYLOAD MODULE (VPM)	167,719	167,719
124	0604601N	MINE DEVELOPMENT	15,122	15,122

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125	0604610N	LIGHTWEIGHT TORPEDO DEVELOPMENT	33,738	33,738
126	0604654N	JOINT SERVICE EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT	8,123	8,123
127	0604703N	PERSONNEL, TRAINING, SIMULATION, AND HUMAN FACTORS	7,686	7,686
128	0604727N	JOINT STANDOFF WEAPON SYSTEMS	405	405
129	0604755N	SHIP SELF DEFENSE (DETECT & CONTROL)	153,836	153,836
130	0604756N	SHIP SELF DEFENSE (ENGAGE: HARD KILL)	99,619	99,619
131	0604757N	SHIP SELF DEFENSE (ENGAGE: SOFT KILL/EW)	116,798	116,798
132	0604761N	INTELLIGENCE ENGINEERING	4,353	4,353
133	0604771N	MEDICAL DEVELOPMENT	9,443	9,443
134	0604777N	NAVIGATION/ID SYSTEM	32,469	32,469
135	0604800M	JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER (JSF)—EMD	537,901	537,901
136	0604800N	JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER (JSF)—EMD	504,736	504,736
137	0604810M	JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER FOLLOW ON DEVELOPMENT—MARINE CORPS	59,265	46,765
		Program delay		[–12,500]
138	0604810N	JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER FOLLOW ON DEVELOPMENT—NAVY	47,579	35,079
		Program delay		[–12,500]
139	0605013M	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	5,914	5,914
140	0605013N	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	89,711	89,711
141	0605212N	CH–53K RDTE	632,092	632,092
142	0605220N	SHIP TO SHORE CONNECTOR (SSC)	7,778	7,778
143	0605450N	JOINT AIR-TO-GROUND MISSILE (JAGM)	25,898	25,898
144	0605500N	MULTI-MISSION MARITIME AIRCRAFT (MMA)	247,929	247,929
145	0204202N	DDG–1000	103,199	103,199
146	0304231N	TACTICAL COMMAND SYSTEM—MIP	998	998
147	0304785N	TACTICAL CRYPTOLOGIC SYSTEMS	17,785	17,785
148	0305124N	SPECIAL APPLICATIONS PROGRAM	35,905	35,905
		SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION	**6,308,800**	**6,335,800**
		MANAGEMENT SUPPORT		
149	0604256N	THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT	30,769	30,769
150	0604258N	TARGET SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	112,606	112,606
151	0604759N	MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT	61,234	61,234
152	0605126N	JOINT THEATER AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE ORGANIZATION	6,995	6,995
153	0605152N	STUDIES AND ANALYSIS SUPPORT—NAVY	4,011	4,011
154	0605154N	CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES	48,563	48,563
155	0605285N	NEXT GENERATION FIGHTER	5,000	5,000
157	0605804N	TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICES	925	925
158	0605853N	MANAGEMENT, TECHNICAL & INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT	78,143	78,143
159	0605856N	STRATEGIC TECHNICAL SUPPORT	3,258	3,258
160	0605861N	RDT&E SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT	76,948	76,948
161	0605863N	RDT&E SHIP AND AIRCRAFT SUPPORT	132,122	132,122
162	0605864N	TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	351,912	351,912
163	0605865N	OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION CAPABILITY	17,985	17,985
164	0605866N	NAVY SPACE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE (SEW) SUPPORT	5,316	5,316
165	0605867N	SEW SURVEILLANCE/RECONNAISSANCE SUPPORT	6,519	6,519
166	0605873M	MARINE CORPS PROGRAM WIDE SUPPORT	13,649	13,649
		SUBTOTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	**955,955**	**955,955**
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT		
174	0101221N	STRATEGIC SUB & WEAPONS SYSTEM SUPPORT	107,039	107,039
175	0101224N	SSBN SECURITY TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	46,506	46,506
176	0101226N	SUBMARINE ACOUSTIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	3,900	3,900
177	0101402N	NAVY STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS	16,569	16,569
178	0203761N	RAPID TECHNOLOGY TRANSITION (RTT)	18,632	18,632
179	0204136N	F/A–18 SQUADRONS	133,265	133,265
181	0204163N	FLEET TELECOMMUNICATIONS (TACTICAL)	62,867	62,867
182	0204228N	SURFACE SUPPORT	36,045	36,045
183	0204229N	TOMAHAWK AND TOMAHAWK MISSION PLANNING CENTER (TMPC)	25,228	25,228
184	0204311N	INTEGRATED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	54,218	54,218
185	0204413N	AMPHIBIOUS TACTICAL SUPPORT UNITS (DISPLACEMENT CRAFT)	11,335	11,335
186	0204460M	GROUND/AIR TASK ORIENTED RADAR (G/ATOR)	80,129	80,129
187	0204571N	CONSOLIDATED TRAINING SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	39,087	54,087
		Anti-Submarine Warfare Underwater Range Instrumentation Upgrade		[15,000]
188	0204574N	CRYPTOLOGIC DIRECT SUPPORT	1,915	1,915
189	0204575N	ELECTRONIC WARFARE (EW) READINESS SUPPORT	46,609	46,609
190	0205601N	HARM IMPROVEMENT	52,708	52,708
191	0205604N	TACTICAL DATA LINKS	149,997	149,997
192	0205620N	SURFACE ASW COMBAT SYSTEM INTEGRATION	24,460	24,460
193	0205632N	MK–48 ADCAP	42,206	42,206
194	0205633N	AVIATION IMPROVEMENTS	117,759	117,759
195	0205675N	OPERATIONAL NUCLEAR POWER SYSTEMS	101,323	101,323
196	0206313M	MARINE CORPS COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	67,763	67,763
197	0206335M	COMMON AVIATION COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (CAC2S)	13,431	13,431
198	0206623M	MARINE CORPS GROUND COMBAT/SUPPORTING ARMS SYSTEMS	56,769	56,769
199	0206624M	MARINE CORPS COMBAT SERVICES SUPPORT	20,729	20,729
200	0206625M	USMC INTELLIGENCE/ELECTRONIC WARFARE SYSTEMS (MIP)	13,152	13,152
201	0206629M	AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT VEHICLE	48,535	48,535
202	0207161N	TACTICAL AIM MISSILES	76,016	76,016
203	0207163N	ADVANCED MEDIUM RANGE AIR-TO-AIR MISSILE (AMRAAM)	32,172	32,172
208	0303109N	SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS (SPACE)	53,239	53,239
209	0303138N	CONSOLIDATED AFLOAT NETWORK ENTERPRISE SERVICES (CANES)	21,677	21,677
210	0303140N	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	28,102	28,102

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211	0303150M	WWMCCS/GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM	294	294
213	0305160N	NAVY METEOROLOGICAL AND OCEAN SENSORS-SPACE (METOC)	599	599
214	0305192N	MILITARY INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM (MIP) ACTIVITIES	6,207	6,207
215	0305204N	TACTICAL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES	8,550	8,550
216	0305205N	UAS INTEGRATION AND INTEROPERABILITY	41,831	41,831
217	0305208M	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	1,105	1,105
218	0305208N	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	33,149	33,149
219	0305220N	RQ–4 UAV	227,188	227,188
220	0305231N	MQ–8 UAV	52,770	52,770
221	0305232M	RQ–11 UAV	635	635
222	0305233N	RQ–7 UAV	688	688
223	0305234N	SMALL (LEVEL 0) TACTICAL UAS (STUASL0)	4,647	4,647
224	0305239M	RQ–21A	6,435	6,435
225	0305241N	MULTI-INTELLIGENCE SENSOR DEVELOPMENT	49,145	49,145
226	0305242M	UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEMS (UAS) PAYLOADS (MIP)	9,246	9,246
227	0305421N	RQ–4 MODERNIZATION	150,854	150,854
228	0308601N	MODELING AND SIMULATION SUPPORT	4,757	4,757
229	0702207N	DEPOT MAINTENANCE (NON-IF)	24,185	24,185
231	0708730N	MARITIME TECHNOLOGY (MARITECH)	4,321	4,321
231A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	1,252,185	1,252,185
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	**3,482,173**	**3,497,173**
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, NAVY	**17,885,916**	**16,652,223**
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, AF		
		BASIC RESEARCH		
001	0601102F	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	329,721	329,721
002	0601103F	UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES	141,754	141,754
003	0601108F	HIGH ENERGY LASER RESEARCH INITIATIVES	13,778	13,778
		SUBTOTAL BASIC RESEARCH	**485,253**	**485,253**
		APPLIED RESEARCH		
004	0602102F	MATERIALS	125,234	125,234
005	0602201F	AEROSPACE VEHICLE TECHNOLOGIES	123,438	123,438
006	0602202F	HUMAN EFFECTIVENESS APPLIED RESEARCH	100,530	90,530
		Program decrease		[–10,000]
007	0602203F	AEROSPACE PROPULSION	182,326	177,326
		Program decrease		[–5,000]
008	0602204F	AEROSPACE SENSORS	147,291	147,291
009	0602601F	SPACE TECHNOLOGY	116,122	116,122
010	0602602F	CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS	99,851	99,851
011	0602605F	DIRECTED ENERGY TECHNOLOGY	115,604	115,604
012	0602788F	DOMINANT INFORMATION SCIENCES AND METHODS	164,909	164,909
013	0602890F	HIGH ENERGY LASER RESEARCH	42,037	42,037
		SUBTOTAL APPLIED RESEARCH	**1,217,342**	**1,202,342**
		ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT		
014	0603112F	ADVANCED MATERIALS FOR WEAPON SYSTEMS	37,665	47,665
		Metals Affordability Initiative		[10,000]
015	0603199F	SUSTAINMENT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (S&T)	18,378	18,378
016	0603203F	ADVANCED AEROSPACE SENSORS	42,183	42,183
017	0603211F	AEROSPACE TECHNOLOGY DEV/DEMO	100,733	100,733
018	0603216F	AEROSPACE PROPULSION AND POWER TECHNOLOGY	168,821	168,821
019	0603270F	ELECTRONIC COMBAT TECHNOLOGY	47,032	47,032
020	0603401F	ADVANCED SPACECRAFT TECHNOLOGY	54,897	54,897
021	0603444F	MAUI SPACE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM (MSSS)	12,853	12,853
022	0603456F	HUMAN EFFECTIVENESS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	25,448	25,448
023	0603601F	CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY	48,536	48,536
024	0603605F	ADVANCED WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY	30,195	30,195
025	0603680F	MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	42,630	52,630
		Maturation of advanced manufacturing for low-cost sustainment		[10,000]
026	0603788F	BATTLESPACE KNOWLEDGE DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION	46,414	46,414
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	**675,785**	**695,785**
		ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES		
027	0603260F	INTELLIGENCE ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	5,032	5,032
029	0603438F	SPACE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY	4,070	4,070
030	0603742F	COMBAT IDENTIFICATION TECHNOLOGY	21,790	21,790
031	0603790F	NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	4,736	4,736
033	0603830F	SPACE SECURITY AND DEFENSE PROGRAM	30,771	30,771
034	0603851F	INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILE—DEM/VAL	39,765	39,765
036	0604015F	LONG RANGE STRIKE	1,246,228	786,228
		Program decrease		[–460,000]
037	0604317F	TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	3,512	13,512
		Technology transfer program increase		[10,000]
038	0604327F	HARD AND DEEPLY BURIED TARGET DEFEAT SYSTEM (HDBTDS) PROGRAM	54,637	54,637
040	0604422F	WEATHER SYSTEM FOLLOW-ON	76,108	56,108
		Unjustified increase and analysis of alternatives		[–20,000]
044	0604857F	OPERATIONALLY RESPONSIVE SPACE	6,457	20,457
		SSA, Weather, or Launch Activities		[14,000]
045	0604858F	TECH TRANSITION PROGRAM	246,514	246,514
046	0605230F	GROUND BASED STRATEGIC DETERRENT	75,166	75,166

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049	0207110F	NEXT GENERATION AIR DOMINANCE	8,830	3,930
		Program reduction		[–4,900]
050	0207455F	THREE DIMENSIONAL LONG-RANGE RADAR (3DELRR)	14,939	14,939
051	0305164F	NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (USER EQUIPMENT) (SPACE)	142,288	142,288
052	0306250F	CYBER OPERATIONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	81,732	81,732
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES	**2,062,575**	**1,601,675**
		SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION		
055	0604270F	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	929	929
056	0604281F	TACTICAL DATA NETWORKS ENTERPRISE	60,256	60,256
057	0604287F	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	5,973	5,973
058	0604329F	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB (SDB)—EMD	32,624	32,624
059	0604421F	COUNTERSPACE SYSTEMS	24,208	24,208
060	0604425F	SPACE SITUATION AWARENESS SYSTEMS	32,374	32,374
061	0604426F	SPACE FENCE	243,909	243,909
062	0604429F	AIRBORNE ELECTRONIC ATTACK	8,358	8,358
063	0604441F	SPACE BASED INFRARED SYSTEM (SBIRS) HIGH EMD	292,235	302,235
		Exploitation of SBIRS		[10,000]
064	0604602F	ARMAMENT/ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT	40,154	40,154
065	0604604F	SUBMUNITIONS	2,506	2,506
066	0604617F	AGILE COMBAT SUPPORT	57,678	57,678
067	0604706F	LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEMS	8,187	8,187
068	0604735F	COMBAT TRAINING RANGES	15,795	15,795
069	0604800F	F–35—EMD	589,441	589,441
071	0604853F	EVOLVED EXPENDABLE LAUNCH VEHICLE PROGRAM (SPACE)—EMD	84,438	184,438
		EELV Program—Launch Vehicle Development		[–84,438]
		EELV Program—Rocket Propulsion System Development		[184,438]
072	0604932F	LONG RANGE STANDOFF WEAPON	36,643	36,643
073	0604933F	ICBM FUZE MODERNIZATION	142,551	142,551
074	0605213F	F–22 MODERNIZATION INCREMENT 3.2B	140,640	140,640
075	0605214F	GROUND ATTACK WEAPONS FUZE DEVELOPMENT	3,598	3,598
076	0605221F	KC–46	602,364	402,364
		Program decrease		[–200,000]
077	0605223F	ADVANCED PILOT TRAINING	11,395	11,395
078	0605229F	CSAR HH–60 RECAPITALIZATION	156,085	156,085
080	0605431F	ADVANCED EHF MILSATCOM (SPACE)	228,230	228,230
081	0605432F	POLAR MILSATCOM (SPACE)	72,084	72,084
082	0605433F	WIDEBAND GLOBAL SATCOM (SPACE)	56,343	52,343
		Excess to need		[–4,000]
083	0605458F	AIR & SPACE OPS CENTER 10.2 RDT&E	47,629	47,629
084	0605931F	B–2 DEFENSIVE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	271,961	271,961
085	0101125F	NUCLEAR WEAPONS MODERNIZATION	212,121	212,121
086	0207171F	F–15 EPAWSS	186,481	186,481
087	0207701F	FULL COMBAT MISSION TRAINING	18,082	18,082
088	0305176F	COMBAT SURVIVOR EVADER LOCATOR	993	993
089	0307581F	NEXTGEN JSTARS	44,343	44,343
091	0401319F	PRESIDENTIAL AIRCRAFT REPLACEMENT (PAR)	102,620	102,620
092	0701212F	AUTOMATED TEST SYSTEMS	14,563	14,563
		SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION	**3,847,791**	**3,753,791**
		MANAGEMENT SUPPORT		
093	0604256F	THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT	23,844	23,844
094	0604759F	MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT	68,302	73,302
		Airborne Sensor Data Correlation Project		[5,000]
095	0605101F	RAND PROJECT AIR FORCE	34,918	34,918
097	0605712F	INITIAL OPERATIONAL TEST & EVALUATION	10,476	10,476
098	0605807F	TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	673,908	673,908
099	0605860F	ROCKET SYSTEMS LAUNCH PROGRAM (SPACE)	21,858	21,858
100	0605864F	SPACE TEST PROGRAM (STP)	28,228	28,228
101	0605976F	FACILITIES RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION—TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	40,518	40,518
102	0605978F	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT—TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	27,895	27,895
103	0606017F	REQUIREMENTS ANALYSIS AND MATURATION	16,507	16,507
104	0606116F	SPACE TEST AND TRAINING RANGE DEVELOPMENT	18,997	18,997
106	0606392F	SPACE AND MISSILE CENTER (SMC) CIVILIAN WORKFORCE	185,305	185,305
107	0308602F	ENTEPRISE INFORMATION SERVICES (EIS)	4,841	4,841
108	0702806F	ACQUISITION AND MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	15,357	15,357
109	0804731F	GENERAL SKILL TRAINING	1,315	1,315
111	1001004F	INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES	2,315	2,315
		SUBTOTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	**1,174,584**	**1,179,584**
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT		
112	0603423F	GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM III—OPERATIONAL CONTROL SEGMENT	350,232	350,232
113	0604233F	SPECIALIZED UNDERGRADUATE FLIGHT TRAINING	10,465	10,465
114	0604445F	WIDE AREA SURVEILLANCE	24,577	24,577
117	0605018F	AF INTEGRATED PERSONNEL AND PAY SYSTEM (AF-IPPS)	69,694	69,694
118	0605024F	ANTI-TAMPER TECHNOLOGY EXECUTIVE AGENCY	26,718	26,718
119	0605278F	HC/MC–130 RECAP RDT&E	10,807	10,807
121	0101113F	B–52 SQUADRONS	74,520	74,520
122	0101122F	AIR-LAUNCHED CRUISE MISSILE (ALCM)	451	451
123	0101126F	B–1B SQUADRONS	2,245	2,245
124	0101127F	B–2 SQUADRONS	108,183	108,183
125	0101213F	MINUTEMAN SQUADRONS	178,929	178,929

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126	0101313F	STRAT WAR PLANNING SYSTEM—USSTRATCOM	28,481	28,481
127	0101314F	NIGHT FIST—USSTRATCOM	87	87
128	0101316F	WORLDWIDE JOINT STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS	5,315	5,315
131	0105921F	SERVICE SUPPORT TO STRATCOM—SPACE ACTIVITIES	8,090	8,090
132	0205219F	MQ–9 UAV	123,439	123,439
134	0207131F	A–10 SQUADRONS		16,200
		A–10 restoration: operational flight program development		[16,200]
135	0207133F	F–16 SQUADRONS	148,297	188,297
		AESA Radar Integration		[50,000]
		Unobligated balances		[–10,000]
136	0207134F	F–15E SQUADRONS	179,283	169,283
		Duplicative effort with the Navy		[–10,000]
137	0207136F	MANNED DESTRUCTIVE SUPPRESSION	14,860	14,860
138	0207138F	F–22A SQUADRONS	262,552	262,552
139	0207142F	F–35 SQUADRONS	115,395	90,395
		Program delay		[–25,000]
140	0207161F	TACTICAL AIM MISSILES	43,360	43,360
141	0207163F	ADVANCED MEDIUM RANGE AIR-TO-AIR MISSILE (AMRAAM)	46,160	46,160
143	0207224F	COMBAT RESCUE AND RECOVERY	412	412
144	0207227F	COMBAT RESCUE—PARARESCUE	657	657
145	0207247F	AF TENCAP	31,428	31,428
146	0207249F	PRECISION ATTACK SYSTEMS PROCUREMENT	1,105	1,105
147	0207253F	COMPASS CALL	14,249	14,249
148	0207268F	AIRCRAFT ENGINE COMPONENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	103,942	103,942
149	0207325F	JOINT AIR-TO-SURFACE STANDOFF MISSILE (JASSM)	12,793	12,793
150	0207410F	AIR & SPACE OPERATIONS CENTER (AOC)	21,193	21,193
151	0207412F	CONTROL AND REPORTING CENTER (CRC)	559	559
152	0207417F	AIRBORNE WARNING AND CONTROL SYSTEM (AWACS)	161,812	161,812
153	0207418F	TACTICAL AIRBORNE CONTROL SYSTEMS	6,001	6,001
155	0207431F	COMBAT AIR INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM ACTIVITIES	7,793	7,793
156	0207444F	TACTICAL AIR CONTROL PARTY-MOD	12,465	12,465
157	0207448F	C2ISR TACTICAL DATA LINK	1,681	1,681
159	0207452F	DCAPES	16,796	16,796
161	0207590F	SEEK EAGLE	21,564	21,564
162	0207601F	USAF MODELING AND SIMULATION	24,994	24,994
163	0207605F	WARGAMING AND SIMULATION CENTERS	6,035	6,035
164	0207697F	DISTRIBUTED TRAINING AND EXERCISES	4,358	4,358
165	0208006F	MISSION PLANNING SYSTEMS	55,835	55,835
167	0208087F	AF OFFENSIVE CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS	12,874	12,874
168	0208088F	AF DEFENSIVE CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS	7,681	7,681
171	0301017F	GLOBAL SENSOR INTEGRATED ON NETWORK (GSIN)	5,974	5,974
177	0301400F	SPACE SUPERIORITY INTELLIGENCE	13,815	13,815
178	0302015F	E–4B NATIONAL AIRBORNE OPERATIONS CENTER (NAOC)	80,360	80,360
179	0303001F	FAMILY OF ADVANCED BLOS TERMINALS (FAB-T)	3,907	3,907
180	0303131F	MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK (MEECN)	75,062	75,062
181	0303140F	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	46,599	46,599
183	0303142F	GLOBAL FORCE MANAGEMENT—DATA INITIATIVE	2,470	2,470
186	0304260F	AIRBORNE SIGINT ENTERPRISE	112,775	112,775
189	0305099F	GLOBAL AIR TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT (GATM)	4,235	4,235
192	0305110F	SATELLITE CONTROL NETWORK (SPACE)	7,879	5,879
		Unjustified increase in systems engineering		[–2,000]
193	0305111F	WEATHER SERVICE	29,955	29,955
194	0305114F	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL, APPROACH, AND LANDING SYSTEM (ATCALS)	21,485	21,485
195	0305116F	AERIAL TARGETS	2,515	2,515
198	0305128F	SECURITY AND INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITIES	472	472
199	0305145F	ARMS CONTROL IMPLEMENTATION	12,137	12,137
200	0305146F	DEFENSE JOINT COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES	361	361
203	0305173F	SPACE AND MISSILE TEST AND EVALUATION CENTER	3,162	3,162
204	0305174F	SPACE INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND RAPID TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	1,543	1,543
205	0305179F	INTEGRATED BROADCAST SERVICE (IBS)	7,860	7,860
206	0305182F	SPACELIFT RANGE SYSTEM (SPACE)	6,902	6,902
207	0305202F	DRAGON U–2	34,471	34,471
209	0305206F	AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	50,154	60,154
		Wide Area Surveillance Capability		[10,000]
210	0305207F	MANNED RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	13,245	13,245
211	0305208F	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	22,784	22,784
212	0305219F	MQ–1 PREDATOR A UAV	716	716
213	0305220F	RQ–4 UAV	208,053	208,053
214	0305221F	NETWORK-CENTRIC COLLABORATIVE TARGETING	21,587	21,587
215	0305236F	COMMON DATA LINK EXECUTIVE AGENT (CDL EA)	43,986	43,986
216	0305238F	NATO AGS	197,486	197,486
217	0305240F	SUPPORT TO DCGS ENTERPRISE	28,434	28,434
218	0305265F	GPS III SPACE SEGMENT	180,902	180,902
220	0305614F	JSPOC MISSION SYSTEM	81,911	81,911
221	0305881F	RAPID CYBER ACQUISITION	3,149	3,149
222	0305913F	NUDET DETECTION SYSTEM (SPACE)	14,447	14,447
223	0305940F	SPACE SITUATION AWARENESS OPERATIONS	20,077	20,077
225	0308699F	SHARED EARLY WARNING (SEW)	853	853
226	0401115F	C–130 AIRLIFT SQUADRON	33,962	33,962
227	0401119F	C–5 AIRLIFT SQUADRONS (IF)	42,864	42,864
228	0401130F	C–17 AIRCRAFT (IF)	54,807	54,807
229	0401132F	C–130J PROGRAM	31,010	31,010

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230	0401134F	LARGE AIRCRAFT IR COUNTERMEASURES (LAIRCM)	6,802	6,802
231	0401219F	KC–10S	1,799	1,799
232	0401314F	OPERATIONAL SUPPORT AIRLIFT	48,453	48,453
233	0401318F	CV–22	36,576	36,576
235	0408011F	SPECIAL TACTICS / COMBAT CONTROL	7,963	7,963
236	0702207F	DEPOT MAINTENANCE (NON-IF)	1,525	1,525
237	0708610F	LOGISTICS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (LOGIT)	112,676	112,676
238	0708611F	SUPPORT SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	12,657	12,657
239	0804743F	OTHER FLIGHT TRAINING	1,836	1,836
240	0808716F	OTHER PERSONNEL ACTIVITIES	121	121
241	0901202F	JOINT PERSONNEL RECOVERY AGENCY	5,911	5,911
242	0901218F	CIVILIAN COMPENSATION PROGRAM	3,604	3,604
243	0901220F	PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION	4,598	4,598
244	0901226F	AIR FORCE STUDIES AND ANALYSIS AGENCY	1,103	1,103
246	0901538F	FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	101,840	101,840
246A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	12,780,142	12,780,142
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	**17,010,339**	**17,039,539**
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, AF	**26,473,669**	**25,957,969**
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, DW		
		BASIC RESEARCH		
001	0601000BR	DTRA BASIC RESEARCH INITIATIVE	38,436	38,436
002	0601101E	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	333,119	333,119
003	0601110D8Z	BASIC RESEARCH INITIATIVES	42,022	42,022
004	0601117E	BASIC OPERATIONAL MEDICAL RESEARCH SCIENCE	56,544	56,544
005	0601120D8Z	NATIONAL DEFENSE EDUCATION PROGRAM	49,453	59,453
		STEM program increase		[10,000]
006	0601228D8Z	HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES/MINORITY INSTITUTIONS	25,834	35,834
		Program increase		[10,000]
007	0601384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	46,261	46,261
		SUBTOTAL BASIC RESEARCH	**591,669**	**611,669**
		APPLIED RESEARCH		
008	0602000D8Z	JOINT MUNITIONS TECHNOLOGY	19,352	19,352
009	0602115E	BIOMEDICAL TECHNOLOGY	114,262	114,262
010	0602234D8Z	LINCOLN LABORATORY RESEARCH PROGRAM	51,026	51,026
011	0602251D8Z	APPLIED RESEARCH FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF S&T PRIORITIES	48,226	48,226
012	0602303E	INFORMATION & COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY	356,358	356,358
014	0602383E	BIOLOGICAL WARFARE DEFENSE	29,265	29,265
015	0602384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	208,111	208,111
016	0602668D8Z	CYBER SECURITY RESEARCH	13,727	13,727
018	0602702E	TACTICAL TECHNOLOGY	314,582	314,582
019	0602715E	MATERIALS AND BIOLOGICAL TECHNOLOGY	220,115	195,115
		Program decrease		[–25,000]
020	0602716E	ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY	174,798	174,798
021	0602718BR	WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION DEFEAT TECHNOLOGIES	155,415	155,415
022	0602751D8Z	SOFTWARE ENGINEERING INSTITUTE (SEI) APPLIED RESEARCH	8,824	8,824
023	1160401BB	SOF TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	37,517	37,517
		SUBTOTAL APPLIED RESEARCH	**1,751,578**	**1,726,578**
		ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT		
024	0603000D8Z	JOINT MUNITIONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	25,915	25,915
026	0603122D8Z	COMBATING TERRORISM TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT	71,171	136,171
		Anti-Tunneling Defense System		[40,000]
		Increase for Combating Terrorism Technology Activities		[25,000]
027	0603133D8Z	FOREIGN COMPARATIVE TESTING	21,782	21,782
028	0603160BR	COUNTERPROLIFERATION INITIATIVES—PROLIFERATION PREVENTION AND DEFEAT	290,654	290,654
030	0603176C	ADVANCED CONCEPTS AND PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT	12,139	12,139
031	0603177C	DISCRIMINATION SENSOR TECHNOLOGY	28,200	28,200
032	0603178C	WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY	45,389	3,131
		High Power Directed Energy—Missile Destruct		[–30,291]
		Move to support Multiple Object Kill Vehicle		[–11,967]
033	0603179C	ADVANCED C4ISR	9,876	9,876
034	0603180C	ADVANCED RESEARCH	17,364	17,364
035	0603225D8Z	JOINT DOD-DOE MUNITIONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	18,802	18,802
036	0603264S	AGILE TRANSPORTATION FOR THE 21ST CENTURY (AT21)—THEATER CAPABILITY	2,679	2,679
037	0603274C	SPECIAL PROGRAM—MDA TECHNOLOGY	64,708	64,708
038	0603286E	ADVANCED AEROSPACE SYSTEMS	185,043	185,043
039	0603287E	SPACE PROGRAMS AND TECHNOLOGY	126,692	126,692
040	0603288D8Z	ANALYTIC ASSESSMENTS	14,645	14,645
041	0603289D8Z	ADVANCED INNOVATIVE ANALYSIS AND CONCEPTS	59,830	49,830
		Program decrease		[–10,000]
042	0603294C	COMMON KILL VEHICLE TECHNOLOGY	46,753	2,195
		MOKV Concept Development		[–44,558]
043	0603384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM—ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	140,094	140,094
044	0603527D8Z	RETRACT LARCH	118,666	108,666
		Program decrease		[–10,000]
045	0603618D8Z	JOINT ELECTRONIC ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	43,966	30,466
		Program decrease		[–13,500]
046	0603648D8Z	JOINT CAPABILITY TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS	141,540	129,540
		Program decrease		[–12,000]

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047	0603662D8Z	NETWORKED COMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITIES	6,980	6,980
050	0603680D8Z	DEFENSE-WIDE MANUFACTURING SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	157,056	142,056
		Unjustified growth		[–15,000]
051	0603699D8Z	EMERGING CAPABILITIES TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	33,515	43,515
		Efforts to counter-ISIL and Russian aggression		[10,000]
052	0603712S	GENERIC LOGISTICS R&D TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS	16,543	16,543
053	0603713S	DEPLOYMENT AND DISTRIBUTION ENTERPRISE TECHNOLOGY	29,888	29,888
054	0603716D8Z	STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH PROGRAM	65,836	65,836
055	0603720S	MICROELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	79,037	99,037
		Trusted Source Implementation for Field Programmable Gate Arrays Study		[20,000]
056	0603727D8Z	JOINT WARFIGHTING PROGRAM	9,626	9,626
057	0603739E	ADVANCED ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGIES	79,021	79,021
058	0603760E	COMMAND, CONTROL AND COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	201,335	201,335
059	0603766E	NETWORK-CENTRIC WARFARE TECHNOLOGY	452,861	427,861
		Excessive program growth		[–25,000]
060	0603767E	SENSOR TECHNOLOGY	257,127	257,127
061	0603769SE	DISTRIBUTED LEARNING ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	10,771	10,771
062	0603781D8Z	SOFTWARE ENGINEERING INSTITUTE	15,202	15,202
063	0603826D8Z	QUICK REACTION SPECIAL PROJECTS	90,500	70,500
		Unjustified growth		[–20,000]
066	0603833D8Z	ENGINEERING SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY	18,377	18,377
067	0603941D8Z	TEST & EVALUATION SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY	82,589	82,589
068	0604055D8Z	OPERATIONAL ENERGY CAPABILITY IMPROVEMENT	37,420	37,420
069	0303310D8Z	CWMD SYSTEMS	42,488	42,488
070	1160402BB	SOF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	57,741	57,741
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	**3,229,821**	**3,132,505**
		ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT AND PROTOTYPES		
071	0603161D8Z	NUCLEAR AND CONVENTIONAL PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT RDT&E ADC&P	31,710	31,710
073	0603600D8Z	WALKOFF	90,567	90,567
074	0603714D8Z	ADVANCED SENSORS APPLICATION PROGRAM	15,900	19,900
		Advanced Sensors Application Program		[4,000]
075	0603851D8Z	ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY TECHNICAL CERTIFICATION PROGRAM	52,758	52,758
076	0603881C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TERMINAL DEFENSE SEGMENT	228,021	228,021
077	0603882C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE MIDCOURSE DEFENSE SEGMENT	1,284,891	1,284,891
077A	0603XXXX	MULTIPLE-OBJECT KILL VEHICLE		86,525
		Adding from Weapons Technology Line		[11,967]
		Establish MOKV Program of Record		[74,558]
078	0603884BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM—DEM/VAL	172,754	172,754
079	0603884C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SENSORS	233,588	233,588
080	0603890C	BMD ENABLING PROGRAMS	409,088	409,088
080A	0603XXXC	WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY—HIGH POWER DE		30,291
		High Power Directed Energy—Missile Destruct		[30,291]
081	0603891C	SPECIAL PROGRAMS—MDA	400,387	400,387
082	0603892C	AEGIS BMD	843,355	870,675
		Undifferentiated Block IB costs		[27,320]
083	0603893C	SPACE TRACKING & SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	31,632	31,632
084	0603895C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM SPACE PROGRAMS	23,289	23,289
085	0603896C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE COMMAND AND CONTROL, BATTLE MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATI.	450,085	450,085
086	0603898C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE JOINT WARFIGHTER SUPPORT	49,570	49,570
087	0603904C	MISSILE DEFENSE INTEGRATION & OPERATIONS CENTER (MDIOC)	49,211	49,211
088	0603906C	REGARDING TRENCH	9,583	9,583
089	0603907C	SEA BASED X-BAND RADAR (SBX)	72,866	72,866
090	0603913C	ISRAELI COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS	102,795	267,595
		Arrow 3		[19,500]
		Arrow System Improvement Program		[45,500]
		David's Sling		[99,800]
091	0603914C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TEST	274,323	274,323
092	0603915C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TARGETS	513,256	513,256
092A	0603XXXC	INF RESPONSE OPTION DEVELOPMENT		25,000
		Program increase		[25,000]
093	0603920D8Z	HUMANITARIAN DEMINING	10,129	10,129
094	0603923D8Z	COALITION WARFARE	10,350	10,350
095	0604016D8Z	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CORROSION PROGRAM	1,518	6,518
		Corrosion		[5,000]
096	0604115C	TECHNOLOGY MATURATION INITIATIVES	96,300	96,300
097	0604250D8Z	ADVANCED INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES	469,798	469,798
098	0604400D8Z	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD) UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM (UAS) COMMON DEVELOPMENT.	3,129	3,129
103	0604826J	JOINT C5 CAPABILITY DEVELOPMENT, INTEGRATION AND INTEROPERABILITY ASSESSMENTS.	25,200	25,200
105	0604873C	LONG RANGE DISCRIMINATION RADAR (LRDR)	137,564	137,564
106	0604874C	IMPROVED HOMELAND DEFENSE INTERCEPTORS	278,944	278,944
107	0604876C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TERMINAL DEFENSE SEGMENT TEST	26,225	26,225
108	0604878C	AEGIS BMD TEST	55,148	55,148
109	0604879C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SENSOR TEST	86,764	86,764
110	0604880C	LAND-BASED SM–3 (LBSM3)	34,970	34,970
111	0604881C	AEGIS SM–3 BLOCK IIA CO-DEVELOPMENT	172,645	172,645
112	0604887C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE MIDCOURSE SEGMENT TEST	64,618	64,618
114	0303191D8Z	JOINT ELECTROMAGNETIC TECHNOLOGY (JET) PROGRAM	2,660	2,660
115	0305103C	CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE	963	963

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT AND PROTOTYPES	**6,816,554**	**7,159,490**
		SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION		
116	0604161D8Z	NUCLEAR AND CONVENTIONAL PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT RDT&E SDD	8,800	8,800
117	0604165D8Z	PROMPT GLOBAL STRIKE CAPABILITY DEVELOPMENT	78,817	78,817
118	0604384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM—EMD	303,647	303,647
119	0604764K	ADVANCED IT SERVICES JOINT PROGRAM OFFICE (AITS-JPO)	23,424	23,424
120	0604771D8Z	JOINT TACTICAL INFORMATION DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (JTIDS)	14,285	14,285
121	0605000BR	WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION DEFEAT CAPABILITIES	7,156	7,156
122	0605013BL	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	12,542	12,542
123	0605021SE	HOMELAND PERSONNEL SECURITY INITIATIVE	191	191
124	0605022D8Z	DEFENSE EXPORTABILITY PROGRAM	3,273	3,273
125	0605027D8Z	OUSD(C) IT DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES	5,962	5,962
126	0605070S	DOD ENTERPRISE SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION	13,412	13,412
127	0605075D8Z	DCMO POLICY AND INTEGRATION	2,223	2,223
128	0605080S	DEFENSE AGENCY INTIATIVES (DAI)—FINANCIAL SYSTEM	31,660	31,660
129	0605090S	DEFENSE RETIRED AND ANNUITANT PAY SYSTEM (DRAS)	13,085	13,085
130	0605210D8Z	DEFENSE-WIDE ELECTRONIC PROCUREMENT CAPABILITIES	7,209	7,209
131	0303141K	GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM	15,158	15,158
132	0305304D8Z	DOD ENTERPRISE ENERGY INFORMATION MANAGEMENT (EEIM)	4,414	4,414
		SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION	**545,258**	**545,258**
		MANAGEMENT SUPPORT		
133	0604774D8Z	DEFENSE READINESS REPORTING SYSTEM (DRRS)	5,581	5,581
134	0604875D8Z	JOINT SYSTEMS ARCHITECTURE DEVELOPMENT	3,081	3,081
135	0604940D8Z	CENTRAL TEST AND EVALUATION INVESTMENT DEVELOPMENT (CTEIP)	229,125	229,125
136	0604942D8Z	ASSESSMENTS AND EVALUATIONS	28,674	21,674
		Program decrease		[–7,000]
138	0605100D8Z	JOINT MISSION ENVIRONMENT TEST CAPABILITY (JMETC)	45,235	45,235
139	0605104D8Z	TECHNICAL STUDIES, SUPPORT AND ANALYSIS	24,936	24,936
141	0605126J	JOINT INTEGRATED AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE ORGANIZATION (JIAMDO)	35,471	35,471
144	0605142D8Z	SYSTEMS ENGINEERING	37,655	37,655
145	0605151D8Z	STUDIES AND ANALYSIS SUPPORT—OSD	3,015	3,015
146	0605161D8Z	NUCLEAR MATTERS-PHYSICAL SECURITY	5,287	5,287
147	0605170D8Z	SUPPORT TO NETWORKS AND INFORMATION INTEGRATION	5,289	5,289
148	0605200D8Z	GENERAL SUPPORT TO USD (INTELLIGENCE)	2,120	2,120
149	0605384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	102,264	102,264
158	0605790D8Z	SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION RESEARCH (SBIR)/ SMALL BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER.	2,169	2,169
159	0605798D8Z	DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY ANALYSIS	13,960	13,960
160	0605801KA	DEFENSE TECHNICAL INFORMATION CENTER (DTIC)	51,775	51,775
161	0605803SE	R&D IN SUPPORT OF DOD ENLISTMENT, TESTING AND EVALUATION	9,533	9,533
162	0605804D8Z	DEVELOPMENT TEST AND EVALUATION	17,371	21,371
		Program increase		[4,000]
163	0605898E	MANAGEMENT HQ—R&D	71,571	71,571
164	0606100D8Z	BUDGET AND PROGRAM ASSESSMENTS	4,123	4,123
165	0203345D8Z	DEFENSE OPERATIONS SECURITY INITIATIVE (DOSI)	1,946	1,946
166	0204571J	JOINT STAFF ANALYTICAL SUPPORT	7,673	7,673
169	0303166J	SUPPORT TO INFORMATION OPERATIONS (IO) CAPABILITIES	10,413	10,413
170	0303260D8Z	DEFENSE MILITARY DECEPTION PROGRAM OFFICE (DMDPO)	971	971
171	0305193D8Z	CYBER INTELLIGENCE	6,579	6,579
173	0804767D8Z	COCOM EXERCISE ENGAGEMENT AND TRAINING TRANSFORMATION (CE2T2)—MHA	43,811	43,811
174	0901598C	MANAGEMENT HQ—MDA	35,871	35,871
176	0903230D8W	WHS—MISSION OPERATIONS SUPPORT - IT	1,072	1,072
177A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	49,500	49,500
		SUBTOTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	**856,071**	**853,071**
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT		
178	0604130V	ENTERPRISE SECURITY SYSTEM (ESS)	7,929	7,929
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)	294	294
181	0607210D8Z	INDUSTRIAL BASE ANALYSIS AND SUSTAINMENT SUPPORT	22,576	22,576
182	0607310D8Z	CWMD SYSTEMS: OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	1,901	1,901
183	0607327T	GLOBAL THEATER SECURITY COOPERATION MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS (G-TSCMIS).	8,474	8,474
184	0607384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE (OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT)	33,561	33,561
186	0208043J	PLANNING AND DECISION AID SYSTEM (PDAS)	3,061	3,061
187	0208045K	C4I INTEROPERABILITY	64,921	64,921
189	0301144K	JOINT/ALLIED COALITION INFORMATION SHARING	3,645	3,645
193	0302016K	NATIONAL MILITARY COMMAND SYSTEM-WIDE SUPPORT	963	963
194	0302019K	DEFENSE INFO INFRASTRUCTURE ENGINEERING AND INTEGRATION	10,186	10,186
195	0303126K	LONG-HAUL COMMUNICATIONS—DCS	36,883	36,883
196	0303131K	MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK (MEECN)	13,735	13,735
197	0303135G	PUBLIC KEY INFRASTRUCTURE (PKI)	6,101	6,101
198	0303136G	KEY MANAGEMENT INFRASTRUCTURE (KMI)	43,867	43,867
199	0303140D8Z	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	8,957	8,957
200	0303140G	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	146,890	146,890
201	0303150K	GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM	21,503	21,503
202	0303153K	DEFENSE SPECTRUM ORGANIZATION	20,342	20,342
203	0303170K	NET-CENTRIC ENTERPRISE SERVICES (NCES)	444	444
205	0303610K	TELEPORT PROGRAM	1,736	1,736

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized
206	0304210BB	SPECIAL APPLICATIONS FOR CONTINGENCIES	65,060	19,460
		Ahead of need		[–45,600]
210	0305103K	CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE	2,976	2,976
215	0305186D8Z	POLICY R&D PROGRAMS	4,182	4,182
216	0305199D8Z	NET CENTRICITY	18,130	18,130
218	0305208BB	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	5,302	5,302
221	0305208K	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	3,239	3,239
225	0305327V	INSIDER THREAT	11,733	11,733
226	0305387D8Z	HOMELAND DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER PROGRAM	2,119	2,119
234	0708011S	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	24,605	28,605
		Casting Solutions for Readiness Program		[4,000]
235	0708012S	LOGISTICS SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	1,770	1,770
236	0902298J	MANAGEMENT HQ—OJCS	2,978	2,978
237	1105219BB	MQ–9 UAV	18,151	23,151
		Medium Altitude Long Endurance Tactical (MALET) MQ–9 Unmanned Aerial Vehicle		[5,000]
238	1105232BB	RQ–11 UAV	758	758
240	1160403BB	AVIATION SYSTEMS	173,934	189,134
		MC–130 Terrain Following/Terrain Avoidance Radar Program		[15,200]
241	1160405BB	INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	6,866	6,866
242	1160408BB	OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS	63,008	63,008
243	1160431BB	WARRIOR SYSTEMS	25,342	25,342
244	1160432BB	SPECIAL PROGRAMS	3,401	3,401
245	1160480BB	SOF TACTICAL VEHICLES	3,212	3,212
246	1160483BB	MARITIME SYSTEMS	63,597	64,597
		Combat Diver		[1,000]
247	1160489BB	GLOBAL VIDEO SURVEILLANCE ACTIVITIES	3,933	3,933
248	1160490BB	OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS INTELLIGENCE	10,623	10,623
248A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	3,564,272	3,564,272
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	**4,538,910**	**4,518,510**
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, DW	**18,329,861**	**18,547,081**
		OPERATIONAL TEST & EVAL, DEFENSE		
		MANAGEMENT SUPPORT		
001	0605118OTE	OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION	76,838	76,838
002	0605131OTE	LIVE FIRE TEST AND EVALUATION	46,882	46,882
003	0605814OTE	OPERATIONAL TEST ACTIVITIES AND ANALYSES	46,838	46,838
		SUBTOTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	**170,558**	**170,558**
		TOTAL OPERATIONAL TEST & EVAL, DEFENSE	**170,558**	**170,558**
		TOTAL RDT&E	**69,779,182**	**68,352,509**

SEC. 4202. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS.

SEC. 4202. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized
		ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES		
060	0603747A	SOLDIER SUPPORT AND SURVIVABILITY	1,500	1,500
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES	**1,500**	**1,500**
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, ARMY	**1,500**	**1,500**
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT		
231A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	35,747	35,747
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	**35,747**	**35,747**
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, NAVY	**35,747**	**35,747**
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT		
133	0205671F	JOINT COUNTER RCIED ELECTRONIC WARFARE	300	300
246A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	16,800	16,800
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	**17,100**	**17,100**
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, AF	**17,100**	**17,100**
		ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT		
026	0603122D8Z	COMBATING TERRORISM TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT		25,000
		Combating Terrorism and Technical Support Office		[25,000]
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT		**25,000**
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT		
248A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	137,087	137,087
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	**137,087**	**137,087**
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, DW	**137,087**	**162,087**

SEC. 4202. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized
		TOTAL RDT&E	**191,434**	**216,434**

TITLE XLIII—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	MANEUVER UNITS	1,094,429	1,594,429
	Force Readiness Restoration—Operations Tempo		[500,000]
060	AVIATION ASSETS	1,546,129	1,687,829
	Flying Hour Program Restoration Unfunded Requirement		[55,000]
	H–60 A-L Conversion Acceleration		[86,700]
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	3,158,606	3,272,606
	Army Reserve cyber education efforts		[6,000]
	Insider Threat Unfunded Requirements		[80,000]
	Open Source Intelligence/Human Terrain Systems Unfunded Requirements		[28,000]
090	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	1,214,116	1,215,846
	Gun Tube Depot Maintenance Shortfall Recovery Acceleration		[1,730]
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	7,616,008	7,607,508
	Public Affairs at Local Installations Unjustified Growth		[–8,500]
110	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	2,617,169	2,809,869
	GTMO Critical Building Maintenance		[20,500]
	Restore Sustainment shortfalls		[172,200]
170	COMBATANT COMMANDS DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT	448,633	469,633
	Afloat Forward Staging Base Unfunded Requirement		[21,000]
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**17,695,090**	**18,657,720**
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING		
250	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	981,000	990,800
	Cyber Defender (25D) Series Course		[9,800]
260	FLIGHT TRAINING	940,872	984,472
	Cyber Basic Officer Leadership Course		[3,100]
	Initial Entry Rotary Wing Training Backlog Reduction		[40,500]
270	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	230,324	247,624
	Advanced Civil Schooling – Civilian Graduate School 10 Percent Reduction		[–3,000]
	Unmanned Aircraft Systems Training		[20,300]
280	TRAINING SUPPORT	603,519	631,519
	Intelligence Support for PACOM Unfunded Requirement		[28,000]
290	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	491,922	491,922
330	JUNIOR RESERVE OFFICER TRAINING CORPS	170,118	170,118
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	**3,417,755**	**3,516,455**
	ADMIN & SRVWIDE ACTIVITIES		
370	LOGISTIC SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	714,781	715,141
	TRADOC Mobile Training Team (MTT) Support Unfunded Requirement		[360]
390	ADMINISTRATION	384,813	376,313
	Unjustified Growth in Public Affairs		[–8,500]
430	OTHER SERVICE SUPPORT	1,119,848	1,115,348
	Spirit of America program growth		[–4,500]
530	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	490,368	490,368
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWIDE ACTIVITIES	**2,709,810**	**2,697,170**
	UNDISTRIBUTED		
540	UNDISTRIBUTED		–1,107,000
	Excessive standard price for fuel		[–83,400]
	Foreign Currency adjustments		[–431,000]
	Prohibition on Per Diem Allowance Reduction		[3,300]
	Unobligated balances		[–595,900]
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		**–1,107,000**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY	**23,822,655**	**23,764,345**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY RES		
	OPERATING FORCES		
060	AVIATION ASSETS	87,587	87,587
090	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	59,574	59,574
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	570,852	570,852
110	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	245,686	259,286
	Restore Sustainment shortfalls		[13,600]
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**963,699**	**977,299**
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES		
140	ADMINISTRATION	18,390	18,390

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized
170	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	52,928	52,928
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	**71,318**	**71,318**
	UNDISTRIBUTED		
190	UNDISTRIBUTED		–7,600
	Excessive standard price for fuel		[–7,600]
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		**–7,600**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY RES	**1,035,017**	**1,041,017**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARNG		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	MANEUVER UNITS	709,433	1,094,533
	Increased Operations Tempo to Meet Readiness Objectives		[385,100]
060	AVIATION ASSETS	943,609	1,063,009
	C3 High Frequency Radio System Unfunded Requirement		[5,600]
	Operational Support and Initial Entry Rotary Wing Training		[69,900]
	Restoration of Flying Hours Unfunded Requirement		[43,900]
090	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	166,848	166,848
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,022,970	1,022,970
110	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	673,680	708,880
	Restore Sustainment shortfalls		[35,200]
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**3,516,540**	**4,056,240**
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES		
140	ADMINISTRATION	59,629	59,219
	National Guard State Partnership Program increase		[1,000]
	NGB Heritage Painting Program		[–1,410]
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	**59,629**	**59,219**
	UNDISTRIBUTED		
200	UNDISTRIBUTED		–25,300
	Excessive standard price for fuel		[–25,300]
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		**–25,300**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARNG	**3,576,169**	**4,090,159**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	4,940,365	4,943,665
	Aviation Readiness Restoration—CH–53 Contract Maintenance		[3,300]
020	FLEET AIR TRAINING	1,830,611	1,830,611
040	AIR OPERATIONS AND SAFETY SUPPORT	103,456	110,256
	MV–22 Fleet Engineering Support Unfunded Requirement		[6,800]
050	AIR SYSTEMS SUPPORT	376,844	390,744
	Aviation Readiness Restoration—AV–8B Program Related Logistics		[4,000]
	Aviation Readiness Restoration—CH–53 Program Related Logisitics		[1,900]
	Aviation Readiness Restoration—MV–22 Program Related Logisitics		[1,200]
	MV–22 Fleet Engineering Support Unfunded Requirement		[6,800]
060	AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE	897,536	914,536
	Aviation Readiness Restoration—AV–8B Depot Maintenance		[11,200]
	Aviation Readiness Restoration—CH–53 Depot Maintenance		[1,000]
	Aviation Readiness Restoration—F–18 Depot Maintenance		[4,800]
080	AVIATION LOGISTICS	544,056	555,956
	Aviation Readiness Restoration—MV–22 Aviation Logisitics		[5,300]
	KC–130J Aviation Logistics Unfunded Requirement		[6,600]
090	MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS	4,287,658	4,287,658
110	SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE	5,960,951	5,960,951
120	SHIP DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,554,863	1,554,863
200	DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	2,443	2,443
220	COMBATANT COMMANDERS DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT	73,110	73,110
230	CRUISE MISSILE	110,734	110,734
240	FLEET BALLISTIC MISSILE	1,206,736	1,206,736
260	WEAPONS MAINTENANCE	523,122	535,122
	Ship Self-Defense Systems Maintenance Backlog Reduction		[12,000]
290	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	2,220,423	2,245,723
	Restore Sustainment shortfalls		[25,300]
300	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	4,472,468	4,472,468
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**29,105,376**	**29,195,576**
	MOBILIZATION		
320	AIRCRAFT ACTIVATIONS/INACTIVATIONS	6,464	6,964
	Aviation Readiness Restoration—F–18 Aircraft Activations/Inactivations		[500]
330	SHIP ACTIVATIONS/INACTIVATIONS	361,764	361,764
	SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION	**368,228**	**368,728**
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING		
380	RECRUIT TRAINING	9,035	9,035
410	FLIGHT TRAINING	8,171	8,171
420	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	168,471	152,971
	Civilian Institutions Graduate Education Program		[–16,500]
	Naval Sea Cadets		[1,000]

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized
440	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	234,233	234,733
	1–800 US Navy Call Center		[500]
470	JUNIOR ROTC	47,653	47,653
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	**467,563**	**452,563**
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES		
480	ADMINISTRATION	923,771	914,771
	Navy Fleet Band National Tours		[–5,000]
	Unjustified Growth External Relations		[–3,500]
	Unjustified Growth Navy Call Center		[–500]
490	EXTERNAL RELATIONS	13,967	10,467
	Navy External Relations		[–3,500]
520	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	265,948	260,948
	Navy Fleet Band National Tour		[–5,000]
590	HULL, MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL SUPPORT	48,587	48,587
600	COMBAT/WEAPONS SYSTEMS	25,599	25,599
610	SPACE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE SYSTEMS	72,768	72,768
620	NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE	577,803	577,803
710	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	560,754	560,754
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	**2,489,197**	**2,471,697**
	UNDISTRIBUTED		
720	UNDISTRIBUTED		–887,100
	Excessive standard price for fuel		[–591,400]
	Foreign Currency adjustments		[–87,000]
	Prohibition on Per Diem Allowance Reduction		[2,300]
	Unobligated balances		[–211,000]
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		**–887,100**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY	**32,430,364**	**31,601,464**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	OPERATIONAL FORCES	931,079	931,079
030	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	227,583	227,583
050	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	746,237	775,037
	Restore Sustainment shortfalls		[28,800]
060	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	2,057,362	2,057,362
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**3,962,261**	**3,991,061**
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING		
100	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	40,786	40,786
120	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	164,806	164,806
140	JUNIOR ROTC	23,397	23,397
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	**228,989**	**228,989**
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES		
160	ADMINISTRATION	358,395	342,595
	Unjustified Growth Marine Corps Heritage Center		[–15,800]
200	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	45,429	45,429
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	**403,824**	**388,024**
	UNDISTRIBUTED		
210	UNDISTRIBUTED		–338,200
	Excessive standard price for fuel		[–24,600]
	Foreign Currency adjustments		[–28,000]
	Prohibition on Per Diem Allowance Reduction		[800]
	Unobligated balances		[–286,400]
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		**–338,200**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS	**4,595,074**	**4,269,874**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY RES		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	563,722	607,222
	Reversing the disestablishment of HSC–84 and HSC–85		[43,500]
020	INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE	6,218	6,218
030	AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE	82,712	82,712
040	AIRCRAFT DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	326	326
050	AVIATION LOGISTICS	13,436	13,436
070	SHIP OPERATIONS SUPPORT & TRAINING	557	557
130	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	48,513	49,213
	Restore Sustainment shortfalls		[700]
140	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	102,858	102,858
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**818,342**	**862,542**
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES		
150	ADMINISTRATION	1,505	1,505
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	**1,505**	**1,505**
	UNDISTRIBUTED		
210	UNDISTRIBUTED		–39,700

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized
	Excessive standard price for fuel		*[–39,700]*
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		***–39,700***
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY RES	***819,847***	***824,347***
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MC RESERVE		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	*OPERATING FORCES*	*97,631*	*97,631*
020	*DEPOT MAINTENANCE*	*18,254*	*18,254*
030	*SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION*	*28,653*	*30,053*
	Restore Sustainment shortfalls		*[1,400]*
040	*BASE OPERATING SUPPORT*	*111,923*	*111,923*
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	***256,461***	***257,861***
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES		
060	*ADMINISTRATION*	*10,866*	*10,866*
070	*RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING*	*8,785*	*8,785*
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	***19,651***	***19,651***
	UNDISTRIBUTED		
080	*UNDISTRIBUTED*		*–1,000*
	Excessive standard price for fuel		*[–1,000]*
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		***–1,000***
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MC RESERVE	***276,112***	***276,512***
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	*PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES*	*3,336,868*	*3,612,468*
	A–10 restoration: Force Structure Restoration		*[249,700]*
	A–10 to F–15E Training Transition		*[–1,400]*
	EC–130H Force Structure Restoration		*[27,300]*
020	*COMBAT ENHANCEMENT FORCES*	*1,897,315*	*1,935,015*
	Increase Range Use Support Unfunded Requirement		*[37,700]*
030	*AIR OPERATIONS TRAINING (OJT, MAINTAIN SKILLS)*	*1,797,549*	*1,719,349*
	A–10 to F–15E Training Transition		*[–78,200]*
040	*DEPOT MAINTENANCE*	*6,537,127*	*6,537,127*
050	*FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION*	*1,997,712*	*2,132,812*
	Restore Sustainment shortfalls		*[135,100]*
060	*BASE SUPPORT*	*2,841,948*	*2,841,948*
070	*GLOBAL C3I AND EARLY WARNING*	*930,341*	*930,341*
080	*OTHER COMBAT OPS SPT PROGRAMS*	*924,845*	*924,845*
120	*COMBATANT COMMANDERS DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT*	*900,965*	*900,965*
135	*CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS*	*907,496*	*907,496*
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	***22,072,166***	***22,442,366***
	MOBILIZATION		
160	*DEPOT MAINTENANCE*	*1,617,571*	*1,617,571*
170	*FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION*	*259,956*	*259,956*
180	*BASE SUPPORT*	*708,799*	*708,799*
	SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION	***2,586,326***	***2,586,326***
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING		
220	*FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION*	*228,500*	*228,500*
230	*BASE SUPPORT*	*772,870*	*772,870*
240	*SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING*	*359,304*	*379,304*
	Remotely Piloted Aircraft Flight Training Acceleration		*[20,000]*
250	*FLIGHT TRAINING*	*710,553*	*726,553*
	Unmanned Aerial Surveillance (UAS) Training		*[16,000]*
260	*PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION*	*228,252*	*227,322*
	Air Force Civilian Graduate Education Program Unjustified Growth		*[–930]*
280	*DEPOT MAINTENANCE*	*375,513*	*375,513*
290	*RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING*	*79,690*	*79,690*
330	*JUNIOR ROTC*	*59,263*	*59,263*
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	***2,813,945***	***2,849,015***
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES		
340	*LOGISTICS OPERATIONS*	*1,141,491*	*1,141,491*
360	*DEPOT MAINTENANCE*	*61,745*	*61,745*
370	*FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION*	*298,759*	*298,759*
380	*BASE SUPPORT*	*1,108,220*	*1,108,220*
390	*ADMINISTRATION*	*689,797*	*669,097*
	Defense Enterprise Accounting and Management System		*[–20,700]*
420	*CIVIL AIR PATROL*	*25,411*	*27,911*
	Civil Air Patrol		*[2,500]*
460	*CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS*	*519,626*	*519,626*
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	***3,845,049***	***3,826,849***
	UNDISTRIBUTED		
470	*UNDISTRIBUTED*		*–813,600*
	Excessive standard price for fuel		*[–562,100]*
	Foreign Currency adjustments		*[–217,000]*

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized
	Prohibition on Per Diem Allowance Reduction		[2,900]
	Unobligated balances		[–37,400]
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		**–813,600**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE	**31,317,486**	**30,890,956**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AF RESERVE		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES	1,779,378	1,781,878
	A–10 restoration: Force Structure Restoration		[2,500]
030	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	487,036	487,036
040	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	109,342	109,642
	Restore Sustainment shortfalls		[300]
050	BASE SUPPORT	373,707	373,707
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**2,749,463**	**2,752,263**
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES		
060	ADMINISTRATION	53,921	53,921
070	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	14,359	14,359
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	**68,280**	**68,280**
	UNDISTRIBUTED		
110	UNDISTRIBUTED		–101,000
	Excessive standard price for fuel		[–101,000]
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		**–101,000**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AF RESERVE	**2,817,743**	**2,719,543**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ANG		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS	3,526,471	3,608,671
	A–10 restoration: Force Structure Restoration		[42,200]
	Aircraft Support Equipment Shortfall Restoration		[40,000]
020	MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	740,779	740,779
030	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	1,763,859	1,763,859
040	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	288,786	307,586
	Restore Sustainment shortfalls		[18,800]
050	BASE SUPPORT	582,037	582,037
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**6,901,932**	**7,002,932**
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES		
060	ADMINISTRATION	23,626	24,626
	National Guard State Partnership Program increase		[1,000]
070	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	30,652	30,652
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES	**54,278**	**55,278**
	UNDISTRIBUTED		
080	UNDISTRIBUTED		–162,600
	Excessive standard price for fuel		[–162,600]
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		**–162,600**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ANG	**6,956,210**	**6,895,610**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE		
	OPERATING FORCES		
020	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE	534,795	534,795
030	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND/OPERATING FORCES	4,862,368	4,946,968
	Global Inform and Influence Activities Increase		[15,000]
	Increased Support for Counterterrorism Operations		[25,000]
	USSOCOM Combat Development Activities		[44,600]
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**5,397,163**	**5,481,763**
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING		
060	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND/TRAINING AND RECRUITING	354,372	354,372
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	**354,372**	**354,372**
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES		
070	CIVIL MILITARY PROGRAMS	160,320	180,320
	STARBASE		[20,000]
100	DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AGENCY	1,374,536	1,374,536
110	DEFENSE HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY	642,551	643,551
	Critical Language Training		[1,000]
120	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY	1,282,755	1,292,755
	SHARKSEER		[10,000]
150	DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY	366,429	366,429
160	DEFENSE MEDIA ACTIVITY	192,625	192,625
190	DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY	524,723	524,723
240	DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY	415,696	415,696
260	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EDUCATION ACTIVITY	2,753,771	2,753,771
270	MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY	432,068	432,068
290	OFFICE OF ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT	110,612	110,612
295	OFFICE OF NET ASSESSMENT		9,092

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized
	Transfer from line 300		[9,092]
300	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE	1,388,285	1,361,693
	Commission to Assess the Threat to the U.S. from Electromagnetic Pulse Attack		[2,000]
	OUSD AT&L Congressional Mandate (BRAC Support)		[–10,500]
	Program decrease		[–24,000]
	Readiness environmental protection initiative—program increase		[15,000]
	Transfer funding for Office of Net Assessment to line 295		[–9,092]
310	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND/ADMIN & SVC-WIDE ACTIVITIES	83,263	83,263
320	WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS SERVICES	621,688	621,688
330	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	14,379,428	14,384,428
	Program increase		[5,000]
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	**24,728,750**	**24,747,250**
	UNDISTRIBUTED		
340	UNDISTRIBUTED		–494,700
	Excessive standard price for fuel		[–29,700]
	Foreign Currency adjustments		[–78,400]
	Prohibition on Per Diem Allowance Reduction		[2,700]
	Unobligated balances		[–389,300]
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		**–494,700**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE	**30,480,285**	**30,088,685**
	MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS		
	MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS		
020	OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER AND CIVIC AID	100,266	100,266
	SUBTOTAL MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	**100,266**	**100,266**
	TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	**100,266**	**100,266**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE	**138,227,228**	**136,562,778**

SEC. 4302. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS.

SEC. 4302. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	MANEUVER UNITS	257,900	257,900
040	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	1,110,836	1,110,836
050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	261,943	261,943
060	AVIATION ASSETS	22,160	22,160
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,119,201	1,119,201
080	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	117,881	117,881
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	50,000	50,000
140	ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES	4,500,666	4,526,466
	Army expenses related to Syria Train and Equip program		[25,800]
150	COMMANDERS EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM	10,000	5,000
	Program decrease		[–5,000]
160	RESET	1,834,777	1,834,777
170	COMBATANT COMMANDS DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT		100,000
	AFRICOM Intelligence, Surveilance, and Reconnissance		[100,000]
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**9,285,364**	**9,406,164**
	MOBILIZATION		
190	ARMY PREPOSITIONED STOCKS	40,000	40,000
	SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION	**40,000**	**40,000**
	ADMIN & SRVWIDE ACTIVITIES		
350	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	529,891	529,891
380	AMMUNITION MANAGEMENT	5,033	5,033
420	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	100,480	100,480
450	REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT	154,350	154,350
530	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	1,267,632	1,267,632
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWIDE ACTIVITIES	**2,057,386**	**2,057,386**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY	**11,382,750**	**11,503,550**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY RES		
	OPERATING FORCES		
030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	2,442	2,442
050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	813	813
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	779	779
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	20,525	20,525
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**24,559**	**24,559**

SEC. 4302. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY RES	**24,559**	**24,559**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARNG		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	MANEUVER UNITS	1,984	1,984
030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	4,671	4,671
060	AVIATION ASSETS	15,980	15,980
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	12,867	12,867
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	23,134	23,134
120	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	1,426	1,426
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**60,062**	**60,062**
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES		
150	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	783	783
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	**783**	**783**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARNG	**60,845**	**60,845**
	AFGHANISTAN SECURITY FORCES FUND		
	MINISTRY OF DEFENSE		
010	SUSTAINMENT	2,214,899	2,552,642
	Support for ANSF end strength		[337,743]
030	EQUIPMENT AND TRANSPORTATION	182,751	182,751
040	TRAINING AND OPERATIONS	281,555	281,555
	SUBTOTAL MINISTRY OF DEFENSE	**2,679,205**	**3,016,948**
	MINISTRY OF INTERIOR		
060	SUSTAINMENT	901,137	901,137
080	EQUIPMENT AND TRANSPORTATION	116,573	116,573
090	TRAINING AND OPERATIONS	65,342	65,342
	SUBTOTAL MINISTRY OF INTERIOR	**1,083,052**	**1,083,052**
	TOTAL AFGHANISTAN SECURITY FORCES FUND	**3,762,257**	**4,100,000**
	IRAQ TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND		
	IRAQ TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND		
010	IRAQ TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND	715,000	715,000
	SUBTOTAL IRAQ TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND	**715,000**	**715,000**
	TOTAL IRAQ TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND	**715,000**	**715,000**
	SYRIA TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND		
	SYRIA TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND		
010	SYRIA TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND	600,000	531,450
	Realignment to Air Force		[–42,750]
	Realignment to Army		[–25,800]
	SUBTOTAL SYRIA TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND	**600,000**	**531,450**
	TOTAL SYRIA TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND	**600,000**	**531,450**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	358,417	358,417
030	AVIATION TECHNICAL DATA & ENGINEERING SERVICES	110	110
040	AIR OPERATIONS AND SAFETY SUPPORT	4,513	4,513
050	AIR SYSTEMS SUPPORT	126,501	126,501
060	AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE	75,897	75,897
070	AIRCRAFT DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	2,770	2,770
080	AVIATION LOGISTICS	34,101	34,101
090	MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS	1,184,878	1,184,878
100	SHIP OPERATIONS SUPPORT & TRAINING	16,663	16,663
110	SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE	1,922,829	1,922,829
130	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS	33,577	33,577
160	WARFARE TACTICS	26,454	26,454
170	OPERATIONAL METEOROLOGY AND OCEANOGRAPHY	22,305	22,305
180	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	513,969	513,969
190	EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	10,007	10,007
250	IN-SERVICE WEAPONS SYSTEMS SUPPORT	60,865	60,865
260	WEAPONS MAINTENANCE	275,231	275,231
290	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	7,819	7,819
300	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	61,422	61,422
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**4,738,328**	**4,738,328**
	MOBILIZATION		
340	EXPEDITIONARY HEALTH SERVICES SYSTEMS	5,307	5,307
360	COAST GUARD SUPPORT	160,002	160,002
	SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION	**165,309**	**165,309**
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING		
400	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	44,845	44,845
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	**44,845**	**44,845**

SEC. 4302. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES		
480	ADMINISTRATION	2,513	2,513
490	EXTERNAL RELATIONS	500	500
510	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	5,309	5,309
520	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	1,469	1,469
550	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	156,671	156,671
580	ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	8,834	8,834
620	NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE	1,490	1,490
710	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	6,320	6,320
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	**183,106**	**183,106**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY	**5,131,588**	**5,131,588**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	OPERATIONAL FORCES	353,133	353,133
020	FIELD LOGISTICS	259,676	259,676
030	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	240,000	240,000
060	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	16,026	16,026
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**868,835**	**868,835**
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING		
110	TRAINING SUPPORT	37,862	37,862
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	**37,862**	**37,862**
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES		
150	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	43,767	43,767
200	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	2,070	2,070
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	**45,837**	**45,837**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS	**952,534**	**952,534**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY RES		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	4,033	4,033
020	INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE	60	60
030	AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE	20,300	20,300
100	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	7,250	7,250
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**31,643**	**31,643**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY RES	**31,643**	**31,643**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MC RESERVE		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	OPERATING FORCES	2,500	2,500
040	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	955	955
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**3,455**	**3,455**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MC RESERVE	**3,455**	**3,455**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES	1,505,738	1,548,488
	Air Force expenses related to Syria Train and Equip program		[42,750]
020	COMBAT ENHANCEMENT FORCES	914,973	914,973
030	AIR OPERATIONS TRAINING (OJT, MAINTAIN SKILLS)	31,978	31,978
040	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	1,192,765	1,192,765
050	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	85,625	85,625
060	BASE SUPPORT	917,269	917,269
070	GLOBAL C3I AND EARLY WARNING	30,219	30,219
080	OTHER COMBAT OPS SPT PROGRAMS	174,734	174,734
100	LAUNCH FACILITIES	869	869
110	SPACE CONTROL SYSTEMS	5,008	5,008
120	COMBATANT COMMANDERS DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT	100,190	716,690
	Assistance for the border security of Jordan		[300,000]
	Jordanian Military Capability Enhancement		[300,000]
	Support to Jordanian Training and Operations		[16,500]
135	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	22,893	22,893
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**4,982,261**	**5,641,511**
	MOBILIZATION		
140	AIRLIFT OPERATIONS	2,995,703	2,995,703
150	MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS	108,163	108,163
160	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	511,059	511,059
180	BASE SUPPORT	4,642	4,642
	SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION	**3,619,567**	**3,619,567**
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING		
190	OFFICER ACQUISITION	92	92
240	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	11,986	11,986
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	**12,078**	**12,078**

SEC. 4302. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES		
340	LOGISTICS OPERATIONS	86,716	86,716
380	BASE SUPPORT	3,836	3,836
400	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	165,348	165,348
410	OTHER SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	204,683	204,683
450	INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT	61	61
460	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	15,463	15,463
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	**476,107**	**476,107**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE	**9,090,013**	**9,749,263**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AF RESERVE		
	OPERATING FORCES		
030	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	51,086	51,086
050	BASE SUPPORT	7,020	7,020
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**58,106**	**58,106**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AF RESERVE	**58,106**	**58,106**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ANG		
	OPERATING FORCES		
020	MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	19,900	19,900
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**19,900**	**19,900**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ANG	**19,900**	**19,900**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF	9,900	9,900
030	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND/OPERATING FORCES	2,345,835	2,424,835
	Classified adjustment		[64,000]
	Global Inform and Influence Activities Increase		[15,000]
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**2,355,735**	**2,434,735**
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES		
090	DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY	18,474	18,474
120	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY	29,579	29,579
140	DEFENSE LEGAL SERVICES AGENCY	110,000	110,000
160	DEFENSE MEDIA ACTIVITY	5,960	5,960
190	DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY	1,677,000	1,677,000
260	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EDUCATION ACTIVITY	73,000	73,000
300	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE	106,709	321,709
	U.S. Special Operations Command inform and influence activities		[15,000]
	Ukraine Train & Equip		[200,000]
320	WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS SERVICES	2,102	2,102
330	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	1,427,074	1,427,074
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	**3,449,898**	**3,664,898**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE	**5,805,633**	**6,099,633**
	COUNTERTERRORISM PARTNERSHIPS FUND		
	COUNTERTERRORISM PARTNERSHIPS FUND		
090	COUNTERTERRORISM PARTNERSHIPS FUND	2,100,000	0
	Program decrease		[–2,100,000]
	SUBTOTAL COUNTERTERRORISM PARTNERSHIPS FUND	**2,100,000**	**0**
	TOTAL COUNTERTERRORISM PARTNERSHIPS FUND	**2,100,000**	**0**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE	**39,738,283**	**38,981,526**

SEC. 4303. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS FOR BASE REQUIREMENTS.

SEC. 4303. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS FOR BASE REQUIREMENTS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY		
	OPERATING FORCES		
020	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	68,873	68,873
030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	508,008	508,008
040	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	763,300	763,300
050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,054,322	1,054,322
080	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	438,909	438,909
120	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	421,269	421,269
130	COMBATANT COMMANDERS CORE OPERATIONS	164,743	164,743
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**3,419,424**	**3,419,424**

SEC. 4303. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS FOR BASE REQUIREMENTS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized
	MOBILIZATION		
180	STRATEGIC MOBILITY	401,638	401,638
190	ARMY PREPOSITIONED STOCKS	261,683	261,683
200	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	6,532	6,532
	SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION	**669,853**	**669,853**
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING		
210	OFFICER ACQUISITION	131,536	131,536
220	RECRUIT TRAINING	47,843	47,843
230	ONE STATION UNIT TRAINING	42,565	42,565
240	SENIOR RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS	490,378	490,378
300	EXAMINING	194,079	194,079
310	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	227,951	227,951
320	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	161,048	161,048
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	**1,295,400**	**1,295,400**
	ADMIN & SRVWIDE ACTIVITIES		
350	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	485,778	485,778
360	CENTRAL SUPPLY ACTIVITIES	813,881	813,881
380	AMMUNITION MANAGEMENT	322,127	322,127
400	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	1,781,350	1,781,350
410	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	292,532	292,532
420	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	375,122	375,122
440	ARMY CLAIMS ACTIVITIES	225,358	225,358
450	REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT	239,755	239,755
460	FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND AUDIT READINESS	223,319	223,319
470	INTERNATIONAL MILITARY HEADQUARTERS	469,865	469,865
480	MISC. SUPPORT OF OTHER NATIONS	40,521	40,521
530	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	630,606	630,606
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWIDE ACTIVITIES	**5,900,214**	**5,900,214**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY	**11,284,891**	**11,284,891**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY RES		
	OPERATING FORCES		
020	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	16,612	16,612
030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	486,531	486,531
040	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	105,446	105,446
050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	516,791	516,791
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	348,601	348,601
080	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	81,350	81,350
120	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	40,962	40,962
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**1,596,293**	**1,596,293**
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES		
130	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	10,665	10,665
150	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	14,976	14,976
160	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	8,841	8,841
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	**34,482**	**34,482**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY RES	**1,630,775**	**1,630,775**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARNG		
	OPERATING FORCES		
020	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	167,324	167,324
030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	741,327	741,327
040	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	88,775	88,775
050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	32,130	32,130
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	703,137	703,137
080	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	84,066	84,066
120	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	954,574	954,574
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**2,771,333**	**2,771,333**
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES		
130	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	6,570	6,570
150	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	68,452	68,452
160	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	8,841	8,841
170	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	283,670	283,670
180	REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT	2,942	2,942
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	**370,475**	**370,475**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARNG	**3,141,808**	**3,141,808**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY		
	OPERATING FORCES		
030	AVIATION TECHNICAL DATA & ENGINEERING SERVICES	37,225	37,225
070	AIRCRAFT DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	33,201	33,201
100	SHIP OPERATIONS SUPPORT & TRAINING	787,446	787,446
130	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS	704,415	704,415
140	ELECTRONIC WARFARE	96,916	96,916
150	SPACE SYSTEMS AND SURVEILLANCE	192,198	192,198
160	WARFARE TACTICS	453,942	453,942

SEC. 4303. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS FOR BASE REQUIREMENTS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized
170	OPERATIONAL METEOROLOGY AND OCEANOGRAPHY	351,871	351,871
180	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	1,186,847	1,186,847
190	EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	123,948	123,948
210	COMBATANT COMMANDERS CORE OPERATIONS	98,914	98,914
250	IN-SERVICE WEAPONS SYSTEMS SUPPORT	141,664	141,664
270	OTHER WEAPON SYSTEMS SUPPORT	371,872	371,872
280	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION	896,061	896,061
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**5,476,520**	**5,476,520**
	MOBILIZATION		
310	SHIP PREPOSITIONING AND SURGE	422,846	422,846
340	EXPEDITIONARY HEALTH SERVICES SYSTEMS	69,530	69,530
350	INDUSTRIAL READINESS	2,237	2,237
360	COAST GUARD SUPPORT	21,823	21,823
	SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION	**516,436**	**516,436**
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING		
370	OFFICER ACQUISITION	149,375	149,375
390	RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS	156,290	156,290
400	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	653,728	653,728
430	TRAINING SUPPORT	196,048	196,048
450	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	137,855	137,855
460	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	77,257	77,257
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	**1,370,553**	**1,370,553**
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES		
500	CIVILIAN MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	120,812	120,812
510	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	350,983	350,983
530	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	335,482	335,482
550	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	197,724	197,724
570	PLANNING, ENGINEERING AND DESIGN	274,936	274,936
580	ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	1,122,178	1,122,178
680	INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS AND AGENCIES	4,768	4,768
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	**2,406,883**	**2,406,883**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY	**9,770,392**	**9,770,392**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS		
	OPERATING FORCES		
020	FIELD LOGISTICS	931,757	931,757
040	MARITIME PREPOSITIONING	86,259	86,259
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**1,018,016**	**1,018,016**
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING		
070	RECRUIT TRAINING	16,460	16,460
080	OFFICER ACQUISITION	977	977
090	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	97,325	97,325
110	TRAINING SUPPORT	347,476	347,476
130	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	39,963	39,963
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	**502,201**	**502,201**
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES		
150	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	37,386	37,386
180	ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	76,105	76,105
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	**113,491**	**113,491**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS	**1,633,708**	**1,633,708**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY RES		
	OPERATING FORCES		
090	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS	14,499	14,499
100	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	117,601	117,601
120	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION	29,382	29,382
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**161,482**	**161,482**
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES		
160	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	13,782	13,782
170	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	3,437	3,437
180	ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	3,210	3,210
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	**20,429**	**20,429**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY RES	**181,911**	**181,911**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MC RESERVE		
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES		
050	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	924	924
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	**924**	**924**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MC RESERVE	**924**	**924**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE		
	OPERATING FORCES		

SEC. 4303. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS FOR BASE REQUIREMENTS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized
100	LAUNCH FACILITIES	271,177	271,177
110	SPACE CONTROL SYSTEMS	382,824	382,824
130	COMBATANT COMMANDERS CORE OPERATIONS	205,078	205,078
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**859,079**	**859,079**
	MOBILIZATION		
140	AIRLIFT OPERATIONS	2,229,196	2,229,196
150	MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS	148,318	148,318
	SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION	**2,377,514**	**2,377,514**
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING		
190	OFFICER ACQUISITION	92,191	92,191
200	RECRUIT TRAINING	21,871	21,871
210	RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS (ROTC)	77,527	77,527
270	TRAINING SUPPORT	76,464	76,464
300	EXAMINING	3,803	3,803
310	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	180,807	180,807
320	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	167,478	167,478
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	**620,141**	**620,141**
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES		
350	TECHNICAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	862,022	862,022
400	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	498,053	498,053
410	OTHER SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	900,253	900,253
450	INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT	89,148	89,148
460	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	668,233	668,233
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	**3,017,709**	**3,017,709**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE	**6,874,443**	**6,874,443**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AF RESERVE		
	OPERATING FORCES		
020	MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	226,243	226,243
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**226,243**	**226,243**
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES		
080	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERS MGMT (ARPC)	13,665	13,665
090	OTHER PERS SUPPORT (DISABILITY COMP)	6,606	6,606
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	**20,271**	**20,271**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AF RESERVE	**246,514**	**246,514**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF	485,888	485,888
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**485,888**	**485,888**
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING		
040	DEFENSE ACQUISITION UNIVERSITY	142,659	142,659
050	NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIVERSITY	78,416	78,416
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	**221,075**	**221,075**
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES		
090	DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY	570,177	570,177
140	DEFENSE LEGAL SERVICES AGENCY	26,073	26,073
180	DEFENSE PERSONNEL ACCOUNTING AGENCY	115,372	115,372
200	DEFENSE SECURITY SERVICE	508,396	508,396
230	DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY SECURITY ADMINISTRATION	33,577	33,577
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	**1,253,595**	**1,253,595**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE	**1,960,558**	**1,960,558**
	MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS		
	MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS		
010	US COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ARMED FORCES, DEFENSE	14,078	14,078
030	COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION	358,496	358,496
040	ACQ WORKFORCE DEV FD	84,140	84,140
050	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, ARMY	234,829	234,829
060	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, NAVY	292,453	292,453
070	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, AIR FORCE	368,131	368,131
080	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DEFENSE	8,232	8,232
090	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION FORMERLY USED SITES	203,717	203,717
	SUBTOTAL MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	**1,564,076**	**1,564,076**
	TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	**1,564,076**	**1,564,076**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE	**38,290,000**	**38,290,000**

TITLE XLIV—MILITARY PERSONNEL

SEC. 4401. MILITARY PERSONNEL.

SEC. 4401. MILITARY PERSONNEL
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Item	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized
Military Personnel Appropriations	***130,491,227***	***130,199,735***
A–10 restoration: Military Personnel		*[132,069]*
Basic Housing Allowance		*[400,000]*
EC–130H Force Structure Restoration		*[19,639]*
Financial Literacy Training		*[85,000]*
Foreign Currency adjustments		*[–480,500]*
National Guard State Partnership Program increase		*[5,000]*
Prohibition on Per Diem Allowance Reduction		*[12,000]*
Reversing the disestablishment of HSC–84 and HSC–85		*[30,700]*
Unobligated balances		*[–495,400]*
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Fund Contributions	***6,243,449***	***6,243,449***

SEC. 4402. MILITARY PERSONNEL FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS.

SEC. 4402. MILITARY PERSONNEL FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Item	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized
Military Personnel Appropriations	***3,204,758***	***3,204,758***

TITLE XLV—OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 4501. OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS.

SEC. 4501. OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Item	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized
WORKING CAPITAL FUND, ARMY		
INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS		
SUPPLY MANAGEMENT—ARMY	*50,432*	*55,432*
Pilot program for Continuous Technology Refreshment		*[5,000]*
TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND, ARMY	***50,432***	***55,432***
WORKING CAPITAL FUND, NAVY		
SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS		*5,000*
Pilot program for Continuous Technology Refreshment		*[5,000]*
TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND, NAVY		***5,000***
WORKING CAPITAL FUND, AIR FORCE		
SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS	*62,898*	*67,898*
Pilot program for Continuous Technology Refreshment		*[5,000]*
TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND, AIR FORCE	***62,898***	***67,898***
WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DEFENSE-WIDE		
SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT—DEF		
DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY (DLA)	*45,084*	*45,084*
TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DEFENSE-WIDE	***45,084***	***45,084***
WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DECA		
COMMISSARY RESALE STOCKS		
COMMISSARY OPERATIONS	*1,154,154*	*1,476,154*
Restoration of Proposed Efficiencies		*[183,000]*
Restoration of Savings from Legislative Proposals		*[139,000]*
TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DECA	***1,154,154***	***1,476,154***
NATIONAL DEFENSE SEALIFT FUND		
MPF MLP		
POST DELIVERY AND OUTFITTING	*15,456*	*689,646*
Transfer from SCN—TAO(X)		*[674,190]*
NATIONAL DEF SEALIFT VESSEL		
LG MED SPD RO/RO MAINTENANCE	*124,493*	*124,493*
DOD MOBILIZATION ALTERATIONS	*8,243*	*8,243*
TAH MAINTENANCE	*27,784*	*27,784*
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	*25,197*	*25,197*
READY RESERVE FORCE	*272,991*	*272,991*
TOTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE SEALIFT FUND	***474,164***	***1,148,354***
NATIONAL SEA-BASED DETERRENCE FUND		
DEVELOPMENT		*971,393*
Transfer from RDTE, Navy, line 050		*[971,393]*
PROPULSION		*419,300*
Transfer from RDTE, Navy, line 045		*[419,300]*
TOTAL NATIONAL SEA-BASED DETERRENCE FUND		***1,390,693***
CHEM AGENTS & MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION		
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE	*139,098*	*139,098*

SEC. 4501. OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Item	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized
RDT&E	579,342	579,342
PROCUREMENT	2,281	2,281
TOTAL CHEM AGENTS & MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION	**720,721**	**720,721**
DRUG INTERDICTION & CTR-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEF		
DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE	739,009	789,009
Plan Central America		[50,000]
DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION PROGRAM	111,589	111,589
TOTAL DRUG INTERDICTION & CTR-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEF	**850,598**	**900,598**
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL		
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	310,459	310,459
RDT&E	4,700	4,700
PROCUREMENT	1,000	0
Program decrease		[–1,000]
TOTAL OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL	**316,159**	**315,159**
DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM		
IN-HOUSE CARE	9,082,298	9,082,298
PRIVATE SECTOR CARE	14,892,683	14,892,683
CONSOLIDATED HEALTH SUPPORT	2,415,658	2,415,658
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT	1,677,827	1,677,827
MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	327,967	327,967
EDUCATION AND TRAINING	750,614	750,614
BASE OPERATIONS/COMMUNICATIONS	1,742,893	1,742,893
RESEARCH	10,996	10,996
EXPLORATRY DEVELOPMENT	59,473	59,473
ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	231,356	231,356
DEMONSTRATION/VALIDATION	103,443	103,443
ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT	515,910	515,910
MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT	41,567	41,567
CAPABILITIES ENHANCEMENT	17,356	17,356
INITIAL OUTFITTING	33,392	33,392
REPLACEMENT & MODERNIZATION	330,504	330,504
THEATER MEDICAL INFORMATION PROGRAM	1,494	1,494
IEHR	7,897	7,897
UNDISTRIBUTED		–508,000
Foreign Currency adjustments		[–54,700]
Unobligated balances		[–453,300]
TOTAL DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM	**32,243,328**	**31,735,328**
TOTAL OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS	**35,917,538**	**37,860,421**

SEC. 4502. OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS.

SEC. 4502. OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Item	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized
WORKING CAPITAL FUND, AIR FORCE		
SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS		
TRANSPORTATION OF FALLEN HEROES	2,500	2,500
TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND, AIR FORCE	**2,500**	**2,500**
WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DEFENSE-WIDE		
SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT—DEF		
DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY (DLA)	86,350	86,350
TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DEFENSE-WIDE	**86,350**	**86,350**
DRUG INTERDICTION & CTR-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEF		
DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE	186,000	186,000
TOTAL DRUG INTERDICTION & CTR-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEF	**186,000**	**186,000**
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL		
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	10,262	10,262
TOTAL OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL	**10,262**	**10,262**
DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM		
IN-HOUSE CARE	65,149	65,149
PRIVATE SECTOR CARE	192,210	192,210
CONSOLIDATED HEALTH SUPPORT	9,460	9,460
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT		
MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES		
EDUCATION AND TRAINING	5,885	5,885
TOTAL DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM	**272,704**	**272,704**
TOTAL OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS	**557,816**	**557,816**

TITLE XLVI—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION.

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Account	State/Country and Installation	Project Title	FY 2016 Request	House Agreement
	Alaska			
Army	Fort Greely	Physical Readiness Training Facility	7,800	7,800
	California			
Army	Concord	Pier	98,000	98,000
	Colorado			
Army	Fort Carson	Rotary Wing Taxiway	5,800	5,800
	Georgia			
Army	Fort Gordon	Command and Control Facility	90,000	90,000
	Germany			
Army	Grafenwoehr	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	51,000	51,000
	New York			
Army	Fort Drum	NCO Academy Complex	19,000	19,000
Army	U.S. Military Academy	Waste Water Treatment Plant	70,000	70,000
	Oklahoma			
Army	Fort Sill	Reception Barracks Complex Ph2	56,000	56,000
Army	Fort Sill	Training Support Facility	13,400	13,400
	Texas			
Army	Corpus Christi	Powertrain Facility (Infrastructure/Metal)	85,000	85,000
Army	Joint Base San Antonio	Homeland Defense Operations Center	43,000	0
	Virginia			
Army	Fort Lee	Training Support Facility	33,000	33,000
Army	Joint Base Myer-Henderson	Instruction Building	37,000	0
	Worldwide Unspecified			
Army	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Host Nation Support	36,000	36,000
Army	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Minor Construction	25,000	25,000
Army	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design	73,245	73,245
Military Construction, Army Total			**743,245**	**663,245**
	Arizona			
Navy	Yuma	Aircraft Maint. Facilities & Apron (So. Cala)	50,635	50,635
	Bahrain Island			
Navy	SW Asia	Mina Salman Pier Replacement	37,700	0
Navy	SW Asia	Ship Maintenance Support Facility	52,091	0
	California			
Navy	Camp Pendleton	WRA Water Pipeline Pendleton to Fallbrook	44,540	44,540
Navy	Coronado	Coastal Campus Utilities	4,856	4,856
Navy	Lemoore	F–35C Hangar Modernization and Addition	56,497	56,497
Navy	Lemoore	F–35C Training Facilities	8,187	8,187
Navy	Lemoore	Rto and Mission Debrief Facility	7,146	7,146
Navy	Point Mugu	E–2C/D Hangar Additions and Renovations	19,453	19,453
Navy	Point Mugu	Triton Avionics and Fuel Systems Trainer	2,974	2,974
Navy	San Diego	LCS Support Facility	37,366	37,366
Navy	Twentynine Palms	Microgrid Expansion	9,160	9,160
	Florida			
Navy	Jacksonville	Fleet Support Facility Addition	8,455	8,455
Navy	Jacksonville	Triton Mission Control Facility	8,296	8,296
Navy	Mayport	LCS Mission Module Readiness Center	16,159	16,159
Navy	Pensacola	A-School Unaccopanied Housing (Corry Station)	18,347	18,347
Navy	Whiting Field	T–6B JPATS Training Operations Facility	10,421	10,421
	Georgia			
Navy	Albany	Ground Source Heat Pumps	7,851	7,851
Navy	Kings Bay	Industrial Control System Infrastructure	8,099	8,099
Navy	Townsend	Townsend Bombing Range Expansion Phase 2	48,279	48,279
	Guam			
Navy	Joint Region Marianas	Live-Fire Training Range Complex (Nw Field)	125,677	125,677
Navy	Joint Region Marianas	Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Closure	10,777	10,777
Navy	Joint Region Marianas	Sanitary Sewer System Recapitalization	45,314	45,314
	Hawaii			
Navy	Barking Sands	PMRF Power Grid Consolidation	30,623	30,623
Navy	Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam	UEM Interconnect Sta C to Hickam	6,335	6,335
Navy	Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam	Welding School Shop Consolidation	8,546	8,546
Navy	Kaneohe Bay	Airfield Lighting Modernization	26,097	26,097
Navy	Kaneohe Bay	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters	68,092	68,092
Navy	Kaneohe Bay	P–8A Detachment Support Facilities	12,429	12,429
	Italy			
Navy	Sigonella	P–8A Hangar and Fleet Support Facility	62,302	0
Navy	Sigonella	Triton Hangar and Operation Facility	40,641	0
	Japan			
Navy	Camp Butler	Military Working Dog Facilities (Camp Hansen)	11,697	11,697
Navy	Iwakuni	E–2D Operational Trainer Complex	8,716	8,716
Navy	Iwakuni	Security Modifications—CVW5/MAG12 HQ	9,207	9,207
Navy	Kadena AB	Aircraft Maint. Shelters & Apron	23,310	23,310
Navy	Yokosuka	Child Development Center	13,846	13,846
	Maryland			
Navy	Patuxent River	Unaccompanied Housing	40,935	40,935

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Account	State/Country and Installation	Project Title	FY 2016 Request	House Agreement
	North Carolina			
Navy	Camp Lejeune	2nd Radio BN Complex Operations Consolidation	0	0
Navy	Camp Lejeune	Simulator Integration/Range Control Facility	54,849	54,849
Navy	Cherry Point Marine Corps Air Station	KC130J Enlsited Air Crew Trainer Facility	4,769	4,769
Navy	Cherry Point Marine Corps Air Station	Unmanned Aircraft System Facilities	29,657	29,657
Navy	New River	Operational Trainer Facility	3,312	3,312
Navy	New River	Radar Air Traffic Control Facility Addition	4,918	4,918
	Poland			
Navy	Redzikowo Base	Aegis Ashore Missile Defense Complex	51,270	0
	South Carolina			
Navy	Parris Island	Range Safety Improvements & Modernization	27,075	27,075
	Virginia			
Navy	Dam Neck	Maritime Surveillance System Facility	23,066	23,066
Navy	Norfolk	Communications Center	75,289	75,289
Navy	Norfolk	Electrical Repairs to Piers 2,6,7, and 11	44,254	44,254
Navy	Norfolk	MH60 Helicopter Training Facility	7,134	7,134
Navy	Portsmouth	Waterfront Utilities	45,513	45,513
Navy	Quantico	ATFP Gate	5,840	5,840
Navy	Quantico	Electrical Distribution Upgrade	8,418	8,418
Navy	Quantico	Embassy Security Guard BEQ & Ops Facility	43,941	43,941
	Washington			
Navy	Bangor	Regional Ship Maintenance Support Facility	0	0
Navy	Bangor	Wra Land/Water Interface	34,177	34,177
Navy	Bremerton	Dry Dock 6 Modernization & Utility Improve.	22,680	22,680
Navy	Indian Island	Shore Power to Ammunition Pier	4,472	4,472
	Worldwide Unspecified			
Navy	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	MCON Design Funds	91,649	91,649
Navy	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction	22,590	22,590
Military Construction, Navy Total			**1,605,929**	**1,361,925**
	Alaska			
AF	Eielson AFB	F–35A Flight Sim/Alter Squad Ops/AMU Facility	37,000	37,000
AF	Eielson AFB	Rpr Central Heat & Power Plant Boiler Ph3	34,400	34,400
	Arizona			
AF	Davis-Monthan AFB	HC–130J Age Covered Storage	4,700	4,700
AF	Davis-Monthan AFB	HC–130J Wash Rack	12,200	12,200
AF	Luke AFB	F–35A ADAL Fuel Offload Facility	5,000	5,000
AF	Luke AFB	F–35A Aircraft Maintenance Hangar/Sq 3	13,200	13,200
AF	Luke AFB	F–35A Bomb Build-up Facility	5,500	5,500
AF	Luke AFB	F–35A Sq Ops/AMU/Hangar/Sq 4	33,000	33,000
	Colorado			
AF	U.S. Air Force Academy	Front Gates Force Protection Enhancements	10,000	10,000
	Florida			
AF	Cape Canaveral AFS	Range Communications Facility	21,000	21,000
AF	Eglin AFB	F–35A Consolidated HQ Facility	8,700	8,700
AF	Hurlburt Field	ADAL 39 Information Operations Squad Facility	14,200	14,200
	Greenland			
AF	Thule AB	Thule Consolidation Ph 1	41,965	41,965
	Guam			
AF	Joint Region Marianas	APR—Dispersed Maint Spares & Se Storage Fac	19,000	19,000
AF	Joint Region Marianas	APR—Installation Control Center	22,200	22,200
AF	Joint Region Marianas	APR—South Ramp Utilities Phase 2	7,100	7,100
AF	Joint Region Marianas	PAR—LO/Corrosion Cntrl/Composite Repair	0	0
AF	Joint Region Marianas	PRTC Roads	2,500	2,500
	Hawaii			
AF	Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam	F–22 Fighter Alert Facility	46,000	46,000
	Japan			
AF	Yokota AB	C–130J Flight Simulator Facility	8,461	8,461
	Kansas			
AF	Mcconnell AFB	KC–46A ADAL Deicing Pads	4,300	4,300
	Maryland			
AF	Fort Meade	Cybercom Joint Operations Center, Increment 3	86,000	86,000
	Missouri			
AF	Whiteman AFB	Consolidated Stealth Ops & Nuclear Alert Fac	29,500	29,500
	Montana			
AF	Malmstrom AFB	Tactical Response Force Alert Facility	19,700	19,700
	Nebraska			
AF	Offutt AFB	Dormitory (144 Rm)	21,000	21,000
	Nevada			
AF	Nellis AFB	F–35A Airfield Pavements	31,000	31,000
AF	Nellis AFB	F–35A Live Ordnance Loading Area	34,500	34,500
AF	Nellis AFB	F–35A Munitions Maintenance Facilities	3,450	3,450
	New Mexico			
AF	Cannon AFB	Construct AT/FP Gate—Portales	7,800	7,800
AF	Holloman AFB	Marshalling Area Arm/DE-Arm Pad D	3,000	3,000
AF	Kirtland AFB	Space Vehicles Component Development Lab	12,800	12,800
	Niger			

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Account	State/Country and Installation	Project Title	FY 2016 Request	House Agreement
AF	Agadez	Construct Airfield and Base Camp	50,000	0
	North Carolina			
AF	Seymour Johnson AFB	Air Traffic Control Tower/Base Ops Facility	17,100	17,100
	Oklahoma			
AF	Altus AFB	Dormitory (120 Rm)	18,000	18,000
AF	Altus AFB	KC–46A FTU ADAL Fuel Cell Maint Hangar	10,400	10,400
AF	Tinker AFB	Air Traffic Control Tower	12,900	12,900
AF	Tinker AFB	KC–46A Depot Maintenance Dock	37,000	37,000
	Oman			
AF	AL Musannah AB	Airlift Apron	25,000	0
	South Dakota			
AF	Ellsworth AFB	Dormitory (168 Rm)	23,000	23,000
	Texas			
AF	Joint Base San Antonio	BMT Classrooms/Dining Facility 3	35,000	35,000
AF	Joint Base San Antonio	BMT Recruit Dormitory 5	71,000	71,000
	United Kingdom			
AF	Croughton RAF	Consolidated SATCOM/Tech Control Facility	36,424	36,424
AF	Croughton RAF	JIAC Consolidation—Ph 2	94,191	94,191
	Utah			
AF	Hill AFB	F–35A Flight Simulator Addition Phase 2	5,900	5,900
AF	Hill AFB	F–35A Hangar 40/42 Additions and AMU	21,000	21,000
AF	Hill AFB	Hayman Igloos	11,500	11,500
	Worldwide Classified			
AF	Classified Location	Long Range Strike Bomber	77,130	77,130
AF	Classified Location	Munitions Storage	3,000	3,000
	Worldwide Unspecified			
AF	Various Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design	89,164	89,164
AF	Various Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Military Construction	22,900	22,900
	Wyoming			
AF	F. E. Warren AFB	Weapon Storage Facility	95,000	95,000
	Military Construction, Air Force Total		**1,354,785**	**1,279,785**
	Alabama			
Def-Wide	Fort Rucker	Fort Rucker ES/PS Consolidation/Replacement	46,787	46,787
Def-Wide	Maxwell AFB	Maxwell ES/MS Replacement/Renovation	32,968	32,968
	Arizona			
Def-Wide	Fort Huachuca	JITC Buildings 52101/52111 Renovations	3,884	3,884
	California			
Def-Wide	Camp Pendleton	SOF Combat Service Support Facility	10,181	10,181
Def-Wide	Camp Pendleton	SOF Performance Resiliency Center-West	10,371	0
Def-Wide	Coronado	SOF Logistics Support Unit One Ops Fac. #2	47,218	0
Def-Wide	Fresno Yosemite IAP ANG	Replace Fuel Storage and Distrib. Facilities	10,700	10,700
	Colorado			
Def-Wide	Fort Carson	SOF Language Training Facility	8,243	8,243
	Conus Classified			
Def-Wide	Classified Location	Operations Support Facility	20,065	0
	Delaware			
Def-Wide	Dover AFB	Construct Hydrant Fuel System	21,600	21,600
	Djibouti			
Def-Wide	Camp Lemonier	Construct Fuel Storage & Distrib. Facilities	43,700	0
	Florida			
Def-Wide	Hurlburt Field	SOF Fuel Cell Maintenance Hangar	17,989	17,989
Def-Wide	Macdill AFB	SOF Operational Support Facility	39,142	39,142
	Georgia			
Def-Wide	Moody AFB	Replace Pumphouse and Truck Fillstands	10,900	10,900
	Germany			
Def-Wide	Garmisch	Garmisch E/MS-Addition/Modernization	14,676	14,676
Def-Wide	Grafenwoehr	Grafenwoehr Elementary School Replacement	38,138	38,138
Def-Wide	Rhine Ordnance Barracks	Medical Center Replacement Incr 5	85,034	85,034
Def-Wide	Spangdahlem AB	Construct Fuel Pipeline	5,500	5,500
Def-Wide	Spangdahlem AB	Medical/Dental Clinic Addition	34,071	34,071
Def-Wide	Stuttgart-Patch Barracks	Patch Elementary School Replacement	49,413	49,413
	Hawaii			
Def-Wide	Kaneohe Bay	Medical/Dental Clinic Replacement	122,071	90,257
Def-Wide	Schofield Barracks	Behavioral Health/Dental Clinic Addition	123,838	87,800
	Japan			
Def-Wide	Kadena AB	Airfield Pavements	37,485	37,485
	Kentucky			
Def-Wide	Fort Campbell, Kentucky	SOF Company HQ/Classrooms	12,553	12,553
Def-Wide	Fort Knox	Fort Knox HS Renovation/MS Addition	23,279	23,279
	Maryland			
Def-Wide	Fort Meade	NSAW Campus Feeders Phase 2	33,745	33,745
Def-Wide	Fort Meade	NSAW Recapitalize Building #2 Incr 1	34,897	34,897
	Nevada			
Def-Wide	Nellis AFB	Replace Hydrant Fuel System	39,900	39,900
	New Mexico			
Def-Wide	Cannon AFB	Construct Pumphouse and Fuel Storage	20,400	20,400
Def-Wide	Cannon AFB	SOF Squadron Operations Facility	11,565	11,565
Def-Wide	Cannon AFB	SOF ST Operational Training Facilities	13,146	13,146
	New York			
Def-Wide	West Point	West Point Elementary School Replacement	55,778	55,778

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Account	State/Country and Installation	Project Title	FY 2016 Request	House Agreement
	North Carolina			
Def-Wide	Camp Lejeune	SOF Combat Service Support Facility	14,036	14,036
Def-Wide	Camp Lejeune	SOF Marine Battalion Company/Team Facilities	54,970	54,970
Def-Wide	Fort Bragg	Butner Elementary School Replacement	32,944	32,944
Def-Wide	Fort Bragg	SOF 21 STS Operations Facility	16,863	14,334
Def-Wide	Fort Bragg	SOF Battalion Operations Facility	38,549	38,549
Def-Wide	Fort Bragg	SOF Indoor Range	8,303	8,303
Def-Wide	Fort Bragg	SOF Intelligence Training Center	28,265	28,265
Def-Wide	Fort Bragg	SOF Special Tactics Facility (Ph 2)	43,887	43,887
	Ohio			
Def-Wide	Wright-Patterson AFB	Satellite Pharmacy Replacement	6,623	6,623
	Oregon			
Def-Wide	Klamath Falls IAP	Replace Fuel Facilities	2,500	2,500
	Pennsylvania			
Def-Wide	Philadelphia	Replace Headquarters	49,700	49,700
	Poland			
Def-Wide	Redzikowo Base	Aegis Ashore Missile Defense System Complex	169,153	0
	South Carolina			
Def-Wide	Fort Jackson	Pierce Terrace Elementary School Replacement	26,157	26,157
	Spain			
Def-Wide	Rota	Rota ES and HS Additions	13,737	13,737
	Texas			
Def-Wide	Fort Bliss	Hospital Replacement Incr 7	239,884	189,884
Def-Wide	Joint Base San Antonio	Ambulatory Care Center Phase 4	61,776	61,776
	Virginia			
Def-Wide	Arlington National Cemetery	Arlington Cemetery Southern Expansion (DAR)	0	30,000
Def-Wide	Fort Belvoir	Construct Visitor Control Center	5,000	5,000
Def-Wide	Fort Belvoir	Replace Ground Vehicle Fueling Facility	4,500	4,500
Def-Wide	Joint Base Langley-Eustis	Replace Fuel Pier and Distribution Facility	28,000	28,000
Def-Wide	Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek—Story	SOF Applied Instruction Facility	23,916	23,916
	Worldwide Unspecified			
Def-Wide	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Contingency Construction	10,000	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	8,687	8,687
Def-Wide	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design	3,041	3,041
Def-Wide	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design	31,628	31,628
Def-Wide	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design	1,078	1,078
Def-Wide	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design	27,202	27,202
Def-Wide	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design	42,183	42,183
Def-Wide	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design	13,500	13,500
Def-Wide	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction	5,000	5,000
Def-Wide	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction	3,000	3,000
Def-Wide	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction	15,676	15,676
Def-Wide	Various Worldwide Locations	East Coast Missle Site Planning and Design	0	30,000
Def-Wide	Various Worldwide Locations	Planning & Design	31,772	31,772
Military Construction, Defense-Wide Total			**2,300,767**	**1,939,879**
	Worldwide Unspecified			
NATO	NATO Security Investment Program	NATO Security Investment Program	120,000	150,000
NATO Security Investment Program Total			**120,000**	**150,000**
	Connecticut			
Army NG	Camp Hartell	Ready Building (CST-WMD)	11,000	11,000
	Delaware			
Army NG	Dagsboro	National Guard Vehicle Maintenance Shop	10,800	0
	Florida			
Army NG	Palm Coast	National Guard Readiness Center	18,000	18,000
	Illinois			
Army NG	Sparta	Basic 10m–25m Firing Range (Zero)	1,900	1,900
	Kansas			
Army NG	Salina	Automated Combat Pistol/MP Firearms Qual Cour	2,400	2,400
Army NG	Salina	Modified Record Fire Range	4,300	4,300
	Maryland			
Army NG	Easton	National Guard Readiness Center	13,800	13,800

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Account	State/Country and Installation	Project Title	FY 2016 Request	House Agreement
	Nevada			
Army NG	Reno	National Guard Vehicle Maintenance Shop Add/Alt	8,000	8,000
	Ohio			
Army NG	Camp Ravenna	Modified Record Fire Range	3,300	3,300
	Oregon			
Army NG	Salem	National Guard/Reserve Center Bldg Add/Alt (JFHQ)	16,500	16,500
	Pennsylvania			
Army NG	Fort Indiantown Gap	Training Aids Center	16,000	16,000
	Vermont			
Army NG	North Hyde Park	National Guard Vehicle Maintenance Shop Add	7,900	7,900
	Virginia			
Army NG	Richmond	National Guard/Reserve Center Building (JFHQ)	29,000	29,000
	Washington			
Army NG	Yakima	Enlisted Barracks, Transient Training	19,000	0
	Worldwide Unspecified			
Army NG	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design	20,337	20,337
Army NG	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction	15,000	15,000
Military Construction, Army National Guard Total			**197,237**	**167,437**
	California			
Army Res	Miramar	Army Reserve Center	24,000	24,000
	Florida			
Army Res	Macdill AFB	AR Center/ AS Facility	55,000	55,000
	Mississippi			
Army Res	Starkville	Army Reserve Center	9,300	0
	New York			
Army Res	Orangeburg	Organizational Maintenance Shop	4,200	4,200
	Pennsylvania			
Army Res	Conneaut Lake	DAR Highway Improvement	5,000	5,000
	Worldwide Unspecified			
Army Res	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design	9,318	9,318
Army Res	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction	6,777	6,777
Military Construction, Army Reserve Total			**113,595**	**104,295**
	Nevada			
N/MC Res	Fallon	Navopsptcen Fallon	11,480	11,480
	New York			
N/MC Res	Brooklyn	Reserve Center Storage Facility	2,479	2,479
	Virginia			
N/MC Res	Dam Neck	Reserve Training Center Complex	18,443	18,443
	Worldwide Unspecified			
N/MC Res	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	MCNR Planning & Design	2,208	2,208
N/MC Res	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	MCNR Unspecified Minor Construction	1,468	1,468
Military Construction, Naval Reserve Total			**36,078**	**36,078**
	Alabama			
Air NG	Dannelly Field	TFI—Replace Squadron Operations Facility	7,600	7,600
	Arkansas			
Air NG	Fort Smith Map	Consolidated SCIF	0	0
	California			
Air NG	Moffett Field	Replace Vehicle Maintenance Facility	6,500	6,500
	Colorado			
Air NG	Buckley Air Force Base	ASE Maintenance and Storage Facility	5,100	5,100
	Georgia			
Air NG	Savannah/Hilton Head IAP	C–130 Squadron Operations Facility	9,000	9,000
	Iowa			
Air NG	Des Moines MAP	Air Operations Grp/Cyber Beddown-Reno Blg 430	6,700	6,700
	Kansas			
Air NG	Smokey Hill ANG Range	Range Training Support Facilities	2,900	2,900
	Louisiana			
Air NG	New Orleans	Replace Squadron Operations Facility	10,000	10,000
	Maine			
Air NG	Bangor IAP	Add to and Alter Fire Crash/Rescue Station	7,200	7,200
	New Hampshire			
Air NG	Pease International Trade Port	KC–46A Adal Flight Simulator Bldg 156	2,800	2,800
	New Jersey			
Air NG	Atlantic City IAP	Fuel Cell and Corrosion Control Hangar	10,200	10,200
	New York			
Air NG	Niagara Falls IAP	Remotely Piloted Aircraft Beddown Bldg 912	7,700	7,700
	North Carolina			
Air NG	Charlotte/Douglas IAP	Replace C–130 Squadron Operations Facility	9,000	9,000
	North Dakota			
Air NG	Hector IAP	Intel Targeting Facilities	7,300	7,300

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Account	State/Country and Installation	Project Title	FY 2016 Request	House Agreement
	Oklahoma			
Air NG	Will Rogers World Airport	Medium Altitude Manned ISR Beddown	7,600	7,600
	Oregon			
Air NG	Klamath Falls IAP	Replace Fire Crash/Rescue Station	7,200	7,200
	West Virginia			
Air NG	Yeager Airport	Force Protection- Relocate Coonskin Road	3,900	3,900
	Worldwide Unspecified			
Air NG	Various Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design	5,104	5,104
Air NG	Various Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction	7,734	7,734
Military Construction, Air National Guard Total			**123,538**	**123,538**
	Arizona			
AF Res	Davis-Monthan AFB	Guardian Angel Operations	0	0
	California			
AF Res	March AFB	Satellite Fire Station	4,600	4,600
	Florida			
AF Res	Patrick AFB	Aircrew Life Support Facility	3,400	3,400
	Ohio			
AF Res	Youngstown	Indoor Firing Range	9,400	9,400
	Texas			
AF Res	Joint Base San Antonio	Consolidate 433 Medical Facility	9,900	9,900
	Worldwide Unspecified			
AF Res	Various Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design	13,400	13,400
AF Res	Various Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Military Construction	6,121	6,121
Military Construction, Air Force Reserve Total			**46,821**	**46,821**
	Florida			
FH Con Army	Camp Rudder	Family Housing Replacement Construction	**8,000**	**8,000**
	Germany			
FH Con Army	Wiesbaden Army Airfield	Family Housing Improvements	**3,500**	**3,500**
	Illinois			
FH Con Army	Rock Island	Family Housing Replacement Construction	**20,000**	**20,000**
	Korea			
FH Con Army	Camp Walker	Family Housing New Construction	**61,000**	**61,000**
	Worldwide Unspecified			
FH Con Army	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Family Housing P & D	**7,195**	**7,195**
Family Housing Construction, Army Total			**99,695**	**99,695**
	Worldwide Unspecified			
FH Ops Army	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Furnishings	25,552	25,552
FH Ops Army	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Leased Housing	144,879	144,879
FH Ops Army	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Maintenance of Real Property Facilities	75,197	75,197
FH Ops Army	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Management Account	3,047	3,047
FH Ops Army	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Management Account	45,468	45,468
FH Ops Army	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Military Housing Privitization Initiative	22,000	22,000
FH Ops Army	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Miscellaneous	840	840
FH Ops Army	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Services	10,928	10,928
FH Ops Army	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Utilities	65,600	65,600
Family Housing Operation And Maintenance, Army Total			**393,511**	**393,511**
	Worldwide Unspecified			
FH Con AF	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Improvements	150,649	150,649
FH Con AF	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design	9,849	9,849
Family Housing Construction, Air Force Total			**160,498**	**160,498**
	Worldwide Unspecified			
FH Ops AF	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Furnishings Account	38,746	38,746
FH Ops AF	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Housing Privatization	41,554	41,554
FH Ops AF	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Leasing	28,867	28,867

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Account	State/Country and Installation	Project Title	FY 2016 Request	House Agreement
FH Ops AF	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Maintenance	114,129	114,129
FH Ops AF	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Management Account	52,153	52,153
FH Ops AF	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Miscellaneous Account	2,032	2,032
FH Ops AF	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Services Account	12,940	12,940
FH Ops AF	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Utilities Account	40,811	40,811
Family Housing Operation And Maintenance, Air Force Total			**331,232**	**331,232**
FH Con Navy	Virginia Wallops Island	Construct Housing Welcome Center	438	438
FH Con Navy	Worldwide Unspecified Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Design	4,588	4,588
FH Con Navy	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Improvements	11,515	11,515
Family Housing Construction, Navy And Marine Corps Total			**16,541**	**16,541**
FH Ops Navy	Worldwide Unspecified Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Furnishings Account	17,534	17,534
FH Ops Navy	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Leasing	64,108	64,108
FH Ops Navy	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Maintenance of Real Property	99,323	99,323
FH Ops Navy	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Management Account	56,189	56,189
FH Ops Navy	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Miscellaneous Account	373	373
FH Ops Navy	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Privatization Support Costs	28,668	28,668
FH Ops Navy	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Services Account	19,149	19,149
FH Ops Navy	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Utilities Account	67,692	67,692
Family Housing Operation And Maintenance, Navy And Marine Corps Total			**353,036**	**353,036**
FH Ops DW	Worldwide Unspecified Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Furnishings Account	3,402	3,402
FH Ops DW	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Furnishings Account	20	20
FH Ops DW	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Furnishings Account	781	781
FH Ops DW	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Leasing	10,679	10,679
FH Ops DW	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Leasing	41,273	41,273
FH Ops DW	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Maintenance of Real Property	1,104	1,104
FH Ops DW	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Maintenance of Real Property	344	344
FH Ops DW	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Management Account	388	388
FH Ops DW	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Services Account	31	31
FH Ops DW	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Utilities Account	474	474
FH Ops DW	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Utilities Account	172	172
Family Housing Operation And Maintenance, Defense-Wide Total			**58,668**	**58,668**
BRAC	Worldwide Unspecified Base Realignment & Closure, Army	Base Realignment and Closure	29,691	29,691
Base Realignment and Closure—Army Total			**29,691**	**29,691**
BRAC	Worldwide Unspecified Base Realignment & Closure, Navy	Base Realignment & Closure	118,906	118,906
BRAC	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	DON–100: Planing, Design and Management	7,787	7,787
BRAC	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	DON–101: Various Locations	20,871	20,871

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Account	State/Country and Installation	Project Title	FY 2016 Request	House Agreement
BRAC	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	DON–138: NAS Brunswick, ME	803	803
BRAC	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	DON–157: Mcsa Kansas City, MO	41	41
BRAC	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	DON–172: NWS Seal Beach, Concord, CA	4,872	4,872
BRAC	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	DON–84: JRB Willow Grove & Cambria Reg Ap	3,808	3,808
Base Realignment and Closure—Navy Total			**157,088**	**157,088**
	Worldwide Unspecified			
BRAC	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	DOD BRAC Activities—Air Force	64,555	64,555
Base Realignment and Closure—Air Force Total			**64,555**	**64,555**
	Worldwide Unspecified			
PYS	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Air Force	0	–52,600
PYS	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Army	0	–96,000
PYS	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Defense-Wide	0	–134,000
PYS	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Housing Assistance Program	0	–103,918
Prior Year Savings Total			**0**	**–386,518**
Total, Military Construction			**8,306,510**	**7,151,000**

SEC. 4602. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS.

SEC. 4602. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Account	State/Country and Installation	Project Title	FY 2016 Request	House Agreement
	Cuba			
Army	Guantanamo Bay	Unaccompanied Personnel Housing	0	76,000
Military Construction, Army Total			**0**	**76,000**
	Bahrain			
Navy	Bahrain Island	Mina Salman Pier Replacement	0	37,700
Navy	Bahrain Island	Ship Maintenance Support Facility	0	52,091
	Italy			
Navy	Sigonella	P–8A Hangar and Fleet Support Facility	0	62,302
Navy	Sigonella	Triton Hangar and Operation Facility	0	40,641
	Poland			
Navy	Redzikowo	AEGIS Shore Missile Defense Complex	0	51,270
Military Construction, Navy Total			**0**	**244,004**
	Niger			
AF	Agadez	Construct Air Field and Base Camp	0	50,000
	Oman			
AF	Al Mussanah AB	Airlift Apron	0	25,000
Military Construction, Air Force Total			**0**	**75,000**
	Djibouti			
Def-Wide	Camp Lemonier	Construct Fuel Storage and Distribution Facilities	0	43,700
	Poland			
Def-Wide	Redzikowo	AEGIS Shore Missile Defense Complex	0	93,296
Military Construction, Defense-Wide Total			**0**	**136,996**
Total, Military Construction			**0**	**532,000**

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 2016 Request	House Authorized
Discretionary Summary By Appropriation		
Energy And Water Development, And Related Agencies		
Appropriation Summary:		
Energy Programs		
Nuclear Energy	135,161	135,161
Atomic Energy Defense Activities		
National nuclear security administration:		
Weapons activities	8,846,948	9,084,648
Defense nuclear nonproliferation	1,940,302	1,901,302
Naval reactors	1,375,496	1,387,496
Federal salaries and expenses	402,654	396,654
Total, National nuclear security administration	**12,565,400**	**12,770,100**
Environmental and other defense activities:		
Defense environmental cleanup	5,527,347	5,143,150
Other defense activities	774,425	778,625
Total, Environmental & other defense activities	**6,301,772**	**5,921,775**
Total, Atomic Energy Defense Activities	**18,867,172**	**18,691,875**
Total, Discretionary Funding	**19,002,333**	**18,827,036**
Nuclear Energy		
Idaho sitewide safeguards and security	126,161	126,161
Used nuclear fuel disposition	9,000	9,000
Total, Nuclear Energy	**135,161**	**135,161**
Weapons Activities		
Directed stockpile work		
Life extension programs		
B61 Life extension program	643,300	643,300
W76 Life extension program	244,019	244,019
W88 Alt 370	220,176	220,176
W80–4 Life extension program	195,037	195,037
Total, Life extension programs	**1,302,532**	**1,302,532**
Stockpile systems		
B61 Stockpile systems	52,247	73,247
W76 Stockpile systems	50,921	50,921
W78 Stockpile systems	64,092	64,092
W80 Stockpile systems	68,005	68,005
B83 Stockpile systems	42,177	51,177
W87 Stockpile systems	89,299	89,299
W88 Stockpile systems	115,685	115,685
Total, Stockpile systems	**482,426**	**512,426**
Weapons dismantlement and disposition		
Operations and maintenance	48,049	48,049
Stockpile services		
Production support	447,527	447,527
Research and development support	34,159	34,159
R&D certification and safety	192,613	203,813
Management, technology, and production	264,994	264,994
Total, Stockpile services	**939,293**	**950,493**
Nuclear material commodities		
Uranium sustainment	32,916	32,916
Plutonium sustainment	174,698	183,098
Tritium sustainment	107,345	107,345
Domestic uranium enrichment	100,000	100,000
Total, Nuclear material commodities	**414,959**	**423,359**
Total, Directed stockpile work	**3,187,259**	**3,236,859**
Research, development, test and evaluation (RDT&E)		
Science		
Advanced certification	50,714	50,714
Primary assessment technologies	98,500	120,100
Dynamic materials properties	109,000	109,000
Advanced radiography	47,000	47,000
Secondary assessment technologies	84,400	84,400
Total, Science	**389,614**	**411,214**
Engineering		
Enhanced surety	50,821	51,921
Weapon systems engineering assessment technology	17,371	17,371
Nuclear survivability	24,461	26,861
Enhanced surveillance	38,724	38,724
Total, Engineering	**131,377**	**134,877**
Inertial confinement fusion ignition and high yield		
Ignition	73,334	67,334

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized
Support of other stockpile programs	22,843	22,843
Diagnostics, cryogenics and experimental support	58,587	58,587
Pulsed power inertial confinement fusion	4,963	4,963
Joint program in high energy density laboratory plasmas	8,900	8,900
Facility operations and target production	333,823	322,823
Total, Inertial confinement fusion and high yield	**502,450**	**485,450**
Advanced simulation and computing	623,006	617,006
Advanced manufacturing		
Component manufacturing development	112,256	112,256
Processing technology development	17,800	17,800
Total, Advanced manufacturing	**130,056**	**130,056**
Total, RDT&E	**1,776,503**	**1,778,603**
Readiness in technical base and facilities (RTBF)		
Operating		
Program readiness	75,185	75,185
Material recycle and recovery	173,859	173,859
Storage	40,920	40,920
Recapitalization	104,327	104,327
Total, Operating	**394,291**	**394,291**
Construction:		
15–D–302, TA–55 Reinvestment project, Phase 3, LANL	18,195	18,195
11–D–801 TA–55 Reinvestment project Phase 2, LANL	3,903	3,903
07–D–220 Radioactive liquid waste treatment facility upgrade project, LANL	11,533	11,533
07–D–220-04 Transuranic liquid waste facility, LANL	40,949	40,949
06–D–141 PED/Construction, Uranium Capabilities Replacement Project Y–12	430,000	430,000
04–D–125 Chemistry and metallurgy replacement project, LANL	155,610	155,610
Total, Construction	**660,190**	**660,190**
Total, Readiness in technical base and facilities	**1,054,481**	**1,054,481**
Secure transportation asset		
Operations and equipment	146,272	146,272
Program direction	105,338	105,338
Total, Secure transportation asset	**251,610**	**251,610**
Infrastructure and safety		
Operations of facilities		
Kansas City Plant	100,250	100,250
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory	70,671	70,671
Los Alamos National Laboratory	196,460	196,460
Nevada National Security Site	89,000	89,000
Pantex	58,021	58,021
Sandia National Laboratory	115,300	115,300
Savannah River Site	80,463	80,463
Y–12 National security complex	120,625	120,625
Total, Operations of facilities	**830,790**	**830,790**
Safety operations	107,701	107,701
Maintenance	227,000	251,000
Recapitalization	257,724	407,724
Construction:		
16–D–621 Substation replacement at TA–3, LANL	25,000	25,000
15–D–613 Emergency Operations Center, Y–12	17,919	17,919
Total, Construction	**42,919**	**42,919**
Total, Infrastructure and safety	**1,466,134**	**1,640,134**
Site stewardship		
Nuclear materials integration	17,510	17,510
Minority serving institution partnerships program	19,085	19,085
Total, Site stewardship	**36,595**	**36,595**
Defense nuclear security		
Operations and maintenance	619,891	631,891
Construction:		
14–D–710 Device assembly facility argus installation project, NV	13,000	13,000
Total, Defense nuclear security	**632,891**	**644,891**
Information technology and cybersecurity	157,588	157,588
Legacy contractor pensions	283,887	283,887
Total, Weapons Activities	**8,846,948**	**9,084,648**
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation		
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation Programs		
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation R&D		
Global material security	426,751	336,751
Material management and minimization	311,584	331,584
Nonproliferation and arms control	126,703	126,703

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation R&D	419,333	439,333
Nonproliferation Construction:		
99–D–143 Mixed Oxide (MOX) Fuel Fabrication Facility, SRS	345,000	345,000
Total, Nonproliferation construction	**345,000**	**345,000**
Total, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation Programs	**1,629,371**	**1,579,371**
Legacy contractor pensions	94,617	94,617
Nuclear counterterrorism and incident response program	234,390	245,390
Use of prior-year balances	–18,076	–18,076
Total, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation	**1,940,302**	**1,901,302**
Naval Reactors		
Naval reactors operations and infrastructure	445,196	445,196
Naval reactors development	444,400	444,400
Ohio replacement reactor systems development	186,800	186,800
S8G Prototype refueling	133,000	133,000
Program direction	45,000	45,000
Construction:		
15–D–904 NRF Overpack Storage Expansion 3	900	900
15–D–903 KL Fire System Upgrade	600	600
15–D–902 KS Engineroom team trainer facility	3,100	3,100
14–D–902 KL Materials characterization laboratory expansion, KAPL	30,000	30,000
14–D–901 Spent fuel handling recapitalization project, NRF	86,000	98,000
10-D–903, Security upgrades, KAPL	500	500
Total, Construction	**121,100**	**133,100**
Total, Naval Reactors	**1,375,496**	**1,387,496**
Federal Salaries And Expenses		
Program direction	402,654	396,654
Total, Office Of The Administrator	**402,654**	**396,654**
Defense Environmental Cleanup		
Closure sites:		
Closure sites administration	4,889	4,889
Hanford site:		
River corridor and other cleanup operations:		
River corridor and other cleanup operations	196,957	268,957
Central plateau remediation:		
Central plateau remediation	555,163	555,163
Richland community and regulatory support	14,701	14,701
Construction:		
15–D–401 Containerized sludge removal annex, RL	77,016	77,016
Total, Hanford site	**843,837**	**915,837**
Idaho National Laboratory:		
Idaho cleanup and waste disposition	357,783	357,783
Idaho community and regulatory support	3,000	3,000
Total, Idaho National Laboratory	**360,783**	**360,783**
NNSA sites		
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory	1,366	1,366
Nevada	62,385	62,385
Sandia National Laboratories	2,500	2,500
Los Alamos National Laboratory	188,625	188,625
Total, NNSA sites and Nevada off-sites	**254,876**	**254,876**
Oak Ridge Reservation:		
OR Nuclear facility D & D		
OR Nuclear facility D & D	75,958	75,958
Construction:		
14–D–403 Outfall 200 Mercury Treatment Facility	6,800	6,800
Total, OR Nuclear facility D & D	**82,758**	**82,758**
U233 Disposition Program	26,895	26,895
OR cleanup and disposition:		
OR cleanup and disposition	60,500	60,500
Total, OR cleanup and disposition	**60,500**	**60,500**
OR reservation community and regulatory support	4,400	4,400
Solid waste stabilization and disposition		
Oak Ridge technology development	2,800	2,800
Total, Oak Ridge Reservation	**177,353**	**177,353**
Office of River Protection:		

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized
Waste treatment and immobilization plant		
01–D–416 A-D/ORP-0060 / Major construction	595,000	595,000
01–D–16E Pretreatment facility	95,000	95,000
Total, Waste treatment and immobilization plant	**690,000**	**690,000**
Tank farm activities		
Rad liquid tank waste stabilization and disposition	649,000	649,000
Construction:		
15–D–409 Low Activity Waste Pretreatment System, Hanford	75,000	75,000
Total, Tank farm activities	**724,000**	**724,000**
Total, Office of River protection	**1,414,000**	**1,414,000**
Savannah River sites:		
Savannah River risk management operations	386,652	398,252
SR community and regulatory support	11,249	11,249
Radioactive liquid tank waste:		
Radioactive liquid tank waste stabilization and disposition	581,878	581,878
Construction:		
15–D–402—Saltstone Disposal Unit #6	34,642	34,642
05–D–405 Salt waste processing facility, Savannah River	194,000	194,000
Total, Construction	**228,642**	**228,642**
Total, Radioactive liquid tank waste	**810,520**	**810,520**
Total, Savannah River site	**1,208,421**	**1,220,021**
Waste Isolation Pilot Plant		
Waste isolation pilot plant	212,600	212,600
Construction:		
15–D–411 Safety significant confinement ventilation system, WIPP	23,218	23,218
15–D–412 Exhaust shaft, WIPP	7,500	7,500
Total, Construction	**30,718**	**30,718**
Total, Waste Isolation Pilot Plant	**243,318**	**243,318**
Program direction	281,951	281,951
Program support	14,979	14,979
Safeguards and Security:		
Oak Ridge Reservation	17,228	17,228
Paducah	8,216	8,216
Portsmouth	8,492	8,492
Richland/Hanford Site	67,601	67,601
Savannah River Site	128,345	128,345
Waste Isolation Pilot Project	4,860	4,860
West Valley	1,891	1,891
Technology development	14,510	18,510
Subtotal, Defense environmental cleanup	**5,055,550**	**5,143,150**
Uranium enrichment D&D fund contribution	471,797	0
Total, Defense Environmental Cleanup	**5,527,347**	**5,143,150**
Other Defense Activities		
Specialized security activities	221,855	226,055
Environment, health, safety and security		
Environment, health, safety and security	120,693	120,693
Program direction	63,105	63,105
Total, Environment, Health, safety and security	**183,798**	**183,798**
Enterprise assessments		
Enterprise assessments	24,068	24,068
Program direction	49,466	49,466
Total, Enterprise assessments	**73,534**	**73,534**
Office of Legacy Management		
Legacy management	154,080	154,080
Program direction	13,100	13,100
Total, Office of Legacy Management	**167,180**	**167,180**
Defense-related activities		
Defense related administrative support		
Chief financial officer	35,758	35,758
Chief information officer	83,800	83,800
Management	3,000	3,000
Total, Defense related administrative support	**122,558**	**122,558**
Office of hearings and appeals	5,500	5,500
Subtotal, Other defense activities	**774,425**	**778,625**
Total, Other Defense Activities	**774,425**	**778,625**

The Acting CHAIR. No amendment to the amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be in order except those printed in House Report 114–112 and amendments en bloc described in section 3 of House Resolution 260.

Each amendment printed in the report shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

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 the report not earlier disposed of. Such 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.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. THORNBERRY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in House Report 114–112.

Mr. THORNBERRY. 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 68, line 18, strike ''**SEC. 2463a. ASSIGNMENT OF CERTAIN NEW REQUIREMENTS BASED ON DETERMINATIONS OF COST-EFFICIENCY.**'' and insert ''§ **2463a. Assignment of certain new requirements based on determinations of cost-efficiency**''.

Page 68, line 25, strike ''Armed Forces'' and insert ''armed forces''.

Page 69, line 5, strike ''(''Estimating and Comparing the Full Costs of Civilian and Active Duty Military Manpower and Contract Support'')'' and insert ''(Estimating and Comparing the Full Costs of Civilian and Active Duty Military Manpower and Contract Support')''.

Page 69, line 14, strike ''Armed Forces'' and insert ''armed forces''.

Page 95, line 1, strike ''**SEC. 116. OPERATIONAL USE OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.**'' and insert ''§ **116. Operational use of the National Guard**''.

Page 99, line 15, strike extraneous quotation marks.

Page 103, line 5, strike ''section 101'' and insert ''section 101(a)(5)''.

Page 132, line 6, strike ''or12406'' and insert ''or 12406''.

Page 134, line 9, strike ''semicolon'' and insert ''period''.

Page 144, beginning line 19, strike paragraphs (44), (45), and (46).

Page 145, beginning line 24, strike paragraph (48).

Page 148, line 14, insert a comma after ''(D)''.

Page 148, line 15, insert a comma after ''(C)''.

Page 152, line 2, strike ''section 206'' and insert ''section 3121''.

Page 188, line 19, strike two of the four quotation marks.

Page 239, line 2, strike ''Subsection (e)(1)'' and insert ''Subsection (e)(2)''.

Page 241, strike lines 12 and 13 and insert the following:

SEC. 593. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING SUPPORT FOR MILITARY DIVERS.

Page 243, strike lines 9 and 10.

Page 243, lines 17 through 19, strike ''and supports the Department of Defense to designate 2015 as the Year of the Military Diver'' and insert ''the Department of Defense''.

Page 314, line 10, strike the semicolon in the quoted matter.

Page 368, line 5 strike ''as amended by section 9 of this Act'' and insert ''as amended by subsection (b)(1)''.

Page 394, line 25, strike ''by adding at the end'' and insert ''by striking the item relating to section 2222 and inserting''.

Page 457, line 15, strike ''subsection (m)'' and insert ''subsection (l)''.

Page 478, line 8, insert ''and'' after ''air lift,''.

Page 478, line 8, strike '', and intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance''

Page 490, line 10, insert ''as enacted into law by'' before ''Public Law''.

Page 490, line 16, strike ''26'' and insert ''261''.

Page 495, line 6, insert ''Defense'' after ''National''.

Page 496, line 7, before the period insert the following: '', and the table of sections at the beginning of chapter 83 of such title is amended by striking the item relating to that section''.

Page 500, line 17, insert ''subchapter I of'' before ''chapter 21''.

Page 501, line 8, strike ''Section 9314a(b)'' and insert ''Subsection (d)(4) of section 9314a, as redesignated by section 591(a) of this Act,''.

Page 564, line 18, strike ''be a country for purposes of meeting'' and insert ''meet''.

Page 623, line 9, strike ''301'' and insert ''1504''.

Page 623, line 10, strike ''4301'' and insert ''4303''.

Page 623, line 16, strike ''301'' and insert ''1504''.

Page 623, line 17, strike ''4301'' and insert ''4303''.

Page 623, line 23, strike ''301'' and insert ''1504''.

Page 623, line 24, strike ''4301'' and insert ''4303''.

Page 693, line 1, strike ''for'' and insert ''at the beginning of''.

Page 693, line 5, strike ''inserting'' and insert ''adding''.

Page 697, line 23, strike ''2016 through 2020'' and insert ''2017 through 2021''.

Page 726, line 7, insert ''a'' after ''fielding''.

Page 726, line 8, strike ''alternatives''.

Page 776, line 8, strike ''by redesigning'' and insert ''by redesignating''.

Page 827, after line 10, insert the following new section:

SEC. 3104. NUCLEAR ENERGY.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Energy for fiscal year 2016 for nuclear energy as specified in the funding table in section 4701.

Page 850, line 25, strike '', as amended by section 3118, is further'' and insert ''is''.

Page 907, in the table of section 4201, in the entry relating to ''AIRCRAFT SURVIVABILITY DEVELOPMENT'', strike ''93,112'' and insert ''78,112''.

Page 907, in the table of section 4201, under the heading ''AIRCRAFT SURVIVABILITY DEVELOPMENT'', strike the entry ''Concept development by the Army of a CPGS option ..... [15,000]''.

Page 908, in the table of section 4201, in the entry relating to ''SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION'', strike ''2,144,450'' and insert ''2,129,450''.

Page 909, in the table of section 4201, in the entry relating to ''TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, ARMY'' , strike ''7,024,678'' and insert ''7,009,678''.

Page 911, in the table of section 4201, in the entry relating to ''SHIPBOARD AVIATION SYSTEMS'', strike ''135,217'' and insert ''120,217''.

Page 911, in the table of section 4201, under the heading ''SHIPBOARD AVIATION SYSTEMS'', strike the entry ''Concept development .....[15,000]''.

Page 911, in the table of section 4201, in the entry relating to ''SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION'', strike ''6,335,800'' and insert ''6,320,800''.

Page 912, in the table of section 4201, in the entry relating to ''TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, NAVY'', strike ''16,652,223'' and insert ''16,637,223''.

Page 918, in the table of section 4201, in the entry relating to ''PROMPT GLOBAL STRIKE CAPABILITY DEVELOPMENT'', strike ''78,817'' and insert ''108,817''.

Page 918, in the table of section 4201, under the heading ''PROMPT GLOBAL STRIKE CAPABILITY DEVELOPMENT'', insert the following entries (with the dollar amounts aligned under the ''House Authorized'' column):

Concept development by the Army of a CPGS option.....[15,000]

Concept development by the Navy of a CPGS option.....[15,000]

Page 918, in the table of section 4201, in the entry relating to ''SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION'', strike the second ''545,258'' (under the ''House Authorized'' column) and insert ''575,258''.

Page 919, in the table of section 4201, in the entry relating to ''TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, DW'', strike ''18,547,081'' and insert ''18,577,081''.

Page 924, in the table of section 4301, in the entry relating to ''Unobligated balances'', strike ''-286,400'' and insert ''-37,400''.

Page 924, in the table of section 4301, in the entry relating to ''SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED'', strike ''-338,200'' and insert ''-89,200''.

Page 924, in the table of section 4301, in the entry relating to ''TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS'', strike ''4,269,874'' and insert ''4,518,874''.

Page 925, in the table of section 4301, in the entry relating to ''Unobligated balances'', strike ''-37,400'' and insert ''-286,400''.

Page 925, in the table of section 4301, in the entry relating to ''SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED'', strike ''-813,600'' and insert ''-1,062,600''.

Page 925, in the table of section 4301, in the entry relating to ''TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE'', strike ''30,890,956'' and insert ''30,641,956''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. THORNBERRY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, the manager's amendment makes several technical, conforming, and clarifying changes to the bill. It has been drafted in full consultation with the minority and is cosponsored by the ranking member, Mr. SMITH.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition, though I am not opposed to it.

The Acting Chair. Without objection, the gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, this is the manager's amendment. I agree completely with what the chairman just said, technical corrections that we ought to support.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. THORNBERRY).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. POLIS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 2 printed in House Report 114–112.

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title I, insert the following new section:

SEC. 1___. MODIFICATION OF REQUIREMENT FOR CERTAIN NUMBER OF AIRCRAFT CARRIERS OF THE NAVY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 5062(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''11'' and inserting ''10''.

(b) CONFORMING REPEAL.—Section 1023 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 123 Stat. 2447) is repealed.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. POLIS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, it is currently stated in permanent law the Navy, under law, must maintain at all times 11 aircraft carriers. That is an arbitrary restrictive requirement—perhaps, they should have more; perhaps, they should have less.

My amendment would simply grant the Navy the flexibility to choose their needs and requirements in a rapidly evolving world, setting the floor of 10 carriers, rather than 11.

It is important to point out that the Navy is currently operating under a waiver from this very law for 10 active carriers anyway. My amendment simply conforms the underlying law to the reality that already exists.

In some ways, this amendment is really about giving the Navy control over spending choices. Aircraft carriers are expensive. Everybody knows that. At its heart, this amendment is about empowering the Navy to help determine its own fate in evolving and how we can best put our sailors in the best position to combat present and future threats.

I don't think any of us in Congress can sit here today and see what the future of naval warfare is. We might see an open ocean conflict in 10 years, or we might see shallow waterways under duress in 30 years.

To be sure, carriers have played a historic role in establishing a naval dominance we enjoy today, but so did battleships of decades past. We can't let ourselves be mired in our past success, even though, today, we no longer have a single battleship in the force.

The point being, the threats of the next 30 years will evolve. Carriers likely will be an important part of that equation, but they are not a perfect tool for every threat.

As former Secretary Gates himself said:

> Consider the massive overmatch the U.S. already enjoys. Consider, too, the growing antiship capabilities of adversaries. Do we really need 11 carrier strike groups for 30 years when no other country has more than one?

I don't think we, as a political body, are here to answer that; but I think by removing the arbitrary limit that forces the Navy at all times—unless they have a waiver—to have 11 active aircraft carrier groups prevents the Navy from evolving with the times.

We face a number of threats, whether it is fighting ISIS in the Middle East or ongoing operations in Afghanistan or rising threats from Asia or global piracy, but it is clear these threats require a broad range of tools, not just the largest and most expensive tool that we can find.

□ 1630

Aircraft carriers are likely to remain necessary and are an essential tool of force projection. They help us maintain our status as the first station to arrive on the scene, and they are often the first persons on the scene in the conflict as part of carrier strike groups. All of the tools the Navy needs cost money. When you are looking at unmanned aircraft assets that can deploy from other types of ships, just as with the battleships of yesteryear, there was a time when our carriers were invincible. Naval experts aren't so sure anymore.

It is not that these challenges can't be overcome. We have faced challenges before, but requiring the Navy to keep 11 carriers for the next several decades in permanent law is an arbitrary minimum and limits the Navy's flexibility to make the critical spending decisions to maximize our national security.

We know we can't afford everything, certainly not if we play by the budget rules and caps that we, ourselves, have written, so let's not make this whole thing harder by arbitrarily requiring 11 carriers for political reasons rather than maximizing our national defense.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Virginia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WITTMAN), the distinguished chairman of the Readiness Subcommittee.

Mr. WITTMAN. Mr. Chairman, when a crisis arises and American lives and interests are at risk, the first question decisionmakers ask is: Where are the carriers?

An 11 aircraft carrier fleet is central to U.S. defense and diplomatic policy. A robust fleet of carriers makes Ronald Reagan's timeless adage of ''peace through strength'' possible.

Recently, the USS *Theodore Roosevelt* responded to Iran's seizure of a cargo ship, and its actions helped to keep the vital shipping lanes in the Middle East safe and open. The *Roosevelt* continues to sail in the gulf, and its courageous crew is currently conducting operations against ISIS.

The USS *Roosevelt* provides a perfect example of the crucial role aircraft carriers play in the defense and in the prosperity of our Nation. To reduce our aircraft carrier fleet puts our ability to defend our Nation and our critical interest around the globe at risk. I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. COURTNEY), the ranking member of the Seapower and Projection Forces Subcommittee.

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Chairman, just to reiterate the prior point, a few weeks ago, the Iranian Government attempted to send a fleet of ships bearing arms for Houthi rebels in Yemen, a mission that would further drive that region into a dangerous failed state. Luckily, for the world, the USS *Theodore Roosevelt*, a Navy aircraft carrier, led a carrier group into the waters off Yemen and blocked the delivery of those weapons.

It is the quintessential platform: an aircraft carrier that can respond to external threats, such as the one a few weeks ago, at a time when there is a resurgent Russian Navy that is back, intruding on the territorial waters of Scandinavian allies, when a Chinese PLA Navy is creating island military outposts in international waters, and, as was mentioned earlier, when ISIS' advance is being confronted by U.S. airstrikes flown off U.S. carriers.

Cutting our fleet to 10 from 11 will cripple our Nation's ability to respond to these challenges and will reverse last year's decision by Congress to refuel the George Washington ahead of schedule to ensure the capability of an 11-ship fleet. Nothing in the testimony we have heard in the House Armed Services Committee suggests that the Navy can get by with fewer carriers. In fact, it is the exact opposite. Eleven is the minimum we need in order to meet the missions of today and in the future.

The Seapower report on carriers is a balanced plan for America's carrier fleet. Let's vote this amendment down and move forward with that plan.

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire as to how much time remains.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Colorado has 1½ minutes remaining.

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

At multiple points over the last 5 years, the Navy has only had 10 carriers. They actually had to request a waiver from the current law. This is ridiculous to put the Navy through this political decisionmaking process rather than a military decision process about the number of carrier groups that exist.

On a basic level, this idea of statutorily requiring weapons for future decades makes very little sense. Do we tell the Army, ''You need precisely X number of tanks for Desert Storm; therefore, you have to have 'this many' tanks for the next 30 years''? Do we tell the Air Force, ''You need 'this many' helicopters for Somalia; therefore, you have to have exactly 'this many' regardless of changing threats or challenges or budgetary realities''?

That is exactly what this amendment will help change in order to give the naval force the flexibility it needs to meet the changing dangers of the world.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Washington (Mr. KILMER).

Mr. KILMER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

While I respect the sponsor's intent on reducing spending, shrinking our carrier fleet is not the way to do it.

Our fleet of aircraft carriers is the envy of the world because of the power and capability that they bring to bear. A fleet of 11 carriers allows the United States to be a powerful force of stability around the globe, that keeps sea lanes open and protects our merchant fleet against hostile governments and piracy. They allow our troops to respond quickly to natural disasters and humanitarian crises all over the world.

Reducing the number of aircraft carriers would have bad consequences. It would reduce our ability to protect ourselves and our interests abroad. It would have a dramatic impact on the morale of men and women who serve on them as longer deployments place an unfair burden on these sailors; and it would result in longer and more expensive maintenance to be conducted, reducing the time the vessels are able to react when needed.

For these reasons and others, I must urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

The Department of Defense is in the midst of a major reality check as the global threat changes, as budgets shrink, and as new technologies emerge, but where we go from here should be up to our naval experts, not Congress. At $14.2 billion apiece, one less carrier would allow the Navy to prioritize other programs, like increasing the capabilities of less costly, unmanned assets.

This amendment is about breaking down the walling off of defense spending for political reasons. We should be enabling those charged with our national defense to make the decisions they need to make for national interests. It simply doesn't stand up to the commonsense test that we would require in law an arbitrary number of carriers, so I urge the adoption of my amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Chairman, in closing, I do agree with the gentleman that it is difficult to project what our seapower needs would be out two decades down the road or even a decade down the road, but we must try. That is why you will see a bipartisan opposition to his amendment.

One thing about each of the individuals who spoke in opposition to his amendment is that I sit side by side with them in classified hearings and in nonclassified hearings as we try to make those projections, because, under the Constitution, we have to raise Armies and we have to maintain Navies, and to create the carriers that we would need would take 6 to 9 years. We don't have that option when we need them.

Had we not stepped in as a Congress, we would never have had a carrier with the strike capability, because the Pentagon actually wanted them for ISR capabilities. Had Congress not stepped in, we wouldn't have had Tomahawk missiles because the Pentagon actually was not going to try to produce them. Without Congress' stepping in, we would not have had jointness.

The reason we have to step in for this number of carriers is that, as you have heard mentioned, if we don't have these carriers, we will automatically go from 7 months deployment for our sailors on these carriers to as many as 9 months or 10 months—an extra 2 to 3 months. Ask those families what an imposition that is.

The second thing, Mr. Chairman, is, if we don't have them, we will have gaps in the national defense of this country. As my friend Mr. COURTNEY mentioned, just recently, we had a carrier out there for 54 days, fighting ISIL, when we had no other capabilities of doing it. Had we not had that carrier, we would have had difficulties as a country.

The third thing is, by not having these carriers, we run our other carriers harder, faster, and burn them out more. Essentially, we are consuming the next generation's national defense.

The final thing, Mr. Chairman, is, if you were to look just a few years ago, our commanders around the globe were able to meet 90 percent of the requirements they needed for the United States Navy. This year, we will only meet 44 percent of those requirements. If we allow this amendment, there will be a commander somewhere who won't have that carrier group when he needs it. I hope we defeat this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. POLIS).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado will be postponed.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. THORNBERRY OF TEXAS

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, pursuant to House Resolution 260, I offer amendments en bloc.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 1 consisting of amendment Nos. 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20, 25, 29, 36, 76, and 94 printed in House Report No. 114–112, offered by Mr. THORNBERRY of Texas:

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. YOUNG OF ALASKA

At the end of subtitle D of title I, add the following new section:

SEC. 136. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE OCONUS BASING OF THE F–35A AIRCRAFT.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Department of Defense is continuing its process of permanently stationing the F–35 aircraft at installations in the Continental United States (in this section referred to as ''CONUS'') and forward-basing Outside the Continental United States (in this section referred to as ''OCONUS'').

(2) The Secretary of the Air Force has, from a list of bases which included two United States candidate bases in Alaska and three foreign OCONUS candidate bases, selected Eielson Air Force Base as the preferred alternative for two of Pacific Air Force's F-35A Lightning II squadrons in Alaska.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of the Air Force, in the strategic basing process for the F–35A aircraft, should continue to place emphasis on the benefits derived from sites that—

(1) are capable of hosting fighter-based bilateral and multilateral training opportunities with international partners;

(2) have sufficient airspace and range capabilities and capacity to meet the training requirements;

(3) have existing facilities to support personnel, operations, and logistics associated with the flying mission;

(4) have limited encroachment that would adversely impact training or operations; and

(5) minimize the overall construction and operational costs.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. HECK OF WASHINGTON

At the end of subtitle A of title III, add the following new section:

SEC. 302. ADDITIONAL AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE OFFICE OF ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the

Secretary of Defense an additional $25,000,000 for the Office of Economic Adjustment to be available, until expended and notwithstanding any other provision of law, for transportation infrastructure improvements associated with congestion mitigation in urban areas related to recommendations of the 2005 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission.

(b) FUNDING OFFSET.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amounts specified in the funding table in section 4301 of division D, relating to Operation and Maintenance, are each hereby reduced by $5,000,000 (for a total of $25,000,000), as follows:

(1) Army, Line 540.

(2) Navy, Line 720.

(3) Marine Corps, Line 210.

(4) Air Force, Line 470.

(5) Defense-wide, Line 340.

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. MESSER OF INDIANA

Page 68, after line 9, insert the following:

SEC. 317. COMPREHENSIVE STUDY ON IMPACT OF PROPOSED OZONE RULE.

Not earlier than 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall conduct a comprehensive study on the impact of any final rule that succeeds the proposed regulation entitled National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone (published at 79 Fed. Reg. 75234) on military readiness, including the impact of such rule on training exercises, military installations, land owned and operated by the Department of Defense, the infrastructure upon which the national security system relies, and the impact military activities may have on attainment designations.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. TAKAI OF HAWAII

At the end of subtitle F of title V (page 227, after line 19), add the following new section:

SEC. 5____. MARINER TRAINING.

Section 2015 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (e); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (c) the following new subsection (d):

''(d) SPECIAL RULES FOR MARINER DUTIES.—(1) The program required by subsection (a) shall ensure to the greatest extent practicable that—

''(A) members of the armed forces whose duties are primarily as a mariner receive training opportunities necessary to meet the requirements for licenses, certificates of registry, and merchant mariners' documents issued under part E of subtitle II of title 46, and to acquire a Convention on Standards of Training, Certification, and Watchkeeping for Seafarers endorsement to such licenses and documents;

''(B) such members assigned to a vessel's deck and engineering departments have a designated path to meet the requirements for such licenses, documents, and endorsement commensurate with their positional responsibilities;

''(C) courses in marine navigation, leadership, operation, and maintenance taken while such a member is in the armed forces are submitted to the National Maritime Center for use in assessments of the fulfillment by the member of the requirements for receiving such licenses, documents, and endorsement; and

''(D) such members in the deck and engineering departments have the opportunity to attend merchant mariner credentialing programs that meet training requirements not offered by the armed forces.

''(2) The Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating shall ensure that any assessment of the training and experience of an applicant who is or has been a member of the armed forces is conducted without any limitation related to the member's military pay grade.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MR. MCGOVERN OF MASSACHUSETTS

At the end of subtitle H of title V, add the following new section:

SEC. 5____. ATOMIC VETERANS SERVICE MEDAL.

(a) SERVICE MEDAL REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall design and produce a military service medal, to be known as the ''Atomic Veterans Service Medal'', to honor retired and former members of the Armed Forces who are radiation-exposed veterans (as such term is defined in section 1112(c)(3) of title 38, United States Code).

(b) DISTRIBUTION OF MEDAL.—

(1) ISSUANCE TO RETIRED AND FORMER MEMBERS.—At the request of a radiation-exposed veteran, the Secretary of Defense shall issue the Atomic Veterans Service Medal to the veteran.

(2) ISSUANCE TO NEXT-OF-KIN.—In the case of a radiation-exposed veteran who is deceased, the Secretary may provide for issuance of the Atomic Veterans Service Medal to the next-of-kin of the person.

(3) APPLICATION.—The Secretary shall prepare and disseminate as appropriate an application by which radiation-exposed veterans and their next-of-kin may apply to receive the Atomic Veterans Service Medal.

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MR. HANNA OF NEW YORK

At the end of subtitle E of title VI, add the following new section:

SEC. 6____. AVAILABILITY FOR PURCHASE OF DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS MEMORIAL HEADSTONES AND MARKERS FOR MEMBERS OF RESERVE COMPONENTS WHO PERFORMED CERTAIN TRAINING.

Section 2306 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(i)(1) The Secretary shall make available for purchase a memorial headstone or marker for the marked or unmarked grave of an individual described in paragraph (2) or for the purpose of commemorating such an individual whose remains are unavailable.

''(2) An individual described in this paragraph is an individual who—

''(A) as a member of a National Guard or Reserve component performed inactive duty training or active duty for training for at least six years but did not serve on active duty; and

''(B) is not otherwise ineligible for a memorial headstone or marker on account of the nature of the individual's separation from the Armed Forces or other cause.

''(3) A headstone or marker for the grave of an individual may be purchased under this subsection by—

''(A) the individual;

''(B) the surviving spouse, child, sibling, or parent of the individual; or

''(C) an individual other than the next of kin, as determined by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

''(4) In establishing the prices of the headstones and markers made available for purchase under this section, the Secretary shall ensure the prices are sufficient to cover the costs associated with the production and delivery of such headstones and markers.

''(5) No person may receive any benefit under the laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs solely by reason of this subsection.

''(6) This subsection does not authorize any new burial benefit for any person or create any new authority for any individual to be buried in a national cemetery.

''(7) The Secretary shall coordinate with the Secretary of Defense in establishing procedures to determine whether an individual is an individual described in paragraph (2).''.

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MR. KLINE OF MINNESOTA

Page 285, after line 16, insert the following new section:

SEC. 705. ACCESS TO TRICARE PRIME FOR CERTAIN BENEFICIARIES.

(a) ACCESS.—Section 732(c)(3) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (10 U.S.C. 1097a note) is amended to read as follows:

''(3) RESIDENCE AT TIME OF ELECTION.—

''(A) Except as provided by subparagraph (B), an affected eligible beneficiary may not make the one-time election under paragraph (1) if, at the time of such election, the beneficiary does not reside—

''(i) in a ZIP code that is in a region described in subsection (d)(1)(B); and

''(ii) within 100 miles of a military medical treatment facility.

''(B) Subparagraph (A)(ii) shall not apply with respect to an affected eligible beneficiary who—

''(i) as of December 25, 2013, resides farther than 100 miles from a military medical treatment facility; and

''(ii) is such an eligible beneficiary by reason of service in the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps.''.

(b) FUNDING.—

(1) INCREASE.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 1406 for the Defense Health Program, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4501, is hereby increased by $4,000,000.

(2) OFFSET.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amounts authorized to be appropriated in section 301 for operation and maintenance, Navy, Line 040, Air Operations and Safety Support, MV–22 Fleet Engineering Support Unfunded Requirement, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4301, is hereby reduced by $4,000,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 11 OFFERED BY MR. THORNBERRY OF TEXAS

At the end of subtitle C of title VII, add the following new section:

SEC. 7____. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE HEALTHCARE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS MODERNIZATION.

Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2016 for the Department of Defense Healthcare Management Systems Modernization, not more than 75 percent may be obligated or expended until the date on which the Secretary of Defense makes the certification required by section 713(g)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 10 U.S.C. 1071 note).

AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MR. PASCRELL OF NEW JERSEY

At the end of subtitle C of title VII, add the following:

SEC. 7____. PRIMARY BLAST INJURY RESEARCH.

The peer-reviewed Psychological Health and Traumatic Brain Injury Research Program shall conduct a study on blast injury mechanics covering a wide range of primary blast injury conditions, including traumatic brain injury, in order to accelerate solution development in this critical area.

AMENDMENT NO. 13 OFFERED BY MR. HURD OF TEXAS

Page 311, line 2, after ''shall'' insert ''cover the entire Federal Government and''.

Page 311, line 17, strike ''Secretary and'' and insert ''Secretary,''.

Page 311, line 18, after ''committees'' insert '', the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate''.

AMENDMENT NO. 14 OFFERED BY MR. CHABOT OF OHIO

At the end of subtitle D of title VIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 8___. MODIFICATION TO AND SCORECARD PROGRAM FOR SMALL BUSINESS CONTRACTING GOALS.

(a) AMENDMENT TO GOVERNMENTWIDE GOAL FOR SMALL BUSINESS PARTICIPATION IN PROCUREMENT CONTRACTS.—Section 15(g)(1)(A)(i) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 644(g)(1)(A)(i) is amended by adding at the end the following: ''In meeting this goal, the Government shall ensure the participation of small business concerns from a wide variety of industries and from a broad spectrum of small business concerns within each industry.''.

(b) SCORECARD PROGRAM FOR EVALUATING FEDERAL AGENCY COMPLIANCE WITH SMALL BUSINESS CONTRACTING GOALS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than September 30, 2016, the Administrator of the Small Business Administration, in consultation with the Federal agencies, shall—

(A) develop a methodology for calculating a score to be used to evaluate the compliance of each Federal agency with meeting the goals established pursuant to section 15(g)(1)(B) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 644(g)(1)(B)); and

(B) develop a scorecard based on such methodology.

(2) AGENCY ANNUAL GOAL.—In developing the methodology for calculating a score described in paragraph (1), the Administrator shall consider each annual goal established by each Federal agency pursuant to section 15(g)(1)(B) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 644(g)(1)(B)).

(3) USE OF SCORECARD.—Beginning in fiscal year 2017, the Administrator shall establish and carry out a program to use the scorecard developed under paragraph (1) to evaluate whether each Federal agency is creating the maximum practicable opportunities for the award of prime contracts and subcontracts to small business concerns, small business concerns owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans, qualified HUBZone small business concerns, small business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, and small business concerns owned and controlled by women, by assigning a score to each Federal agency. If the Administrator fails to establish and carry out this program before the end of fiscal year 2017, the Administrator may not exercise the authority under section 7(a)(25)(A) until such time as the program is implemented.

(4) CONTENTS OF SCORECARD.—The scorecard developed under paragraph (1) shall include, for each Federal agency, the following information:

(A) A determination of whether the Federal agency met each of the prime contract goals established pursuant to section 15(g)(1)(B) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 644(g)(1)(B)) with respect to small business concerns, small business concerns owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans, qualified HUBZone small business concerns, small business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, and small business concerns owned and controlled by women.

(B) A determination of whether the Federal agency met each of the subcontract goals established pursuant to such section with respect to small business concerns, small business concerns owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans, qualified HUBZone small business concerns, small business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, and small business concerns owned and controlled by women.

(C) The number of small business concerns, small business concerns owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans, qualified HUBZone small business concerns, small business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, and small business concerns owned and controlled by women awarded prime contracts in each North American Industrial Classification System code during the fiscal year and a comparison to the number awarded contracts during the prior fiscal year, if available.

(D) The number of small business concerns, small business concerns owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans, qualified HUBZone small business concerns, small business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, and small business concerns owned and controlled by women awarded subcontracts in each North American Industrial Classification System code during the fiscal year and a comparison to the number awarded contracts during the prior fiscal year, if available.

(E) Any other factors that the Administrator deems important to achieve the maximum practicable utilization of small business concerns, small business concerns owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans, qualified HUBZone small business concerns, small business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, and small business concerns owned and controlled by women.

(5) WEIGHTED FACTORS.—In using the scorecard to evaluate and assign a score to a Federal agency, the Administrator shall base—

(A) fifty percent of the score on the dollar value of prime contracts described in paragraph (4)(A); and

(B) fifty percent of the score on the information provided in subparagraphs (B) through (E) of paragraph (4), weighted in a manner determined by the Administrator to encourage the maximum practicable opportunity for the award of prime contracts and subcontracts to small business concerns, small business concerns owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans, qualified HUBZone small business concerns, small business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, and small business concerns owned and controlled by women.

(6) PUBLICATION.—The scorecard used by the Administrator under this subsection shall be submitted to the President and Congress along with the report submitted under section 15(h)(2) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 644(h)(2)).

(7) REPORT.—After the Administrator submits the scorecard for fiscal year 2018, but not later than March 31, 2019, the Administrator shall report to the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate. Such report shall include the following:

(A) A description of any increase in the dollar amount of prime contracts and subcontracts awarded to small business concerns, small business concerns owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans, qualified HUBZone small business concerns, small business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, and small business concerns owned and controlled by women.

(B) A description of any increase in the dollar amount of prime contracts and subcontracts awarded to small business concerns, small business concerns owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans, qualified HUBZone small business concerns, small business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, and small business concerns owned and controlled by women in each North American Industrial Classification System code.

(C) A description of any increase to the number of small business concerns, small business concerns owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans, qualified HUBZone small business concerns, small business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, and small business concerns owned and controlled by women awarded contracts in each North American Industrial Classification System code.

(D) The recommendation of the Administrator on continuing, modifying, expanding, or terminating the program established under this subsection.

(8) GAO REPORT ON SCORECARD METHODOLOGY.—Not later than September 30, 2018, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate a report that—

(A) evaluates whether the methodology used to calculate a score under this subsection accurately and effectively—

(i) measures the compliance of each Federal agency with meeting the goals established pursuant to section 15(g)(1)(B) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 644(g)(1)(B)); and

(ii) encourages Federal agencies to expand opportunities for mall business concerns, small business concerns owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans, qualified HUBZone small business concerns, small business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, and small business concerns owned and controlled by women to compete for and be awarded Federal procurement contracts across North American Industrial Classification System Codes; and

(B) if warranted, makes recommendations on how to improve such methodology to improve its accuracy and effectiveness.

(9) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term ''Administrator'' means the Administrator of the Small Business Administration.

(B) FEDERAL AGENCY.—The term ''Federal agency'' has the meaning given the term ''agency'' by section 551(1) of title 5, United States Code, but does not include the United States Postal Service or the Government Accountability Office.

(C) SCORECARD.—The term ''scorecard'' shall mean any summary using a rating system to evaluate a Federal agency's efforts to meet goals established under section 15(g)(1)(B) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 644(g)(1)(B)) that—

(i) includes the measures described in paragraph (4); and

(ii) assigns a score to each Federal agency evaluated.

(D) SMALL BUSINESS ACT DEFINITIONS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The terms ''small business concern'', ''small business concern owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans'', ''qualified HUBZone small business concern'', and ''small business concern owned and controlled by women'' shall have the meanings given such terms under section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632).

(ii) SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY SOCIALLY AND ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED INDIVIDUALS.—The term ''small business concern owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals'' has the meaning given that term under section 8(d)(3)(C) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(d)(3)(C)).

AMENDMENT NO. 18 OFFERED BY MR. PERRY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Page 474, after line 17, insert the following:

SEC. 1060. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR REALIGNMENT OF FORCES AT OR CLOSURE OF UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION, GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA.

No amounts authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for 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, 2016, to—

(1) close or abandon United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba;

(2) relinquish control of Guantanamo Bay to the Republic of Cuba; or

(3) modify the Treaty Between the United States of America and Cuba signed at Washington, D.C. on May 29, 1934, including a modification of the boundaries of Guantanamo Bay, unless ratified with the advice and consent of the Senate.

AMENDMENT NO. 19 OFFERED BY MR. HANNA OF NEW YORK

Page 485, after line 2, insert the following:

SEC. 10___. REPORT ON THE STATUS OF DETECTION, IDENTIFICATION, AND DISABLEMENT CAPABILITIES RELATED TO REMOTELY PILOTED AIRCRAFT.

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 addressing the suitability of existing capabilities to detect, identify, and disable remotely piloted aircraft operating within special use and restricted airspace. The report shall include the following:

(1) An assessment of the degree to which existing capabilities to detect, identify, and potentially disable remotely piloted aircraft within special use and restricted airspace are able to be deployed and combat prevailing threats.

(2) An assessment of existing gaps in capabilities related to the detection, identification, or disablement of remotely piloted aircraft within special use and restricted airspace.

(3) A plan that outlines the extent to which existing research and development programs within the Department of Defense can be leveraged to fill identified capability gaps and/or the need to establish new programs to address such gaps as are identified pursuant to paragraph (2).

AMENDMENT NO. 20 OFFERED BY MR. KLINE OF MINNESOTA

In section 1090, redesignate subsections (a) through (d) as subsections (b) through (e), respectively, and insert before subsection (b), as so redesignated, the following:

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that in order to ensure the safety and security of members of the Armed Forces of the United States overseas—

(1) members of the Armed Forces of the United States should have the proper authorized resources at all times to protect themselves while participating in an ordered evacuation of a United States embassy or consulate abroad; and

(2) no restrictions should be placed on the ability of members of the Armed Forces of the United States to maintain on their person and use authorized weapons and equipment for personal and evacuee security at all times and to take authorized protective actions subject to applicable law and orders from the chain of command, during an ordered evacuation of a United States embassy or consulate.

AMENDMENT NO. 25 OFFERED BY MR. ENGEL OF NEW YORK

At the end of subtitle C of title XII (page 570, after line 23), add the following:

SEC. 12xx. REPORT TO ASSESS THE POTENTIAL EFFECTIVENESS OF AND REQUIREMENTS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SAFE ZONES OR A NO-FLY ZONE IN SYRIA.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) March 2015 marked the fourth year of the crisis in Syria, which has resulted in the world's largest ongoing humanitarian disaster.

(2) Syrian President Bashar al-Assad and supporting militias, including Hezbollah, continue to carry out sectarian mass atrocities, which have included mass targeted killings, mass graves, the extermination of entire families, including their children, incidents of ethnic cleansing, sexual violence, widespread torture, aerial bombardment of residential areas, and forced displacement of certain Syrian civilians especially from areas in western Syria where Assad is attempting to increase the dominance of his own loyalists.

(3) Approximately 220,000 people have been killed, including thousands of children, many more have been seriously wounded, and civilian casualties continue to mount as widespread and systematic attacks on schools, hospitals, and other civilian facilities persist in violation of international norms and principles.

(4) Assad's forces and supporting militias have used air power to target Syrian civilians, including the deployment of barrel bombs filled with explosives, shrapnel, and chemical weapons.

(5) Assad's forces, supporting militias, and other parties to the conflict are systematically blocking humanitarian aid delivery, including food and medical care, from many civilian areas in violation of international norms and principles.

(b) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall submit to the specified congressional committees a report that—

(A) assesses the potential effectiveness, risks, and operational requirements of the establishment and maintenance of a no-fly zone over part or all of Syria, including—

(i) the operational and legal requirements for United States and coalition air power to establish a no-fly zone in Syria;

(ii) the impact a no-fly zone in Syria would have on humanitarian and counterterrorism efforts in Syria and the surrounding region;

(iii) the potential for force contributions from other countries to establish a no-fly zone in Syria; and

(iv) the impact of the establishment of a no-fly zone in Syria on the recipients of training provided by section 1209 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3541); and

(B) assesses the potential effectiveness, risks, and operational requirements for the establishment of one or more safe zones in Syria for internally displaced people or for the facilitation of humanitarian assistance, including—

(i) the operational and legal requirements for United States and coalition forces to establish one or more safe zones in Syria;

(ii) the impact one or more safe zones in Syria would have on humanitarian and counterterrorism efforts in Syria and the surrounding region;

(iii) the potential for contributions from other countries and vetted non-state actor partners to establish and maintain one or more safe zones in Syria; and

(iv) the impact of the establishment of one or more safe zones in Syria on the recipients of training provided by section 1209 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3541).

(2) FORM.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex if necessary.

(3) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term ''specified congressional committees'' means—

(A) the congressional defense committees; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

AMENDMENT NO. 29 OFFERED BY MR. CONNOLLY OF VIRGINIA

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 12xx. PROHIBITION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS RELATING TO SOVEREIGNTY OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION OVER CRIMEA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2016 for the Department of Defense may be obligated or expended—

(1) to implement any action or policy that recognizes the de jure or de facto sovereignty of the Russian Federation over Crimea, its airspace, or its territorial waters; or

(2) to provide assistance for the central government of a country that has taken affirmative steps intended to recognize or otherwise be supportive of the Russian Federation's forcible and illegal occupation of Crimea.

(b) WAIVER.—The Secretary of Defense may waive the restriction on assistance required by subsection (a)(2) if the Secretary certifies and reports to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives that to do so is in the national interest of the United States.

(c) SUNSET.—The requirements of subsection (a) shall cease to be in effect if the Secretary of Defense certifies and reports to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives that the armed forces of the Russian Federation have withdrawn from Crimea and the Government of Ukraine has reestablished sovereignty over Crimea.

AMENDMENT NO. 36 OFFERED BY MRS. DAVIS OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle A of title XXVIII (page 775, after line 19), add the following new section:

SEC. 28___. SPECIAL AUTHORITY FOR MINOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS FOR CHILD DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM FACILITIES.

Section 2805 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (e) as subsection (f); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (d) the following new subsection (e):

''(e) CHILD DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM FACILITIES.—(1) Using such amounts as may be appropriated to the Secretary concerned in advance for operation and maintenance to

carry out this subsection, the Secretary concerned may carry out an unspecified minor military construction project that—

''(A) has an approved cost equal to or less than $15,000,000, notwithstanding subsections (a) and (c); and

''(B) creates, expands, or modifies a child development program facility serving children under 13 years of age.

''(2) The approval and congressional notification requirements of subsection (b) shall apply to an unspecified minor military construction project carried out pursuant to paragraph (1), except that, paragraph (1) of subsection (b) shall be applied by substituting '$7,500,000' for '$1,000,000'.

''(3) The authority to commence an unspecified minor military construction project pursuant to paragraph (1) expires September 30, 2018.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 76 OFFERED BY MR. SCALISE OF LOUISIANA

Page 400, after line 23, insert the following new section:

SEC. 865. EXCEPTION FOR ABILITYONE PRODUCTS FROM AUTHORITY TO ACQUIRE PRODUCTS AND SERVICES PRODUCED IN AFGHANISTAN, CENTRAL ASIAN STATES, AND DJIBOUTI.

(a) EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN ITEMS NOT PRODUCED IN AFGHANISTAN.—Section 886 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (10 U.S.C. 2302 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by inserting ''and except as provided in subsection (d),'' after ''subsection (b),''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(d) EXCEPTION FOR ITEMS ON THE ABILITYONE PROCUREMENT LIST.—The requirements of this section shall not apply to any product that is included in the procurement list described in section 8503(a) of title 41.''.

(b) EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN ITEMS NOT PRODUCED IN CENTRAL ASIAN STATES.—Section 801 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111-84; 123 Stat. 2400) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by inserting ''and except as provided in subsection (h),'' after ''subsection (b),''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(h) EXCEPTION FOR ITEMS ON THE ABILITYONE PROCUREMENT LIST.—The requirements of this section shall not apply to any product that is included in the procurement list described in section 8503(a) of title 41.''.

(c) EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN ITEMS NOT PRODUCED IN DJIBOUTI.—Section 1263 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113-291) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by inserting ''and except as provided in subsection (g),'' after ''subsection (c),''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(g) EXCEPTION FOR ITEMS ON THE ABILITYONE PROCUREMENT LIST.—The requirements of this section shall not apply to any product that is included in the procurement list described in section 8503(a) of title 41.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 94 OFFERED BY MR. ENGEL OF NEW YORK

Page 548, line 22, after ''through 2018'' insert ''while also maintaining a focus on the protection of human rights''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. THORNBERRY) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. O'ROURKE) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 30 seconds.

There are, I believe, 19 amendments in this en bloc package from both Republicans and Democrats. Both Republicans and Democrats have contributed to this bill, and I hope all of the Members who have sponsored the 19 amendments that are included in this package will vote for the final passage of the bill, because, if you get an amendment adopted but then you vote against the final passage, you have pretty much negated your own work. I hope that is not the case. I hope Members on both sides of the aisle support its final passage.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. O'ROURKE. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition, although I am not opposed to the amendments.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from Texas is recognized for 10 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. O'ROURKE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN).

Mr. MCGOVERN. I thank the ranking member, and I thank the chairman for including my amendment in the en bloc set of amendments.

Mr. Chairman, my amendment would simply create a service medal to be awarded to atomic veterans or their surviving family members in honor of their service and sacrifice to our Nation.

Between 1945 and 1962, 225,000 members of our Armed Forces participated in hundreds of nuclear weapons tests. The atomic veterans were placed in extremely dangerous areas, constantly exposed to dangerous levels of radiation in the performance of their duties. They were sworn to secrecy, unable to even talk to their doctors about their past exposure to radiation.

Thankfully, Presidents Clinton and George H. W. Bush recognized the atomic veterans' valiant service and acted to provide specialized care and compensation for their harrowing duty.

One of my constituents, Joe Mondello from Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, is an atomic veteran and is very proud of his service to our country. Like me, he believes it is past time for the Defense Department to honor with a medal the unique service carried out by atomic veterans.

The DOD has claimed that it would be too difficult to identify which veterans would be awarded this medal. Thankfully, the U.S. Code clearly identifies exactly which veterans are considered atomic veterans.

This is a good amendment, and I urge the support of it.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. SCALISE), the distinguished House majority whip.

Mr. SCALISE. I thank the gentleman from Texas for yielding the time.

Mr. Chairman, I want to present an amendment that is bipartisan and that deals with AbilityOne agencies.

The Department of Defense has created three procurement programs for Afghanistan, central Asian states, and Djibouti to support businesses and local economies in these countries and to cultivate positive relationships in the region and the world. The problem is, while I surely appreciate their intentions, there have been unintended consequences with this program in implementing these programs.

The GSA has allowed businesses located in these countries to supply products manufactured by AbilityOne agencies, which employ blind and disabled Americans. The result of that policy has been devastating to many of these AbilityOne agencies across the country. We have seen job losses here in America in implementing this new policy by the Department of Defense.

This amendment addresses the problem of these job losses by exempting those AbilityOne agencies from this Department of Defense procurement program. If you look at what has happened with this program, we have seen facilities not only in Louisiana but in States like New York, Texas, Ohio, Kansas, North Carolina, Nebraska, and Washington all experience job losses here in America from shipping those jobs over to foreign countries.

Again, I think—or I surely would hope—that that was not the intention of the program, Mr. Chairman, to take jobs away from disabled Americans and ship those jobs overseas.

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So what this amendment does is restore those jobs back here in America for those blind and other disabled Americans who have one of the highest underemployment populations in the country. Let's keep those jobs here. We can continue building relations with other countries, but just not at the expense of American jobs for disabled workers. That is what the amendment does.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to yield to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. BOUSTANY), who is a cosponsor.

Mr. BOUSTANY. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman, the majority whip, for yielding to me. I rise in support of this bipartisan amendment.

This amendment basically exempts AbilityOne products from certain DOD procurement programs in this legislation. These procurement programs have severely affected Louisiana's disabled workers in the recent past, and in Louisiana alone these programs have forced disabled workers to be laid off to the tune of approximately $18 million in lost revenue, so while I believe it is important to support these critical overseas partners that we have as they rebuild their economies, we also need to focus on jobs here at home. That is why I have cosponsored this. It is a commonsense amendment. It is revenue neutral. I strongly believe that this amendment will allow AbilityOne disabled workers nationwide to hold on to jobs.

Mr. O'ROURKE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the distinguished minority whip.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I want to thank both Mr. SMITH, the ranking member, and Mr. THORNBERRY, the chairman of this committee, for working very hard on this bill. Both of them are responsible leaders in this House and work well together to make sure that our national security is well served. I regret, therefore, that I will be opposing this bill for reasons that I will discuss.

Both have been fighting tirelessly for the defense authorization bill that gives our troops the tools they need to achieve their mission's objectives, enhance our national security, and bolster key U.S. partners. These are, of course, positive aspects of this bill.

I particularly commend my friend GWEN GRAHAM for authoring an amendment that will help develop a joint U.S.-Israeli anti-tunneling system, which is included in this bill. Representative MARC VEASEY had an amendment adopted in committee that asked the Pentagon to explore the effects of the DACA program on military recruitment. Congressman GALLEGO worked hard to get language included in the bill expressing the sense of Congress that DREAMers, undocumented immigrants who were brought here as children, ought to be able to serve the country they love in our military and be rewarded for that service with a chance to stay here legally.

I think that is common sense. Some across the aisle have made it their mission to remove that language from the bill. I urge my colleagues to defeat that amendment, given how important these issues are and that the language in the bill does not force the Defense Department to take any action it does not deem to be in the best interests of the national security. The amendment striking this provision, as I said, ought to be defeated.

The bill contains provisions that continue to prevent President Obama, however, from finally closing the detention center at Guantanamo Bay. Not only does that facility cost taxpayers $2.4 million per detainee. I know my budget hawks think, well, $2.4 million to keep one person in jail for a year, that makes sense. I disagree with you on that if you think that. But not only does it cost way too much, it is a blot against our country in the eyes of the world and in the hearts of so many of our own citizens here at home.

Furthermore, in his budget request, the President laid out a path to lift the sequester level, which is undermining our national security. Hear me. The sequester that this bill honors by exception is undermining the national security of America.

This bill, however, perpetuates the sequester for everything except that which some think is important. I share their view that national security is critically important. For 34 years in the authorization bills and on the appropriation bills, I have been a strong supporter of a robust national security, whether it was President Reagan or President Bush or President Clinton or President Bush or, yes, President Obama.

I do not yield to anybody on this floor in my support of national security over those three-and-a-half decades, but our national security is being put at risk because we are honoring sequester in this bill. Not only are we honoring sequester in this bill, we are, in fact—for the investments in education, in infrastructure, in the environment—undermining our country's well-being. For that reason alone, I will vote against this bill until we fix the sequester and take care of America's national security.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute.

Mr. Chairman, I, too, regret that the distinguished minority whip has chosen not to support this bipartisan legislation. It is absolutely true that this bill does not fix sequester for all those nondefense issues, and as I mentioned yesterday, I think there are a lot of people on both sides of the aisle who would like to find something better than the Budget Control Act—with the caps and sequester—to deal with our budgeting.

But that is not what a defense authorization bill is or does or can do. So the idea that we would hold our military and their pay and their weapons and the policies involved hostage in the hopes that we can put enough pressure to have the President and Congress somehow come together to fix all these other problems, I just think that is unrealistic, and I am afraid that that is not fair to the people we support with this legislation. I think that is an unfortunate political tactic that some have chosen to take that puts our men and women at greater risk. They ought to get better from us.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. O'ROURKE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL).

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, my amendment would direct the Department of Defense to conduct a study on blast injury mechanics covering a wide range of primary blast injury conditions, including traumatic brain injury, in order to accelerate solution development in this critical area.

As the co-chair and cofounder of the Congressional Brain Injury Task Force, I have spent the last 14 years fighting for patients with brain injuries, both on and off the battlefield. We all know that TBI is the signature wound of the conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan, and while we have made great progress on ensuring our soldiers have the best care, there is still more work to be done.

The DOD's peer-reviewed Psychological Health and Traumatic Brain Injury Research Program conducts extensive research on TBI. However, little is known about a primary blast injury and its connection to TBI. Researchers still do not know the exact mechanisms by which a primary blast injury damages the brain cells and circuits. Understanding how a primary blast injury affects the brain is imperative to developing appropriate prevention measures, including ensuring proper equipment.

I urge my colleagues to support the amendment in the en bloc.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Indiana (Mr. MESSER).

Mr. MESSER. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of the en bloc amendment and the underlying bill. My amendment language would simply require a study of the effects of any final EPA ozone rule on our military readiness.

Mr. Chairman, we all want a healthy planet, but we must also recognize the real world consequences of any regulations that we pass. For example, according to NERA Economic Consulting, stricter ozone standards could reduce U.S. GDP by $1.7 trillion over 20 years, killing 340,000 jobs in Indiana alone.

The EPA ozone rule will no doubt affect our military readiness as well. Estimates show 11 million acres of land under DOD control could be impacted. Tighter ozone standards could force imposition of new emission controls on our military vehicles. Military air bases could be impacted as well. No matter what you think of the EPA ozone rule, we should all agree that we ought to know how the final rule impacts our military readiness.

Congress has no more important responsibility than protecting our national security. I urge my colleagues to support the amendment.

Mr. O'ROURKE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL).

Mr. ENGEL. I thank the gentleman for yielding me the time.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of three measures I offered that are part of this and a later en bloc amendment.

First is an amendment I coauthored with the Committee on Foreign Affairs chairman, ED ROYCE. For more than 4 years, the Assad regime has rained down terror on its own citizens in the form of barrel bombs in Syria. Thousands upon thousands of Syrians have abandoned their homes and spilled across the border into Lebanon, Turkey, and Jordan. They are begging the world for help. While it wouldn't nearly solve this problem, a no-fly zone or a safe zone would provide a glimmer of hope for these people. Our amendment would require the Pentagon leaders to take a hard look at the feasibility of establishing a no-fly zone.

My second amendment would require the Pentagon to report to Congress on the way reductions in U.S. military readiness in Europe would affect NATO's core mission of collective defense. This report would be required before any reduction in Europe takes

place. I view Vladimir Putin's aggression as the greatest threat to European security since World War II. Today, NATO's article 5 must remain a credible deterrent. My amendment takes a step in that direction.

Finally, I offered legislation to make sure U.S. training programs for Afghan National Security Forces include training on the protection of human rights. Since the defeat of the Taliban in 2001, not enough has been done to make human rights protections a priority for law enforcement agencies in Afghanistan. This issue should be a major part of our training efforts.

I urge my colleagues to support these provisions.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. HANNA).

Mr. HANNA. I thank the chairman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, across our Nation, aviation is quickly changing. Today, basic unmanned aircraft can be purchased for a few hundred dollars, flown virtually anywhere by an operator with little or no experience.

When a small quadcopter landed on the east lawn of the White House in January, we saw the potential danger of such aircraft. In my district, the Air Force Research Laboratory in Rome, New York, working with NUAIR, is one of the six FAA test sites in the country to integrate these systems into our national airspace. We are on the cutting edge of advances in UAVs, unmanned aerial aircraft. My amendment would simply require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a departmentwide review of its current capacities to detect, identify, and remotely disarm unmanned aircraft.

It would further require the Secretary to examine how the Department of Research and Development resources can be leveraged to enhance these capacities. Within the Department of Defense, some of our Nation's most advanced research is taking place.

I appreciate the committee's recognition and including this in the en bloc.

Mr. O'ROURKE. I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY).

Mr. CONNOLLY. I thank my friend for yielding me the time.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of a bipartisan amendment I introduced with my colleague, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CHABOT). This amendment prohibits the authorization of funds to implement any action that recognizes Russian sovereignty over the Crimea. The language mirrors my legislation, H.R. 93, the Crimea Annexation Non-recognition Act, which passed out of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs unanimously.

□ 1700

It also is consistent with language included in the CR/Omnibus signed into law in December.

Russia's illegal annexation of Crimea undermines Ukrainian sovereignty and sets a dangerous precedent that cannot be overstated. The U.S. must make a simple, declarative statement on Russia's illegal annexation. This bipartisan amendment does just that.

I also want to thank the Armed Services Committee leadership and staff for working with us on three other amendments that promote monitoring and evaluation for humanitarian assistance programs, improve management of information technology projects, and foster better communication between government and industry.

I thank both Mr. THORNBERRY and Mr. SMITH for their leadership.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CHABOT), chair of the Small Business Committee.

Mr. CHABOT. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today as chairman of the House Small Business Committee to support the en bloc amendment, which includes the bipartisan amendment offered by Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia and myself. It is really commonsense acquisition reform.

There are numerous small business contracting programs aimed at ensuring that the Department of Defense has a reliable small business technological and industrial base, but we rarely look at the results of these programs. The current method used to assess the health of the small business base focuses almost exclusively on one factor, and that is prime contract dollars.

While this is an important factor, we are missing a lot of the picture. For example, the current method ignores the fact that since 2013 we have lost over 25 percent of the small firms registered to do business with the Federal Government. That is over 100,000 small businesses that are no longer competing for contracts.

We also have a declining small business participation rate, which threatens the core principle of competition. It is basic supply and demand: when there are fewer offers, prices go up. And that harms the taxpayer. That is what we are trying to deal with.

I urge my colleagues to support this.

Mr. O'ROURKE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. TAKAI).

Mr. TAKAI. Mr. Chairman, this bipartisan amendment will help men and women in the armed services that gain experience in maritime trades during their military career to transition into careers in the U.S. merchant marine so they can continue to serve our country.

This program will provide access to training opportunities necessary to meet the requirements for licenses and certificates of registry.

The program established by my amendment will help build on past successes, allowing the tens of thousands of currently serving military servicemembers in the maritime trades to leave the military fully licensed to serve in the U.S. merchant marine.

We can fix this now and, in doing so, not only allow already qualified servicemembers a better opportunity to find a job, but a chance to continue to ensure our national security.

A strong, domestic maritime industry is a critical component of our national security strategy. We must ensure that an adequate supply of mariners is available to support this industry. This not only preserves American security, but it preserves American jobs.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Chairman, I would simply note that I am pleased to support the amendments that we have just discussed en bloc.

I noticed the amendments offered by our Democratic colleagues include such important issues as Russia, traumatic brain injury, a Syrian no-fly zone, human rights in Afghanistan, and maritime job training. All are important issues, and I appreciate the contributions of all the Members who authored these amendments, who presented them, and who have argued for them here before the House.

I hope, Mr. Chairman, that all of those Members will not just throw away the results of their efforts by voting against final passage because voting against final passage essentially means all of this work that they have put in goes for nothing.

Members on both sides of the aisle have contributed to this product. Members on both sides of the aisle need to contribute to having it become law.

With that, I encourage Members on both sides to support the en bloc package, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to reclaim the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I take the chairman's point, but it is one that really doesn't make any sense from a legislative standpoint.

Anybody who has ever voted knows that you can like portions of a bill and still vote against the bill. I don't think there is a legislator alive who hasn't ever been in that position.

So this idea that if you get something, anything, however small in the bill, you are then somehow morally obligated to vote for it, goes against every aspect of legislating that I have ever seen.

It is our constant challenge as legislators that we have pieces of legislation before us where there is a lot in it that we like and there is some in it

that we don't like. And you have got to decide.

So I reject the argument that if you get something in this bill, you have to vote for it.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to reclaim the balance of the time that I yielded back.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the point that the gentleman made. My point is that for 53 years this product has been the result of bipartisan effort. And never before, I don't believe, have we had a party decision to oppose the NDAA in order to try to leverage it for some purpose outside of defense. And yet that is what is happening here.

So my point is simple. I appreciate the contributions that Members on both sides have made. It is not some little something that the Members have just gotten in here. These are important issues: traumatic brain injury, Russia, Syria, human rights, maritime job training. They are significant contributions.

But my point is not necessarily a moral one, it is a practical one. You work to get these amendments included in the bill, but then if you vote against the bill and it goes down in defeat, what have you accomplished? Nothing.

So I hope that Members on both sides who have made contributions and who do support a strong military will rethink the position that they are being asked to take with this bill.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. THORNBERRY).

The en bloc amendments were agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. BROOKS OF ALABAMA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 5 printed in House Report 114–112.

Mr. BROOKS of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Strike section 538 (page 179, beginning line 6), relating to a sense of the House of Representatives regarding Secretary of Defense review of section 504 of title 10, United States Code, regarding enlisting certain aliens in the Armed Forces.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BROOKS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. BROOKS of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. THORNBERRY), chairman of the House Armed Services Committee

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Brooks amendment. I opposed the Gallego amendment when it was considered in committee, and I remain opposed to bringing the sensitive issue of immigration into the defense authorization bill.

There are Members on both sides of the aisle with a variety of positions when it comes to immigration, but a Defense Authorization Act is not the appropriate time or place to have this debate.

Remember, the Gallego language does not change any law. It is a sense of Congress that the Secretary should review existing authorities. So having sensitive debate when there can be no result that changes anything only distracts from the essential provisions in this bill that do matter to our troops and our Nation's security.

I notice that the chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee has said publicly: ''We're not going to do anything on immigration in the NDAA.'' That is my view as well.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I support the Brooks amendment to remove this provision now so that we can better focus on the things that are essential for our troops and our security.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GALLEGO).

Mr. GALLEGO. Mr. Chairman, the DREAMers in this country are deeply patriotic.

For many, America is the only country they have ever known. It is the country they love and call home. Many want nothing more than the chance to serve the United States in uniform.

The Brooks amendment cruelly seeks to deny these talented young people that opportunity. It would strike my amendment encouraging the Secretary of Defense to use his authority under existing law to enable DACA recipients to enlist.

If we approve this amendment, we leave the deeply unjust status quo unchanged. Right now, in America, DREAMers can be drafted into the military, but they can't sign up to serve in the military force they choose. That is simply unacceptable. These young people are Americans in every respect, except on paper.

I fought in Iraq, and I know what really matters on the battlefield isn't whether you have the right papers; it is whether you have the heart to fight, patriotism for your country, and the right character.

Mr. Chairman, for the good of our country, I hope we will defeat this deeply misguided Brooks amendment.

Mr. BROOKS of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE), chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I support his amendment.

The House should not take action to legitimize the President's unconstitutional overreach regarding immigration, especially that of creating a program to defer removal for an entire class of hundreds of thousands of unlawful aliens.

The gentleman's amendment is necessary to preserve the Congress' constitutionally guaranteed plenary power over immigration law and policy.

Whether and how to deal with unlawful aliens brought to the U.S. as minors by their parents is a question that we should debate thoroughly. And any legislative efforts regarding these individuals should move through regular order in the House Judiciary Committee, which has jurisdiction over immigration law and policy.

Legitimate concerns must be considered when discussing this issue, not the least of which is whether the parents who brought the minor to the U.S. illegally should be able to ultimately benefit from the illegal activity by becoming permanent residents based on the legal status of the minor they brought here illegally in the first place. As the policy currently stands, that will happen if any Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals recipient enlists in the military.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from the great State of Washington (Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER).

Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER. Mr. Chair, Jesus said that there is no greater love than to lay down your life for your friend. Abraham Lincoln said that giving your life for your country is the last full measure of devotion. And that is why I am opposed to this amendment.

I am proud that, in America, citizenship means something. It is worthy to be earned. Amnesty, to me, means giving it away, and I don't support that.

I do support the ability to earn citizenship. If a person has the courage and conviction to take the oath and to join our Nation's warriors to defend you and me, what more can they do to prove their allegiance?

The military is not a jobs program. And if someone through their merit and hard work earns acceptance into that elite fighting force, where they could die defending you and me, then I leave you with this question: What country's flag would you have draped on the casket of that brave soul?

Mr. BROOKS of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH) of the Science, Space, and Technology Committee.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I thank my friend from Alabama for yielding, and I support his amendment.

The House already has voted against the President's executive amnesty several times.

The language this amendment seeks to strike would legitimize the President's unlawful immigration actions, which violates Congress' constitutional authority over immigration policy. Serving in our military forces and defending our country should be a privilege reserved for those who are citizens and legal U.S. residents.

I hope my colleagues will support this amendment and tell the President: No more unlawful actions on immigration.

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair will remind Members to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

□ 1715

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. AGUILAR).

Mr. AGUILAR. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, our men and women who risk their lives every day to keep our country safe and free deserve the utmost respect and admiration. They are tasked with a responsibility far greater than the rest of us.

It takes bravery and honor to put their lives on the line every day to protect our Nation and to promote our ideals of liberty and freedom. I believe we can all agree on this.

What I cannot believe or understand is that some of my Republican colleagues think that it is fair to punish those who want to take on this courageous responsibility simply because they have not yet been granted full citizenship.

My colleague from Arizona's amendment passed out of committee and merely recognizes the willingness of DREAMers, young people brought to this country as children, to serve in the military for the country they love. For most, this is the only country they have ever known. We shouldn't allow our broken immigration system to stand in the way of their distinguished military service.

I urge opposition to the Brooks amendment.

Mr. BROOKS of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time for closing. How much time do I have?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Alabama has 2½ minutes remaining.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, who has the right to close on this amendment?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Washington has the right to close.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BROOKS of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, Americans in our Armed Forces are being hammered with layoffs and reductions in force. Representative GALLEGO's amendment to the NDAA worsens their plight.

Over the past 5 years, 92,000 Armed Forces positions were eliminated. This year, 28,000 military positions will be eliminated. Over the next 4 years, another 38,000 military positions will be cut.

Between 2010 and 2019, the Armed Forces will eliminate a total of 158,000 uniformed personnel positions, thereby costing American citizens and lawful immigrants 158,000 military service opportunities.

What is the result? Americans serving around the world today have been handed ''pink slips'' while they are risking their lives for America. That is outrageous.

For emphasis, there is no military recruitment and retention deficit that justifies supplanting Americans and lawful immigrants with illegal aliens.

In 2014, every branch of the military—the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, the Marines—met their recruiting and retention requirements, while turning away thousands of highly qualified Americans and lawful immigrants.

Each year, there are a limited number of enlistment opportunities. Each time GALLEGO'S amendment helps an illegal alien enlist, an American or lawful immigrant loses—loses—an enlistment opportunity. The ratio is 1 to 1, period. That is the math.

This Congress should support and represent Americans by voting to stop military service opportunities from being taken from struggling American families in order to give them to illegal aliens.

As such, I urge this House to support my amendment to strike the Gallego amendment from the National Defense Authorization Act.

Mr. Chairman, thank you for considering my thoughts and request.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

First of all, let me just say I agree completely with the comments of the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER) and can't say it any better, that, if you are willing to put your life on the line for your country, then your country ought to accept you; and it truly is your country.

Second of all, the United States military is not a jobs program. If you are willing to show up and put your life on the line, then that ought to be honored, and you ought to be accepted.

The notion that these people are taking jobs from Americans is, frankly, one that doesn't make any sense. We are asking people to serve in a very difficult job to defend our country. If people in this country are willing to do this, we ought to, at a minimum, accept them.

I will even go further than that. The undocumented population in this country is a population that, for too long, has been ignored and shoved into the shadows. We all imagine that they are somehow different from the rest of us, but I guarantee you everybody in this room knows someone who is undocumented, and the overwhelming majority of them are law-abiding people who have jobs, raise families, contribute to our community.

They deserve an opportunity to be part of the country that they have unquestionably claimed as their own.

Now, Mr. GALLEGO's amendment that we put on in committee is one small piece of doing that, to give them the opportunity to serve in the United States military, and then be given legal status.

I think we need to do a lot more than that. I think we need comprehensive immigration reform so we can bring the undocumented population out of the shadows, give them a path to citizenship.

I support Mr. GALLEGO's amendment. I oppose the effort by Mr. BROOKS to strip it. I think it is the least our country can do for someone who is willing to fight and potentially die on our behalf, to give them legal status, to treat them as the Americans that they truly are.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BROOKS).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Alabama will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 15 OFFERED BY MRS. WALORSKI

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 15 printed in House Report 114–112.

Mrs. WALORSKI. 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 438, line 9, strike ''the Department of Defense'' and insert ''any department or agency of the United States Government''.

Page 438, line 11, strike ''December 31, 2016,'' and insert ''the date that is two years after the date of the enactment of this Act''.

Page 439, lines 7 through 8, strike ''the Department of Defense'' and insert ''any department or agency of the United States Government''.

Page 439, lines 9 through 10, strike ''December 31, 2016,'' and insert ''the date that is two years after the date of the enactment of this Act''.

Page 443, line 12, strike ''assessment'' and all that follows through the period on line 15 and insert ''assessment conducted by the Director of National Intelligence, in classified or unclassified form, that such government or entity has the capacity and willingness, and demonstrated past practices (if applicable) to comply with the requirements under paragraph (1).''.

Page 444, line 15, strike ''The'' and insert ''Except as provided in paragraph (3), the''.

Page 446, after line 25, insert the following:

(3) EXCEPTION.—The Secretary may not exercise the waiver authority under paragraph (1) with respect to any individual detained at Guantanamo, who has ever been determined

or assessed to be a detainee referred for prosecution, a detainee approved for detention, or a detainee approved for conditional detention by the Guantanamo Detainee Review Task Force established pursuant to Executive Order number 13492.

Page 447, after line 17, insert the following:

(f) COORDINATION WITH PROHIBITION ON TRANSFER TO YEMEN.—During the period when section 1042 is in effect, the exception in subsection (c)(2) and the waiver authority under subsection (d) shall not apply to the transfer of any individual detained at Guantanamo to Yemen.

(g) COORDINATION WITH PROHIBITION ON TRANSFER TO COMBAT ZONES.—During the period when section 1038 is in effect, the exception in subsection (c)(2) and the waiver authority under subsection (d) shall not apply to the transfer of any individual detained at Guantanamo to a combat zone, as such term is defined in subsection (b) of such section.

Page 447, line 17, strike ''(f)'' and insert ''(h)''.

Page 448, line 23, strike ''(g)'' and insert ''(i)''.

Page 453, after line 4, insert the following:

SEC. 1042. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR TRANSFER OR RELEASE OF INDIVIDUALS DETAINED AT UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION, GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA, TO YEMEN.

No amounts authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available to any department or agency of the United States Government may be used during the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and ending on the date that is two years after the date of the enactment of this Act to transfer, release, or assist in the transfer or release of any individual detained in the custody or under the control of the Department of Defense at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to the custody or control of the Republic of Yemen or any entity within Yemen.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentlewoman from Indiana (Mrs. WALORSKI) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Indiana.

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Chairman, I thank Chairman THORNBERRY for his support of my amendment.

I just wanted to start out by saying this debate is fundamentally about risk and trust. It is safe to assume the administration is risking our national security for the sake of fulfilling a misguided campaign promise. Simply put, we have too much at stake to trust an executive order from the President.

My amendment protects our national security, further strengthens and extends commonsense restrictions on Guantanamo transfers. It prohibits detainees from coming to the U.S., policy which has, in the past, had strong bipartisan support. In addition, it restricts the most dangerous detainees from being transferred.

Finally, it bans transfers to Yemen, an al Qaeda stronghold, one of the most dangerous places on Earth to set terrorists free.

When it comes to foreign policy and the security of the U.S., including the threat of Islamic extremism, President Obama doesn't seem to get it. It seems like the only thing we can trust the administration to do is underestimate the threat.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I oppose this amendment in large part because of the broader debate over closing Guantanamo, and this amendment makes it even more difficult to close Guantanamo, which is a policy we ought do.

Again, President Bush, Secretary Gates, endless string of military leaders, and, in a bipartisan way, when JOHN MCCAIN was running for President, people have said that we should close Guantanamo. It is not a policy that we should continue.

For beginners, it costs nearly $3 million an inmate now to house them there, when the ones that need to be kept can be safely housed in the United States. We have proven that we are perfectly capable of locking up terrorists and protecting our country.

We have well over 300 terrorists right now locked up in the United States of America, including Ramzi Yousef, The Blind Sheik, Zacarias Moussaoui, and a number of very, very bad guys. We can do it in the U.S. We do not need Guantanamo.

Beyond that, the amendment here makes it very, very difficult to transfer anybody, and a large number of inmates at Guantanamo have been cleared for transfer. They have been deemed not to be a threat, and they are cleared to be transferred. Mrs. WALORSKI's amendment would make it pretty much impossible to transfer them.

These are people that we have already decided are not going to be a threat, and now, we are going to pass an amendment saying we are simply going to lock them up and hold them forever just because.

Now, I understand the because; the because is there is a risk, and I am not going to deny that there is a risk if you release somebody.

I will say that the statistics on people returning to the fight who have been in Guantanamo are very skewed. Back before 2008, I think, at one point, we had as many as 700 inmates at Guantanamo; a lot of people were released without proper care. Now, they were also brought there without proper investigation to figure out whether or not they were people we should legitimately pick up.

Since 2008, the percentage of the people who have been released who have returned to the fight is less than 10 percent. It has gone down considerably.

Beyond that, just as a basic system of justice, it is not our principle here in the U.S. that, if there is any possibility whatsoever that someone will reoffend, well, we are just going to lock you up forever—that is not the principle of justice that we have.

We have a principle of justice that says you serve your time and then you are let out. At Guantanamo, we have released a fair number of people in the last year because they were deemed to not be a threat. This amendment would eliminate our ability to do that and also make it more difficult to close Guantanamo—which, again, $3 million an inmate—when we can safely do it here.

Internationally, Guantanamo continues to be a blight on the U.S. record. Now, I will not make the argument that some make that say this is a recruitment tool—it is a recruitment tool for al Qaeda and like-minded groups—but they have no shortage of recruitment tools. I am not even going to begin to argue that somehow, if we close Guantanamo, they would no longer be trying to attack us.

However, our allies, countries in Europe, other Arab states that want to work with us to try to contain groups like ISIL and al Qaeda, they have to deal with citizens who hate Guantanamo, who see it as a symbol of injustice and a betrayal of their values and our values, so working with our allies to properly confront the terrorist threat is made more difficult by the presence of Guantanamo Bay prison.

I oppose this amendment. I will have an amendment after this one that would give us a path to closing the prison, but I oppose this amendment because it makes it more difficult to do what we ought to do in this country, and that is close Guantanamo Bay prison.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. WENSTRUP), an original cosponsor of this bill.

Mr. WENSTRUP. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Walorski amendment.

Today, sadly, the threat from radical terrorism only continues to grow, and I take that threat very seriously.

Unfortunately, the administration is still determined to close Guantanamo Bay detention facility, regardless of the risk that it poses to U.S. national security.

As in previous conflicts, it is appropriate and lawful to hold detainees and, in this case, until al Qaeda and associated forces are defeated and surrender. Guantanamo is the safest and most appropriate location. It is secure and relatively distant from the United States and terrorist safe havens.

Guantanamo also provides humane conditions for the detainees. They have appropriate access to health care, recreational activities, and cultural and religious materials. Members of the House of Representatives and others routinely visit Guantanamo and have seen the conditions in which the dangerous detainees are held.

Additionally, data shows released Guantanamo detainees have a high rate of recidivism. New reports indicate that the U.S. military and intelligence community suspect that one of

the Taliban Five has attempted to return to the fight.

No one has escaped Guantanamo, unlike other terrorist detention facilities around the world, and the facility has not been attacked, unlike other facilities.

I ask for your support.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 seconds.

No terrorist has escaped from a U.S. prison either, just to be absolutely clear about that. I am not sure which prisons this gentleman is talking about, but no one has escaped from a U.S. prison either; no terrorist has escaped.

I believe we have the right to close; is that correct?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Washington has the right to close.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Then I have just one further speaker, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. HARTZLER), the chairwoman of our Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee.

Mrs. HARTZLER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this very important amendment.

We live in a dangerous world. Whether it is ongoing conflict in Yemen, the march of ISIL, the slaughter of Christians by Boko Haram, the murder of innocents by al Shabaab, or the continued desire of al Qaeda to attack Americans, the rise of Islamic extremism is real; and we need a safe, effective place to detain these combatants.

GTMO is an appropriate facility to house this unique mission. Now is not the time to transfer these detainees or close its doors.

□ 1730

I had the opportunity to visit Guantanamo Bay and see the operations there firsthand, and I can confirm that GTMO is currently the safest and most appropriate location to hold detainees who were engaged in dangerous acts threatening the U.S. and our allies.

We need to continue to protect American citizens from some of the world's most dangerous individuals. We need to pass this amendment.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE), the distinguished chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of this amendment.

I have already expressed my deep concern for the rushed, almost frenzied manner in which the administration is emptying the detention center at Guantanamo Bay.

We saw the dangerous Taliban Five transfer.

Just this past December, the administration released six Guantanamo Bay detainees to the small South American country of Uruguay. These six detainees had been trained in munitions and document forgery. In quiet negotiations with Uruguay to take the six, the Obama administration offered the President of Uruguay written assurances that none of them had ever been involved in conducting or facilitating terrorist activities, throwing out with a stroke of a pen the intelligence and analysis that had led to their detention.

These six former terrorists and Guantanamo Bay detainees live only six blocks away from the U.S. Embassy, which has forced the Embassy to heighten its security posture. The Obama administration has effectively prioritized its political goal of closing Guantanamo over our national security interests. The administration's desperation to empty Guantanamo has caused six hardened terrorists to land dangerously close to an embassy in our hemisphere.

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Montana (Mr. ZINKE).

Mr. ZINKE. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of this amendment because a catch-and-release program is not how to defeat and destroy Islamic terrorist organizations.

I served 23 years as a Navy SEAL. Most of the last decade of my career was spent hunting, killing, or capturing dangerous terrorists who had American blood on their hands.

As the acting and deputy commander for the Combined Joint Special Operations Task Force, I had the honor of leading special operations troops in hunting these dangerous assailants and bringing them to justice. Releasing terrorists from Guantanamo Bay who are committed to killing American citizens not only is a national security risk, but it is also a slap in the face to every American, every man, every woman who died in the battlefield to put them there.

The President insists these terrorists are reformed; however, the facts say differently. According to the Director of National Intelligence, nearly 30 percent of former GTMO detainees are confirmed or suspected of engaging in terrorist activities. The majority remain at large.

A catch-and-release program may work for trout in Montana, but it doesn't work for terrorists.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER).

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chairman, it is truly astonishing that in 2015 the United States continues to hold people indefinitely who have not been charged, let alone convicted, of any crime, who have been judged not to pose any threat to the United States. Our continuing to hold prisoners indefinitely without charging them, without trial, is a rebuke to our professed support of liberty.

Now, I know some will say they are dangerous terrorists, and some are. But some of them are not. They are people who were captured in some way, who have been judged by our military not to pose a threat to the United States, who have not been charged or judged as terrorists. Some of them may be simply victims to the fact that we paid bounties to people in Afghanistan to turn in people who they said were terrorists. The Hatfields turned in the McCoys because—why not?—we were giving them a bounty of a few thousand dollars.

We have, for those who need it, supermax prisons in the United States, from which no one has ever escaped. There is no reason to spend all the money in Guantanamo and have this continuing shame on the reputation of the United States.

I oppose this amendment.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Indiana (Mrs. WALORSKI).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Indiana will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 16 OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF WASHINGTON

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 16 printed in House Report 114–112.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Strike sections 1036, 1037, 1038, and 1039, and insert the following:

SEC. 1036. GUANTANAMO BAY DETENTION FACILITY CLOSURE ACT OF 2015.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ''Guantanamo Bay Detention Facility Closure Act of 2015''.

(b) USE OF FUNDS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, on or after the date that is 90 days after the date on which the President submits a plan pursuant to subsection (h), amounts authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available to the Department of Defense may be used to—

(1) 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; and

(2) transfer, or assist in transferring, to or within the United States, its territories, or possessions any individual detained at Guantanamo.

(c) LIMITATION ON RELEASE.—An individual detained at Guantanamo may not be released within the United States, its territories, or possessions under the authority in subsection (b). An individual detained at Guantanamo who is transferred under the authority in subsection (b) may be subsequently released in accordance with section 1035 of the

National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 128 Stat. 851).

(d) STATUS WHILE IN THE UNITED STATES.—An individual who is transferred under the authority in subsection (b), while in the United States—

(1) may not be permitted to apply for asylum under section 208 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1158), be placed in removal proceedings under section 240 of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1229a), or be eligible to apply for admission into the United States; and

(2) may not be permitted to avail himself of any right, privilege, or benefit of any law of the United States beyond those available to any similarly situated alien in the United States.

(e) NOTICE TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 30 days before transferring any individual detained at Guantanamo to the United States, its territories, or possessions, the President shall submit to Congress a report about such individual that includes—

(1) notice of the proposed transfer; and

(2) the assessment of the Secretary of Defense and the intelligence community (under the meaning given such term section 3(4) of the National Security 18 Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003(4)) of any risks to public safety that could arise in connection with the proposed transfer of the individual and a description of any steps taken to address such risks.

(f) PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS.—No amounts authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available to the Department of Defense may be used after December 31, 2017, for the detention facility or detention operations at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

(g) PERIODIC REVIEW BOARDS.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that each periodic review board established pursuant to Executive Order No. 13567 or section 1023 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1564;10 U.S.C. 801 note) is completed by not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(h) PRESIDENTIAL PLAN.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the congressional defense committees a plan describing each of the following:

(1) The locations to which the President seeks to transfer individuals detained at Guantanamo.

(2) The individuals detained at Guantanamo whom the President seeks to transfer to overseas locations, the overseas locations to which the President seeks to transfer such individuals, and the conditions under which the President would transfer such individuals to such locations.

(3) The proposal of the President for the detention and treatment of individuals captured overseas in the future who are suspected of being terrorists.

(4) For any location in the United States to which the President seeks to transfer such an individual or an individual detained at Guantanamo, estimates of each of the following costs:

(A) The costs of constructing infrastructure to support detention operations or prosecution at such location.

(B) The costs of facility repair, sustainment, maintenance, and operation of all infrastructure supporting detention operations or prosecution at such location.

(C) The costs of military personnel, civilian personnel, and contractors associated with the detention operations or prosecution at such location, including any costs likely to be incurred by other Federal departments or agencies or State or local governments.

(D) Any other costs associated with supporting the detention operations or prosecution at such location.

(5) The estimated security costs associated with trying such individuals in the United States, including the costs of military personnel, civilian personnel, and contractors associated with the prosecution at such location, including any costs likely to be incurred by other Federal departments or agencies, or State or local governments.

(6) A plan developed by the Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, the Director of National Intelligence, and the heads of other relevant departments and agencies, identifying a disposition, other than continued detention at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for each individual detained at Guantanamo as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

(i) INTERIM LIMITATION.—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 the date that is 90 days after the President submits a plan pursuant to subsection (h) to exercise the authority in subsection (b).

(j) INDIVIDUAL DETAINED AT GUANTANAMO.—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.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2½ minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment would take out of the bill all of the things that are in it that make it impossible to close Guantanamo Bay prison.

This is a debate we have had many times. The provisions are typically banning any transfers to the U.S., banning any construction in the U.S. of any facilities to house the folks being housed right now at Guantanamo. It strips out those two, and it also asks the President to give us a detailed plan on how he would go about closing Guantanamo and what he would do with the inmates that are there now, and it requires a 90-day notice period to Congress before any action could be taken on that. And it is basically the same argument that I just made as to why we should close Guantanamo.

It was opened in the first place as a way to try to get around the U.S. Constitution. Basically, the thought was, since it wasn't in the continental U.S., habeas corpus and other constitutional protections wouldn't apply. But the Supreme Court a number of years ago said that it is effectively under U.S. control, so all the same rules apply.

One argument that is frequently trotted out is that somehow, if they were brought to the U.S., they would suddenly have constitutional rights that they don't have in Guantanamo. The Supreme Court has already ruled on that. They have ruled that it is effectively under U.S. control, and they have the exact same rights to habeas corpus and all other rights that a criminal or a law of war prisoner would have. So if we brought them to the U.S., it would not be a problem.

My two basic arguments are, number one, we have an alternative to Guantanamo. It is not like there is no option. There are now, I believe, 122 inmates—I forget the exact number—who have been cleared for transfer back to another country. But it is somewhere roughly half of that amount, we would be looking at between 50 and 60 inmates that would need to be transferred to the U.S. And we have the facilities here. As I said, we already house some of the most dangerous terrorists we have ever arrested and convicted. We have the facilities. We have the ability to hold them safely here. So there is an alternative.

The current situation in Guantanamo Bay has a number of negatives. The high cost, as I have mentioned several times, almost $3 million an inmate; and then the international eyesore that Guantanamo Bay is—not just to the terrorists. I don't care about them. I don't care what they say, how they feel about us holding people at Guantanamo. But to our allies in Europe, to people in the Arab world who want to help us defeat the scourge of Islamic extremism, this is an international eyesore that we should close, and we should make the transfers as soon as we possibly can. This amendment makes that possible.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I rise to oppose the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Montana (Mr. ZINKE).

Mr. ZINKE. Mr. Chairman, I rise to express one retired Navy SEAL commander's opposition to closing the military prison at GTMO.

I have no doubt that closing GTMO and releasing or transferring terrorists who have committed to killing American citizens jeopardizes both the safety and security of the United States and our citizens abroad.

If the success or failure of the mission at GTMO is based on the number of attacks against the United States after 9/11, I am confident everyone in this room would join me in judging the mission has been successful. Intelligence collection and national security have been strengthened as a result of GTMO, and America remains a safer place thanks to the men and women serving there.

Keeping dangerous terrorists in a military prison and away from American families is the way it should be

done. To me, closing GTMO is simply not an option.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I am happy to yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from Indiana (Mrs. WALORSKI).

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Chairman, I oppose this amendment.

Everything that has happened since last year's debate should force us to be more careful with detainee decisions, not less careful. The rise of ISIL, the alarming release of the Taliban Five, and the war in Yemen are just a few events that remind us of the urgency of this debate, and it is an urgent debate. Potentially most troubling is the growing threat of AQAP, al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula. Enabled by the complete power vacuum in Yemen, AQAP was formed by GTMO detainees, the group arguably most capable and most committed to attacking the United States homeland.

Mr. Chairman, I believe we need a commonsense detainee policy that protects Americans. I urge my colleagues to vote ''no'' and oppose this amendment.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I have only one more speaker, so I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I am happy to yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Colorado (Mr. COFFMAN).

Mr. COFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise to oppose this amendment.

In March of 2014, the Director of National Intelligence reported that 29 percent of detainees released from Guantanamo Bay have engaged in or were suspected of resuming their roles as terrorists. Those who remain in Guantanamo are the ''worst of the worst.'' So it is safe to presume that, if released, an even higher percentage of them will remain a threat to our national security.

I struggle to understand why we would close the Guantanamo Bay detention camp, only to finance the incarceration of enemy combatants within the United States.

The need for a place to detain enemy combatants unfortunately will not go away anytime soon, so, unquestionably, we need a facility like Guantanamo. As we engage an enemy with no respect for borders, we must not move them to our maximum security prisons while the courts determine how we should legally proceed.

For our Nation's security, I implore you to vote ''no'' on this amendment.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. HARTZLER), the chair of the Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee.

Mrs. HARTZLER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment. Why? There are many reasons. But the predominant reason is because it allows the following people to come to America's shore or possibly be released. Here are a few people who are in Guantanamo Bay that the sponsor of this amendment wants to bring here:

Sixteen detainees associated with Osama bin Laden or other top al Qaeda leaders; eight detainees who have received explosives training; four detainees closely associated with al Qaeda recruiters; two detainees knowledgeable about poisons; others involved in a plot against a U.S. Embassy; volunteered to be a suicide bomber; commander of an al Qaeda training camp; agreed to commit to jihad if let out; and a terrorist financier. Also, KSM, the architect of the 9/11 attacks, KSM's third in command; another senior al Qaeda operative who trained and selected the 9/11 hijackers; the mastermind of the USS *Cole* attack; on and on.

The idea of bringing these individuals to America is foolish, and it makes no sense. We already have a secure facility that is working, is constitutional, and is keeping Americans safe. We need to keep GTMO open.

I oppose this amendment.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 seconds to say that the only flaw in that statement is the part about them being released in the U.S. That is not going to happen. And yes, if that were the plan, I would be absolutely opposed to it; but again, there are over 300 very dangerous terrorists held in the U.S. right now, today. We have proven we can do it here. We are not going to bring them here and release them. That is not what I am arguing for.

With that, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER).

Mr. NADLER. I thank the chairman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I listen to this debate, and it sounds as if we have forgotten everything we ever learned about American justice and American liberty.

We are told that 29 percent of the people released from Guantanamo have returned to terror. Well, that simply says that the Bush administration did a lousy job in deciding who should be released because, since then, it has been a tiny percentage. Yes, a large percentage of those the Bush administration released became recidivists.

□ 1745

So the argument is everyone held in Guantanamo should be held there forever. That is the argument. The amendment we just considered a moment ago would make it even harder, make it impossible, to release anyone from Guantanamo. The opposition to this amendment is for the same purpose.

We are told that these are the worst of the worst. Who says? Some of them have never been charged with any crime, have never been charged with any terrorism, have been judged safe to release, and have been told, have been labeled by our military as not being terrorists, not being threats to the United States, and yet we continue to hold them indefinitely. Why? And by what right?

KSM is a great menace; indeed, he is. He should be brought to the United States and placed on trial in a Federal court. He has been waiting for trial for almost 14 years now because we can't get our military tribunals to work, put him on trial in an article III Federal court, and sentence him to life imprisonment without parole, as others have been. Nobody escapes from our supermax prisons, but justice ought to be done. It ought to be meted out.

We are told that people will be released here. We are not demanding that everyone be released or even that anyone in particular be released, certainly not into the United States. We are saying that the normal processes of justice should go forward. We are saying that the fact that someone lived in Afghanistan and that some other tribe had a grudge against his family and turned him in for a bounty, even though he had nothing to do with terrorism or anything else, we ought to know that. And when we know that, that person ought to be releasable because we know that about some people.

Instead, what we are faced with is a statute that says nobody ought to ever be released; we ought to hold people indefinitely for life for no crime and no reason. That is against American justice, and it poses a threat that the President under the authority of the 2012 law can hold Americans in Guantanamo indefinitely, and we should close it to prevent that, too.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Chairman, I don't think anybody says we have to leave Guantanamo open forever or necessarily keep these folks, the detainees, there forever. Under the laws of war, detainees may be kept for the duration of the war. And it is absolutely true, we don't know how long this war is going to go. It is also true that if the President came up with a plan that could get the confidence of the American people first about what he would do with the Guantanamo detainees, then there may be something to talk about.

But, unfortunately, this amendment would strike the provisions of the bill which prevent them from coming to the U.S., would prevent them from being released to war zones, would prevent construction of new facilities. And make no mistake, new facilities would have to be built because they couldn't be commingled with inmates who are here in the U.S. And it strikes the facility for foreign transfers, but it does that first, and then says, oh, by the way, Mr. President, give us a plan within so much time.

How about we get a plan first? And how about we see whether that plan stands up to the light of day?

At one point, the President had a plan to take these folks to New York City and have a trial there, but there was an uproar. There was a plan to

take them to a rehabilitative facility in Illinois, but there was an uproar. None of that has gained the support of this Congress under either party, and therefore, I think this amendment should be defeated.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 17 OFFERED BY MR. MCCAUL

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 17 printed in House Report 114–112.

Mr. MCCAUL. 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 E of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1060. 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 ''counter-drug and counter-terrorism activities'' and inserting ''counterdrug, counterterrorism, and border security activities''; and

(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 ''counter-drug and counter-terrorism activities'' and inserting ''counterdrug, counterterrorism, or border security activities''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 3 minutes.

First, I would like to express my thanks to Chairman THORNBERRY for his leadership and hard work on this important legislation.

This amendment deals with border security. It is an integral part of our national security, and as we draw down our military presence in Afghanistan, equipment used successfully in combat can be used to enhance border security at home and, in the process, save taxpayer dollars.

Today, five aerostats used to protect forward operating bases in Iraq and Afghanistan are now providing situational awareness in the Rio Grande Valley of Texas. Their use has helped agents apprehend dangerous aliens and interdict drugs that are en route to our neighborhoods.

My amendment makes sure DHS can continue to acquire advanced DOD excess equipment by modifying current law, last updated in 1996, before the creation of the Department of Homeland Security, to provide preference for ''border security activities.''

This change puts border security and the Department of Homeland Security on equal footing with the Department of Justice and the Office of National Drug Control Policy. With this small change, DHS' border security components can readily tap into DOD's excess equipment on a preferential basis.

In the past, United States Customs and Border Protection has missed out on thousands of articles of DOD excess gear because the equipment is often distributed on a first-come first-served basis. With the higher priorities, CBP will have a better opportunity to evaluate the cost effectiveness of a system before acquiring it. My amendment simply brings the law up to date and gives DHS the ability to apply military technology for the border security mission.

Before I close, Mr. Chairman, I would like to address what this amendment does not do. It does not supply local police forces with equipment recently used in a war zone. It does not militarize our local law enforcement officials. In fact, if that is a concern, you should support my amendment, which will put more military excess in the hands of DHS.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, it is important to note to my friends on the other side of the aisle that the administration actually supports the idea posed behind this amendment. The arguments in opposition, I believe, do not withstand scrutiny, and with that, Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. O'ROURKE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. O'ROURKE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I have great respect for my colleague from Texas for his leadership and service as the chair of the Homeland Security Committee and had the pleasure of serving with him on that committee in the last Congress. But I rise to oppose this amendment today because it is unnecessary.

First of all, it is redundant. The Department of Defense already has the authority and ability to distribute excess military equipment to the Department of Homeland Security and the Border Patrol.

Secondly, it is not needed on the border right now. I will give you some examples. The city that I have the honor of representing, El Paso, Texas, the largest city on the U.S.-Mexico border in Texas, is the safest city today in the United States, and it was also the safest city in the United States at the time when Ciudad Juarez across the river was the most dangerous city in the world.

Today, we have record low apprehensions on our southern border. We are spending record amounts—$18 billion a year—to secure it. We have doubled the size of the Border Patrol from 10,000 to 20,000 in the last 10 years, and we have hundreds of miles of walls.

We have also heard from the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security, the Director of the National Counterterrorism Center, and the Director of the FBI that there is not now, nor has there ever been, a credible terrorist threat on our southern border. So we do not need mine-resistant ambush-protected vehicles. We do not need grenade launchers. We do not need armed drones.

Mr. Chairman, we do not need to militarize the border, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Chairman, with all due respect to my colleague, Customs and Border Protection have asked for this authority. They have a very different point of view, I would say, than you do, sir, from where you stand.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. NUGENT).

Mr. NUGENT. I thank Mr. MCCAUL for yielding me 1 minute.

Mr. Chairman, I understand the opposition to this amendment is based on a misconception that it expands eligibility for surplus military equipment to include border security. Customs and Border Protection is already authorized to receive this equipment. It would just elevate their priority to where Justice Department is in allowing them to receive the equipment that they need.

I was a sheriff in a 1033 program that provided equipment as it would exactly to Customs and Border Protection. It does not—it does not—provide armed drones. Everything that they receive is demilitarized in regard to the fact they aren't receiving tanks, no military equipment that fires a rocket, or given rockets. That is a misconception that others have tried to move forward.

Mr. Chairman, border security activities are the front lines of counter-narcotics and counterterrorism before those threats hit American airspace, American waters, and American soil, and I support this amendment.

Mr. O'ROURKE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON).

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

It is déjà vu all over again. Once again, the Congress is confronted with a Republican effort to militarize our borders by funneling billions of dollars of military equipment to local law enforcement anywhere in the country for border security activities. The 1033 program transfers billions of dollars of military equipment to law enforcement agencies without any congressional oversight or community input.

This amendment adds a border security activities priority to the program

that will quietly funnel military-grade weaponry to law enforcement for this poorly defined priority. Passage of this amendment means that any law enforcement agency anywhere in the country can get an MRAP or an M–16 straight from the battlefield in Iraq if they simply tell the DOD they need it for border security activities, regardless of whether the agency is 10 miles or thousands of miles from the border with Mexico or Canada.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment also means that campus police at local school districts and colleges can get the same MRAP or M–16 straight from the battlefield in Iraq if they tell the DOD they need it for border security activities.

Last year, Republicans tried to include this language in the fiscal year '15 NDAA. Congress wisely chose to reject it. Earlier this year, Republicans tried to pass this language by burying it in their failed border security bill, but, fortunately, the Congress wisely chose to reject the idea once again. But here we are once again confronted with this absurd reality and this effort to give local police this equipment.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Chairman, I yield the remainder of my time to the gentlewoman from Arizona (Ms. MCSALLY).

Ms. MCSALLY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment. It is a commonsense amendment that passed the House last year with bipartisan support because it simply provides the Department of Homeland Security with increased resources, and it saves the taxpayers money. This amendment makes a small change to current law.

Mr. Chairman, regarding the excess property owned by the Department of Defense, DHS and U.S. Customs and Border Protection have benefited greatly from DOD equipment in years past. For instance, Vehicle and Dismount Exploitation Radar, or VADER, is providing better situational awareness on my border in Tucson, the Tucson sector, and allows Border Patrol to be smart about deploying their resources.

The technology used by the DOD in Afghanistan was transferred to CBP. When deployed, VADER will allow operators to track ground movement with great detail and make this information available to ground commanders in real time, often in tough terrain, allowing them to be more efficient with their resources. The sensors are capable of detecting even subtle human movement along the ground and increase their aerial surveillance, enforcement, and security to prevent potential threats from transnational criminal organizations illegally entering the United States. These organizations are trafficking drugs, money, people, and weapons through the border and into our communities.

Mr. Chairman, since 2012 VADER has detected over 33,000 people moving across the southwest border. Since 2006 this versatile platform has been credited with interdicting and disrupting over 6 tons of cocaine and 250,000 pounds of marijuana. CBP has also benefited from aerostats and helicopters which allowed CBP to have greater visibility of this illicit activity on the border.

Again, Mr. Chairman, this is a short amendment. It is one page. It just allows them to work together. It is not about militarizing our border. It is about being a good steward of our taxpayer resources so we can keep our borders secure.

Mr. MCCAUL. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. O'ROURKE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CASTRO).

□ 1800

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Mr. Chairman, when it comes to the border, for many in politics, there is no greater boogeyman. The fact is that the border has more resources committed to it today than ever before, 21,000 Border Patrol agents, more than double what we had in 2004.

We should not militarize the U.S. border with Mexico or with Canada. This amendment would not only allow resources to go south and affect States like Texas and communities in Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, and California, but would also allow these military objects to go into New York and Washington State along our northern border.

There is also no indication that the Department of Homeland Security has asked for these resources or indicated that they are either short-staffed or undermanned when it comes to the resources that they need to deal with the border situation.

Painting our border as a war zone does a disservice to the men and women who live along our U.S.-Mexico border and also the border with Canada.

I think that, just as the 1033 program has had some troubling issues with respect to our local law enforcement, it is a bad idea to extend this program to DHS.

Mr. O'ROURKE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Everything that the proponents of this amendment have highlighted, the Border Patrol and the Department of Homeland Security already have access to and already received from the Department of Defense. As I said earlier, this amendment is redundant because that authority and that ability already exists.

What it does do is create further anxiety and fear about the border at a time that is not warranted because of the record levels that we are spending on homeland security and the record levels of security that we have, the record low apprehensions that we see, and the relevant safety of the U.S. side of the U.S.-Mexico border relative to the rest of the country.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. O'ROURKE. 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 Texas will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 21 OFFERED BY MR. HUNTER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 21 printed in House Report 114–112.

Mr. HUNTER. 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 528, after line 2, insert the following:

SEC. 1092. INTERAGENCY HOSTAGE RECOVERY COORDINATOR.

(a) INTERAGENCY HOSTAGE RECOVERY COORDINATOR.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall designate an existing Federal officer to coordinate efforts to secure the release of United States persons who are hostages of hostile groups or state sponsors of terrorism. For purposes of carrying out the duties described in paragraph (2), such officer shall have the title of ''Interagency Hostage Recovery Coordinator''.

(2) DUTIES.—The Coordinator shall have the following duties:

(A) Coordinate and direct all activities of the Federal Government relating to each hostage situation described in paragraph (1) to ensure efforts to secure the release of all hostages in the hostage situation are properly resourced and correct lines of authority are established and maintained.

(B) Establish and direct a fusion cell consisting of appropriate personnel of the Federal Government with purview over each hostage situation described in paragraph (1).

(C) Develop a strategy to keep family members of hostages described in paragraph (1) informed of the status of such hostages and inform such family members of updates, procedures, and policies that do not compromise the national security of the United States.

(b) LIMITATION ON AUTHORITY.—The authority of the Interagency Hostage Recovery Coordinator shall be limited to countries that are state sponsors of terrorism and areas designated as hazardous for which hostile fire and imminent danger pay are payable to members of the Armed Forces for duty performed in such area.

(c) QUARTERLY REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—On a quarterly basis, the Coordinator shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and the members of Congress described in paragraph (2) a report that includes a summary of each hostage situation described in subsection (a)(1) and efforts to secure the release of all hostages in such hostage situation.

(2) MEMBERS OF CONGRESS DESCRIBED.—The members of Congress described in this subparagraph are, with respect to a United States person hostage covered by a report under paragraph (1), the Senators representing the State, and the Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner of the House of Representatives representing the district,

where a hostage described in subjection (a)(1) resides.

(3) FORM OF REPORT.— Each report under this subsection may be submitted in classified or unclassified form.

(d) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed as authorizing the Federal Government to negotiate with a state sponsor of terrorism or an organization that the Secretary of State has designated as a foreign terrorist organization pursuant to section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189).

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COORDINATOR.—The term ''Coordinator'' means the Interagency Hostage Recovery Coordinator designated under subsection (a).

(2) HOSTILE GROUP.—The term ''hostile group'' means—

(A) a group that is designated as a foreign terrorist organization under section 219(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189(a));

(B) a group that is engaged in armed conflict with the United States; or

(C) any other group that the President determines to be a hostile group for purposes of this paragraph.

(3) STATE SPONSOR OF TERRORISM.—The term ''state sponsor of terrorism''—

(A) means a country the government of which the Secretary of State has determined, for purposes of section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979, section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, section 40 of the Arms Export Control Act, or any other provision of law, to be a government that has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism; and

(B) includes North Korea.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from California (Mr. HUNTER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Chairman, we have a problem right now, and the problem is this: you have radical Islamic terrorists in places where there is no U.S. law enforcement presence capturing and detaining and holding hostage American citizens, not American military personnel, but American citizens.

In the past, the problem has not been as exacerbated as it has been since 9/11. You have the FBI. The FBI has always had purview and has had jurisdiction over hostage cases, but the problem is in Iraq, there is no FBI; in Syria, there is no FBI; in Afghanistan, there is no FBI. In war zones, you don't have the FBI.

What you have is the Department of Defense and different intelligence agencies are ones that track the networks, know the networks, know who the bad guys are, know where the hostages may be, and then in case that we actually get good intelligence, the Department of Defense and our intelligence communities, those are the people that would act on the intelligence, not the FBI.

If there is a hostage situation here at the Capitol, the FBI would take care of it; if there is a hostage situation in San Diego or New York, the FBI would take care of it—again, not if it is ISIS, not if it is al Qaeda, and not if it is in Somalia, Yemen, Iraq, Syria, or other war zone type country.

What my amendment does is make sure that there is now a joint interagency coordinator under the President who works directly with the President and anybody else that they need to.

We have, to date, five people—five American citizens—that have been killed by radical Islamic terrorists. We haven't freed one of them. Not a single American citizen has made it home alive, except for the trade that we did with the five terrorists from GTMO for Private Bergdahl. That is the only one. The rest have died.

Sixty days after this bill passes both the House and the Senate, the President is required to appoint an existing Federal officer to coordinate rescue efforts for Americans held by hostile groups such as ISIS or al Qaeda.

It also allows for Congress to be informed. If you have a member from your district who is one of these hostages, you get quarterly reports from the FBI from this fusion cell on what is happening with your hostage.

It also requires reporting to the different committees in Congress that have oversight over this what is going on with the hostages because, right now, people don't really know. Those of us here in this room, we don't really know, unless we reach out and contact them and ask for a special meeting. It shouldn't be the case.

There is one thing I can guarantee this body: over the next 25 years, radical Islam is not going away. You are going to have more Americans taken hostage. We need to make sure that we at least have somebody where the buck stops, and this creates a person where the buck stops, finally, who can answer our questions from this body and can answer questions from the families and everybody else.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. O'ROURKE. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition, although I am not opposed to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. O'ROURKE. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to Mr. DELANEY from Maryland.

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Chairman, I want to start by thanking the chairman and the ranking member for supporting this amendment, and I want to thank my colleague from California for giving me the opportunity to work with him on this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the reason I care about the subject matter of this amendment is because one of my constituents, Warren Weinstein, was recently killed by a U.S. drone strike while he was being held in an al Qaeda compound along the border in Pakistan. Obviously, we weren't aware that he was held there.

Warren was originally captured over 3 years ago while he was doing work in Pakistan on behalf of USAID. He was 73 years old. He spent his whole life in service to his country working for USAID on foreign aid matters. He was a wonderful man and has a wonderful family.

Across the last several years, I worked very closely with his wife and his family in helping them try to influence our government to find Warren. The one thing I realized across the last several years working on these matters is that, even though we have incredibly dedicated men and women who work at the FBI, who work at the CIA, who work at the State Department, who work on hostage recovery matters, as my colleague from California has pointed out, these efforts are not nearly as well coordinated as they should be.

We do not have someone on point who wakes up every day with the mission of finding American hostages that are held in the Middle East.

This amendment does this. By appointing and creating a hostage recovery coordinator, we will have that single person on point who will be able to take all of the resources of the U.S. Government—our technological resources, our intelligence resources, our military resources, and the resources of this Congress—and do a better job in identifying Americans that are held hostage overseas by terrorists.

It is an incredibly important thing to do. Again, I saw firsthand in my experience working with Warren's family and working with very dedicated people in our government that the bureaucracy is getting in the way. The people are dedicated, but they don't have the ability to cut through the bureaucracy and grab whatever resources exist in the government.

What this bill does is empower a person, an individual, who can do that, who can grab whatever assets are needed in the U.S. Government to help find hostages who are held overseas, which is why I support the amendment.

As my colleague from California pointed out, they will also do a very important function, which is to communicate and coordinate with the families, the families who are suffering like Warren's family has for over 3 years with the uncertainty and a lack of information about where he is.

I strongly support the amendment, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Again, I want to thank my colleague from California for his leadership in this area and for giving me an opportunity to work with him on behalf of my constituent, Warren.

I want to thank, again, the ranking member and chairman for supporting this amendment.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire how much time I have remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from California has 2 minutes remaining.

Mr. HUNTER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I would like to thank the gentleman from Maryland, too, for his work on

this. He shouldn't have to and Warren's family shouldn't have to go through what they go through. Hopefully, this makes it better.

I would like to thank the ranking member and Chairman THORNBERRY for supporting this as well.

Lastly, to get something like this done, it takes people within the Department of Defense, within the system, who actually know what needs to get done. Lieutenant Colonel Jason Amerine has worked in my office now for about 2 years on this amendment, and he is someone who really cares.

He has been working hostage stuff with about every government agency that there is. I just want to say he played a big role in getting this to where it is at now.

I would urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. O'ROURKE. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. HUNTER).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. THORNBERRY OF TEXAS

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, pursuant to House Resolution 260, I offer amendments en bloc.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 2 consisting of amendment Nos. 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 40, 43, 47, 48, 49, and 50 printed in House Report No. 114–112, offered by Mr. THORNBERRY of Texas:

AMENDMENT NO. 22 OFFERED BY MR. STIVERS OF OHIO

At the end of subtitle E of title X (page 474, after line 17), add the following new section:

SEC. 10____. CIVILIAN AVIATION ASSET MILITARY PARTNERSHIP PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) PARTICIPATION.—The Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration, may participate in a Civilian Aviation Asset Military Partnership Pilot Program (in this section referred to as the ''Program'') in accordance with this section.

(b) GRANT AUTHORITY.—Subject to the availability of appropriations to carry out this section, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration, may make a grant under the Program, on a competitive basis, to an eligible airport to assist a project—

(1) to improve aviation infrastructure; or

(2) to repair, replace, or otherwise improve an eligible tower facility at that airport.

(c) NUMBER.—Not more than three eligible airports may receive a grant under the Program for a fiscal year.

(d) AMOUNT.—The amount provided to each eligible airport that receives a grant under the Program may not exceed $2,500,000.

(e) ELIGIBILITY.—To be eligible for a grant under the Program, an eligible airport shall submit to the Secretary of Defense an application at such time, in such form, and containing such information as the Secretary, in coordination with the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration, determines is appropriate. An application shall include, at a minimum, a description of—

(1) the proposed project with respect to which a grant is requested, including estimated costs;

(2) the need for the project at the eligible airport, including how the project will assist both civil aircraft and military aircraft; and

(3) the non-Federal funding available for the project.

(f) SELECTION AND TERMS.—The Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration shall jointly—

(1) select eligible airports to receive grants under the Program; and

(2) establish the terms of each grant made under the Program.

(g) FUNDING.—

(1) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of the cost of a project assisted with a grant under the Program may not exceed 70 percent. Prioritization shall be given to projects with the lowest Federal share.

(2) COORDINATION.—With respect to the Federal share of the cost of a project assisted with a grant under the Program, 50 percent of that Federal share shall be paid by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration and 50 percent shall be paid by the Secretary of Defense.

(h) TERMINATION.—The Program shall terminate at the end of the third fiscal year in which a grant is made under the Program.

(i) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the following definitions apply:

(1) ELIGIBLE AIRPORT.—The term ''eligible airport'' means an airport at which—

(A) military aircraft conducts operations; and

(B) civil aircraft operations are conducted.

(2) ELIGIBLE TOWER FACILITY.—The term ''eligible tower facility'' means a tower facility that—

(A) is located at an eligible airport;

(B) is greater than 30 years of age; and

(C) has demonstrated failings.

(3) AVIATION INFRASTRUCTURE.—The term ''aviation infrastructure'' means any activity defined under the term ''airport development'' in section 47102 of title 49, United States Code.

AMENDMENT NO. 24 OFFERED BY MR. THORNBERRY OF TEXAS

Strike section 1225 and insert the following:

SEC. 1225. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE TO THE VETTED SYRIAN OPPOSITION.

(a) MODIFICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 1209(f) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3543) is amended—

(A) by striking ''The Secretary of Defense'' and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary of Defense'';

(B) by striking ''for Overseas Contingency Operations'' and inserting ''under the Syria Train and Equip Fund''; and

(C) by further adding at the end the following:

''(2) REPORT REQUIRED.—At the same time the Secretary of Defense submits a request for a reprogramming or transfer of funds under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that contains the following:

''(A) UPDATE.—An update of the comprehensive strategy required under section 1225(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016.

''(B) CERTIFICATION.—A certification that—

''(i) a required number and type of United States Armed Forces have been established to meet the objectives of the strategy and such Armed Forces, including support and enablers, have been or will be deployed to meet the objectives of the strategy; and

''(ii) a required amount of support, including support provided by United States Armed Forces and enablers, has been or will be provided by the United States to the elements of the Syrian opposition that are to be trained and equipped under this section to ensure that such elements are able to defend themselves from attacks by ISIL and Government of Syria forces consistent with the purposes set forth in subsection (a).

''(C) USE OF FUNDS.—A detailed description of how the funds subject to the request for a reprogramming or transfer of funds under paragraph (1) will be used to meet the objectives of the strategy.''.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this subsection take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act and apply with respect to any request for a reprogramming or transfer of funds under section 1209(f) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015, as amended by paragraph (1), that is submitted on or after such date of enactment.

(b) COMPREHENSIVE STRATEGY REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a comprehensive strategy for Syria and Iraq.

(2) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The comprehensive strategy shall contain the following:

(A) An identification of requirements that have been established to ensure that assistance provided to appropriately vetted elements of the Syrian opposition and other appropriately vetted Syrian groups and individuals achieve the purposes set forth in section 1209(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3541).

(B) A description of United States policy and strategy for addressing the Assad regime in Syria and the post-Assad regime in Syria.

(C) A detailed explanation of how the military campaigns in Syria and Iraq are integrated and a description of the goals, objectives, and the end states for Syria and Iraq, including a description of how the train and equip programs in Iraq and Syria support the goals, objectives, and end states in Iraq and Syria.

(D) A description of the roles and responsibilities of each coalition country under the strategy.

(E) A description of the relevant agency roles and responsibilities and interagency coordination under the strategy.

(3) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' has the meaning given the term in section 1209(e)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3543).

AMENDMENT NO. 26 OFFERED BY MR. LAMBORN OF COLORADO

Page 575, line 7, strike ''and'' at the end.

Page 575, line 10, strike the period and insert a semicolon.

Page 575, after line 10, insert the following:

(10) the sale of advanced weaponry to Iran, particularly advanced air defenses, encourages bad behavior by Iran and poses a high risk of destabilizing the region and should be opposed; and

(11) no terrorism-related sanctions should be lifted or loosened as a part of any nuclear agreement and additional sanctions should be considered against Iran due to Iran's continued state sponsorship of terrorism, its development and proliferation of ballistic missile technology, its continued biological and chemical weapons programs, and the egregious violation of the human rights of the Iranian people.

AMENDMENT NO. 28 OFFERED BY MR. TURNER OF OHIO

At the end of subtitle E of title XII (page 594, after line 25), add the following:

SEC. 12xx. 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 2016 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; and

(4) 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 2015.

(b) WAIVER.—The Secretary of Defense may waive the limitation in subsection (a) with respect to a certification requirement specified in paragraph (1), (2), or (3) 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) ADDITIONAL WAIVER.—The Secretary of Defense may waive the limitation required by subsection (a)(4) 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) 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.

AMENDMENT NO. 30 OFFERED BY MR. ROGERS OF ALABAMA

At the of subtitle F of title XII (page 604, after line 16), add the following:

SEC. 12xx. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON OPPORTUNITIES TO ENHANCE THE UNITED STATES ALLIANCE WITH THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the alliance between the United States and the 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 the Republic of Korea continue to strengthen and adapt the comprehensive strategic alliance of bilateral, regional, and global scope to serve as a linchpin of peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region, recognizing the shared values of democracy, human rights, free and open market, and the rule of law, as reaffirmed in the May 2013 ''Joint Declaration in Commemoration of the 60th Anniversary of the Alliance between the Republic of Korea and the United States of America'';

(3) the United States and the Republic of Korea continue to broaden and deepen the scope and level of alliance cooperation by strengthening the combined defense posture on the Korean Peninsula, enhancing mutual security based on the Republic of Korea-United States Mutual Defense Treaty, and promoting cooperation for regional and global security in the 21st century, recognizing the significance of 2015 as it marks the 70th anniversary of the end of World War II;

(4) the United States and the 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;

(5) 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; and

(6) the United States and the Republic of Korea share the future interests of both nations in securing peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and in Northeast Asia.

AMENDMENT NO. 31 OFFERED BY MS. ROS-LEHTINEN OF FLORIDA

At the appropriate place in title XII of the bill, add the following new section:

SEC. 12xx. COMBATING CRIME THROUGH INTELLIGENCE CAPABILITIES.

The Secretary of Defense is authorized to deploy assets, personnel, and resources to United States Southern Command, in coordination with the Joint Interagency Task Force South, to combat the following by supplying sufficient intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capabilities:

(1) Transnational criminal organizations.

(2) Drug trafficking.

(3) Bulk shipments of narcotics or currency.

(4) Narco-terrorism and terrorist financing.

(5) Human trafficking.

(6) The presence and influence of Iran, Russia, and China in the Western Hemisphere.

(7) The national security threat posed by the presence and influence of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), Hezbollah, or any other foreign terrorist organization in the Western Hemisphere.

AMENDMENT NO. 33 OFFERED BY MR. MULVANEY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Page 649, after line 21, insert the following:

SEC. 1543. COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORT ON USE OF FUNDS PROVIDED FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS.

The Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report on how funds authorized to be appropriated for overseas contingency operations were ultimately used.

AMENDMENT NO. 34 OFFERED BY MR. WALKER OF NORTH CAROLINA

Page 689, line 18, strike ''and''.

Page 689, after line 18, insert the following new paragraph (and redesignate the subsequent paragraph accordingly):

(2) by striking paragraph (3) of subsection (c) and inserting the following new paragraph (3):

''(3) DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION.—The procedures established pursuant to subsection (a) shall limit the dissemination of information obtained or derived through such procedures to entities—

''(A) with missions that may be affected by such information;

''(B) that may be called upon to assist in the diagnosis, detection, or mitigation of cyber incidents;

''(C) that conduct counterintelligence or law enforcement investigations; or

''(D) for national security purposes, including cyber situational awareness and defense purposes.''; and

AMENDMENT NO. 40 OFFERED BY MR. SHERMAN OF CALIFORNIA

Page 851, line 2, strike ''section'' and insert ''sections''.

Page 851, strike line 3 and all that follows through page 852, line 9, and insert the following new subsections:

''f.(1) In accordance with paragraph (2), the Secretary may not make an authorization under subsection b.(2) with respect to a covered foreign country with a nuclear naval propulsion program unless—

''(A) the Director of National Intelligence and the Chief of Naval Operations jointly submit to the appropriate congressional committees an assessment of the risks of diversion, and the likely consequences of such diversion, of the technology and material covered by such authorization;

''(B) following the date on which such assessment is submitted, and, to the extent practicable, concurrently during the process under which the Secretary evaluates such authorization, the Administrator for Nuclear Security certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that—

''(i) there is sufficient diversion control as part of the transfer under such authorization; and

''(ii) such transfer presents a minimal risk of diversion of such technology to a military program that would degrade the technical advantage of the United States; and

''(C) a period of 14 days has elapsed following the date of such certification.

''(2) The limitation in paragraph (1) shall apply as follows:

''(A) During the period preceding the date on which the Chief of Naval Operations first makes a determination under paragraph (3), with respect to technology and material covered by an authorization under subsection b.(2).

''(B) During the period beginning on the date on which the Chief first makes such determination, with respect to the critical civil nuclear technologies of the United States covered by a determination made under paragraph (3).

''(3) Not later than June 1, 2016, and quinquennially thereafter, the Chief of Naval Operations shall determine the critical civil nuclear technologies of the United States that should be protected from diversion to a military program of a covered foreign country, including with respect to naval propulsion and weapons. The Chief shall notify the appropriate congressional committees of each such determination.

''(4) Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Director of National Intelligence determines that there is evidence to believe that critical civil nuclear technology of the United States has been diverted to a foreign country not covered by an authorization made pursuant to subsection b., including an agreement for cooperation made pursuant to section 123, the Director shall notify the appropriate congressional committees of such determination.

''(5) The Secretary shall annually notify the appropriate congressional committees that each covered foreign country is in compliance with its obligations under any authorization made pursuant to subsection b., including an agreement for cooperation made pursuant to section 123.

''(6) In this subsection:

''(A) The term 'appropriate congressional committees' means—

''(i) the congressional defense committees (as defined in section 101(a)(16) of title 10, United States Code);

''(ii) the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives; and

''(iii) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

''(B) The term 'covered foreign country' means a foreign country that is a nuclear-weapon state, as defined by Article IX (3) of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, signed at Washington, London, and Moscow on July 1, 1968, but does not include the United Kingdom or France.

''g.(1) The Secretary may not make an authorization under subsection b.(2) with respect to a covered foreign country if a foreign person of the covered foreign country has been sanctioned under the Iran, North Korea, and Syria Nonproliferation Act (Public Law 106-178; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note) during the five-year period preceding the date of the transfer being sought unless the President certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that the covered foreign country is taking adequate measures to prevent, or is making significant progress in preventing, transfers or acquisitions covered by section 2(a) of the Iran, North Korea, and Syria Nonproliferation Act.

''(2) The terms 'appropriate congressional committees' and 'covered foreign country' have the meanings given those terms in subsection f.(6).''.

AMENDMENT NO. 43 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE OF TEXAS

Page 53, after line 14, insert the following (and redesignate the subsequent subsections accordingly):

(c) In implementing the requirements of this section, the Secretary of Defense may seek information from the directorates of the Louis Stokes Alliances for Minority Participation program (LSAMP) and Historically Black Colleges and Universities Undergraduate Program (HBCU-UP) of the National Science Foundation; the American Association for the Advancement of Science; the Emerging Researchers National Conference in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics; the University of Florida Institute for African-American Mentoring in Computing Sciences (iAAMCS); the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities; the National Indian Education Association; and such other institutions, organizations, or associations as the Secretary deems useful.

AMENDMENT NO. 47 OFFERED BY MR. AGUILAR OF CALIFORNIA

Page 58, after line 5, insert the following new section:

SEC. 226. REPORT ON GRADUATE FELLOWSHIPS IN SUPPORT OF SCIENCE, MATHEMATICS, AND ENGINEERING EDUCATION.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on—

(1) the number of individuals from racial or ethnic minority groups, women, and disabled individuals who have participated in the graduate fellowship program under section 2191 of title 10, United States Code, over the ten-year period preceding the date of the report;

(2) barriers encountered in recruiting individuals from racial and ethnic minority groups, women, and disabled individuals to participate in such programs; and

(3) recommended policy changes to increase such participation.

AMENDMENT NO. 48 OFFERED BY MS. CLARK OF MASSACHUSETTS

At the end of subtitle C of title II (page 58, after line 5), add the following new section:

SEC. 226. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING FFRDC FACILITATION OF A HIGH QUALITY TECHNICAL WORKFORCE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The quality of the United States' future scientific and technical workforce is a matter of national security concern.

(2) Department of Defense support for science, technology, engineering, and mathematics education programs facilitates the training of a future scientific and technical workforce that will contribute significantly to Department of Defense research, development, test, and evaluation functions, and the readiness of the future force.

(3) Federally Funded Research and Development Centers sponsored by the Department of Defense employ a highly skilled workforce that is qualified to support science, technology, engineering, and mathematics education initiatives, including through meaningful volunteer opportunities in primary and secondary educational settings, and through cooperative relationships and arrangements with private sector organizations and State and local governments, to facilitate the training of a future scientific and technical workforce.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the Sense of Congress that the Department of Defense should explore using existing authorities for promoting science, technology, engineering, and mathematics programs, such as section 233 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113-291), to allow Federally Funded Research and Development Centers to help facilitate and shape a high quality scientific and technical future workforce that can support Department of Defense needs.

AMENDMENT NO. 49 OFFERED BY MR. VEASEY OF TEXAS

Page 58, after line 5, insert the following new section:

SEC. 2___. FUNDING FOR MV–22A DIGITAL INTEROPERABILITY PROGRAM.

(a) INCREASE.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D—

(1) the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 101 for aircraft procurement, Navy, for the V–22, line 059, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4101, for the digital interoperability program is hereby increased by $64,300,000; and

(2) the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 201 for research, development, test, and evaluation, Navy, for the V–22A, line 099, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4201, for the digital interoperability program is hereby increased by $10,700,000.

(b) OFFSET.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amounts authorized to be appropriated in section 101 for aircraft procurement, Navy, for spares and repair parts, line 063, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4101, is hereby reduced by $75,000,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 50 OFFERED BY MR. PETERS OF CALIFORNIA

Page 68, after line 9, insert the following:

SEC. 317. REPORT ON MERGER OF OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR OPERATIONAL ENERGY PLANS AND DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY FOR INSTALLATIONS AND ENVIRONMENT.

The Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report on the merger of the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Operational Energy Plans and the Office of the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Installations and Environment under section 901 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3462. Such report shall include—

(1) a description of how the office is implementing its responsibilities under sections 138(b)(9), 138(c), and 2925(b) of title 10, United States Code, and Department of Defense Directives 5134.15 (Assistant Secretary of Defense for Operational Energy Plans and Programs) and 4280.01 (Department of Defense Energy Policy);

(2) a description of any efficiencies achieved as a result of the merger; and

(3) the number of Department of Defense personnel whose responsibilities are focused on energy matters specifically.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. THORNBERRY) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 30 seconds.

Mr. Chairman, in this en bloc package, which I encourage all Members on both sides of the aisle to adopt, there are 14 total amendments. Six of those amendments are from my Democratic colleagues; eight are from my Republican colleagues.

There are a lot of important subjects that are in these amendments, as Members on both sides of the aisle make contributions to the bill, and I hope that Members on both sides of the

aisle, when it comes to final passage—if this en bloc package is adopted—that when it comes to final passage of the bill, they will support final passage of the bill so that their work can come to fruition.

That is what it takes, Mr. Chairman. It is support on final passage.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition, though I am not opposed to it.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman is recognized for 10 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 3 minutes.

The chairman of the committee, on a couple of occasions, has made reference to the fact that, if you have things in the bill, it doesn't make any sense to vote against it because then you are basically nullifying your own work.

Then there was a statement earlier about how never before has a party asked for a ''no'' vote on this National Defense Authorization Act. He is actually wrong about that.

In 2009 and in 2010, the Republican Party asked for a ''no'' vote on the National Defense Authorization Act. In fact, 160 Republicans in one year voted ''no''—that was virtually all of them—and 131 voted ''no'' in another year.

To now argue that, A, you shouldn't oppose the NDAA because it supports our troops after having opposed it in 2010 and in 2011 is very, very inconsistent.

Now, they had their reasons. I think one of them was hate crimes was included, and I think the other one was that repeal of Don't Ask, Don't Tell was included. I would also venture to guess that, as a very senior member of the Armed Services Committee at the time, Mr. THORNBERRY had stuff in both of those bills. He can correct me if I am wrong about that, but I would be stunned if he hadn't worked on those bills and had amendments in them; yet he voted ''no'' on both occasions.

I hope for the rest of this debate we can at least dispense with that argument, that notion that, number one, no party has ever asked to oppose the defense bill when, in fact, the Republicans did it when they didn't like the substance.

Let me say and be clear on that. I completely respect that. That is the choice we, as legislators, have to make. You have to decide whether or not, on balance, a bill is worth voting for or voting against; but this notion that, somehow, you can never vote against the NDAA rings unbelievably hollow from people who have voted against the NDAA.

This idea that, if you get something in the bill that you support, it doesn't make any sense to vote against it, rings every little bit as hollow when at least the Members who were here in 2009 and 2010 on the Republican side of the aisle, virtually all of them did exactly that.

□ 1815

This year, what we as Democrats are saying is there is something about this bill that we don't like that regrettably—and I say this with all sincerity—trumps the things about the bill that we do like. The thing about the bill that we don't like is it uses the overseas contingency operations fund to bust the budget caps.

One, as Secretary of Defense Ash Carter has made clear, that is a terrible way to budget within the Pentagon, and he has said he opposes it because of the restrictions that it places on them and because of the difficulties that it places on the Department of Defense.

Two, it is disingenuous to claim that you are keeping the budget caps and that the OCO money somehow doesn't count because it is, I guess, free money; it is outside of the budget caps.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I yield myself an additional 30 seconds.

Lastly, if you simply let defense out of jail in this awkward way and keep everything else under the budget caps, we will never get rid of the budget caps.

That is the reason, and it is, I think, a pretty legitimate reason. If the Republican budget holds, we will never be able to get rid of the budget caps. That is why we are opposed to it. It is a legitimate reason. You can disagree with it, but let's stop with this whole, ''Oh, if you have an amendment in it, you can't oppose it, and you can't oppose the NDAA because it supports our troops'' when the very people who are making that argument and who had a reason did exactly that. You can argue about whether or not the reason was justified, but, certainly, it is not consistent to make the opposite argument now.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes.

I remember very well the instances that the gentleman from Washington talked about.

In one case, it was the Senate that added hate crimes to the conference report of the NDAA when it came back from the conference. It is absolutely true that, when that happened—an issue completely outside of the military—and went to conference, I and many others voted against it because we thought that was a mistake. It is also true that many of us on this side of the aisle voted against the bill the next year, but that was because of what was in the bill. It was related to the Don't Ask, Don't Tell issue and how that was being handled.

That is exactly what the gentleman talked about earlier, which was where you balance what is in it and what is not and the good and the bad, and we all do that all the time. Absolutely right.

What is different about this case is this bill is being held hostage to fix something else. Mr. Chairman, I would like to fix ObamaCare, but I am not going to vote against the NDAA until that happens. I would like to have a simpler Tax Code, but I am not going to vote against the NDAA until that happens. It is trying to use this and the good it does for our troops to put political pressure on Congress to agree with the President about changes in the Budget Control Act. It is different here.

My point is really very practical. If people get amendments in the bill and then they vote against the bill and the bill goes down, what happens to those amendments? They are dead. I am not arguing it morally; I am arguing it practically. That is what happens to any bill that goes down. The content of the bill is defeated, and I just don't think that makes much sense.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL), the chairman of the Committee on Homeland Security.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Chairman, last week, I led a congressional delegation to the Middle East to investigate the flow of foreign fighters in and out of Syria and Iraq. While in Baghdad, I met with senior U.S. officials and leaders in the Iraqi Government, including the Prime Minister of Iraq.

I am concerned, Mr. Chairman, that the lessons of the Maliki years in Iraq are not being learned as Sunnis and Kurds in Iraq continue to be on the sidelines. Sectarian divisions are being inflamed by the rise of Shia militants in Sunni communities. That is the proxy arm of Iran. The Kurds, meanwhile, are not getting access to the weapons they need from the central government quickly enough to fight ISIS. We need to empower the Peshmerga and the moderate Sunni tribes.

This act takes important steps to not only counter ISIS, but to hold the Iraqi Government accountable to the major constituencies in the country—Shias, Sunnis, and Kurds. Specifically, section 1223 of the bill before us ties assistance to the Iraqi Government to progress in key areas, such as the central government's addressing grievances of ethnic and sectarian minorities; increasing political inclusiveness; reducing support for ISIS; and ensuring that U.S.-supplied equipment and weaponry is making it to the security forces in Iraq, who need it the most to defeat ISIS.

The passage of this bill before us will go a long way in addressing the ISIS threat to the region and to the homeland.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 seconds just to say that the OCO spending, which is the problem, is in the bill. We are not just opposing this because of stuff that isn't in the bill. The OCO workaround that busts the budget caps without busting the budget caps is in the bill. It is a substantive part of it.

I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN).

Mr. SHERMAN. I thank the chairman and the ranking member for including my amendment in this en bloc.

Section 3119 of the bill, as reported from the Armed Services Committee, seeks to deal with a significant issue that has come to light regarding some commercial nuclear transfers.

The potential for some U.S. reactor technology to be diverted by recipient countries with naval programs is a serious concern that needs to be addressed. Section 3119 begins that process. My amendment is designed to improve it.

There has been discussion in the press and in a Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearing on the renewal of the China 123 agreement that China would divert U.S. nuclear technology to its naval program, particularly with regard to the propulsion of naval vessels.

My amendment would streamline the process by which we would license technology under a 123 agreement. It would also provide that Congress should be notified whenever there is substantial evidence that the 123 agreement, a nuclear cooperation agreement, has been violated, as, perhaps, when nuclear technology is diverted for military purposes, including the propulsion of naval vessels.

Most importantly, we know that China has not yet taken the steps it needs to take to prevent proliferation. My amendment adds a requirement that, when we are going to license the transfer of nuclear technology to Beijing, we can do that only if there is a certification that China is taking the steps necessary to prevent proliferation to Iran and other problem countries.

I look forward to our using our nuclear cooperation with China on civilian matters to prod them into a nonproliferation policy that makes sense for the safety of the world.

I thank the chairman and his staff for working closely with my staff in crafting this amendment, and I thank the ranking member and chair for including this in the en bloc.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I am happy to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN), a member of the Armed Services Committee and the vice chairman of the Subcommittee on Strategic Forces.

Mr. LAMBORN. I thank the chairman of the Armed Services Committee for his leadership on this bill.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of my amendment, amendment No. 26. This amendment would add two important components to the underlying language on Iran contained in the bill.

First, it highlights our concerns about the negative consequences of the Russians' selling the S–300 antiaircraft system to Iran. This will only encourage Iran's bad behavior.

Second, it adds language that makes it clear that no terrorism-related sanctions should be lifted as part of a nuclear deal with Iran. We should not turn a blind eye to Iran's continued sponsorship of terrorism around the world.

In a later en bloc, I will have amendment No. 101, prohibiting military exchanges with Iran. President Obama, unfortunately, treats our adversaries, many times, better than our friends. That is wrong and dangerous. My amendment will prevent the administration from forcing our military to be too friendly with the Iranian regime.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Let me thank the gentleman very much for yielding to me, and let me thank the chairman of the full committee.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to support Jackson Lee amendment No. 64, and I am very pleased to have the support of the ranking member and the chairman. This amendment is supported by Mr. BUTTERFIELD, who is the chair of the Congressional Black Caucus, along with Ms. ADAMS and Ms. BARBARA LEE.

It focuses on Historically Black Colleges—it is something that I have offered on a number of occasions—and their ability to expand their capacity in science, technology, engineering, and math. It includes Hispanic-serving institutions, Native American colleges, and the National Science Foundation Directorates. It focuses these entities on building their capacities by collaborating with the Department of Defense.

We know that the Department of Defense has a myriad of opportunities for research and development, i.e., some of the research that has been done on triple negative breast cancer, which is an amendment that I offered in the last DOD. Certainly, it is well renowned that the Internet had its early beginnings with the Department of Defense, and many other powerful research finds and successes have come from that.

I would just say that this amendment is now included in the en bloc, and I thank both the chairman and the ranking member as it now opens the doors for these institutions of higher learning to collaborate with their professors and their students academically to do research or to collaborate where necessary and build capacity on science, technology, engineering, and math.

I thank the gentleman for including my amendment. I believe it enhances the educational opportunities of young people, and it moves forward the R&D, which is so vital to this country, by expanding the opportunities to unique institutions which serve a very special population and which have educated these young people from the 1800s.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN), the distinguished former chair of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. I thank the chairman for including my amendment en bloc.

Mr. Chairman, the amendment is very simple. It authorizes the Secretary of Defense to deploy assets, personnel, and resources to SOUTHCOM and to the Joint Interagency Task Force South in order to take on threats with sufficient intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capabilities.

Terror groups receive a large number of financial resources through the illicit drug trade and in their cooperation with drug cartels in our region, and we are dangerously ill-equipped to tackle these threats. It is in our vital national security interests to bolster our efforts to counter the nexus between drug traffickers and terror groups. To do so, we need to give SOUTHCOM the resources it needs to get the job done.

Not nearly enough attention is being paid to the Western Hemisphere, and with our limited resources and intelligence capabilities, our visibility and assessment of the threats in our hemisphere are dangerously inadequate.

This lack of resources jeopardizes our national security as terrorist organizations like Hezbollah and the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant are increasingly operating in our hemisphere; and we all know that Iran, Russia, and China are expanding their influences here in order to undermine our regional interests.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. PETERS).

Mr. PETERS. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, diversifying our military's fuel supply is a national security imperative given the serious new threats we face as a country. More than 3,000 men and women in uniform have been killed or wounded since September 11, 2001, in attacks on our military's fuel convoys.

Delivering technologies to our troops that improve efficiency so that they depend less on traditional sources of fuel is a lifesaving strategy. We need a strong, smart, forward-looking military force that provides our warfighters with the tools necessary to quickly and decisively confront the dynamic new threats our country is facing. As our military adapts in order to fight these new threats, we will need to increase our technological superiority, and part of that will depend on creating, developing, and delivering new kinds of energy to troops in the field.

My amendment, which is included in this en bloc package—and I thank the chairman and the ranking member for their work on that—asks the Department of Defense to report on its plan to merge two offices at the Pentagon that handle parts of the military's energy strategy and sustainability efforts.

Congress and the American people need assurance that these Pentagon offices have enough staff and resources to complete the missions asked of them and that we are seeing the desired increase in efficiency.

□ 1830

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURPHY) for the purpose of a colloquy.

Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the distinguished chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, Mr. THORNBERRY, for yielding. I am also grateful to Ranking Member SMITH for the opportunity to discuss the issue of mental health treatment for our military servicemembers.

I know we all care deeply about the health of our servicemembers. For those who have borne the battle, we share a commitment to come to their aid, whether their wounds are a visible amputation or the invisible problems of post-traumatic stress disorder.

The statistics, as you know, are sobering: 22 vets die by suicide each day, and more than 600,000 vets are diagnosed with post-traumatic stress disorder. Delivering proper treatment for mental health is really a matter of life and death. We can provide these warriors with treatment and medications they need, or we can continue to provide their families with folded flags and our condolences to their widows.

But it is not enough to just provide a few limited medications, because people react differently to medication. Some medications can work well with one person or result in adverse side effects to another with the same diagnosis. Side effects may include drug-to-drug interactions, allergic reactions, excessive sedation, and weight gain, with increased risk of diabetes. That is why doctors must be able to choose the medication that fits for the soldier. But when DOD or the VA limits the choices, that puts soldiers at risk. The servicemember may stop taking the medication, withdraw from treatment, and may deteriorate. We should not add to their risk.

I would ask the chairman and the ranking member to work with me to ensure that the full array of FDA-approved medications are accessible for our soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines who need these lifesaving drugs. They fought for our country overseas; they should not have to fight the Department of Defense and the VA over here.

Chairman THORNBERRY, I seek a commitment that we do not allow accountants to choose which medications are available for the psychiatric conditions of our servicemen and -women. Let the physician working with the servicemember or veteran make those decisions.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THORNBERRY. I thank the gentleman for yielding, for I have tremendous respect for his opinion and for his service that bears directly on these issues. I share the gentleman's commitment to do everything we can to improve suicide rates, to have better care for those who serve, and I absolutely commit to work with the gentleman to get the best possible outcomes for those who serve. I know that is what the gentleman works for in all his capacities, and it is what the committee wants to work for, too.

Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, hoping that all Members support the bill on final passage, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Chair, I have serious concerns with the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Stivers).

This amendment authorizes the Department of Defense (DOD) and the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to create a new grant program, the Asset Military Partnership Pilot Program, to fund air traffic control towers and airport infrastructure at airports that support DOD missions.

Although I recognize that both the FAA and DOD have a shared interest in keeping our national airspace safe and secure, it is unclear how this new program achieves these goals. To my knowledge, neither the FAA nor DOD has requested that Congress authorize this new program. Moreover, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure is in the midst of developing a bill to reauthorize the FAA and its programs. Neither the gentleman from Ohio nor anyone else has put forward the need for this program. Instead, it is added on the Floor as an amendment with a possible 10 minutes of debate. In fact, the amendment is likely to be adopted without any debate. That is not how we should be legislating in this body.

Why are we doing this? All indications are that this amendment is simply an attempt to fund specific airport projects at Rickenbacker International Airport, a civil-military public airport near Columbus, Ohio.

I do not object to the FAA offering grants to assist an airport in improving infrastructure or repairing or replacing an air traffic control tower. In fact, a process for this already exists. The Airport Improvement Program (AIP) has a grant set-aside of approximately $15 million a year under the Military Airport Program (MAP) for the conversion of military airfields to civil or joint-use airports. Over the past 30 years, Rickenbacker Airport has received more than $62 million of AIP and MAP funds for airport-related projects.

Although Rickenbacker has long participated in the AIP and MAP programs, this amendment creates a new program with the same objectives as existing programs but its own pot of money. It authorizes grants of up to $2.5 million for three airports, which must meet very specific criteria. It requires the FAA and DOD to each contribute one-half of the funds. The purpose appears simply to create an additional source of funding for a particular airport.

As this bill moves to Conference with the other body, I am hopeful that the Committees on Armed Services will take a hard look at whether creating this new program is in the Nation's best interests and how it relates to the existing AIP and MAP programs.

Mr. Chair, without a better explanation, I do not see why Congress would create another airport program.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. THORNBERRY).

The en bloc amendments were agreed to.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in House Report 114–112 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 2 by Mr. POLIS of Colorado.

Amendment No. 5 by Mr. BROOKS of Alabama.

Amendment No. 15 by Mrs. WALORSKI of Indiana.

Amendment No. 16 by Mr. SMITH of Washington.

Amendment No. 17 by Mr. MCCAUL of Texas.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. POLIS

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. POLIS) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 15-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 60, noes 363, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 228]

AYES—60

Amash
Bass
Becerra
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Cárdenas
Chu, Judy
Clark (MA)
Clay
Cohen
Conyers
DeFazio
DeGette
DeSaulnier
Doggett
Ellison
Eshoo
Farr
Foster
Grayson
Grijalva
Hahn
Huffman
Kennedy
Lee
Lewis
Lipinski
Lowenthal
Maloney, Carolyn
Massie
Matsui
McDermott
McNerney
Meng
Nadler
Napolitano
Nolan
Pallone
Payne
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rohrabacher
Rush
Sanford
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schrader
Serrano
Sherman
Sires
Speier
Swalwell (CA)
Thompson (CA)
Titus
Velázquez
Waters, Maxine
Welch
Yarmuth

NOES—363

Abraham
Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Amodei
Ashford
Babin
Barr
Barton
Beatty
Benishek
Bera
Beyer
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (MI)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Blum
Bost
Boustany

Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brat
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Byrne
Calvert
Capuano
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Cicilline
Clarke (NY)
Clawson (FL)
Clyburn
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comstock
Conaway
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Costa
Costello (PA)
Courtney
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Curbelo (FL)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Rodney
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Dold
Donovan
Doyle, Michael F.
Duckworth
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers (NC)
Emmer (MN)
Engel
Esty
Farenthold
Fattah
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Frankel (FL)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garrett
Gibbs
Gibson
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Graham
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffith
Grothman
Guinta
Guthrie
Gutiérrez
Hanna
Hardy
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings
Heck (NV)
Heck (WA)
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Hice, Jody B.
Higgins
Hill
Himes
Hinojosa
Holding
Honda
Hoyer
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Hurt (VA)
Israel
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Jenkins (KS)
Jenkins (WV)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jolly
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kirkpatrick
Kline
Knight
Kuster
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lawrence
Levin
Lieu, Ted
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Love
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lummis
Lynch
MacArthur
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marino
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McSally
Meadows
Meehan
Meeks
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Moore
Moulton
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (PA)
Neal
Neugebauer
Newhouse
Noem
Norcross
Nugent
Nunes
O'Rourke
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Pascrell
Paulsen
Pearce
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Pingree
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Poliquin
Pompeo
Posey
Price, Tom
Rangel
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rokita
Rooney (FL)
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Russell
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sánchez, Linda T.
Scalise
Schiff
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Sewell (AL)
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sinema
Slaughter
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Stefanik
Stewart
Stivers
Stutzman
Takai
Takano
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Tonko
Torres
Trott
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Walters, Mimi
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IA)
Young (IN)
Zeldin
Zinke

NOT VOTING—9

Barletta
Capps
Cleaver
Davis, Danny
Edwards
Mulvaney
Ribble
Sanchez, Loretta
Sessions

□ 1859

Messrs. BUTTERFIELD, HOYER, OLSON, VAN HOLLEN, PERRY, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, and Mr. MEEKS changed their vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Messrs. PRICE of North Carolina, LIPINSKI, POCAN, Ms. HAHN, and Mr. LOWENTHAL changed their vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. BROOKS OF ALABAMA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BROOKS) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 221, noes 202, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 229]

AYES—221

Abraham
Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Babin
Barr
Barton
Benishek
Bilirakis
Bishop (MI)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Blum
Bost
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brat
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Clawson (FL)
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comstock
Conaway
Cook
Costello (PA)
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Davis, Rodney
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Donovan
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers (NC)
Emmer (MN)
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Garrett
Gibbs
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Griffith
Grothman
Guinta
Guthrie
Hardy
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Heck (NV)
Hensarling
Hice, Jody B.
Hill
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Hurt (VA)
Issa
Jenkins (KS)
Jenkins (WV)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jolly
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kline
Knight
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Latta
Long
Loudermilk
Love
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Marchant
Marino
Massie
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Poliquin
Pompeo
Posey
Price, Tom
Ratcliffe
Reed
Renacci
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney (FL)
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Rouzer
Royce
Russell
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sanford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Stewart
Stivers
Stutzman
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Trott
Turner
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Walters, Mimi
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IA)
Young (IN)
Zeldin
Zinke

NOES—202

Adams
Aguilar
Ashford
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady (PA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Clyburn
Coffman
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Curbelo (FL)
Davis (CA)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Denham
Dent
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Dold
Doyle, Michael F.
Duckworth
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Gibson
Graham
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hanna
Hastings
Heck (WA)
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Honda
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Kinzinger (IL)
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lee
Levin
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lynch
MacArthur
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
McSally
Meeks
Meng
Moore
Moulton
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Newhouse
Nolan
Norcross
O'Rourke
Pallone
Pascrell

Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Pingree
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rangel
Reichert
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Ros-Lehtinen
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrader
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Sherman
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Speier
Stefanik
Swalwell (CA)
Takai
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tonko
Torres
Tsongas
Upton
Valadao
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters, Maxine
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—9

Barletta
Capps
Chu, Judy
Cleaver
Davis, Danny
Edwards
Mulvaney
Ribble
Sanchez, Loretta

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1903

Mr. CUMMINGS changed his vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 15 OFFERED BY MRS. WALORSKI

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Indiana (Mrs. WALORSKI) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 243, noes 180, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 230]

AYES—243

Abraham
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Amodei
Babin
Barr
Barton
Benishek
Bilirakis
Bishop (MI)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Blum
Bost
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brat
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Clawson (FL)
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comstock
Conaway
Cook
Costello (PA)
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Cuellar
Culberson
Curbelo (FL)
Davis, Rodney
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dold
Donovan
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Ellmers (NC)
Emmer (MN)
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Garrett
Gibbs
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Graham
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Gene
Griffith
Grothman
Guinta
Guthrie
Hanna
Hardy
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Heck (NV)
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Hice, Jody B.
Hill
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Hurt (VA)
Issa
Jenkins (KS)
Jenkins (WV)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jolly
Jordan
Joyce
Katko
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kirkpatrick
Kline
Knight
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Latta
LoBiondo
Long
Loudermilk
Love
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
MacArthur
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marino
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McSally
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Newhouse
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Poliquin
Pompeo
Posey
Price, Tom
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney (FL)
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Rouzer
Royce
Ruiz
Russell
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sinema
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Stefanik
Stewart
Stivers
Stutzman
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Trott
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Walters, Mimi
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IA)
Young (IN)
Zeldin
Zinke

NOES—180

Adams
Amash
Ashford
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady (PA)
Brown (FL)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (CA)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Duckworth
Duncan (TN)
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Gibson
Grayson
Green, Al
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hastings
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Honda
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Kuster
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lee
Levin
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lynch
Maloney, Carolyn
Massie
Matsui
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Moore
Moulton
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nolan
Norcross
O'Rourke
Pallone
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Pingree
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rangel
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanford
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrader
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Sherman
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Speier
Swalwell (CA)
Takai
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tonko
Torres
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters, Maxine
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—9

Barletta
Capps
Chu, Judy
Cleaver
Davis, Danny
Edwards
Mulvaney
Ribble
Sanchez, Loretta

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1907

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 16 OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF WASHINGTON

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 174, noes 249, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 231]

AYES—174

Adams
Amash
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady (PA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (CA)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Duckworth
Duncan (TN)
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Gibson
Grayson
Green, Al
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hastings
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Honda
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Kuster
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lee

Levin
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lynch
Maloney, Carolyn
Matsui
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Moore
Moulton
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nolan
O'Rourke
Pallone
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Pingree
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rangel
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanford
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrader
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sherman
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Speier
Swalwell (CA)
Takai
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tonko
Torres
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters, Maxine
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOES—249

Abraham
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Amodei
Ashford
Babin
Barr
Barton
Benishek
Bilirakis
Bishop (MI)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Blum
Bost
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brat
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Clawson (FL)
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comstock
Conaway
Cook
Costello (PA)
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Cuellar
Culberson
Curbelo (FL)
Davis, Rodney
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dold
Donovan
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Ellmers (NC)
Emmer (MN)
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Garrett
Gibbs
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Graham
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Gene
Griffith
Grothman
Guinta
Guthrie
Hanna
Hardy
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Heck (NV)
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Hice, Jody B.
Hill
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Hurt (VA)
Issa
Jenkins (KS)
Jenkins (WV)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jolly
Jordan
Joyce
Katko
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kirkpatrick
Kline
Knight
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Latta
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Long
Loudermilk
Love
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
MacArthur
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marino
Massie
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McSally
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Newhouse
Noem
Norcross
Nugent
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Poliquin
Pompeo
Posey
Price, Tom
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney (FL)
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Rouzer
Royce
Ruiz
Russell
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Sewell (AL)
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sinema
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Stefanik
Stewart
Stivers
Stutzman
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Trott
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Vela
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Walters, Mimi
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IA)
Young (IN)
Zeldin
Zinke

NOT VOTING—9

Barletta
Capps
Chu, Judy
Cleaver
Davis, Danny
Edwards
Mulvaney
Ribble
Sanchez, Loretta

□ 1912

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. MCCARTHY was allowed to speak out of order.)

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. MCCARTHY. Members are advised that we will continue debating amendments to the NDAA after this vote series and will complete consideration of the bill tomorrow.

Members are further advised that they should be prepared to vote as early as 9:30 a.m. tomorrow.

AMENDMENT NO. 17 OFFERED BY MR. MCCAUL

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, 2-minute voting will continue.

There was no objection.

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 253, noes 166, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 232]

AYES—253

Abraham
Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Ashford
Babin
Barr
Barton
Benishek
Bilirakis
Bishop (MI)
Bishop (UT)
Blum
Bost
Boustany
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McCarthy
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McClintock
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McMorris Rodgers
McSally
Meadows
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Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
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Mooney (WV)
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Murphy (FL)
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Pompeo
Posey
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Ratcliffe
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
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Schweikert
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Sinema
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Brownley (CA)
Bustos
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Capuano
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Castro (TX)
Cicilline
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Cohen
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Black
Blackburn
Capps
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Cleaver
Davis, Danny
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□ 1917

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. THORNBERRY. 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. REED) having assumed the chair, Mr. POE of Texas, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 1735) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2016 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.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess for a period of less than 15 minutes.

Accordingly (at 7 o'clock and 21 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1927

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HARDY) at 7 o'clock and 27 minutes p.m.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Ms. Curtis, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 644. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend and expand the charitable deduction for contributions of food inventory.

H.R. 1295. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to improve the process for making determinations with respect to whether organizations are exempt from taxation under section 501(c)(4) of such Code.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed a bill of the following title in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1356. An act to clarify that certain provisions of the Border Patrol Agent Pay Reform Act of 2014 will not take effect until after the Director of the Office of Personnel Management promulgates and makes effective regulations relating to such provisions.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 260 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 1735.

Will the gentleman from New York (Mr. REED) kindly take the chair.

□ 1929

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 1735) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2016 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. REED (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, amendment No. 17 printed in House Report 114–112 offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL) had been disposed of.

AMENDMENT NO. 23 OFFERED BY MR. ROHRABACHER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 23 printed in House Report 114–112.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. 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 B of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 12xx. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO DR. SHAKIL AFRIDI.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The attacks of September 11, 2001, killed approximately 3,000 people, most of whom were Americans, but also included hundreds of individuals with foreign citizenships, nearly 350 New York Fire Department personnel, and about 50 law enforcement officers.

(2) Downed United Airlines flight 93 was reportedly intended, under the control of the al-Qaeda high-jackers, to crash into the White House or the Capitol in an attempt to kill the President of the United States or Members of the United States Congress.

(3) The September 11, 2001, attacks were largely planned and carried out by the al-Qaeda terrorist network led by Osama bin Laden and his deputy Ayman al Zawahiri, after which Osama bin Laden enjoyed safe haven in Pakistan from where he continued to plot deadly attacks against the United States and the world.

(4) The United States has obligated nearly $30 billion between 2002 and 2014 in United States taxpayer money for security and economic aid to Pakistan.

(5) The United States very generously and swiftly responded to the 2005 Kashmir Earthquake in Pakistan with more than $200 million in emergency aid and the support of several United States military aircraft, approximately 1,000 United States military personnel, including medical specialists, thousands of tents, blankets, water containers and a variety of other emergency equipment.

(6) The United States again generously and swiftly contributed approximately $150 million in emergency aid to Pakistan following the 2010 Pakistan flood, in addition to the service of nearly twenty United States military helicopters, their flight crews, and other resources to assist the Pakistan Army's relief efforts.

(7) The United States continues to work tirelessly to support Pakistan's economic development, including millions of dollars allocated towards the development of Pakistan's energy infrastructure, health services and education system.

(8) The United States and Pakistan continue to have many critical shared interests, both economic and security related, which could be the foundation for a positive and mutually beneficial partnership.

(9) Dr. Shakil Afridi, a Pakistani physician, is a hero to whom the people of the United States, Pakistan and the world owe a debt of gratitude for his help in finally locating Osama bin Laden before more innocent American, Pakistani and other lives were lost to this terrorist leader.

(10) Pakistan, the United States and the international community had failed for nearly 10 years following attacks of September 11, 2001, to locate and bring Osama bin Laden, who continued to kill innocent civilians in the Middle East, Asia, Europe, Africa and the United States, to justice without the help of Dr. Afridi.

(11) The Government of Pakistan's imprisonment of Dr. Afridi presents a serious and growing impediment to the United States' bilateral relations with Pakistan.

(12) The Government of Pakistan has leveled and allowed baseless charges against Dr. Afridi in a politically motivated, spurious legal process.

(13) Dr. Afridi is currently imprisoned by the Government of Pakistan, a deplorable and unconscionable situation which calls into question Pakistan's actual commitment to countering terrorism and undermines the notion that Pakistan is a true ally in the struggle against terrorism.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that Dr. Shakil Afridi is an international hero and that the Government of Pakistan should release him immediately from prison.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROHRABACHER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

□ 1930

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of my amendment to H.R. 1735, a sense of the Congress that Dr. Afridi, a hero of freedom and decency, is imprisoned and that Pakistan

should release him from prison immediately.

Last year, this very same amendment was adopted by the House but stripped during the House-Senate conference negotiations process. Yes, a short note of acknowledging this amendment was included in the fiscal year '15 NDAA Joint Explanatory Statement, but that amendment itself was nevertheless stripped. I intend to request a recorded vote to demonstrate solid bipartisan support for Dr. Afridi so that future conferees will take this language more seriously and include it in the final fiscal year '16 NDAA.

Mr. Chairman, we need to make a statement in support of this American and international hero against terrorism. We need to support Dr. Afridi. If we abandon this friend, we put ourselves at great risk because he put himself at great risk for us. No amount of aircraft carriers will make us secure if we abandon our friends who stand with us.

Dr. Afridi is the Pakistani medical doctor who helped pinpoint the location for Osama bin Laden, the terrorist coward who masterminded the massacre of 3,000 Americans on 9/11.

Because of his cooperation with the United States, Dr. Afridi was tried and imprisoned by Pakistan's corrupt and oppressive government. That should be considered a hostile act by Pakistan against the people of the United States. Worse, after years of effort on the part of the United States to free him, Dr. Afridi continues to languish in a Pakistan dungeon. Yes, it is shameful we have abandoned such an heroic friend. All the while, of course, we continue to provide weapons and cash to his captors. Since 9/11 we have given Pakistan over $25 billion, the majority of which goes to the military and security services which they use to murder and oppress their own people, people like the heroic Baloch people or the Sindhis, who are struggling for their freedom under Pakistan oppression.

It is a grotesque charade to suggest that our aid is buying Pakistan's cooperation in the war on terror or anything else. So long as Dr. Afridi remains left to suffer this brutal imprisonment, no Pakistani promise of cooperation means anything if they cannot get themselves to release such an heroic person who never should have been arrested and who risked his life for us. How can we believe they are not supporting or even arming or supplying the world's worst and most bloodthirsty terrorists? Pakistan has taken us for fools, and shame on us for being so stupid for financing a regime that so blatantly despises us.

Mr. Chairman, my amendment will remind the Government of Pakistan and our own government that we have not forgotten Dr. Afridi nor his courageous actions, and it will remind other brave allies of freedom as well as intelligence assets throughout the world that the United States will not forget them if they risk their lives for us. We will not turn our back and leave them to suffer a terrible fate because they were loyal to us.

Save Dr. Afridi. I ask my colleagues to join me in that statement, and Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition, although I am not opposed to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from Rhode Island is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Chairman, I have no speakers, so at this time, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, let me just remind all of us as we try to decide how much money we are going to be spending on the military, let's remind ourselves that we can arm ourselves to the teeth, we can make sure that we have rockets, aircraft carriers, and new airplanes, but if the people around the world cannot trust us, if people put themselves in an alliance with the United States, if we lose those people who can be intelligence assets, who will fight battles against terrorists like up in Erbil, which is going on right now, we have no chance at peace.

We can't carry the load ourselves. I just voted against that added aircraft carrier because what we need to do is to make sure that we are enlisting the people around the world to carry their part of the load. The American people can't do this alone. But I will tell you, if we abandon our friends like this, if we abandon Dr. Afridi, we are putting ourselves at risk for it.

It is shameful that we couldn't even get a statement in legislation last year supporting this heroic man who risked his life to finger Osama bin Laden, the murderer, the man who slaughtered 3,000 Americans.

Mr. Chairman, I ask my colleagues to join me in this noble endeavor to send a message to Dr. Afridi, and send a message to our adversaries, the brutal terrorists around the world, that we will stand with those free people who are willing to stand with us and not forget them.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROHRABACHER).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. 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 California will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 27 OFFERED BY MR. LAMBORN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 27 printed in House Report 114–112.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk, No. 27.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 12xx. LIMITATION ON FUNDS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW START TREATY.

(a) LIMITATION.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2016 for the Department of Defense may be used for implementation of the New START Treaty until the President 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) there have been no inconsistencies by the Russian Federation with New START Treaty requirements.

(b) 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) 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) NEW START TREATU.—The term ''New START Treaty'' means the Treaty between the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, signed on April 8, 2010, and entered into force on February 5, 2011

(c) 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.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, 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, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, my amendment is very simple. We should not implement a treaty—the New START treaty in this case—unless we believe the other party to the treaty is trustworthy and will uphold their end of the bargain.

Now, if you don't trust Vladimir Putin, then you should vote for this amendment, and let me explain why.

Right now, I don't believe the Russians are trustworthy. We know that they are already violating three major agreements: the INF Treaty, the CFE Treaty, and the Budapest Memorandum. Mr. Putin also continues to deny that Russian forces are engaged in combat in Ukraine.

Because this amendment deals with treaties, let me expand on the details of these three treaties. First, in 1994, Russia, Ukraine, the United Kingdom, and the United States signed the Budapest Memorandum. This agreement included a commitment to ''respect''—and I have got a copy right here—''respect the independence and sovereignty and the existing borders of Ukraine'' and a commitment to ''refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of Ukraine.''

Clearly, the recent invasions of Crimea and eastern Ukraine show that the Russian Federation is in violation of the Budapest Memorandum.

Second, in 1987, Reagan and Gorbachev signed the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty, or INF Treaty. Last year, the State Department released its annual compliance report which states—and I have a copy of it right here—''the United States has determined that the Russian Federation is in violation of its obligations under the INF Treaty.''

Third, in 2007 President Putin announced that he was suspending Russian participation in the Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty, or the CFE Treaty. This came after years of Russian violations of that treaty. Today, as we speak, the Russian military continues to occupy Ukrainian territory.

Russian noncompliance with treaties cannot be disputed. My amendment would prevent the continued reduction of our nuclear weapons as required by the New START treaty unless the President can certify to Congress that the Russian Federation is no longer occupying Ukrainian territory and also certifies that the Russian Federation is abiding by their obligations under these three treaties.

So if you think that the Russian Federation might not be trustworthy, then please support this amendment. We should not unilaterally disarm and blindly assume that the Russians will do their part. If the President can certify that the Russians are doing their part on these treaties, then the funding to implement the New START treaty will be released.

Mr. Chairman, I urge adoption of this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Tennessee is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I stand second to no one in my dislike of Vladimir Putin. I think most everyone in this body hates Vladimir Putin. We despise his territorial aggression vis-a-vis Ukraine, but this is not the right way to get back at Putin and Russia. The gentleman is a very senior and distinguished member of the committee. He is my friend. I don't recall the gentleman offering this amendment in the Armed Services Committee markup. Did the gentleman offer this amendment?

Mr. LAMBORN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOPER. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. LAMBORN. No.

Mr. COOPER. May I ask why?

Mr. LAMBORN. If the gentleman will continue to yield, I thought that it was better timing to do it in this particular venue because we had other things going on in committee.

Mr. COOPER. But we spent some 18 hours in committee. We considered hundreds of amendments. But the gentleman did not offer our committee, the Armed Services Committee, the opportunity to discuss this amendment.

Mr. LAMBORN. I didn't want it to be 18½ hours.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, I would call this amendment by my friend from Colorado the boomerang amendment because it does not hit the intended target. Instead, it comes back and hits us.

How does it do this? His amendment, as proposed, would amount to a unilateral U.S. treaty violation. This would effectively blind the United States when it comes to looking at things like the number of Russian nuclear weapons on deployed intercontinental ballistic missiles, the number of deployed submarine-launched ballistic missiles, counting nuclear weapons onboard or attached to deployed heavy bombers, and confirming weapons systems conversions. These are the things that the New START treaty allows us to do with Russia. We need the continued ability to look at those Russian weapons systems. By cutting off funding for these essential national security activities, the gentleman has hit the wrong target here. That is why this is the boomerang amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman pointed out that Russia is despicable in so many ways. They probably violated the INF Treaty, the CFE Treaty, and the Budapest Treaty. But the gentleman is using the New START treaty to get back at those violations. He has picked the wrong target. So I have the highest regard for the gentleman, but he proposed this last year, and it was dropped in conference. Instead, it was substituted. We had an inquiry to the Pentagon to get their opinion on this, and they wrote us back, and they said that the New START treaty facilitates conditions to make the United States more secure, and its continued implementation remains in the national security interests of the Nation.

The Pentagon went on to say that the New START treaty sustains effective deterrence and increases stability in the U.S.-Russian nuclear relationship at significantly lower levels of strategic delivery systems and warheads. Finally, the report said that the New START treaty provides the United States a vital window into the Russian strategic nuclear arsenal.

Let's not blind the United States. The gentleman had a chance in the committee to offer this. The gentleman offered this last year, and this is the response of the Secretary of Defense, who is strongly against the gentleman's amendment; the Joint Chiefs of Staff are strongly against the gentleman's amendment. And I would suggest that, Mr. Chairman, this amendment is not in the national security interests of the United States. For the gentleman to propose a unilateral treaty violation, a solemn obligation of this country, is a serious undertaking, and we need more than 10 minutes to debate such a serious breach.

This is a treaty, after all, only entered into in 2010, but it was entered into by a solid vote of the United States Senate, 71–26. I know many of us here wish that we were Senators, but we are not. The Senate entered into that treaty solemnly. This would be a grave mistake for this body to accept the gentleman's amendment.

So, Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to oppose the Lamborn amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 seconds to say it is not the right time to continue to unilaterally disarm under the terms that we would be facing in the face of these violations.

At this time, Mr. Chairman, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Alabama, Representative MIKE ROGERS, the distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on Strategic Forces.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the distinguished vice chairman of the Strategic Forces Subcommittee for this amendment and for yielding time.

Mr. Chairman, the New START treaty is the only bilateral arms control treaty I am aware of that only requires one party to reduce its nuclear weapons, and that is the United States, while the other party, Russia, increases its stockpile.

□ 1945

I have a prediction here for you today. If this truly is fully implemented by the United States prior to the 2018 deadline, we will see Russia cheating on the treaty immediately thereafter. Mark my words, unless there is a U.S. President in office at the time Putin respects, he will cheat on this treaty as soon as he gets a chance.

The Russians have no respect for the agreements they make. They have no respect for international law or sovereignty. They respect one thing and one thing alone: strength.

I urge support of this prudent amendment.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, how much time do I have remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Tennessee has 1 minute remaining.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, with all due respect to my distinguished friends and colleagues, this should have been offered in committee where Members are more conversant with these issues.

This is not the right way to get back at Putin and Russia, for the United States to commit a unilateral treaty breach. The gentleman has not even alleged that the Russians have violated the New START treaty. This is one treaty that they actually seem to be adhering to. Now, we may question the wisdom of that treaty, but the Senate voted to confirm it, to ratify the treaty. It would be a grave mistake for this lower body to challenge that judgment.

The key point is this: Why blind the United States to counting the number of Russian nuclear weapons? Why defund those activities? Don't we want to know how many ICBMs are in their silos, how many nuclear armed submarines they have? Why don't we want to know what is really going on in Russia?

I think the gentleman is mistaken by proposing this as an appropriate way to get back at Putin. We need more insight into what the Russians are doing, not less. This is a boomerang amendment; it attacks the wrong target. In fact, it comes back and hits us.

I would urge the defeat of the Lamborn amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Chairman, I would just conclude by saying that we are being taken for suckers if we are expected to keep up one end of a bargain and we are dealing with a country that, in so many cases, is not keeping their end of the bargain. That is why this amendment is proposed, not to get back at them, but to protect ourselves.

I urge adoption of this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 32 OFFERED BY MR. BLUMENAUER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 32 printed in House Report 114–112.

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:

Strike section 1407 and insert the following:

SEC. 1407. REPEAL OF NATIONAL SEA-BASED DETERRENCE FUND.

(a) REPEAL.—Section 2218a of title 10, United States Code is repealed.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 131 of such title is amended by striking the item relating to section 2218a.

SEC. 1408. ELIMINATION OF TRANSFERRED FUNDS FOR NATIONAL SEA-BASED DETERRENCE FUND.

(a) INCREASE.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 201 for Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4201, for Navy, Advanced Component Development and Prototypes, Advanced Nuclear Power Systems (Line 045) is hereby increased by $419,300,000.

(b) INCREASE.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 201 for Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4201, for Navy, Advanced Component Development and Prototypes, Ohio Replacement (Line 050) is hereby increased by $971,393,000.

(c) REDUCTION.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 4501 for the National Sea-Based Deterrence Fund, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4501, for National Sea-Based Deterrence Fund is hereby reduced by $1,390,693,000.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is simple. It would move the funding authority for the Navy's next submarine—the Ohio class replacement—out of the so-called national sea-based deterrence fund and put it back where it belongs, in the Navy's shipbuilding budget.

The amendment would not reduce funding for this project. It is a vote, however, for sound budget process because the sea-based deterrence fund is no different than using any other sleight of hand oversea contingency operations, some sort of slush fund, to get around the cost caps for other programs.

This fund was created in the last defense authorization because the Navy could not afford to simultaneously build back up a 300-plus surface fleet and procure the 12 Ohio class replacement nuclear submarines.

The problem with the deterrence fund is that it doesn't solve how we pay for all of this. It simply would shift that burden onto the Pentagon in some magic way.

That is why the appropriators refused to put money into the account after it was authorized. It doesn't take an accountant to understand, if you buy the same amount of goods but charge them on two different credit cards, your debt will be the same amount.

This fund will only lead to increased costs for the program and decrease transparency stability for manufacturers. The increased costs come from untethering the program from the Navy's shipbuilding budget, thereby reducing scrutiny and discipline, the tradeoffs that we expect.

Shipbuilders will face increased uncertainty because no one has yet answered the question about where that funding will come from, setting them up for dramatic cuts once reality catches up with the budgetary gimmick.

I ask my colleagues if this is, in fact, a national priority, then make the case to amend the restrictions. Find the room to pay for the program through the traditional means.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Virginia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1½ minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the Armed Services Committee and especially the Seapower and Projection Forces Subcommittee is probably the most bipartisan committees in Congress. We work very, very carefully to make sure that we are defending and protecting the United States of America.

That is why we will have bipartisan opposition to this amendment. If you are against nuclear deterrence, you should vote for this amendment; but, if you are for it, you should vote against this amendment because this sea-based deterrence fund begins us down the path to fund the Ohio class replacement.

Mr. Chairman, I would just like to remind this body that these 12 submarines will carry 70 percent of the nuclear capacity of our deterrence for the United States of America. To not have this deterrence fund would be absolutely irresponsible. It is something we have worked for, and, while it is true it is not the complete solution, it puts us on the road to that solution. That is why I hope we will reject this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. COURTNEY), ranking member on the Seapower and Projection Forces Subcommittee, who has worked very, very hard for this fund and done great work on it.

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Chairman, again, I thank the chairman who, it is true, over the last 3 years, we have worked together, as well as our predecessors going back to Gene Taylor and Roscoe Bartlett, who started this discussion about the challenge of funding the Ohio replacement program.

Mr. Chairman, when President Obama signed the New START treaty on April 8, 2010, after ratification by the U.S. Senate, one thing became crystal clear: the U.S. Navy's nuclear

strategic mission became even more critical than ever.

Why? Because, as the chairman said, the implementation of a nuclear arsenal in the post-New START era will rest even more heavily on ballistic submarines—in fact, two-thirds of the triad in the post-New START era will be sea-based, and that is why every strategic review going back to Secretary Gates has identified construction of the Ohio replacement program as one of the top—if not the number one—defense priority of the country.

Let's be clear, the Ohio program will be built. That is not in debate. The question for Congress is whether we will let this once in a multigenerational cost suffocate the rest of the Navy shipbuilding account. The Seapower report in the underlying bill provides a solution to this problem, which will provide help both for our fleet and the industrial base.

The underlying bill activates the national sea-based deterrence fund passed last year on a bipartisan, bicameral basis to fund the design and engineering work for the Ohio replacement program and is a responsible way to support construction of the Ohio replacement fleet.

Sponsors of this amendment call the fund a gimmick and a shell game. It is not a gimmick, and there is a clear precedent for this. In fact, Congress has supported the construction of defense and Navy sealift ships through a similar fund called the national defense sealift fund, which was created in 1993, and to this day pays for construction of new oilers, troop transport ships, supply ships, and the like outside of the Navy shipbuilding account. We have done it before to protect recurring upgrades to our fleet, and we should do it again.

Vote ''no'' on this amendment to protect our shipbuilding fleet and account and also to protect America's shipbuilding industrial base.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN), my friend.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Chairman, I thank the chairman for yielding.

I rise as well in opposition to the Blumenauer amendment and echo the comments of the chairman and the ranking member.

The national sea-based deterrence fund is crucial to the future of our national security. It provides space outside the shipbuilding fund for the most survivable piece of our national deterrence, a bill that last came due in the eighties and the Reagan defense buildup.

These boats are absolutely essential. This is not just a Navy issue. As Secretary of Defense Carter has said, ''This is a national priority.''

The deterrence fund allows us to treat it accordingly and avoid pressuring the Navy out of badly needed investment in other ships and capabilities. Unless Congress acts, these boats will consume half of the projected shipbuilding funding for a decade, causing crippling shortages that would echo in our fleet for decades thereafter.

Congress has already acknowledged these problems ahead, and last year, this body took a bipartisan, bicameral step, modeled on existing funding mechanisms to help.

This amendment does nothing to address the fundamental challenges at stake and simply moves us backward in policy as time marches on.

I urge this amendment's defeat.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire as to the amount of time remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Oregon has 3 minutes remaining. The gentleman from Virginia has 1 minute remaining.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Who has the right to close?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Virginia has the right to close.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chairman, this is by no stretch of the imagination a vote on whether or not one believes in nuclear deterrence.

The United States has in its possession now and will continue to have far more nuclear firepower than is necessary to deter anybody in the world. We have not only the submarine-based weapons, we have 450 land-based missiles, and we have the bomber fleet.

It has been acknowledged repeatedly by studies at the Pentagon that we can effectively reduce the amount of nuclear armaments we have by a third or more without jeopardizing our deterrence, our ability to destroy any country in the world many times over.

The question is: How do we pay for what we have and where we are going? An amendment that I had, which was not ruled in order, I am sad to say, would have requested a CBO study for what our costs are over the course of the next 25 years.

Most estimates are that we are in a pattern of spending $1 trillion or more over the course of these 30 years. That is big money, no matter how you cut it.

We are in the process of hollowing out our military. We have got problems in terms of compensation and benefit. We have a military that has been strained, stretched, and damaged by the ill-advised adventure in Iraq.

Now, we are embarking upon, without doing the tough decisionmaking about setting priorities, we are launching down a road here that would allow us to bypass the budgetary process and make appropriate tradeoffs, whether it is within the Department of Defense overall, but I would argue that it ought to be within the Navy budget.

My amendment wouldn't stop going forward. The money involved would go into submarine construction, but it would inject a little bit of discipline here.

Now, this doesn't tell us where the money is going to come from for the project and their account, this sleight of hand, doesn't make it easier to finance, but it makes it harder to track, and it eliminates the discipline, as I say, by forcing the Navy and then the Pentagon to be able to deal with it openly, honestly, and know where we are at. There is no reason to go down this path.

I hope some day we have a spirited debate on the floor of the House about how much deterrence is enough. Are the Pentagon experts right that we can reduce it? Or do we need to go down a path spending $1 trillion over the course of the next 30 years?

The truth is we are going to have to face some very difficult budgetary decisions. This proposal doesn't help us do that. It helps us to evade it.

I urge adoption of the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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Mr. FORBES. Mr. Chairman, the sponsor of this amendment would suggest that we need to pick priorities. This is not just a priority—it is the national strategic priority. If you ask the CNO of the Navy, he would tell you that this is his top priority.

As far as being open and transparent, how much more could we be than to lay out this fund now and to begin to fund it now instead of waiting until midnight when we need it and say, ''We need $95 billion''?

Mr. Chairman, I close where I began: if you are against nuclear deterrence, then vote for this amendment and take away the capacity that we have for ships that will carry 70 percent of our nuclear deterrence. If you believe, as a bipartisan group of people in the Armed Services believes, that this fund is valuable, that this fund is important, and that these votes are vital to the national security of this country, we should reject this amendment. I hope we will vote ''no'' on it.

Mr. Chairman, 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. FORBES. 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.

AMENDMENT NO. 35 OFFERED BY MRS. LUMMIS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 35 printed in House Report 114–112.

Mrs. LUMMIS. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Add at the end of subtitle D of title XVI the following:

SEC. 1657. PROHIBITION ON DE-ALERTING INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILES.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the Sense of Congress that—

(1) the responsiveness and alert levels of intercontinental ballistic missiles are a unique feature of the ground-based leg of the United States nuclear triad;

(2) such responsiveness and alert levels are critical to providing robust nuclear deterrence and assurance; and

(3) any action to reduce the responsiveness and alert levels of United States intercontinental ballistic missiles would be contrary to longstanding United States policy, and deeply harmful to national security and strategic stability in a crisis.

(b) IN GENERAL.—

(1) PROHIBITION.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2016 shall be obligated or expended for reducing, or preparing to reduce, the responsiveness or alert level of United States intercontinental ballistic missiles.

(2) CLARIFICATION RELATING TO MAINTENANCE, SAFETY, SECURITY, ETC.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to any of the following activities:

(A) Maintenance or sustainment of intercontinental ballistic missiles.

(B) Ensuring the safety, security, or reliability of intercontinental ballistic missiles.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Mrs. LUMMIS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Wyoming.

Mrs. LUMMIS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Today, I rise in support of the Lummis-Zinke-Cramer-Smith amendment: to prohibit the unilateral decrease of the alert status of our Nation's ICBM force.

Nuclear deterrence is based on the fundamental belief that a nuclear attack on the United States would cause us to retaliate. Reducing the alert status would change the time needed to retaliate from as few as 30 minutes to 3 days. This makes it much easier for an enemy to strike first, wiping out the U.S. nuclear force before it can retaliate. For this reason, Mr. Chairman, I urge the adoption of the amendment.

I now yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Montana (Mr. ZINKE), my colleague and a member of the Armed Services Committee.

Mr. ZINKE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of this amendment that prohibits reducing the alert posture of the ICBM forces.

What has changed? Are we safer today than yesterday?

Dr. Kissinger, former Secretary of State, testified before Congress, stating:

> The United States has not faced a more diverse and complex array of crises since the end of the Second World War.

On top of the threats that Dr. Kissinger was referring to, we have seen since: the framework of a nuclear agreement with Iran that may give a legal pathway to a nuclear weapon; Russia has announced it will lift its ban and sell advanced missile systems to Iran; and just this past week, there were reports that North Korea has tested a submarine-launched ballistic missile.

Mr. Chairman, this is no time to gamble with our safety and with the security of the United States. I support this amendment, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mrs. LUMMIS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER). He lives in the State that houses Minot Air Force Base.

Mr. CRAMER. I thank the gentlewoman for yielding, and I thank my colleagues who have helped cosponsor this important amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I think that the author of the amendment did a great job in discerning between 3 days and 30 minutes, as 30 minutes is hardly what some have called a ''hair trigger.'' Clearly, we want to be at a strategic advantage, and we would be at a tremendous strategic disadvantage should we have to take 3 days. Anybody who has been to one of these bases, as many of us have—anybody who has been in the bunkers and has seen the control system—knows that the protocols that are in place are anything but a hair trigger. We can be confident that we have the ability to respond quickly but not the ability to respond too quickly.

I urge a ''yes'' vote on the amendment.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Rhode Island is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 4 minutes.

While I applaud my colleagues for their attention to the ICBM force, I think their attention is in the wrong place. First of all, the amendment is unnecessary, and no one is even proposing reducing alert levels at this time.

My concern here is that investigations, DOD reviews, and press articles over the past few years have revealed that we have had significant problems in the ICBM force, including the nearly 100 officers involved in cheating on tests, the possession of narcotics, security violations, pervasive morale issues, an instance of an ICBM officer who was later found to have been a gang member, a two-star general in charge of all U.S. ICBM who was stripped of his command for going on a drinking binge during an official visit to Russia, an ICBM wing at Minot Air Force Base failing a safety and security test, and reported narcotics by which launch control officers violated security regulations designed to protect the ICBM firing keys.

Mr. Chairman, these are problems rising to the level of congressional attention, but instead of focusing on those very real issues affecting national defense, we are spending time on parochial concerns, quite frankly.

There are no near-term plans, as I said in my opening, to reduce alert levels, and there are no FY16 funding requests to do so. This is a solution, quite frankly, in search of a problem and is a dangerous example of micromanaging in the area of our national defense in which very small actions, considered rationally and in isolation, reduce the strategic flexibility of the Commander in Chief. In no other area is the possibility for cataclysmic error so real. Let's not make deterrence harder.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. LUMMIS. Mr. Chairman, in recognition of the fact that the concern here is the unilateral decrease of the alert status, I now yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ROGERS), the chair of the Armed Services Committee's Strategic Forces Subcommittee.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. I thank the gentlewoman for her amendment, and I urge its passage.

As chairman of the Strategic Forces Subcommittee, I understand the responsiveness of our ICBMs as their most critical feature and their most significant contribution to our nuclear triad. The U.S. has had ICBMs on alert since the early 1960s. This amendment ensures that there is no change to the longstanding, bipartisan U.S. defense posture that ICBMs are kept on high alert levels.

In recent weeks, the usual groups who want to disarm the United States have been calling on the U.S. to de-alert ICBMs. We should continue to pay no attention to these tired, repetitive voices who long for the nuclear freeze days of the cold war when they were relevant. Instead, Admiral Haney, the current commander of U.S. Strategic Command, said just last week he ''fundamentally disagrees'' with these calls to de-alert U.S. ICBMs.

Finally, this amendment ensures the administration follows its own stated policy. In an April 2015 hearing before my subcommittee, the DOD witnesses told us that the administration explicitly examined and rejected de-alerting our ICBMs.

Those who are arguing against the amendment are even further to the left on nuclear weapons than our global zero President. This is not just a missile state issue—this is a profound national security issue. De-alerting our ICBMs is a terrible idea. I urge a ''yes'' vote on my colleague's amendment.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER).

Mr. BLUMENAUER. I do appreciate the gentleman from Rhode Island for setting the context here.

Mr. Chairman, we ought to be concerned about what is going on. My understanding is that they found out about the widespread cheating among the missileers because they were investigating the drug abuse.

There are things that ought to concern us, not something that to this point is, as they just testified, a proposal on behalf of the administration,

but, rather, the notion that somehow any action to reduce responsiveness is contrary to longstanding policy and is deeply harmful to national security and strategic stability in a crisis. There may well come a time when we are able to make some changes that would remove a little bit of the hair trigger. I don't think that is something that we should prejudge.

In the meantime, if people care about these missiles, they ought to make sure that they are managed in an effective fashion, that we take care of the longstanding abuses, and that we deal with the point that I made a moment ago: when we are launching on a $1 trillion program over the next three decades, we ought to find out how much we need and how we are going to pay for it.

Mrs. LUMMIS. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Chairman, how much time do I have remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Rhode Island has 2 minutes remaining.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Chairman, I will just close by saying, as I said in the beginning, that this amendment is a solution in search of a problem, and I would say it is not necessary at this time. No one is proposing reducing the alert levels at this time, and I would ask my colleagues to oppose the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Mrs. LUMMIS).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. THORNBERRY OF TEXAS

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, pursuant to House Resolution 260, I offer amendments en bloc.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 3 consisting of amendment Nos. 37, 39, 42, 44, 45, 46, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 63, 64, and 66 printed in House Report No. 114–112, offered by Mr. THORNBERRY:

AMENDMENT NO. 37 OFFERED BY MR. HARDY OF NEVADA

At the end of title XXVIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 28___. USE OF MILITARY OPERATIONS AREAS FOR NATIONAL SECURITY ACTIVITIES.

The expansion or establishment of a national monument by the President under the authority of chapter 3203 of title 54, United States Code (commonly known as the Antiquities Act of 1906; 54 U.S.C. 320301 et seq.), after the date of the enactment of this Act on land located beneath or associated with a Military Operations Area (MOA) shall not be construed to prohibit or constrain any activities on or above the land conducted by the Department of Defense or other Federal agencies for national security purposes, including training and readiness activities.

AMENDMENT NO. 39 OFFERED BY MR. ZINKE OF MONTANA

At the end of title XXVIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 28___. RENAMING OF THE CAPTAIN WILLIAM WYLIE GALT GREAT FALLS ARMED FORCES READINESS CENTER IN HONOR OF CAPTAIN JOHN E. MORAN, A RECIPIENT OF THE MEDAL OF HONOR.

(a) RENAMING.—The Captain William Wylie Galt Great Falls Armed Forces Readiness Center in Great Falls, Montana, shall hereafter be known and designated as the ''Captain John E. Moran and Captain William Wylie Galt Armed Forces Reserve Center''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in any law, map, regulation, map, document, paper, other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be considered to be a reference to the Captain John E. Moran and Captain William Wylie Galt Armed Forces Reserve Center.

AMENDMENT NO. 42 OFFERED BY MR. COSTELLO OF PENNSYLVANIA

At the end of subtitle B of title I, add the following new section:

SEC. 1___. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON TACTICAL WHEELED VEHICLE PROTECTION KITS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) Army personnel face an increasingly complex and evolving threat environment that requires advanced and effective technology to protect our soldiers while allowing them to effectively carry out their mission;

(2) the heavy tactical vehicle protection kits program provides the Army with improved and necessary ballistic protection for the heavy tactical vehicle fleet;

(3) a secure heavy tactical vehicle fleet provides the Army with greater logistical tractability and offers soldiers the necessary flexibility to tailor armor levels based on threat levels and mission requirements; and

(4) as Congress provides for a modern and secure Army, it is necessary to provide the appropriate funding levels to meet its tactical wheeled vehicle protection kits acquisition objectives.

AMENDMENT NO. 44 OFFERED BY MR. COLLINS OF NEW YORK

At the end of subtitle C of title II, add the following new section:

SEC. 226. COMMERCIAL-OFF-THE-SHELF WIDE-AREA SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS FOR ARMY TACTICAL UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEMS.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—Congress finds that—

(1) unmanned aerial systems provide the military services with high-endurance, wide-area surveillance;

(2) wide-area surveillance has proven to be a significant force multiplier for intelligence gathering and dismounted infantry operations;

(3) currently fielded wide-area surveillance sensors are too heavy to be incorporated into tactical unmanned aerial systems; and

(4) the growing commercial market for unmanned aerial systems with full-motion video sensors may offer a commercial-off-the-shelf solution suitable for use on the military services' tactical unmanned aerial systems.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Army shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report that contains the findings of a market survey and flight assessment of commercial-off-the-shelf wide-area surveillance sensors suitable for insertion into Army tactical unmanned aerial systems.

(c) ELEMENTS.—The market survey and flight assessment required by subsection (b) shall include—

(1) specific details regarding the capabilities of current and commercial-off-the-shelf wide-area surveillance sensors utilized on the Army unmanned aerial systems, including—

(A) daytime and nighttime monitoring coverage;

(B) video resolution outputs;

(C) bandwidth requirements;

(D) activity-based intelligence and forensic capabilities;

(E) simultaneous region of interest monitoring capability;

(F) interoperability with other sensors and subsystems currently utilized on Army tactical unmanned aerial systems;

(G) sensor weight;

(H) sensor cost; and

(I) any other factors the Secretary deems relevant;

(2) an assessment of the impact on Army tactical unmanned aerial systems due to the insertion of commercial-off-the-shelf wide-area surveillance sensors; and

(3) recommendations to upgrade or enhance the wide-area surveillance sensors of Army tactical unmanned aerial systems, as deemed appropriate by the Secretary.

(d) FORM.—The report required under subsection (b) may contain a classified annex.

(e) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ''Army tactical unmanned aerial systems'' includes, at minimum, the MQ–1C Grey Eagle, the MQ–1 Predator, and the MQ–9 Reaper.

AMENDMENT NO. 45 OFFERED BY MR. HUNTER OF CALIFORNIA

Page 58, after line 5, insert the following:

SEC. 226. REPORT ON TACTICAL COMBAT TRAINING SYSTEM INCREMENT II.

(a) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than January 29, 2016, the Secretary of Navy and the Secretary of the Air Force shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the baseline and alternatives to the Navy's Tactical Air Combat Training System (TCTS) Increment II.

(b) CONTENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An explanation of the rationale for a new start TCTS II program as compared to an incremental upgrade to the existing TCTS system.

(2) An estimate of total cost to develop, procure, and replace the existing Department of the Navy TCTS architecture with an encrypted TCTS II compared to upgrades to existing TCTS.

(3) A cost estimate and schedule comparison of achieving encryption requirements into the existing TCTS program as compared to TCTS II.

(4) A review of joint Department of the Air Force and the Department of the Navy investment in live-virtual-constructive advanced air combat training and planned timeline for inclusion into TCTS II architecture.

(5) A cost estimate to integrate F-35 aircraft with TCTS II and achieve interoperability between the Department of the Navy and Department of the Air Force.

(6) A cost estimate for coalition partners to achieve TCTS II interoperability within the Department of Defense.

(7) An assessment of risks posed by non-interoperable TCTS systems within the Department of the Navy and the Department of the Air Force.

(8) An explanation of the acquisition strategy for the TCTS program.

(9) An explanation of key performance parameters for the TCTS II program.

(10) Any other information the Secretary of the Navy and Secretary of the Air Force determine is appropriate to include.

(c) LIMITATION.—The Secretary of the Navy shall not proceed with the approval or designation of a contract award for TCTS II until 15 days after the date of the submittal of the report required by subsection (a).

AMENDMENT NO. 46 OFFERED BY MR. PALAZZO OF MISSISSIPPI

At the end of subtitle C of title II, add the following new section:

SEC. 226. IMPROVEMENT TO COORDINATION AND COMMUNICATION OF DEFENSE RESEARCH ACTIVITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2364 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (a) and inserting the following new subsection:

''(a) COORDINATION OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND TECHNOLOGICAL DATA.—The Secretary of Defense shall promote, monitor, and evaluate programs for the communication and exchange of research, development, and technological data—

''(1) among the Defense research facilities, combatant commands, and other organizations that are involved in developing for the Department of Defense the technological requirements for new items for use by combat forces;

''(2) among Defense research facilities and other offices, agencies, and bureaus in the Department that are engaged in related technological matters;

''(3) among other research facilities and other departments or agencies of the Federal Government that are engaged in research, development, and technological matters;

''(4) among private commercial, research institution, and university entities engaged in research, development, and technological matters potentially relevant to defense on a voluntary basis; and

''(5) to the extent practicable, to achieve full awareness of scientific and technological advancement and innovation wherever it may occur, whether funded by the Department of Defense, another element of the Federal Government, or other entities.'';

(2) in subsection (b), by striking paragraph (3) and inserting the following new paragraph:

''(3) that the managers of such facilities have broad latitude to choose research and development projects based on awareness of activities throughout the technology domain, including within the Federal Government, the Department of Defense, public and private research institutions and universities, and the global commercial marketplace;''; and

(3) in the section heading, by inserting ''**and technology domain awareness**'' after ''**activities**''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 139 of such title is amended by striking the item relating to section 2364 and inserting the following:

''2364. Coordination and communication of defense research activities and technology domain awareness.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 51 OFFERED BY MR. FARENTHOLD OF TEXAS

At the end of title III (page 77, after line 21), add the following new section:

SEC. 3___. ACCESS TO WIRELESS HIGH-SPEED INTERNET AND NETWORK CONNECTIONS FOR CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES DEPLOYED OVERSEAS.

Consistent with section 2492a of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary of Defense is encouraged to enter into contracts with third-party vendors in order to provide members of the Armed Forces who are deployed overseas at any United States military facility, at which wireless high-speed Internet and network connections are otherwise available, with access to such Internet and network connections without charge.

AMENDMENT NO. 53 OFFERED BY MR. LOEBSACK OF IOWA

Page 77, after line 21, insert the following new section:

SEC. 334. TEMPORARY AUTHORITY TO EXTEND CONTRACTS AND LEASES UNDER THE ARMS INITIATIVE.

Contracts or subcontracts entered into pursuant to section 4554(a)(3)(A) of title 10, United States Code, on or before the date that is five years after the date of the enactment of this Act may include an option to extend the term of the contract or subcontract for an additional 25 years.

AMENDMENT NO. 54 OFFERED BY MR. FLEMING OF LOUISIANA

At the end of title IV (page 83, after line 16), add the following new section:

SEC. 422. REPORT ON FORCE STRUCTURE OF THE ARMY.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report containing the following:

(1) An assessment by the Secretary of Defense of reports by the Secretary of the Army on the force structure of the Army submitted to Congress under section 1066 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1943) and section 1062 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291).

(2) An evaluation of the adequacy of the Army force structure proposed for the future-years defense program for fiscal years 2017 through 2021 to meet the goals of the national military strategy of the United States.

(3) An independent risk assessment by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the proposed Army force structure and the ability of such force structure to meet the operational requirements of combatant commanders.

(4) A description of the planning assumptions and scenarios used by the Department of Defense to validate the size and force structure of the Army, including the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard.

(5) A certification by the Secretary of Defense that the Secretary has reviewed the reports by the Secretary of the Army and the assessments of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and determined that an end strength for active duty personnel of the Army below the end strength level authorized in section 401(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291) will be adequate to meet the national military strategy of the United States.

(6) A description of various alternative options for allocating funds to ensure that the end strengths of the Army do not fall below levels of significant risk, as determined pursuant to the risk assessment conducted by the Chairman of the Joint Chief under paragraph (3).

(7) Such other information or updates as the Secretary of Defense considers appropriate.

(b) FORM.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

AMENDMENT NO. 55 OFFERED BY MR. MCKINLEY OF WEST VIRGINIA

At the end of subtitle B of title V (page 96, after line 22), add the following new section:

SEC. 5___. ELECTRONIC TRACKING OF OPERATIONAL ACTIVE-DUTY SERVICE PERFORMED BY MEMBERS OF THE READY RESERVE OF THE ARMED FORCES.

The Secretary of Defense shall establish an electronic means by which members of the Ready Reserve of the Armed Forces can track their operational active-duty service performed after January 28, 2008, under section 12301(a), 12301(d), 12301(g), 12302, or 12304 of title 10, United States Code. The tour calculator shall specify early retirement credit authorized for each qualifying tour of active duty, as well as cumulative early reserve retirement credit authorized to date under section 12731(f) of such title.

AMENDMENT NO. 56 OFFERED BY MR. CROWLEY OF NEW YORK

Page 179, after line 21, insert the following:

SEC. 539. SENSE OF CONGRESS RECOGNIZING THE DIVERSITY OF THE MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The United States military includes individuals with a variety of national, ethnic, and cultural backgrounds that have roots all over the world.

(2) In addition to diverse backgrounds, members of the Armed Forces come from numerous religious traditions, including Christian, Hindu, Jewish, Muslim, Sikh, non-denominational, non-practicing, and many more.

(3) Members of the Armed Forces from diverse backgrounds and religious traditions have lost their lives or been injured defending the national security of the United States.

(4) Diversity contributes to the strength of the Armed Forces, and service members from different backgrounds and religious traditions share the same goal of defending the United States.

(5) The unity of the Armed Forces reflects the strength in diversity that makes the United States a great nation.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the United States should—

(1) continue to recognize and promote diversity in the Armed Forces; and

(2) honor those from all diverse backgrounds and religious traditions who have made sacrifices in serving the United States through the Armed Services.

AMENDMENT NO. 57 OFFERED BY MR. TAKANO OF CALIFORNIA

Page 226, after line 13, insert the following:

(C) A comparison of the pilot program to other programs conducted by the Department of Defense and Department of Veterans Affairs to provide unemployment and underemployment support to members of the reserve components and veterans.

Page 226, line 14, strike ''(C)'' and insert ''(D)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 59 OFFERED BY MR. ISRAEL OF NEW YORK

Page 227, after line 19, insert the following new section:

SEC. 569. REPORT ON CIVILIAN AND MILITARY EDUCATION TO RESPOND TO FUTURE THREATS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than June 1, 2016, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report describing both civilian and military education requirements necessary to meet any threats anticipated in the future security environment as described in the quadrennial defense review. Such report shall include—

(1) an assessment of the learning outcomes required of future members of the Armed Forces and senior military leaders to meet such threats;

(2) an assessment of the shortfalls in current professional military education requirements in meeting such threats;

(3) an assessment of successful professional military education programs that further the ability of the Department of Defense to meet such threats;

(4) recommendations of subjects to be covered by civilian elementary and secondary schools in order to better prepare students for potential military service;

(5) recommendations of subjects to be included in professional military education programs;

(6) recommendations on whether partnerships between the Department of Defense and private institutions of higher education (as defined in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a))) would help meet such threats; and

(7) an identification of opportunities for the United States to strengthen its leadership role in the future security environment and a description of how the recommendations made in this report contribute to capitalizing on such opportunities.

(b) UPDATED REPORTS.—Not later than 10 months after date of the publication of each subsequent quadrennial defense review, the Secretary of Defense shall update the report described under subsection (a) and shall submit such report to the congressional defense committees.

AMENDMENT NO. 63 OFFERED BY MR. KEATING OF MASSACHUSETTS

At the end of title V, add the following new section:

SEC. 5___. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON DESIRABILITY OF SERVICE-WIDE ADOPTION OF GOLD STAR INSTALLATION ACCESS CARD.

It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of each military department and the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating should—

(1) provide for the issuance of a Gold Star Installation Access Card to Gold Star family members who are the survivors of deceased members of the Armed Forces in order to expedite the ability of a Gold Star family member to gain unescorted access to military installations for the purpose of obtaining the on-base services and benefits for which the Gold Star family member is entitled or eligible;

(2) work jointly to ensure that a Gold Star Installation Access Card issued to a Gold Star family member by one Armed Force is accepted for access to military installations of another Armed Force; and

(3) in developing, issuing, and accepting the Gold Star Installation Access Card—

(A) prevent fraud in the procurement or use of the Gold Star Installation Access Card;

(B) limit installation access to those areas that provide the services and benefits for which the Gold Star family member is entitled or eligible; and

(C) ensure that the availability and use of the Gold Star Installation Access Card does not adversely affect military installation security.

AMENDMENT NO. 64 OFFERED BY MS. MENG OF NEW YORK

Page 247, after line 20, insert the following:

SEC. 596. ANNUAL REPORT ON PERFORMANCE OF REGIONAL OFFICES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

Section 7734 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by inserting before the period the following: ''and on the performance of any regional office that fails to meet its administrative goals'';

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking ''and'';

(3) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4); and

(4) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following new paragraph (3):

''(3) in the case of any regional office that, for the year covered by the report, did not meet the administrative goal of no claim pending for more than 125 days and an accuracy rating of 98 percent—

''(A) a signed statement prepared by the individual serving as director of the regional office as of the date of the submittal of the report containing—

''(i) an explanation for why the regional office did not meet the goal;

''(ii) a description of the additional resources needed to enable the regional office to reach the goal; and

''(iii) a description of any additional actions planned for the subsequent year that are proposed to enable the regional office to meet the goal; and

''(B) a statement prepared by the Under Secretary for Benefits explaining how the failure of the regional office to meet the goal affected the performance evaluation of the director of the regional office; and''.

AMENDMENT NO. 66 OFFERED BY MS. ADAMS OF NORTH CAROLINA

Page 302, after line 18, insert the following new section:

SEC. 723. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING MENTAL HEALTH COUNSELING FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AND FAMILIES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) It has been shown that some members of the Armed Forces struggle with post-traumatic stress and other behavioral health disorders from traumatic events experienced during combat.

(2) It has also been shown that emotional distress and trauma from life events can be exacerbated by traumatic events experienced during combat.

(3) Members of the Armed Forces who struggle with post-traumatic stress and other behavioral health disorders are often unable to provide emotional support to spouses and children, causing emotional distress and the risk of behavioral health disorders among the dependents of the members.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Department of Defense should continue to support members of the Armed Forces and their families by providing family counseling and individual counseling services that reduce the symptoms of post-traumatic stress and other behavioral health disorders and empowers members to be emotionally available to their spouses and children;

(2) such services should be readily available at branches of the Department and military bases;

(3) the Department should rely on industry standards established by the medical community when developing standards for their own practice of family and individual counseling; and

(4) the Department should conduct a five-year study of the progress of members of the Armed Forces that are treated for mental health disorders, including with respect to—

(A) difficulty keeping up with treatment;

(B) familial status before and after treatment; and

(C) access to mental health counseling at Department facilities and military installations.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. THORNBERRY) and the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 30 seconds.

In this en bloc package, which I hope Members will support, there are a total of 16 amendments. Nine of them have been sponsored by Republican Members of the House, and seven of them have been sponsored by Democratic Members of the House. They cover a variety of very important topics related to our country's national defense.

With all of the hard work that went into writing and now adopting, hopefully, these amendments, I hope that all Members who sponsored these amendments will see their work to its logical conclusion, and that is in their adoption in a bill that passes the House, for it would seem fruitless to me to go through all of the work on these amendments and not have those amendments as part of a bill that passes.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Nevada (Mr. HARDY).

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Chairman, my amendment was inspired by the Obama administration's proposal to establish a national monument in the Basin and Range area of Nevada, directly under the airspace of the Nevada Test and Training Range.

My amendment is not about disputing land ownership. My amendment is about protecting America's national security, and that means ensuring that our military has guaranteed access to land located beneath—or associated with—military operations areas for essential training and readiness activities. These activities are often tied directly to flight operations and can include anything from tactical ground parties, SERE, pararescue training, ground instrumentation maintenance, and the list goes on and on.

My amendment elevates national security above politics and legacy projects, and it gives our military the certainty it needs to adequately train and prepare for current and future conflicts.

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Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Nevada (Ms. TITUS).

Ms. TITUS. I thank my colleague for the time.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today to bring attention to a provision that is included in this package that, besides being completely unnecessary, may have far-reaching impacts on the management of our Nation's public lands. Specifically, this package contains language that would allow the Department of Defense to utilize certain public lands designated as national monuments for whatever purpose it chooses.

Our national monuments are part of America's story. Sixteen Presidents, both Democrats and Republicans, from Teddy Roosevelt to George Bush to President Obama, have utilized their authority under the Antiquities Act to designate land as national monuments. These designations have protected iconic parts of our Nation, such as Chimney Rock in Colorado, San Juan Islands in the Puget Sound, and the ancient flint quarries in the Texas Panhandle. In each and every case, careful

consideration and collaboration with other Federal agencies, including the Department of Defense, occurred.

Now, representing southern Nevada, I have an acute understanding of the importance of our armed services and the training necessary to support national security missions, but the language included in this package ignores the fact that today's military operations continue at our national monuments.

Just look to Oregon Mountain-Desert Peaks National Monument in New Mexico, which was created with clear exceptions for military overflight operations, or the Sonoran Desert National Monument in Arizona, designated by President Clinton, which abuts the Barry Goldwater Range and to this day continues to serve as an example of how our national security and conservation goals can coexist.

Closer to home, the recently designated Tule Springs Fossil Beds National Monument north of Las Vegas was designed in coordination with the needs of neighboring Nellis and Creech Air Force bases. If this provision were to become law, it would essentially cede national monuments to the Department of Defense, dismissing the long history of the armed services working to conserve our sensitive lands while protecting the mission.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. LANGEVIN. I yield the gentlewoman an additional 30 seconds.

Ms. TITUS. So instead of having the DOD at the table to evaluate and inform the monument creation process on a case-by-case basis, this provision would grant a virtual veto over any future designations.

Mr. Chairman, as this legislation moves forward, I hope that we can remove unnecessary provisions such as this one that are really just solutions in search of a problem.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Montana (Mr. ZINKE), a member of the Armed Services Committee.

Mr. ZINKE. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of my amendment, which will rename the Armed Forces Reserve Center in Great Falls, Montana, to the Captain John E. Moran and Captain William Wylie Galt Armed Forces Reserve Center.

As many of you may know, Montana has a strong heritage of military service, with more veterans per capita than almost any other State in the Union. Captain Moran and Captain Galt are an inspiration to every Montanan, myself included. Both Captain Moran and Captain Galt received the Medal of Honor, one in the Spanish-American War and one in World War II.

Memorializing these two heroes by renaming the Armed Forces Reserve Center will provide a daily reminder to us all in Montana of the service and sacrifice Captain Moran and Captain Galt made to this country and Montana.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. KEATING).

Mr. KEATING. I thank the gentleman from Rhode Island for yielding me the time.

Mr. Chairman, most of us in this Chamber have had the honor to meet and to get to know Gold Star families, those families who have lost loved ones in the service in defense of our country. Most of us on those occasions also told those families, if there is anything we can ever do to help you in any way going forward, please let us know.

Gold Star families in my district came to me on an issue that really was something that was quite difficult for them at times and bothersome, and that is the issue that the access they had while their loved ones were alive was no longer there for military installations. The military installations would often have memorials to those that served. They would have survivor workshops, and things that could help them. They would have military exercises and ceremonies that they would want to participate in that had greater meaning to them than perhaps any other group of people.

They told me how, gaining access many times, they had to relive the story by again explaining who they were and why they wanted to come. I investigated this and found that the Army had a pilot program that provided an access card for these institutions, these military institutions, and that that made the process so much easier for them.

This amendment simply expands the pilot program and demonstrates Congress' support for expanding these programs beyond the pilot stage and to all services. I hope we can move forward and actually see the implementation of this occur.

I want to thank the chairman and the ranking member for their support of this amendment en bloc, and I want to express, I think, the sentiment of our entire body to really be there in something that is a modest request, but an important one for our Gold Star families.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. COSTELLO).

Mr. COSTELLO of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, the Army faces an increasingly complex threat environment and must be prepared to rapidly deploy soldiers with the most advanced and effective vehicle armor critical to the safety and mobility of our soldiers.

The tactical wheeled vehicle protection kits program provides our men and women in uniform the adaptable armor protection that minimally impacts performance. The Army needs this proven program in order to improve ballistic protection for the tactical wheeled vehicle fleet. This program enables greater logistical flexibility and allows our soldiers to tailor armor levels based on the threat level and mission requirements.

Lastly, the use of these armor kits will allow the Army to greatly extend vehicle service life and reduce maintenance costs. It is important that Congress provide the necessary funding levels for the Army to meet their tactical wheeled vehicle protection kits acquisition objectives. I urge my colleagues to support my amendment.

I also wish to thank Chairman THORNBERRY and Ranking Member SMITH for their efforts in providing the necessary and critical funding for our Nation's defense.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Chairman, at this time I have no speakers. I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. FARENTHOLD).

Mr. FARENTHOLD. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to speak in favor of my amendment encouraging the Department of Defense to provide free WiFi access to our military members deployed overseas.

Communications with family members back home is critical not only for the mental health and well-being of our servicemembers but also for their families who support them while they defend our great Nation. Our military members sacrifice time with their spouses and children and their loved ones they leave behind when they proudly serve our Nation. Giving them the ability to stay in touch with their family through Skype and FaceTime so they can watch those important moments, birthdays or children's first steps, makes it easier for servicemembers to cope with the physical and emotional distance deployment brings.

Family members play a crucial role in helping our servicemembers persevere through tough times and manage through long deployments. Right now military members have to pay $60, sometimes $100 a month just to stay in touch with their families. I am encouraging the Department of Defense to strongly consider working internally and with third-party vendors to remove this burden from servicemembers and urge support of this entire en bloc amendment.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Chairman, I have no additional speakers at this time. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time just to say I hope that all 16 Members who have amendments in this en bloc package will support this package as well as the logical conclusion of their efforts, which would be to support final passage of this legislation.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. THORNBERRY).

The en bloc amendments were agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 38 OFFERED BY MR. LUCAS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 38 printed in House Report 114–112.

Mr. LUCAS. 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 823, after line 20, insert the following:

SEC. ___. IMPLEMENTATION OF LESSER PRAIRIE-CHICKEN RANGE-WIDE CONSERVATION PLAN AND OTHER CONSERVATION MEASURES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CANDIDATE CONSERVATION AGREEMENTS.—The terms ''Candidate Conservation Agreement'' and ''Candidate and Conservation Agreement With Assurances'' have the meaning given those terms in—

(A) the announcement of the Department of the Interior and the Department of Commerce entitled ''Announcement of Final Policy for Candidate Conservation Agreements with Assurances'' (64 Fed. Reg. 32726 (June 17, 1999)); and

(B) sections 17.22(d) and 17.32(d) of title 50, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act).

(2) RANGE-WIDE PLAN.—The term ''Range-Wide Plan'' means the Lesser Prairie-Chicken Range-Wide Conservation Plan of the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, as endorsed by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service on October 23, 2013, and published for comment on January 29, 2014 (79 Fed. Reg. 4652).

(3) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(b) PROHIBITION ON TREATMENT AS THREATENED OR ENDANGERED SPECIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any prior action by the Secretary, the lesser prairie chicken shall not be treated as a threatened species or endangered species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) before January 31, 2021.

(2) PROHIBITION ON PROPOSAL.—Beginning on January 31, 2021, the lesser prairie chicken may not be treated as a threatened species or endangered species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) unless the Secretary publishes a determination, based on the totality of the scientific evidence, that conservation (as that term is used in that Act) under the Range-Wide Plan and the agreements, programs, and efforts referred to in subsection (c) have not achieved the conservation goals established by the Range-Wide Plan.

(c) MONITORING OF PROGRESS OF CONSERVATION PROGRAMS.—The Secretary shall monitor and annually submit to Congress a report on progress in conservation of the lesser prairie chicken under the Range-Wide Plan and all related—

(1) Candidate Conservation Agreements and Candidate and Conservation Agreements With Assurances;

(2) other Federal conservation programs administered by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and the Department of Agriculture;

(3) State conservation programs; and

(4) private conservation efforts.

SEC. ___. REMOVAL OF ENDANGERED SPECIES STATUS FOR AMERICAN BURYING BEETLE.

Notwithstanding the final rule of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service entitled ''Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Determination of Endangered Status for the American Burying Beetle'' (54 Fed. Reg. 29652 (July 13, 1989)), the American burying beetle shall not be listed as a threatened or endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Today, I offer an amendment that will de-list the lesser prairie chicken from the list of threatened species over a period of at least 5 years. This time will allow the five States in the prairie chicken's range to implement their joint rangewide plan, which has been endorsed by the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Again, this does not permanently delist the lesser prairie chicken. If in 5 years' time the Department of Interior thinks this plan hasn't worked, they can begin the process of re-listing the chicken. I am confident, however, though, that the rangewide plan will be effective not only in maintaining but in increasing the population of the lesser prairie chicken.

The second portion of my amendment would de-list the American burying beetle. Since being deemed endangered in the 1980s, the beetle's population has skyrocketed well beyond the targets set in the Fish and Wildlife's own recovery plan.

Military installations are among the entities that have to ensure their new development projects do not infringe on the habitats of these endangered species. Any military exercises that would take place on critical habitat also must meet those requirements before they can commence. It is highly inappropriate for such exercises critical to national defense readiness to be dependent on a bureaucratic process, especially given the large populations and State-level plans for these two species. There are numerous military bases in the lesser prairie chicken's range and dozens more in the ever-larger estimated range of the American burying beetle that are affected. This amendment would help many of our military bases to perform the critical functions that comprise our national readiness. I urge my colleagues to support it.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Rhode Island is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Chairman, at this time I yield 2½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. TSONGAS).

Ms. TSONGAS. This amendment attempts to add yet another completely unrelated Endangered Species Act rider to the underlying bill. Specifically, this amendment would prohibit the lesser prairie chicken and the American burying beetle from being listed as endangered species under the Endangered Species Act. The lesser prairie chicken was listed as threatened under the ESA in March 2014, and the American burying beetle was listed as endangered in 1989.

Given the very broad language of this amendment, it is clear that DOD lands are not the primary driver of this attack on the Endangered Species Act. If the sponsors really wanted to protect DOD activities and military readiness, they would have written the language as such. In fact, the amendment does not make a single reference to military readiness.

The Department of Defense does not believe this amendment is necessary. DOD has given no indication that the listings of these species has negatively impacted military readiness, for good reason. Since being listed, neither the lesser prairie chicken nor the burying beetle have had critical habitat designated on DOD lands. Just look at this map. There is virtually no overlap between our military installations, which are in red, and the lesser prairie chicken's range. In fact, if you look, they are separated in most instances by hundreds of miles, with the green areas representing the current range of the species and the red areas our military installations.

For the record, DOD also does not believe that the language already included in the bill regarding the greater sage grouse is necessary to protect military readiness, either.

The Endangered Species Act has been successful in preventing the extinction of species since its enactment 40 years ago. Congress should allow the Fish and Wildlife Service to make species-listing decisions in accordance with the law and the best available science. Congress should not further delay these scientific decisions by micromanaging the process on a species-by-species basis, especially in the context of the NDAA.

The administration has already indicated they would strongly consider vetoing this bill, in part because of the nongermane provisions that would delay listing of the greater sage grouse for 10 years. Adoption of this amendment would add another provision to their list of objections. The Senate has already agreed that harmful Endangered Species Act riders do not belong in the NDAA, instead referring the matter to the Environment and Public Works Committee.

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The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. LANGEVIN. I yield the gentlewoman an additional 30 seconds.

Ms. TSONGAS. I urge my colleagues to reject this misguided amendment and vote to protect the scientific integrity of the Endangered Species Act, as well as the integrity of the NDAA.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. MULLIN).

Mr. MULLIN. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate everybody's concerns that may or may not live around the area, but the truth is, I do, and no one wants to protect the habitat more than I do.

I have worked on this issue since arriving in Congress because I believe we must protect our job creators and ensure the military has the ability to prepare itself against threats at home and overseas.

Matters of national defense and readiness should not be subject to the schedule of agency bureaucrats. It is inappropriate that military bases within the proximity of these two species must consider its habitat before developing new facilities or even planning training exercises.

The people living in the States that contain the lesser prairie chicken and the American burying beetle know how to best conserve the species, while protecting military preparedness, jobs, and land rights; and they have already taken steps to do so.

I urge you to support this amendment and delist the lesser prairie chicken and the American burying beetle and support our military readiness.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire how much time I have remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Rhode Island has 2¼ minutes remaining.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. SPEIER).

Ms. SPEIER. I thank the gentleman from Rhode Island for yielding.

Mr. Chair, one of our most solemn duties in Congress is dealing with emerging national security threats. We eliminated bin Laden. We are making process in weakening ISIL.

Unfortunately, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle have alerted us to a new threat emerging deep in the heart of the Western United States, a sort of feathery sleeper cell that just can't wait to disrupt our way of life. What is inspiring so much fear? It is the lesser prairie chicken.

Listening to this debate, you would think that the lesser prairie chicken was single-handedly providing aid and comfort to the enemy, not just living on the prairie and doing the occasional little dance; but, as with its unfortunate relative, the greater sage grouse, my colleagues across the aisle are trying to use the NDAA to do a little dance of their own around the science of the Endangered Species Act.

The prairie chicken has not attacked our citizens, threatened our allies, or disrupted our military operations. Listing the prairie chicken as endangered is a scientific decision not within the purview of Congress and will have absolutely no effect on Department of Defense operations.

The worst that anyone can say about the prairie chicken is that it is really not a chicken, but a grouse.

This amendment has no place in the NDAA, and I urge my colleagues to oppose it.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from the great State of Kansas (Ms. JENKINS), where they are working very diligently on a State level to repopulate the species.

Ms. JENKINS of Kansas. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chair, I rise today in support of this amendment which would delist the lesser prairie chicken under the Endangered Species Act. I have long opposed this listing for many reasons because the rules unnecessarily restrict and hamper defense operations on Federal land under the species' habitat.

In Kansas, we have a proud military tradition and a number of important installations, including Fort Riley. An enormous benefit to Fort Riley is its huge training areas which have no encroachment issues and are some of the largest and most cost effective in the Nation.

Any similarly ill-advised listing affecting Fort Riley would potentially complicate this vital training area, amounting to nothing more than an overreach of the Endangered Species Act because it would imperil the actions taken by our military and hamper our local economies which these installations complement.

Preservation efforts do not have to come at a cost to our national defense preparedness, and I urge my colleagues to pass this amendment.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. PEARCE), from another one of those States working very diligently to increase the population of these species in a very scientific way.

Mr. PEARCE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of Mr. LUCAS' amendment.

Contrary to what was said, New Mexico has Cannon Air Force Base, and the listing of the prairie chicken falls right in the bombing regions held by Cannon.

For those people who say it is just alarmist, remember 1999 and 2000, when almost all of Camp Pendleton was shut completely down? The marines had to push their boats on the beach, but they couldn't get out because of the endangered species. They, instead, flew their boats over to Utah, set up stakes where the water would have been, and offloaded them there.

When we talk about the effect of the Endangered Species Act, we have to remember the past. Remember that it was the spotted owl that shut down 85 percent of the timber logging in this country, only to have the Fish and Wildlife Service say a couple of years ago: Oh, never mind. It wasn't logging that was causing the spotted owl to go extinct.

The Fish and Wildlife Service shut down 23,000 jobs in California because of a species.

We want our national defense to reign supreme.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP), the chairman of the Natural Resources Committee and an individual who has worked diligently on preserving all of our environment.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Chairman, whether one is talking about the sage grouse, which is yet to be listed, or the prairie chicken, which has been listed, it is true that each of those does have an impact on the readiness of our military. It does have an impact, and each branch of the military has actually said so.

On one Army base alone, they are spending $1.5 million a year to manage 250 birds. That is the cost that goes to that, as well as to the readiness of this Nation.

It would be nice—and one would presume—that each department would be talking to each other about the impacts of their decisions. As chairman of the Natural Resources Committee, I am going to say that did not happen. It should.

I urge adoption.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LUCAS. I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. LANGEVIN. 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 Rhode Island will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 41 OFFERED BY MR. NADLER

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois). It is now in order to consider amendment No. 41 printed in House Report 114–112.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Strike section 3121.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment would strike from the bill section 3121, which attempts to undermine our efforts to destroy unnecessary nuclear weapons that have already been retired and scheduled for dismantlement.

Section 3121 of the bill was a last-minute addition to the NDAA that is both totally unnecessary and counterproductive to our long-term national security goals. Our Armed Forces and National Nuclear Security Administration, or NNSA, firmly oppose this provision to limit the dismantlement of surplus nuclear weapons.

Section 3121, which my amendment would strike, does three things.

First, it caps at $50 million a program that is scheduled to cost about $50 million, thereby having no practical impact whatever.

Second, the section prohibits for 5 years the scheduled dismantlement of the W84 nuclear warhead. The W84 warhead was retired back in 2007, 8 years ago, and was recently retired again in favor of keeping the W80 for the long-range standoff option. There is no reason to keep the W84 around longer than necessary. Storing and securing unneeded and retired nuclear weapons wastes a large amount of money in maintaining them.

Third, there is a large queue of warheads waiting for dismantlement. There are approximately 2,500 retired nuclear warheads scheduled for dismantlement. Storing these warheads costs money. Why would we want to slow down the process of dismantlement of retired warheads?

We have about 5,000 active nuclear warheads, and 2,000 would suffice to destroy the entire world. Why waste money maintaining retired warheads beyond the 5,000 active warheads sufficient to destroy the world two and a half times over?

In fact, by seeking to limit nuclear dismantlement, this section of the bill sends the wrong message to the rest of the world about the value of nuclear weapons, and it undermines our efforts at nuclear nonproliferation. We have promised, as part of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, to reduce our nuclear warheads eventually to zero. The other nuclear nations have made the same promise. On that basis, the nonnuclear nations have undertaken not to develop nuclear weapons.

By delaying dismantlement of retired weapons, we are sending the wrong message of nonadherence to the nonproliferation treaty.

Contrary to the claims of the authors of section 3121, this section of the bill is not about unilateral disarmament. All of these weapons have already been retired and are scheduled to be dismantled.

This section, by delaying dismantlement by 5 years, would simply waste a large sum of taxpayers' money, would not contribute at all to national security—because having retired weapons in the storage bin doesn't help national security—and would send the wrong message on nonproliferation. It is a total waste of money for no useful purpose whatsoever.

I urge all my colleagues to support this amendment to strike section 3121. We must not needlessly restrict the Defense Department's ability to determine the appropriate rate of warhead dismantlement of retired and surplus warheads.

I urge the adoption of this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the gentleman's amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I strongly oppose this amendment because it strikes a section that helps us set priorities in defense spending. Dismantling U.S. nuclear weapons is not a priority. Getting nuclear modernization done is the priority.

Two weeks ago, Secretary of State Kerry announced at the NPT review conference that the U.S. would accelerate its dismantlement of nuclear warheads by 20 percent. While Russia continues to make overt nuclear threats to the U.S. and our allies, we accelerate unilateral nuclear disarmament. This is insane.

Let's be clear about one point in particular. Section 3121 of the underlying bill does not contradict any U.S. treaty obligations. Current arms control treaties do not require the U.S. to dismantle any nuclear warheads.

In the FY16 budget request, NNSA detailed its plan to focus the next 5 years of dismantlement work on warheads retired prior to 2009. Section 3121 provides them enough money to do so, and it does not restrict this work on pre-2009 warheads.

Section 3121 allows the administration to carry out the dismantlement plan it described in the FY16 budget request. It simply prevents the unilateral disarmament and acceleration proposed by Secretary Kerry, which is a misguided attempt to appease those who would disarm the United States.

Section 3121 also prohibits dismantlement of certain U.S. nuclear cruise missile warheads for 5 years. This is a prudent measure because Russia is in plain violation of the INF Treaty through its flight testing and deployment of ground-launched, intermediate-range cruise missiles.

Simply put, we should not unilaterally disarm the United States cruise missile warheads when Russia is building and deploying its own cruise missiles in direct violation of the INF Treaty.

As Russia continues to make nuclear threats against the U.S. and our allies, accelerating the U.S. nuclear weapon dismantlement by 20 percent is exactly the wrong message to send.

□ 2045

I urge my colleagues to vote ''no'' on the amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chairman, how much time do I have?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New York has 90 seconds remaining. The gentleman from Alabama has 3 minutes remaining.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP).

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Chairman, as a member of the Strategic Forces Subcommittee, I oppose this amendment as wrong policy.

Why would we rush headlong into unilateral disarmament at the same time Russia has not lived up to its treaty obligations with the INF treaty?

Section 3121 wisely prohibits the disarmament of nuclear warheads for 5 years, enough time to see if actually Russia will live up to its agreement.

If you are actually going to get rid of a weapons system, for heaven's sakes, get something for it. Unilateral disarmament gets us nothing. That is why this is the wrong policy with the wrong message that would go to our potential adversaries but, more importantly, the wrong message that would go to our allies, who are waiting to see if the United States will retreat from a position of leadership.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chairman, the central flaw in the argument against this amendment is that we are not talking about disarmament, unilateral or otherwise. Retired weapons do not add security. All they do is waste money to maintain them.

What this amendment says is do not prohibit the administration from dismantling already-retired weapons.

Now, talking about the threat from Russia, okay. There is a threat from Russia. I don't deny that. Modernization of nuclear weapons maybe should be a priority. That is a separate issue; but dismantling retired weapons doesn't weaken us versus Russia, doesn't help us—in fact, maybe it helps us by freeing up money for modernizing weapons. It is simply a waste of money to retain retired weapons.

If we should have more active weapons, that is a different question; but, once we have retired the weapon, it costs money to maintain it. It also is a potential target for a terrorist to grab it or get the plutonium out of it or whatever. Retired warheads should be dismantled, regardless of the threat elsewhere. The question is: How many active warheads do we need? That is a separate topic.

A retired warhead does not protect us. Dismantling a retired warhead just saves money. A retired warhead doesn't help us against the Russians or anybody else. It is simply a question of not wasting money.

If modernization is a priority, fine. I don't agree with that, but spend money on modernization. Why waste money on keeping retired warheads in the storage bins?

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire as to how much time I have remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman has 2 minutes remaining.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN), the vice chairman of the Strategic Forces Subcommittee.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Chairman, I thank the chairman of the subcommittee.

President Obama is doing something that much of the country, including

myself and many of us on this side of the aisle, are really disturbed about, and that is using his pen and his phone to go around Congress and do things by executive order, or unilaterally, if you might agree with that.

To take that same approach with our nuclear stockpile, our strategic defense, is not a good idea. I totally want to resist this amendment. I urge everyone to vote ''no'' on it.

Secondly, as has been pointed out earlier this evening, the New START treaty is, I believe, flawed; but what it does is require us to reduce our stockpile and Russia to increase its stockpile. Countries like China are not even included in that treaty.

When we are already on a path to seriously reduce the number of our warheads and then to consider unilaterally even cutting them further, that is the height of folly, Mr. Chairman. We should resist this amendment and vote ''no.''

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. THORNBERRY), chairman of the full committee.

Mr. THORNBERRY. I appreciate the distinguished chairman of the Strategic Forces Subcommittee for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, it is in my district where this dismantlement occurs, and I think we are missing one key point, but Mr. ROGERS raised it earlier.

We have a limited number of facilities, a limited number of people, and a limited number of dollars. We can use them to take things apart, or we can use them to help modernize our existing stockpile so it can be more effective, so it can be safe, so it can be reliable in providing that nuclear deterrence that we depend upon.

The concern is, based on what Secretary Kerry said 2 weeks ago, that this administration is going to put more money and people and facilities into taking things apart than they should. They have got their priorities wrong. This amendment or the underlying provision of the gentleman from Alabama tries to set those priorities straight, and that is what is important.

We can't do everything. We have got to set priorities, and the priority ought to be defending the country, especially in light of what Russia and China continue to do: building nuclear weapons.

I think this amendment should be rejected and the underlying provision supported.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 52 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 52 printed in House Report 114–112.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. 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 77, after line 21, insert the following:

SEC. 334. ASSESSMENT OF OUTREACH FOR SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY WOMEN AND MINORITIES REQUIRED BEFORE CONVERSION OF CERTAIN FUNCTIONS TO CONTRACTOR PERFORMANCE.

No Department of Defense function that is performed by Department of Defense civilian employees and is tied to a certain military base may be converted to performance by a contractor until the Secretary of Defense conducts an assessment to determine if the Department of Defense has carried out sufficient outreach programs to assist small business concerns owned and controlled by women (as such term is defined in section 8(d)(3)(D) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(d)(3)(D))) and small business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals (as such term is defined in section 8(d)(3)(C) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(d)(3)(C))) that are located in the geographic area near the military base.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Let me thank the chairman of the full committee, the gentleman from Texas; and the ranking member, the gentleman from Washington; and the manager who is managing, my dear friend from Rhode Island, for their leadership on many, many issues.

All of us have encountered the very energetic small business community. Included in that, of course, are women and minority-owned businesses. They are a vital part of our community.

In the State of Texas, we are very much engaged with our military bases. Over the years, we have had any number of them, very large facilities. In my own community, we have the Ellington base that we have retrofitted and improved and added a number of assets.

This amendment speaks to the compatibility between the Department of Defense and its needs and the small and minority and women-owned businesses and asks the Secretary of Defense to outreach to these minority and women and small businesses, as a way of ensuring the growth of their businesses and the utilization of their services for that of the DOD.

The Jackson Lee amendment will help the United States maintain the most talented, diverse, effective, and powerful workforce in an increasingly globalized economy.

Why? Because our small businesses located in our neighborhoods and our communities are there to create opportunity and to create jobs—as a practical matter, the Department of Defense has the discretion to choose whether a contract can be insourced or outsourced. We would ask that they look at the minority businesses in the area as they make those determinations.

Since March of 2009, it is understood that certain Federal contracts that were formerly completed by civilian contracts would be looked at in a different way. We ask that the assessment of the value of small businesses be considered and, in particular, be considered on how many jobs are created and also the importance of a healthy and diverse small business community.

I would ask my colleagues to support this amendment and just want to particularly say that, in my home city of Houston, Texas, it is home to more than 60,000 women-owned businesses and more than 60,000 African American-owned businesses and thousands upon thousands of Hispanic businesses.

In fact, just this past week, I visited two of my manufacturing companies, one of them a member of the Houston Hispanic Chamber of Commerce.

I ask my colleagues to support the amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk; it is listed as #55 on the roster.

The Jackson Lee Amendment requires the Secretary of Defense to conduct outreach for small business concerns owned and controlled by women and minorities prior to the outsourcing of military contracts related to local military bases.

I would like to thank both Chairman THORNBERRY and Ranking Member SMITH for their dedication and hard work on this important piece of legislation which ensures that our men and women in uniform have the resources they need and deserve.

Throughout my tenure in Congress, I have sponsored legislation that promotes economic opportunity and inclusion for women, veterans, and minority businesses.

The Jackson Lee Amendment will help the United States maintain the most talented, diverse, effective, and powerful workforce in an increasingly globalized economy.

The Jackson Lee Amendment requires the Department of Defense to consider the impact that changes to current outsourcing guidelines will have on small minority and women owned business by requiring them to engage with these businesses.

Promoting diversity is more than just an idea; it requires an understanding that there is a need to have a process that will ensure the inclusion of minorities and women in all areas of American life.

As a practical matter the Department of Defense has the discretion to choose whether a contract should be in-sourced or out-sourced.

Since March of 2009 it is understood that certain federal contracts that were formerly completed by civilian contractors would be returned to federal employees.

It is important to find balance between contracts that should be conducted by the federal government versus civilian contractors.

As it stands the policies implemented by the DOD has the unintended consequence of

harming small minority and women owned businesses by taking away civilian contracts that are not inherently serving a federal government purpose such as janitorial services, painting buildings, mowing lawns and related activities.

These service contracts which tend to be the bread and butter for minority and women owned business are slowly being withdrawn and returned to the federal government.

I have worked hard to help small business owners to fully realize their potential.

That is why I support entrepreneurial development programs, including the Small Business Development Center and Women's Business Center programs.

These initiatives provide counseling in a variety of critical areas, including business plan development, finance, and marketing.

My amendment would require the Department of Defense to utilize a similar outreach program prior to outsourcing.

Outreach is key to developing healthy and diverse small businesses.

There are approximately 6 million minority owned businesses in the United States, representing a significant aspect of our economy.

According to the most recent available Census data, minority owned businesses employ nearly 6 million Americans and generate $1 trillion dollars in economic output.

Women owned businesses have increased 20% between 2002 and 2007, and currently total close to 8 million.

My home city of Houston, Texas is home to more than 60,000 women owned businesses, and more than 60,000 African American owned businesses.

The Department of Defense (DOD) estimates that during the Vietnam War, the ratio of contractors to soldiers was 1 in 10.

This rate increased to about 1 contractor for every soldier during Operation Iraqi Freedom.

These contracts generate billions of dollars in revenue for the companies to which they are awarded.

A mandatory DOD outreach program would make women and minority owned businesses aware of all of the contract opportunities available to them.

Small businesses deserve a fair shot at federal contracts.

They have a chance to compete for overseas contracts with the Department of Defense as well as access to international contracts with the United States Agency for International Development.

In addition, I believe that work needs to be done to modernize key contracting developmental programs designed to increase opportunities for women, minorities and low-income individuals.

Programs like the Outreach Program that I support through my amendment will reduce the current barriers and ensure small businesses have access to perform federal contracts.

This can save taxpayer dollars, because the increased competition for government contracts will lead to better prices and better quality.

The vibrancy of our economic prosperity depends on the ability of our nation's small business community to adapt to opportunities at home and aboard.

Outreach programs that are properly designed and implemented, strengthen the national community, promote its economic well-being, and maximize the benefits of our great diversity.

The Jackson Lee Amendment ensures that the Department of Defense reaches out to small minority and women owned business to hear their concerns and recognizes the important role they play in revitalizing our economy.

I urge all members to support the Jackson Lee Amendment.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to claim the time in opposition, although I am not opposed to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Let me thank the Chairman for his kindness.

May I ask the Chairman how much time is remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Texas has 2 minutes remaining.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Colorado (Mr. POLIS).

Mr. POLIS. I want to thank the gentlewoman from Texas for bringing forth this amendment. This is tremendous talent and the entrepreneurial spirit across this country.

Mr. Chair, to ensure that we have the ability to take advantage of that great diversity, which is America's asset, it is so important to make sure that women entrepreneurs, minority entrepreneurs, are able to be in a position to supply and work with our United States military.

I am proud of the steps that the military, itself, has taken with regard to diversity, but we can do better on the entrepreneurial and business side.

As a former entrepreneur myself, I know how important it is to make sure that we develop the next great generation of American companies, American suppliers, that reflects not only the diversity of the military, but the diversity of the American people. That is the strength of our country, to make sure that women entrepreneurs, minority entrepreneurs, are empowered.

That is something that I know is a cause that the gentlewoman from Texas holds dear. It is a cause that I hold dear, and I hope that we can adopt this amendment to further that end.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, let me conclude by first thanking the gentleman from Colorado.

I think, Mr. Chairman, it evidences that the appreciation for small businesses reaches from States like Texas to New York to California to Missouri to Colorado and Florida and many other places. I would ask my colleagues to support this important amendment investing in our small businesses, women-owned and minority businesses of America.

Mr. Chairman, I conclude by saying I want to also thank my colleagues for my amendment being in en bloc amendment No. 4, and I will later include a statement into the RECORD regarding amendment No. 75.

With that, I ask for support of amendment No. 52.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of the time.

Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentlewoman for offering this amendment and just mention to my colleagues that there are a number of provisions in the underlying bill that try to help encourage small businesses to participate with the Department of Defense because I completely agree with the statements that were made.

That is where much of the innovation occurs in this country, and the bureaucracy, the difficulty in our acquisition system makes it very hard sometimes—many times—for small businesses to contribute.

I think that idea and especially the small businesses targeted by the gentlewoman's amendment is appropriate.

I hope, Mr. Chairman, that all Members, the supporters of this amendment and those who are concerned about small businesses having some greater opportunity to participate in Department of Defense procurement, will support not only this amendment, but also final passage of the bill because that is the only way that this amendment actually can become law.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. THORNBERRY OF TEXAS

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, pursuant to House Resolution 260, I offer amendments en bloc.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 4 consisting of amendment Nos. 58, 60, 61, 65, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 75, 79, 80, 81, and 82 printed in House Report No. 114–112, offered by Mr. THORNBERRY of Texas:

AMENDMENT NO. 58 OFFERED BY MR. HURD OF TEXAS

At the end of subtitle F of title V, add the following new section:

SEC. 5___. AVAILABILITY OF CYBER SECURITY AND IT CERTIFICATIONS FOR DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PERSONNEL CRITICAL TO NETWORK DEFENSE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2015 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking ''to obtain'' and inserting ''and when appropriate, other Department of Defense personnel, to obtain''; and

(B) by adding ''or industry recognized'' between ''professional'' and ''credentials''; and

(2) in subsection (b), by adding at the end the following:

''(3) The authority under paragraph (1) may be used to pay the expenses of a member of the active Air Force, Army, Navy, Coast

Guard, the reserve components, defense contractors, or civilians with access to information systems and identified as critical to network defense to obtain professional and industry recognized credentials related to information technology and cyber security functions.''.

(b) CONSTRUCTION.— No additional funds are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the amendments made by this section, and such amendments shall be carried out using amounts otherwise made available for such purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 60 OFFERED BY MR. STIVERS OF OHIO

At the end of subtitle H of title V (page 234, after line 12), add the following new section:

SEC. 5___. POSTHUMOUS COMMISSION AS CAPTAIN IN THE REGULAR ARMY FOR MILTON HOLLAND.

(a) POSTHUMOUS COMMISSION.—Milton Holland, who, while sergeant major of the 5th Regiment, United States Colored Infantry, was awarded the Medal of Honor in recognition of his action on September 29, 1864, during the Battle of Chapin's Farm, Virginia, when, as the citation for the medal states, he ''took command of Company C, after all the officers had been killed or wounded, and gallantly led it'', shall be deemed for all purposes to have held the grade of captain in the regular Army, effective as of that date and continuing until his separation from the Army.

(b) PROHIBITION OF BENEFITS.—Section 1523 of title 10, United States Code, applies in the case of the posthumous commission described in subsection (a).

AMENDMENT NO. 61 OFFERED BY MS. MOORE OF WISCONSIN

At the end of subtitle H of title V, add the following new section:

SEC. 584. SENSE OF CONGRESS SUPPORTING THE DECISION OF THE ARMY TO POSTHUMOUSLY PROMOTE MASTER SERGEANT (RETIRED) NAOMI HORWITZ TO SERGEANT MAJOR.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Naomi Horwitz was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin in 1916.

(2) In 1942, Ms. Horwitz marched into the Army recruiters office and asked to join.

(3) Ms. Horwitz served with the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, the Women's Army Corps, and the Reserves.

(4) Ms. Horwitz served from 1942 until 1946 and reenlisted a few years later.

(5) On October 24, 1965, one of the proudest moments of her military career, Ms. Horwitz's was promoted to the rank of Sergeant Major in the U.S. Army Reserve.

(6) As women were only eligible to hold the rank of Sergeant Major since 1960, Ms. Horwitz was one of only a handful of women to hold such rank during that time period.

(7) Despite her promotion, Ms. Horwitz was not allowed to hold the rank of Sergeant Major.

(8) Ms. Horwitz retired from the military in 1976 at a lower rank.

(9) After her retirement from the military, Ms. Horwitz was a tireless veteran's advocate serving for decades with AMVETS Post 60, Jewish War Veterans, the American Legion Milwaukee Women's Post 448, the Allied Veterans Council of Milwaukee and the Veterans Day Parade Committee.

(10) Ms. Horwitz was named Veteran of the Year in Milwaukee County in 2004.

(11) In October 2014, Ms. Horwitz died at the age of 98.

(12) One of Ms. Horwitz's final wishes was that one of the proudest moment of her Army career be reflected on her gravestone.

(13) In March 2015, the Secretary of the Army corrected this injustice and approved a request to posthumously promote Sergeant Major Horwitz.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—Congress—

(1) joins the Army and our Nation in expressing our gratitude to Sergeant Major Naomi Horwitz for her 26 years of honorable military service and continued civilian service; and

(2) supports the decision of the Army to posthumously promote Master Sergeant (retired) Naomi Horwitz to Sergeant Major.

AMENDMENT NO. 65 OFFERED BY MR. AUSTIN SCOTT OF GEORGIA

Page 298, line 12, insert ''in the pilot program'' after ''beneficiaries''.

Page 298, beginning line 13, strike ''pursuant to section 1074g(f) of title 10, United States Code'' and insert ''through its Prime Vendor contracting process''.

Page 298, line 17, strike ''be comprised of small business pharmacies'' and insert ''include small business pharmacies (as defined by the Small Business Administration)''.

Page 298, line 19, insert before the semicolon the following: ''provided there are sufficient number of small business pharmacies willing to participate in the pilot program''.

Page 299, line 11, insert after ''(a)'' the following: ''and shall work with small business pharmacies to participate in the pilot program''.

Page 299, line 25, insert after ''Secretary'' the following: ''shall give preference to regions with high small business pharmacy participation rates and''.

Page 300, after line 21, insert the following new paragraph (and redesignate the subsequent paragraphs):

(2) retail pharmacies;

AMENDMENT NO. 67 OFFERED BY MR. GRAYSON OF FLORIDA

Page 302, after line 18, insert the following new section:

SEC. 723. PROVISION OF TRANSPORTATION OF DEPENDENT PATIENTS RELATING TO OBSTETRICAL ANESTHESIA SERVICES.

Section 1040(a)(2) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking subparagraph (F).

AMENDMENT NO. 68 OFFERED BY MR. AUSTIN SCOTT OF GEORGIA

Page 314, line 1 (in section 804), after ''any requirement under'' insert ''subsection (a)(3) or''.

AMENDMENT NO. 69 OFFERED BY MR. COLE OF OKLAHOMA

Page 359, line 8, strike ''regulations and practices'' and insert ''regulations, practices, and sustainment requirements''.

Page 359, line 14, insert before the period the following: ''and each Center of Industrial and Technical Excellence (described in section 2474 of title 10, United States Code)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 70 OFFERED BY MS. FOXX OF NORTH CAROLINA

Page 359, line 8, insert ''(1)'' before ''Department''.

Page 359, line 10, insert before the period the following: ''; and (2) Department of Defense practices related to the procurement, management, and use of intellectual property rights to facilitate competition in sustainment of weapon systems throughout their life-cycle''.

AMENDMENT NO. 71 OFFERED BY MR. BOST OF ILLINOIS

At the end of subtitle D of title VIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 8___. ESTABLISHMENT OF AN OFFICE OF HEARINGS AND APPEALS IN THE SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION; PETITIONS FOR RECONSIDERATION OF SIZE STANDARDS.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF AN OFFICE OF HEARINGS AND APPEALS IN THE SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 5 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 634) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(i) OFFICE OF HEARINGS AND APPEALS.—

''(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—

''(A) OFFICE.—There is established in the Administration an Office of Hearings and Appeals—

''(i) to impartially decide matters relating to program decisions of the Administrator—

''(I) for which Congress requires a hearing on the record; or

''(II) that the Administrator designates for hearing by regulation; and

''(ii) which shall contain the office of the Administration that handles requests submitted pursuant to sections 552 of title 5, United States Code (commonly referred to as the 'Freedom of Information Act') and maintains records pursuant to section 552a of title 5, United States Code (commonly referred to as the 'Privacy Act of 1974').

''(B) JURISDICTION.—The Office of Hearings and Appeals shall only hear appeals of matters as described in this Act, the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (15 U.S.C. 661 et seq.), and title 13 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

''(C) ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATOR.—The head of the Office of Hearings and Appeals shall be the Chief Hearing Officer appointed under section 4(b)(1), who shall be responsible to the Administrator.

''(2) CHIEF HEARING OFFICER DUTIES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Chief Hearing Officer shall—

''(i) be a career appointee in the Senior Executive Service and an attorney licensed by a State, commonwealth, territory or possession of the United States, or the District of Columbia; and

''(ii) be responsible for the operation and management of the Office of Hearings and Appeals.

''(B) ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION.—The Chief Hearing Officer may assign a matter for mediation or other means of alternative dispute resolution.

''(3) HEARING OFFICERS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Office of Hearings and Appeals shall appoint Hearing Officers to carry out the duties described in paragraph (1)(A)(i).

''(B) CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT.—A Hearing Officer appointed under this paragraph—

''(i) shall serve in the excepted service as an employee of the Administration under section 2103 of title 5, United States Code, and under the supervision of the Chief Hearing Officer;

''(ii) shall be classified at a position to which section 5376 of title 5, United States Code, applies; and

''(iii) shall be compensated at a rate not exceeding the maximum rate payable under such section.

''(C) AUTHORITY; POWERS.—Notwithstanding section 556(b) of title 5, United States Code, a Hearing Officer—

''(i) shall have the authority to hear claims arising under section 554 of such title;

''(ii) shall have the powers described in section 556(c) of such title; and

''(iii) shall conduct hearings and issue decisions in the manner described under sections 555, 556, and 557 of such title, as applicable.

''(D) TREATMENT OF CURRENT PERSONNEL.—An individual serving as a Judge in the Office of Hearings and Appeals (as that position and office are designated in section 134.101 of title 13, Code of Federal Regulations) on the effective date of this subsection shall be considered as qualified to be, and redesignated as, a Hearing Officer.

''(4) HEARING OFFICER DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term 'Hearing Officer' means an individual appointed or redesignated

under this subsection who is an attorney licensed by a State, commonwealth, territory or possession of the United States, or the District of Columbia.''.

(2) ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATOR AS CHIEF HEARING OFFICER.—Section 4(b)(1) of such Act (15 U.S.C. 633(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following: ''One such Associate Administrator shall be the Chief Hearing Officer, who shall administer the Office of Hearings and Appeals established under section 5(i).''.

(3) REPEAL OF REGULATION.—Section 134.102(t) of title 13, Code of Federal Regulations, as in effect on January 1, 2015, (relating to types of hearings within the jurisdiction of the Office of Hearings and Appeals) shall have no force or effect.

(b) PETITIONS FOR RECONSIDERATION OF SIZE STANDARDS FOR SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS.—Section 3(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(9) PETITIONS FOR RECONSIDERATION OF SIZE STANDARDS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—A person may file a petition for reconsideration with the Office of Hearings and Appeals (as established under section 5(i)) of a size standard revised, modified, or established by the Administrator pursuant to this subsection.

''(B) TIME LIMIT.—A person filing a petition for reconsideration described in subparagraph (A) shall file such petition not later than 30 days after the publication in the Federal Register of the notice of final rule to revise, modify, or establish size standards described in paragraph (6).

''(C) PROCESS FOR AGENCY REVIEW.—The Office of Hearings and Appeals shall use the same process it uses to decide challenges to the size of a small business concern to decide a petition for review pursuant to this paragraph.

''(D) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—The publication of a final rule in the Federal Register described in subparagraph (B) shall be considered final agency action for purposes of seeking judicial review. Filing a petition for reconsideration under subparagraph (A) shall not be a condition precedent to judicial review of any such size standard.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 72 OFFERED BY MR. HANNA OF NEW YORK

At the end of subtitle D of title VIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 8___. LIMITATIONS ON REVERSE AUCTIONS.

(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) LIMITATIONS ON REVERSE AUCTIONS.—The Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 631 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating section 47 (15 U.S.C. 631 note) as section 48; and

(2) by inserting after section 46 the following new section:

''SEC. 47. LIMITATIONS ON REVERSE AUCTIONS.

''(a) PROHIBITION ON USING REVERSE AUCTIONS FOR COVERED CONTRACTS.—In the case of a covered contract described in subsection (c), a reverse auction may not be used if the award of the contract is to be made under—

''(1) section 8(a);

''(2) section 8(m);

''(3) section 15(a);

''(4) section 15(j);

''(5) section 31; or

''(6) section 36.

''(b) LIMITATIONS ON USING REVERSE AUCTIONS.—In the case of the award of a contract made under paragraphs (1) through (6) of subsection (a) that is not a covered contract, a reverse auction may be used for the award of such a contract, but only if the following requirements are met:

''(1) DECISIONS REGARDING USE OF A REVERSE AUCTION.—Subject to paragraph (2), the following decisions with respect to such a contract shall be made only by a contracting officer:

''(A) A decision to use a reverse auction as part of the competition for award of such a contract.

''(B) Any decision made after the decision described in subsection (A) regarding the appropriate evaluation criteria, the inclusion of vendors, the acceptability of vendor submissions (including decisions regarding timeliness), and the selection of the winner.

''(2) TRAINING REQUIRED.—Only a contracting officer who has received training on the appropriate use and supervision of reverse auctions may use or supervise a reverse auction for the award of such a contract. The training shall be provided by, or similar to the training provided by, the Defense Acquisition University as described in section 824 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. 'Buck' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291).

''(3) NUMBER OF OFFERS; REVISIONS TO BIDS.—A Federal agency may not award such a contract using a reverse auction if only one offer is received or if offerors do not have the ability to submit revised bids with lower prices throughout the course of the auction.

''(4) TECHNICALLY ACCEPTABLE OFFERS.—A Federal agency awarding such a contract using a reverse auction shall evaluate the technical acceptability of offers only as technically acceptable or unacceptable.

''(5) USE OF PRICE RANKINGS.—A Federal agency may not award such a contract using a reverse auction if at any time during the award process the Federal agency misinforms an offeror about the price ranking of the offeror's last offer submitted in relation to offers submitted by other offerors.

''(6) USE OF THIRD-PARTY AGENTS.—If a Federal agency uses a third party agent to assist with the award of such a contract using a reverse auction, the Federal agency shall ensure that—

''(A) inherently governmental functions (as such term is used in section 2303 of title 41, United States Code) are not performed by private contractors, including by the third party agent;

''(B) information on the past contract performance of offerors created by the third party agent and shared with the Federal agency is collected, maintained, and shared in compliance with section 1126 of title 41, United States Code;

''(C) information on whether an offeror is a responsible source (as defined in section 113 of title 41, United States Code) that is created by the third party agent and shared with the Federal agency is shared with the offeror and complies with section 8(b)(7) of this Act; and

''(D) disputes between the third party agent and an offeror may not be used to justify a determination that an offeror is not a responsible source (as defined in section 113 of title 41, United States Code) or to otherwise restrict the ability of an offeror to compete for the award of such a contract or task or delivery order.

''(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) CONTRACTING OFFICER.—The term 'contracting officer' has the meaning given that term in section 2101(1) of title 41, United States Code.

''(2) COVERED CONTRACT.—The term 'covered contract' means a contract—

''(A) for design and construction services;

''(B) for goods purchased to protect Federal employees, members of the Armed Forces, or civilians from bodily harm; or

''(C) for goods or services other than those goods or services described in subparagraph (A) or (B)—

''(i) to be awarded based on factors other than price and technical responsibility; or

''(ii) if awarding the contract requires the contracting officer to conduct discussions with the offerors about their offer.

''(3) 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.

''(4) REVERSE AUCTION.—The term 'reverse auction', with respect to procurement by an agency, means an auction between a group of offerors who compete against each other by submitting offers for a contract or task or delivery order with the ability to submit revised offers with lower prices throughout the course of the auction.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 75 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE OF TEXAS

Page 384, line 8, strike ''; and'' and insert a semicolon.

Page 384, line 13, strike the period and insert a semicolon.

Page 384, after line 13, insert the following new subparagraphs:

''(C) to evaluate commercial off-the-shelf business systems for security, resilience, reliability, interoperability, and integration with existing interrelated systems where such system integration and interoperability are essential to Department of Defense operations;

''(D) to work with commercial off-the-shelf business system developers and owners in adapting systems for Department of Defense use;

''(E) to work with commercial off-the-shelf business system developers and owners where necessary to evaluate the feasibility of making the necessary changes where needed to adapt systems for Department of Defense use;

''(F) to perform Department of Defense system audits to determine which systems are related to or rely upon the system to be replaced or integrated with commercial off-the-shelf business systems;

''(G) to include data mapping as a step in the testing of commercial off-the-shelf business systems prior to deployment; and

''(H) to perform full backup of systems that will be changed or replaced by the installation of commercial off-the-shelf business systems prior to installation and deployment to ensure reconstitution of the system to a functioning state should it become necessary.

AMENDMENT NO. 79 OFFERED BY MR. CONNOLLY OF VIRGINIA

At the end of title VIII (page 400, after line 23), add the following new section:

SEC. 865. EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND INDUSTRY.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council shall prescribe

a regulation making clear that agency acquisition personnel are permitted and encouraged to engage in responsible and constructive exchanges with industry, so long as those exchanges are consistent with existing law and regulation and do not promote an unfair competitive advantage to particular firms.

AMENDMENT NO. 80 OFFERED BY MR. CONNOLLY OF VIRGINIA

At the end of title VIII (page 400, after line 23), add the following new section:

SEC. 865. STRENGTHENING PROGRAM AND PROJECT MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE.

(a) PLAN ON STRENGTHENING PROGRAM AND PROJECT MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE.—Not later than 180 days following the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, shall submit to the relevant congressional committees a plan for improving management of IT programs and projects.

(b) MATTERS COVERED.—The plan required by subsection (a) shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(1) Creation of a specialized career path for program management.

(2) The development of a competency model for program management consistent with the IT project manager model.

(3) A career advancement model that requires appropriate expertise and experience for advancement.

(4) A career advancement model that is more competitive with the private sector and that recognizes both Government and private sector experience.

(c) COMBINATION WITH OTHER CADRES PLAN.—The Director may combine the plan required by subsection (a) with the acquisition human capital plans that were developed pursuant to the October 27, 2009, guidance issued by the Administrator for Federal Procurement Policy in furtherance of section 1704(g) of title 41, United States Code (originally enacted as section 869 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110-417; 122 Stat. 4553)), to address how the agencies are meeting their human capital requirements to support the timely and effective acquisition of information technology.

AMENDMENT NO. 81 OFFERED BY MR. FARR OF CALIFORNIA

Page 400, after line 23, insert the following:

SEC. 8_____. SYCHRONIZATION OF DEFENSE ACQUISITION CURRICULA.

Section 1746(c) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking ''The'' and inserting ''(1) The''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) The President of such University shall also convene a review board annually with faculty representatives from relevant professional schools and degree-granting institutions of the Department of Defense and military departments, such as the service academies, the Naval Postgraduate School, and other similar schools and institutions, in order to review and synchronize defense acquisition curricula across the entire Department of Defense.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 82 OFFERED BY MR. FARR OF CALIFORNIA

Page 400, after line 23, insert the following:

SEC. 8___ RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS OF DEFENSE ACQUISITION POLICY.

Section 1746(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

''(2) research and analysis of defense acquisition policy issues from academic institutions, such as the Naval Postgraduate School and other Department of Defense schools, that offer in-depth analysis of the entire defense acquisition decision support system from both a business and public policy perspective and from an operational and information sciences perspective.''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. THORNBERRY) and the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased at this point to yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST).

Mr. BOST. I thank the chairman for yielding and this opportunity to offer my amendment.

Mr. Chair, when the Small Business Administration sets a size standard for a small business, it is determining whether that company can qualify for loans, Federal contracts, and other development assistance.

Unfortunately, there are times that the SBA sets an inappropriate size standard, wrongly classifying a small business as a large business, which can deny them critical access and assistance and contract opportunities.

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My bipartisan amendment, offered with the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY), builds upon previous efforts to improve the SBA size standards process. This will empower America's job creators to appeal directly to the SBA when they believe they have received an inappropriate designation. This change will spare small businesses from having to engage in expensive and time-consuming lawsuits to make their voice heard.

Our amendment is supported by the National Small Business Association, the National Defense Industrial Association, and other small business organizations.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Chairman, at this time, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, again, let me offer my appreciation to the chairman and ranking member for including my amendment, No. 75, in en bloc amendment No. 4.

I want to thank, also, my good friend from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN). Both of us serve on the Committee on Homeland Security. He serves on the Armed Services Committee, but we see that there are overlapping issues.

My amendment simply makes an important contribution to the bill by ensuring that changes made to DOD computing systems using software bought and modified for agency operations will not result in the disruption of DOD operations.

I would like to offer this amendment in recognition of a great unsung hero of the modern computing age, Rear Admiral Grace Murray Hopper, who was one of the first programmers, who invented the first compiler for a computer programming language and was a visionary who worked to make machine-independent programming languages possible. Rear Admiral Grace Murray Hopper is not very well known outside of the world of computing, but I salute her work in advancing the science of advanced computing systems while she served as a member of the armed services.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. LANGEVIN. I yield the gentlewoman an additional 30 seconds.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. The Jackson Lee amendment will provide the Department of Defense chief privacy officer with the tools it needs to plan and execute updates and changes to the DOD computer networks.

In this world of hacking and the importance of securing our infrastructure of cybersecurity, I believe that this amendment will contribute to the improvement of the DOD and protect against cyber attacks.

Again, I thank the chairman and ranking member for including my amendment.

Mr. Chair, I thank Chairman THORNBERRY and Ranking Member SMITH for their work on this bill and their devotion to the men and women of the Armed Forces.

I also thank them for including in En Bloc Amendment #4 the Jackson Lee Amendment (No. 125), which makes an important contribution to the bill by ensuring that changes made to DOD computing systems using software bought and modified for agency operations will not result in the disruption of DOD operations.

I would like to offer this amendment in recognition of a great unsung hero of the modern computing age.

Rear Admiral Grace Murray Hopper who is one of the first programmers who invented the first compiler for a computer programming language, and was the visionary who worked to make machine-independent programming languages possible.

Rear Admiral Grace Murray Hopper is not very well known outside of the world of computing, but I salute her work in advancing the science advance computing systems while she served as a member of the armed services.

The Jackson Lee Amendment will provide the Department of Defense Chief Privacy Officer with the tools it needs to plan and execute updates and changes to DOD computer networks.

There is no entity like the Department of Defense so the agency will need all of the resources necessary to prepare to transition its computing networks using software and components purchased and modified for specialized purposes.

The importance of DOD functions for the security of our nation makes the importance of modernizing their computing systems of value to the nation and the demands they will face today and into the future.

Jackson Lee Amendment No. 125 will ensure that changes made to DOD computing systems using software bought and modified for agency use will not result in disruption of DOD operations.

I thank the Chairman and Ranking Member for including this amendment in this En Bloc

Amendment #4 and I encourage all Members to support it.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HURD).

Mr. HURD of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of my amendment, No. 58.

As chairman of the Oversight and Government Reform Subcommittee on Information Technology, over the past 5 months, one thing has become painfully clear to me: the IT infrastructure of the Federal Government is behind the times, and those who maintain our already-outdated systems have a difficult job due to red tape and bureaucratic hurdles. Compounding this issue and making it worse is the fact that there is a shortage of high-skilled labor in IT security both in the public and private sectors.

My amendment would modify existing law to allow all personnel identified as critical to network defense within DOD and DHS who have received the appropriate training to take the necessary exams, backing their skills with certification.

A large number of these individuals receive the valuable training needed to protect our networks and defend cyber domains, but their skills are not always backed by certification. This not only means there is little accountability in the system, but also that those who choose to leave the Federal Government have a hard time explaining their qualifications to potential employers.

This amendment solves both of these issues by providing internationally recognized certification to individuals in critical roles. More importantly, this amendment would not seek any additional funding to implement this policy change.

This change will enhance U.S. national security, ensure value of taxpayer investments in IT training, and even help our veterans transition their hard-earned skills to civilian employment once their service has ended.

I thank the chairman for his support and commend him for his work on this bill.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Chairman, since there are no additional speakers on my side, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 30 seconds to note that there are 15 amendments in this en bloc package, 8 sponsored by Republicans and 7 by Democrats. There truly was bipartisan participation in formulating this package, and I hope all the sponsors of these 15 amendments will support this bill on final passage.

I urge adoption of the en bloc, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. THORNBERRY).

The en bloc amendments were agreed to.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. THORNBERRY OF TEXAS

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, pursuant to House Resolution 260, I offer amendments en bloc.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 5 consisting of amendment Nos. 62, 73, 74, 77, 78, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 92, 93, 95, 97, 98, and 100 printed in House Report No. 114–112, offered by Mr. THORNBERRY of Texas:

AMENDMENT NO. 62 OFFERED BY MR. THOMPSON OF PENNSYLVANIA

At the end of subtitle I of title V, add the following new section:

SEC. 5___. PRELIMINARY MENTAL HEALTH SCREENINGS FOR INDIVIDUALS BECOMING MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 31 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"§ 520d. Preliminary mental health screenings

''(a) PROVISION OF MENTAL HEALTH SCREENING.—Before any individual enlists in an armed force or is commissioned as an officer in an armed force, the Secretary concerned shall provide the individual with a mental health screening.

''(b) USE OF SCREENING.—(1) The Secretary shall use the results of a mental screening conducted under subsection (a) as a baseline for any subsequent mental health examinations of the individual, including such examinations provided under sections 1074f and 1074m of this title.

''(2) The Secretary may not consider the results of a mental health screening conducted under subsection (a) in determining the promotion of a member of the armed forces.

''(c) APPLICATION OF PRIVACY LAWS.—With respect to applicable laws and regulations relating to the privacy of information, the Secretary shall treat a mental health screening conducted under subsection (a) in the same manner as the medical records of a member of the armed forces.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by adding after the item relating to section 520c the following new item:

''520d. Preliminary mental health screenings.''.

(c) REPORTS.—

(1) INITIAL REPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the National Institute of Mental Health of the National Institutes of Health shall submit to Congress and the Secretary of Defense a report on preliminary mental health screenings of members of the Armed Forces.

(B) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The report under subparagraph (A) shall include the following:

(i) Recommendations with respect to establishing a preliminary mental health screening of members of the Armed Forces to bring mental health screenings to parity with physical screenings of members.

(ii) Recommendations with respect to the composition of the mental health screening, evidenced-based best practices, and how to track changes in mental health screenings relating to traumatic brain injuries, post-traumatic stress disorder, and other conditions.

(C) COORDINATION.—The National Institute of Mental Health shall carry out subparagraph (A) in coordination with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the surgeons general of the military departments, and other relevant experts.

(2) REPORTS ON EFFICACY OF SCREENINGS.—

(A) SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.—Not later than one year after the date on which the Secretary of Defense begins providing preliminary mental health screenings under section 520d(a) of title 10, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the efficacy of such preliminary mental health screenings.

(B) COMPTROLLER GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the submittal of the report under subparagraph (A), the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report on the efficacy of the preliminary mental health screenings described in such subparagraph.

(C) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The reports required by subparagraphs (A) and (B) shall include the following:

(i) An evaluation of the evidence-based best practices used by the Secretary in composing and conducting preliminary mental health screenings of members of the Armed Forces under such section 520d(a).

(ii) An evaluation of the evidence-based best practices used by the Secretary in tracking changes in mental health screenings relating to traumatic brain injuries, post-traumatic stress disorder, and other conditions among members of the Armed Forces.

(d) IMPLEMENTATION OF PRELIMINARY MENTAL HEALTH SCREENING.—The Secretary of Defense may not provide a preliminary mental health screening under section 520d(a) of title 10, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), until the Secretary receives and evaluates the initial report required by subsection (c)(1).

(e) REPORT ON EFFICACY OF PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS FOR CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES UPON SEPARATION FROM ACTIVE DUTY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report on the efficacy of the mental health components of the physical examinations provided under paragraph (5) of section 1145(a) of title 10, United States Code, to members of the Armed Forces who are separated from active duty as described in paragraph (2) of such section.

(2) EVALUATION OF EFFECTIVENESS.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall include an evaluation of the effectiveness of the physical examinations described in such subsection in—

(A) identifying members of the Armed Forces with traumatic brain injury, post-traumatic stress disorder, and other mental health conditions; and

(B) ensuring that health care is provided for such members.

AMENDMENT NO. 73 OFFERED BY MR. RUSSELL OF OKLAHOMA

Page 376, after line 4, insert the following:

SEC. 844. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON PROCUREMENT OF FIRE HOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—

(1) The General Services Administration has historically procured specialized fire hoses designed for combating wildfires used by the Forest Service.

(2) A memorandum of agreement was signed on February 5, 2014, by the Administrator of General Services and the Director of the Defense Logistics Agency designating the Defense Logistics Agency as the integrated material manager and source of supply for such fire hoses.

(3) While the intent of this agreement was to secure efficiencies in procurement and cost savings for the Government, the transfer of procurement authority to the Department of Defense had the unintentional effect

of requiring all suppliers of such fire hoses to comply with the domestic sourcing requirements of section 2533a of title 10, United States Code, also known as the Berry Amendment.

(4) There is currently only one known provider of such fire hoses and that provider is not fully compliant with the domestic sourcing requirements of the Berry Amendment.

(5) As a result of the designation of the Defense Logistic Agency as the integrated material manager for the procurement of such fire hoses and the new requirement for compliance with the Berry Amendment, the Forest Service does not anticipate the ability to procure the necessary number of fire hoses before the fire season begins in early June and is currently facing a shortfall of 56,000 hoses out of the 93,000 required. According to the Chief of the Forest Service, this shortfall represents a critical risk to a number of States that are likely to experience a season of above average wildfire activity.

(6) During the period of May 1, 2014, through May 5, 2015, less than 9 percent of quantities of such hoses purchased by the Defense Logistics Agency were procured for the purposes of the Department of Defense.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—Based on the findings in subsection (a), it is the sense of Congress that procurement authority for specialized fire hoses for the United States Forest Service should be reestablished as an activity of the General Services Administration.

AMENDMENT NO. 74 OFFERED BY MR. MCGOVERN OF MASSACHUSETTS

Page 379, after line 20, insert the following

(e) LIMITATION.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to a covered item as defined in subparagraphs of (B), (C), (D), or (E) of section 2533a(b)(1) of title 10, United States Code.

AMENDMENT NO. 77 OFFERED BY MR. WALKER OF NORTH CAROLINA

At the end of title VIII (page 400, after line 23), add the following new section:

SEC. 865. STANDARDS FOR OROCUREMENT OF SECURE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND CYBER SECURITY SYSTEMS.

(a) ASSESSMENT REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall conduct an assessment of the application of the Open Trusted Technology Provider Standard to Department of Defense procurements for information technology and cyber security acquisitions and provide a briefing to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The assessment and briefing required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) Assessment of the current Open Trusted Technology Provider Standard to determine what aspects might be adopted by the Department of Defense and where additional development of the standard may be required.

(2) Identification of the types or classes of programs where the standard might be applied most effectively, as well as identification of types or classes of programs that should specifically be excluded from consideration.

(3) Assessment of the impact on current acquisition regulations or policies of the adoption of the standard.

(4) Recommendations the Secretary may have related to the adoption of the standard or improvement in the standard to support Department acquisitions.

(5) Any other matters the Secretary may deem appropriate.

AMENDMENT NO. 78 OFFERED BY MR. YOUNG OF ALASKA

At the end of title VIII, insert the following new section:

SEC. 8___. MODIFICATIONS TO THE JUSTIFICATION AND APPROVAL PROCESS FOR CERTAIN SOLE-SOURCE CONTRACTS FOR SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS.

(a) REPEAL OF SIMPLIFIED JUSTIFICATION AND APPROVAL PROCESS.—Section 811 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111-84; 123 Stat. 2405; 41 U.S.C. 3304 note) is repealed.

(b) REQUIREMENTS FOR JUSTIFICATION AND APPROVAL PROCESS.—

(1) DEFENSE PROCUREMENTS.—Section 2304(f)(2)(D)(ii) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting ''if such procurement is for property or services in an amount less than $20,000,000'' before the semicolon at the end.

(2) CIVILIAN PROCUREMENTS.—Section 3304(e)(4) of title 41, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''or'' at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (D), by striking ''or section 8(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(a)).'' and inserting ''; or''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(E) the procurement is for property or services in an amount less than $20,000,000 and is conducted under section 8(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(a)).''.

AMENDMENT NO. 84 OFFERED BY MR. PALAZZO OF MISSISSIPPI

Strike section 1053 and insert the following new section:

SEC. 1053. LIMITATION ON TRANSFER OF CERTAIN AH–64 APACHE HELICOPTERS FROM ARMY NATIONAL GUARD TO REGULAR ARMY AND RELATED PERSONNEL LEVELS.

Section 1712 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by striking ''March 31, 2016'' and inserting ''June 30, 2016''; and

(2) in subsection (e), by striking ''March 31, 2016'' and inserting ''June 30, 2016'' both places it appears.

AMENDMENT NO. 85 OFFERED BY MRS. ELLMERS OF NORTH CAROLINA

Page 474, after line 17, insert the following:

SEC. 1060. LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS TO DEACTIVATE 440TH AIRLIFT WING.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated in this Act or otherwise made available for the Department of Defense may be used to deactivate the 440th airlift wing, or to move the personnel or aircraft of the 440th airlift wing, or to otherwise degrade the capabilities of the 440th airlift wing until the Secretary of Defense certifies that the deactivation of the 440th airlift wing will not affect the military readiness for the airborne and special operations units stationed at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

AMENDMENT NO. 86 OFFERED BY MR. KATKO OF NEW YORK

Page 485, after line 2, add the following new section:

SEC. 10___. REPORT ON OPTIONS TO ACCELERATE THE TRAINING OF REMOTELY PILOTED AIRCRAFT PILOTS.

Not later than February 1, 2016, the Secretary of the Air Force shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report addressing the immediate and critical training and operational needs of the remotely piloted aircraft community. The report shall include the following:

(1) An assessment of the viability of using non-rated, civilian, contractor, or enlisted pilots to execute remotely piloted aircraft missions.

(2) An assessment of the availability and existing utilization of special use airspace available for remotely piloted aircraft training and a plan for accessing additional special use airspace in order to meet anticipated training requirements for remotely piloted aircraft.

(3) A comprehensive training plan aimed at increasing the throughput of undergraduate remotely piloted aircraft training without sacrificing quality and standards.

(4) Establishment of an optimum ratio for the mix of training airframes to operational airframes in the remotely piloted aircraft inventory necessary to achieve manning requirements for pilots and sensor operators and, to the extent practicable, a plan for fielding additional remotely piloted aircraft airframes at the formal training units in the active, National Guard, and reserve components in accordance with optimum ratios for MQ–9 and Global Hawk remotely piloted aircraft.

(5) Establishment of optimum and minimum crew ratios to combat air patrols taking into account all tasks remotely piloted aircraft units execute and, to the extent practicable, a plan for conducting missions in accordance with optimum ratios.

(6) Identification of any resource, legislative, or departmental policy challenges impeding the corrective action needed to reach a sustainable remotely piloted aircraft operations tempo.

(7) An assessment, to the extent practicable, of the direct and indirect impacts that the integration of remotely piloted aircraft into the national airspace system has on the ability to generate remotely piloted aircraft crews.

(8) Any other matters the Secretary determines appropriate.

AMENDMENT NO. 87 OFFERED BY MR. THORNBERRY OF TEXAS

At the end of subtitle F of title X (page 485, after line 2), add the following new section:

SEC. 1067. EXPEDITED MEETINGS OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE FUTURE OF THE ARMY.

Section 1702(f) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3665) is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: ''Section 10 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App. I) shall not apply to a meeting of the Commission unless the meeting is attended by five or more members of the Commission.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 88 OFFERED BY MR. HECK OF WASHINGTON

At the end of title V (page 247, after line 20), add the following new section:

SEC. 5___. REPORT REGARDING NEW RULEMAKING UNDER THE MILITARY LENDING ACT AND DEFENSE MANPOWER DATA CENTER REPORTS AND MEETINGS.

(a) REPORT ON NEW MILITARY LENDING ACT RULEMAKING.—After the issuance by the Secretary of Defense of the regulation issued with regard to section 987 of title 10, United States Code (commonly known as the Military Lending Act), and part of 232 of title 32, Code of Federal Regulations (its implementing regulation), but before the relevant compliance date for any provisions of such regulation that relate to the identification of a covered borrower under the Military Lending Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report that discusses—

(1) the ability and reliability of the Defense Manpower Data Center in meeting real-time requests for accurate information needed to make a determination regarding whether a borrower is covered by the Military Lending Act; or

(2) an alternate mechanism or mechanisms for identifying such covered borrowers.

(b) DEFENSE MANPOWER DATA CENTER REPORTS AND MEETINGS.—

(1) REPORTS ON ACCURACY, RELIABILITY, AND INTEGRITY OF SYSTEMS.—The Director of the Defense Manpower Data Center shall submit to Congress reports on the accuracy, reliability, and integrity of the Defense Manpower Data Center systems used to identify covered borrowers and covered policyholders under military consumer protection laws. The first report is due six months after the date of the enactment of this Act, and the Director shall submit additional reports every six months thereafter as necessary to show improvements in the accuracy, reliability, and integrity of such systems.

(2) REPORT ON PLAN TO STRENGTHEN CAPABILITIES.—Not later than six months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Defense Manpower Data Center shall submit to Congress a report on plans to strengthen the capabilities of the Defense Manpower Data Center systems, including staffing levels and funding, in order to improve the identification of covered borrowers and covered policyholders under military consumer protection laws.

(3) MEETINGS WITH PRIVATE SECTOR USERS OF SYSTEMS.—The Director of the Defense Manpower Data Center shall meet regularly with private sector users of Defense Manpower Data Center systems used to identify covered borrowers and covered policyholders under military consumer protection laws to learn about issues facing such users and to develop ways of addressing such issues. The first meeting pursuant to this requirement shall take place with three months after the date of the enactment of this Act.

AMENDMENT NO. 89 OFFERED BY MR. CRAWFORD OF ARKANSAS

Page 528, after line 2, insert the following:

SEC. 1092. SITUATIONS INVOLVING BOMBINGS OF PLACES OF PUBLIC USE, GOVERNMENT FACILITIES, PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS, AND INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 18 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"§ 383. Situations involving bombings of places of public use, Government facilities, public transportation systems, and infrastructure facilities

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The direct participation of members of the Armed Forces assigned to explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) units providing support to civilian law enforcement agencies does not involve search, seizure, arrest or other similar activity. Upon the request of the Attorney General, the Secretary of Defense may provide such assistance in Department of Justice activities related to the enforcement of section 2332f of title 18 during situations involving bombings of places of public use, Government facilities, public transportation systems, and infrastructure facilities.

''(b) MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT.—The Secretary of Defense, through mutual aid agreement with the Attorney General shall, in the interest of public safety, waive reimbursement on military EOD support of Department of Justice activities related to the enforcement of section 2332f of title 18 for situations involving bombings of places of public use, Government facilities, public transportation systems, and infrastructure facilities.

''(c) RENDERING-SAFE SUPPORT.—Military EOD units providing rendering-safe support to Department of Justice activities relating to the enforcement of section 175, 229, or 2332a of title 18 emergency situations involving weapons of mass destruction shall be consistent with the provisions of section 382 of this title.

''(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) The term 'explosive ordnance'—

''(A) means—

''(i) bombs and warheads;

''(ii) guided and ballistic missiles;

''(iii) artillery, mortar, rocket, and small arms ammunition;

''(iv) all mines, torpedoes, and depth charges;

''(v) grenades demolition charges;

''(vi) pyrotechnics;

''(vii) clusters and dispensers;

''(viii) cartridge- and propellant– actuated devices;

''(ix) electroexplosives devices;

''(x) clandestine and improvised explosive devices (IEDs); and

''(xi) all similar or related items or components explosive in nature; and

''(B) includes all munitions containing explosives, propellants, nuclear fission or fusion materials, and biological and chemical agents.

''(2) The term 'explosive ordnance disposal procedures' means those particular courses or modes of action for access to, recovery, rendering–safe, and final disposal of explosive ordnance or any hazardous material associated with an EOD incident, including—

''(A) access procedures;

''(B) recovery procedures;

''(C) render-safe procedures; and

''(D) final disposal procedures.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

''383. Situations involving bombings of places of public use, Government facilities, public transportation systems, and infrastructure facilities.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 92 OFFERED BY MR. DEFAZIO OF OREGON

Page 528, after line 2, insert the following:

SEC. 1092. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING TECHNICAL CORRECTION.

It is the sense of Congress that a technical correction to the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3881) should be enacted in order to expeditiously carry out the intent of such section 3095.

AMENDMENT NO. 93 OFFERED BY MR. LYNCH OF MASSACHUSETTS

In division A, at the end of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 1092. OBSERVANCE OF VETERANS DAY.

(a) TWO MINUTES OF SILENCE.—Chapter 1 of title 36, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"§ 145. Veterans Day

''The President shall issue each year a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe two minutes of silence on Veterans Day in honor of the service and sacrifice of veterans throughout the history of the Nation, beginning at—

''(1) 3:11 pm Atlantic standard time;

''(2) 2:11 pm eastern standard time;

''(3) 1:11 pm central standard time;

''(4) 12:11 pm mountain standard time;

''(5) 11:11 am Pacific standard time;

''(6) 10:11 am Alaska standard time; and

''(7) 9:11 am Hawaii-Aleutian standard time.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 1 of title 36, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

''145. Veterans Day.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 95 OFFERED BY MR. CONNOLLY OF VIRGINIA

At the end of subtitle A of title XII (page 544, after line 16), add the following:

SEC. 12xx. MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER, AND CIVIC AID PROGRAMS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated by this Act to carry out sections 401, 402, 404, 407, 2557, and 2561 of title 10, United States Code, up to 5 percent of such amounts may be made available to conduct monitoring and evaluation of programs conducted pursuant to such authorities during fiscal year 2016.

(b) BRIEFING.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall provide a briefing to the appropriate congressional committees on mechanisms to evaluate the programs conducted pursuant to the authorities listed in subsection (a). The briefing shall include the following:

(1) A description of how the Department of Defense evaluates program and project outcomes and impact, including cost effectiveness and extent to which programs meet designated goals.

(2) An analysis of steps taken to implement the recommendations from the following reports:

(A) The Government Accountability Office's Report entitled ''Project Evaluations and Better Information Sharing Needed to Manage the Military's Efforts''.

(B) The Department of Defense Inspector General Report numbered ''DODIG–2012–119''.

(C) The RAND Corporation's Report prepared for the Office of the Secretary of Defense entitled ''Developing a Prototype Handbook for Monitoring and Evaluating Department of Defense Humanitarian Assistance Projects''.

(c) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the following:

(1) The congressional defense committees.

(2) The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

AMENDMENT NO. 97 OFFERED BY MR. CICILLINE OF RHODE ISLAND

At the end of subtitle B of title XII (page 550, after line 26), add the following:

SEC. 12xx. REPORT ON EFFORTS TO ENGAGE UNITED STATES MANUFACTURERS IN PROCUREMENT OPPORTUNITIES RELATED TO EQUIPPING THE AFGHAN NATIONAL SECURITY FORCES.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State shall submit to Congress a report on efforts of the Secretaries to engage United States manufacturers in procurement opportunities related to equipping the Afghan National Security Forces.

AMENDMENT NO. 98 OFFERED BY MS. SINEMA OF ARIZONA

Page 557, after line 3, insert the following (and redesignate the subsequent provisions accordingly):

(6) the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with Secretary of State, shall continue to pursue efforts to shut down ISIL's illicit oil revenues;

Page 559, after line 6, insert the following (and redesignate the subsequent provisions accordingly):

(F) A detailed description of the resources required by the Secretary of Defense to counter ISIL's illicit oil revenues

AMENDMENT NO. 100 OFFERED BY MR. BLUMENAUER OF OREGON

In the section heading for section 1216, strike ''**SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING**'' (and conform the table of contents accordingly).

In section 1216, strike ''It is the sense of Congress'' and insert the following:

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress

At the end of section 1216, add the following:

(b) SPECIAL IMMIGRANT STATUS FOR CERTAIN AFGHANS.—Section 602(b) of the Afghan Allies Protection Act of 2009 (8 U.S.C. 1101 note) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)(A)(ii)(II), by striking ''International Security Assistance Force'' each place such term appears and inserting ''International Security Assistance Force, the Resolute Support Mission, or any successor organization'';

(2) in paragraph (3)(F)(i), by striking ''September 30, 2015;'' and inserting ''December 31, 2015;''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(15) ADDITIONAL REPORT.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this paragraph, and every 2 years thereafter, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State jointly shall submit a report to the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate containing the following:

''(A) The number of citizens or nationals of Afghanistan employed in Afghanistan by, or on behalf of, entities or organizations described in paragraph (2)(A)(ii).

''(B) A prediction of the number of such individuals who will be so employed on the date that is 2 years after the date used for the count under subparagraph (A).''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. THORNBERRY) and the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. STEFANIK), a colleague on the Armed Services Committee who is also vice chair of the Subcommittee on Readiness.

Ms. STEFANIK. Mr. Chairman, while I will support this en bloc package, I stand in opposition to the provision to delay the transfer of Apaches from the National Guard to the Active Army.

In committee, Chairman WILSON of South Carolina and I worked very closely to authorize a congressional review, no less than 60 days, following the Commission's report release. The gentleman from Mississippi's (Mr. PALAZZO) provision would scratch this and limit our review time.

More importantly, this amendment would have devastating impacts on the Army's combat aviation brigades and on States like New York, Kansas, Hawaii, Arizona, and California.

As the Representative of Fort Drum, home of the 10th Mountain Division, any delay would cause this high operational tempo unit to be left without an aviation brigade. Let me be clear. Any Apache delay will have grave consequences on Army's readiness, deployment schedule, and dwell time.

And to clarify, in exchange for the Apaches, the National Guard is set to receive fully modernized Blackhawks. However, derailing, delaying, or limiting Apache transfers would halt Blackhawk modernization and would, consequently, inhibit lift and rescue operations, which are critical to a State's emergency response.

Mr. Chairman, while I will not vote against this package, I will continue to fight for an on-time transfer of the Apaches from the National Guard to the Army.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Chairman, let me first say that I want to thank the chairman of the Armed Services Committee for his bipartisan cooperation in arriving at this en bloc package.

I have no speakers at this point, so I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. ROTHFUS).

Mr. ROTHFUS. I thank my friend for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, since its establishment, the National Guard has persistently answered the call to defend our Nation and respond in times of national crises.

After September 11, 2001, the National Guard was, once again, called on to stand to post, deploying for months on end, leaving loved ones behind.

Unfortunately, the Army's Aviation Restructuring Initiative, or ARI, is set to have a devastating impact not only on the National Guard in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, but on the entire National Guard, leaving the force less combat capable and less able to provide operational depth.

Last year, Congress wisely created the National Commission on the Future of the Army to offer a deliberate approach to addressing force structure issues and ARI. We need to allow the Commission to do its work and ensure that Congress has sufficient time to consider the Commission's report and recommendations before the Army takes any further harmful and irreversible actions.

The amendment I have offered Representatives PALAZZO and WALZ will ensure that Congress has that opportunity, and I would urge your support.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Chairman, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from North Carolina (Mrs. ELLMERS).

Mrs. ELLMERS of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I thank Chairman THORNBERRY and the committee staff for continuing to work with me on issues facing Fort Bragg, including the deactivation of the 440th Airlift Wing.

My amendment is simple. I am demanding accountability for what I believe to be a terribly misguided and shortsighted decision. The airborne and special operations units the 440th supports are unique because there are paratroopers within the Global Response Force who are on call 24/7, packed and ready to deploy anywhere in the world within hours. It is safe to say that the level of readiness required for these forces is unparalleled.

In the midst of global uncertainty, the idea of deactivating such a vital element is simply baffling to me. I see this as dangerous to our paratroopers, and I demand accountability for this ill-advised decision. As the Representative of Fort Bragg, I will not stand idly by when I see a decision that negatively impacts the brave men and women serving our country.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Chairman, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. KATKO).

Mr. KATKO. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of amendment No. 86 to bring awareness to an issue that greatly affects the future of our Air Force, and it can be boiled down to one specific fact: we need more remotely piloted aircraft pilots.

As many of you know, the military has increasingly emphasized the use of unmanned aerial systems to support military operations around the world. We should continue providing the assets necessary to protect and enable our servicemembers to do their job.

Air Force leadership has recently made several remarks, stating the need for 300 annually trained RPA pilots. However, we can only muster a fraction of that number at this time.

I stand before this body today to ask support for a report to Congress that requests clarification on how the Department of Defense—specifically, the Air Force—plans on solving this problem.

I ask my colleagues to not restrict the operational needs of our Air Force and ask for strong support of this amendment.

I thank the gentleman from Texas for his time, and I urge adoption of my amendment.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Chairman, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased at this point to yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON).

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to offer an amendment on behalf of our Nation's servicemembers. This amendment is verbatim to a bill that the gentleman from Ohio, Congressman TIM RYAN, and I introduced earlier this year, H.R. 1465, the Medical Evaluation Parity for Servicemembers Act of 2015. This amendment will help the military identify behavioral health issues and improve suicide prevention by instituting a mental health assessment for all incoming military recruits.

A recent Army study confirmed the need to address mental health issues in a timely manner, finding that ''nearly one in five Army soldiers enter the service with a psychiatric disorder, and nearly half of all soldiers who tried suicide first attempted it before enlisting.''

The amendment is respective of servicemembers' privacy, and the mental

evaluation cannot be used in determining promotion. This amendment will simply ensure that we have a better baseline for the mental health of a servicemember during his or her military career.

These brave men and women put their lives on the line every day in the service of our Nation, and it is our responsibility to offer everything in our power to guarantee they return home safely, both physically and mentally.

This amendment has strong bipartisan support and the support of a large number of military and mental health advocacy groups which understand our troops deserve as much support as we can provide them.

Mr. Chairman, 108 of our military took their own lives between October and December of 2014 by suicide. Let's stop this tragedy.

I strongly urge my colleagues to support this amendment and the underlying bill.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Chairman, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, at this point, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA) for the purpose of a colloquy.

Mr. MICA. I thank the distinguished gentleman from Texas for yielding and also for entering into this colloquy.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in concern to a potential Air Force determination under section 2667 of title 10, referencing an enhanced used lease agreement offered by the Canaveral Port Authority for use of Department of Defense lands directly adjacent to the Canaveral Harbor's deepwater port.

As you know, the Canaveral Port Authority is, in fact, an independent governmental agency established by the Florida Legislature back in 1939. Therefore, the Canaveral Port Authority is a public organization. And under section 2667 of title 10, it could be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force that public interest would be served as a result of the enhanced use leave agreement that is being offered and that competitive procedures are not compatible with the public benefit served by this public interest.

Thusly, it is in the public interest to deal with a public entity. The competitive procedures for selection of leases under this section should allow the Air Force to negotiate solely with the Canaveral Port Authority.

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Mr. THORNBERRY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MICA. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THORNBERRY. I fully agree that section 2667 of title 10 provides the Secretary of the Air Force the flexibility to enter into a lease with the Canaveral Port Authority. I further understand that such lease would be at full market value. So along with the gentleman, I look forward to hearing from the Secretary of the Air Force as to her determination on this particular case.

Mr. MICA. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Chairman, I have no speakers on my side, so I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the remainder of my time just to mention that in this en bloc package there are amendments from nine Republicans and eight Democrats. We have heard discussed over the last two en bloc packages a number of important issues such as cybersecurity and about equipping and training our National Guard. Again, Members from both sides have contributed to this product. But to make their contributions count, this bill is going to have to pass, and I hope that all the Members who offered these 17 amendments of this en bloc and the other packages will support the final passage not only of this en bloc package but the final of the entire bill.

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

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Chairman, I thank the Chairman and Ranking Member of the Armed Services Committee for including the Lynch-Boustany Amendment in this en bloc amendment.

This amendment would add the text of the bill, H.R. 995, the "Veterans Day Moment of Silence Act" to the NDAA. Last year, this language was incorporated into the House-passed FY 15 NDAA. Unfortunately, it was not included in the final Defense Authorization Conference Report.

Mr. Chair, this amendment calls for the national observation of two minutes of silence every Veterans Day in honor of all our veterans, past and present. It sets a time where all Americans can pause, come together, and reflect on the service of generations of brave American men and women in uniform.

Our nation is facing difficult challenges and we have strong disagreements over how to address them. However despite such differences, support for, and gratitude to, our veterans is something that we can all agree on. This silent tribute lets us set aside our differences, and come together as one nation, to say to our veterans that we appreciate everything they have done and sacrificed to keep us safe.

I would like to thank my friend and colleague, Mr. BOUSTANY, for cosponsoring this amendment with me, and for being an original cosponsor of H.R. 995.

Mr. Chair, again I thank the Chairman and Ranking Member of the Armed Services Committee for their cooperation.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chair, I thank the Ranking Member for yielding me this time and for his leadership on so many national security and defense issues. I want to thank Chairman THORNBERRY and Ranking Member SMITH for supporting my efforts to bring this amendment to the floor for debate and making it part of this en bloc amendment.

Mr. Chair, is amendment will maintain the current simplified acquisition threshold—or SAT—for a wide variety of items, including textiles, tents, tarpaulins, flags, clothing, apparel, footwear, head gear, a wide variety of cotton, wool, silk and synthetic yarns, and the list goes on.

But most importantly, this amendment ensures that that small and medium-sized American companies, with American workers, using American-made content will continue to have the opportunity to do business with the Pentagon and provide textiles, clothing, apparel and other such materials to our service men and women at good prices.

In Dorchester, Massachusetts, AbilityOne provides employment opportunities for people who are blind or who have significant disabilities. They manufacture Berry-compliant items, including uniforms, chemical protective garments, tents, tarpaulins, hats, caps and other clothing and textile items. This amendment protects their jobs and their relationship with the DOD. It means textile, footwear and apparel manufacturers in North Brookfield, Fall River and elsewhere in Massachusetts can continue to support our troops with their high quality products and materials.

The current language in the NDAA would raise the SAT from $150,000 to $500,000. My amendment simply maintains the $150,000 threshold. Now the difference between $150 and $500,000 might not sound like much. But if that threshold had been raised in FY 2014, then 6,813 contracts totaling over $337 million in textile and clothing alone would have been exempt from the Berry amendment. This amendment keeps the Berry Amendment strong, and it keeps America strong.

Mr. Chair, this amendment is a compromise. The original amendment that I submitted to the House Rules Committee would have also maintained the current SAT on food and on specialty metals, hand tools, measuring tools, and so forth. Chairman THORNBERRY did not support maintaining the current SAT on those items, and in the spirit of compromise we narrowed the scope of the amendment to textiles, clothing, apparel and related materials. I hope as the NDAA moves through the legislative process that the scope of my original amendment will be reinstated.

This amendment is supported by a broad array of national textile and manufacturing organizations, and I urge my colleagues to support this amendment and the en bloc amendments in total.

MAY 14, 2015.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MEMBER OF CONGRESS: The undersigned nine trade associations ask for your vote in support of McGovern Amendment #74 under the rule (see H. Res. 260). It will be in order during consideration of FY 2016 National Defense Authorization Act (H.R. 1735) today.

Offered by Cong. Jim McGovern Amendment #74 fixes a provision in Section 854 of H.R. 1735 that would seriously harm the U.S. textile, apparel, and footwear industry.

As written, Section 854 would increase the Simplified Acquisition Procedure threshold (SAT) from $150,000 to $500,000. This change would exempt contracts up to $500,000 from compliance with both the Berry Amendment and the Kissell Amendment.

An increase of this magnitude will cause significant strain on the U.S. textile, apparel, and footwear supply chain by reducing contracting opportunities for manufacturers, large and small, covered under the Berry Amendment. Analysis of DOD-funded contracts under the SAP attached as Addendum 1 on page 4.

McGovern Amendment #74 solves this problem by lowering SAT back down to $150,000 for fiber, textile, apparel, footwear,

and other textile products covered by the Berry Amendment at 10 USC 2533a.

With fierce competition for contracts, the Berry Amendment has spurred substantial innovation in the area of military textiles, apparel, and footwear by domestic manufacturers. Weight-saving carbon fibers, ballistic-resistant fabrics used in personal protective equipment, fire resistant fabrics, medical fabrics, and collapsible fuel bladders are among the thousands of products developed for the military that also have commercial applications. These innovations have helped America's textile manufacturers stay at the forefront of technical textiles, enhancing safety and boosting employment and exports.

Substantial capital investment, including a $500 million ballistic-resistant fiber plant built in South Carolina within the last five years, illustrates the industry's commitment to the technical fiber/fabric industrial base. Thanks to the U.S. government's longstanding policy with respect to military procurement encompassed in the Berry Amendment, that plant had a ready-made market, an important factor in calculating the risk when deciding to make that investment.

Also, it is important to note that some textiles used by the military do not have a commercial market. For national security reasons, DOD does not allow certain textile technologies to be exported. Classified dyeing and finishing techniques used to reduce heat signatures or to create a secure environment for electronic communication are just two examples of U.S. investments made to develop military-specific textile products exclusively for DOD use.

Congress enacted the Berry Amendment in 1941 (USC, Title 10, Section 2533a) to ensure that a strong U.S. defense industrial base is always ready to meet the needs of the troops. It requires the Department of Defense (DOD) to procure certain products such as food, specialty metals, hand measuring tools, and textiles made with 100 percent U.S. content and labor. Since then, Congress has reaffirmed its support for the Berry Amendment by strengthening its provisions, recognizing that textiles and clothing are indispensable to our warfighter's safety and ability to execute their missions.

Understanding the need for periodic adjustments in the SAP, Congress enacted Public Law 108–375 which allowed for inflation adjustments to the SAP every five years.

However, further increase in the SAT beyond what is currently proscribed by Public Law 108- 375 will seriously erode the U.S. textile, apparel, and footwear industry's ability to supply the defense industrial base, compromise U.S. investment in textile manufacturing operations, put at risk highly skilled and good paying textile jobs, and inhibit the domestic industry's competitive advantage in commercial markets.

As the House works on this important legislation, we urge that McGovern Amendment #74 be adopted so that the FY 2016 NDAA does not erode the important value that the Berry Amendment brings to the U.S. textile, apparel, and footwear industry and our warfighters.

Again, please ensure that America continues to strength its domestic textile, clothing, and footwear supply chain. Vote for McGovern Amendment #74.

Thank you for your consideration of our views.

Sincerely,

Auggie Tantillo, President, National Council of Textile Organizations; Gifford Del Grande, Chairman, Narrow Fabrics Institute; Juanita D. Duggan, President & CEO, American Apparel and Footwear Association; Sarah Y. Freidman, Executive Director, SEAMS, the National Association for the Sewn Products Industry; Marc Fleischaker, Rubber & Plastic Footwear Manufacturers Association; Paul O'Day, President, American Fiber Manufacturers Association; Bret Kelley, Chairman, United States Industrial Fabrics Institute; Tom Dobbins, President, American Composites Manufacturers Association; Gary Adams, President/CEO, National Cotton Council.

ANALYSIS OF DOD-FUNDED CONTRACTS UNDER THE SAP

Below is an analysis of DOD-funded contracts for FY 2014 from USASpending.gov with respect to Federal Supply Classification 83 (textiles, tents, flags, etc.) and Federal Supply Classification (FSC) 84 (clothing and individual equipment etc.) as pertaining to the Simplified Acquisition Procedure (SAP) threshold.

The current SAP threshold is $150,000. Language in the chairman's FY 2016 NDAA mark in Section 844 proposes to raise that figure to $500,000. Contracts less than the threshold are not subject to the Berry Amendment's domestic sourcing requirements.

KEY POINTS

Dollar amount exempted from Berry would almost double.

Almost one dollar in five would be exempt from Berry.

Almost 92 percent of contracts would be open to imports; hurts small businesses.

If the threshold would have been $500,000 in FY 2014, 6,813 contracts would have been subject to the SAP totaling $337,086,946;

DOD-FUNDED PRIME CONTRACT AWARDS FOR FSC 83 & 84 IN FY 2014

[Rounded to nearest million or percentage]

Category	$ in Millions	% of Dollars	Contracts Awarded (Actual)	% Contracts
All	1,804	100	7,438	100
More than $500k	1,467	81	625	8
$150k to $500k	157	9	549	7
Less than $150K	180	10	6,264	84

APRIL 29, 2015.

Hon. MAC THORNBERRY,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

Hon. ADAM SMITH,
Ranking Member, Committee on Armed Services, House of Representatives Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN THORNBERRY AND RANKING MEMBER SMITH: On behalf of the Warrior Protection and Readiness Coalition (WPRC), I write to express our concerns regarding a provision to raise the simplified acquisition threshold from the current level of $150,000 to $500,000. This substantial change would have an immediate negative impact on the domestic industrial base that comprises WPRC membership.

The WPRC is an industry association of leading manufacturers and distributors of Berry Amendment-compliant protective gear, tactical equipment and clothing. Leading American manufacturers and suppliers to the U.S. military represent an industrial base capability critical to national security delivering superior equipment, apparel, armor, and technology to the modem warfighter and peacekeeper.

Section 844 of the FY2016 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) Chairman's Mark would create a significant challenge and irreparable harm to WPRC member companies. Increasing the simplified acquisition threshold to $500,000 would not only create unintended contracting confusion but also exempt contracts up to $500,000 from compliance with the Berry Amendment.

WPRC members are, in many cases, the final remaining domestic manufacturers of critical components for safety and survival products for our servicemen and women. Over the past five years, declining resources and commodity based procurement practices have jeopardized efforts to modernize and innovate our industry. This proposal creates another unnecessary obstacle to our member companies and significantly limits the number of fair and open competitions they can compete for.

While we applaud your efforts to review significant defense acquisition reform, Section 844 creates unintended consequences for the domestic industrial base this effort was designed to assist. The Berry Amendment was adopted to promote the purchase of American-made goods and to sustain a warm industrial base ready to meet the immediate needs of the U.S. military.

By removing the requirement for Berry Amendment-compliance for contracts under $500,000, the Committee is jeopardizing the future of the domestic military industrial base and inviting the introduction of low quality, inconsistent products to our Armed Forces. I respectfully request that the Committee reconsider Section 844 and the true impact of this action on our member companies.

Thank you for your consideration and for your continued service on behalf of our military.

DAVID COSTELLO,
Executive Director,
Warrior Protection and Readiness Coalition.

MAY 12, 2015.

Hon. MAC THORNBERRY,
Chairman, House Armed Services Committee, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

Hon. ADAM SMITH,
Ranking Member, House Armed Services Committee, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN THORNBERRY AND RANKING MEMBER SMITH: On behalf of the Alliance for American Manufacturing (AAM), I write to express our concerns with Section 854 of the House FY16 National Defense Authorization Act (H.R. 1735), which would increase the threshold for applicability of certain domestic content preferences applicable to Pentagon spending, including the Berry Amendment and the Specialty Metals Amendment. We strongly urge the removal of Section 854 from the NDAA.

Section 854 would increase the Simplified Acquisition Procedure (SAP) threshold from $150,000 to $500,000, thus exempting a large number of contracts from compliance with domestic content preferences that ensure a strong supply chain of U.S. producers to

equip our military. Making this change will increase the Pentagon's reliance on foreign nations for the goods needed to defend the American people and ensure mission readiness. Potential political or military conflicts with foreign supplier nations that have no duty to our national defense priorities can disrupt the timely delivery of goods needed to keep our service men and women safe at home and on the battlefield.

A healthy U.S. manufacturing sector and a robust defense industrial base are essential to our national security. Preferences for the procurement of American-made goods by our military bolster the strength and long-term viability of countless companies whose mission is to produce high-quality goods to defend the American people and our Soldiers. It is with great regard for our preparedness and national security that we urge the removal of Section 854 from the NDAA.

Sincerely,

SCOTT N. PAUL,
President.

Ms. SINEMA. Mr. Chair, thank you Chairman THORNBERRY and Ranking Member SMITH for your leadership on national security and for accepting my amendment.

Terrorism is an undeniable threat to our country's security and global stability. Terrorist networks constantly develop new ways to finance their deadly operations and threaten America.

To keep our country safe, we must be one step ahead of them, cutting off their funding and stopping their efforts.

The Islamic State (I–S) is one of the world's most violent, dangerous and well financed terrorist groups. In 2014, ISIL generated approximately $1 million per day, predominantly through the sale of smuggled oil.

My amendment directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury and other agencies involved in this effort, to pursue efforts to shut down ISIL's oil revenues and report on resources needed for these efforts.

As a member of the Task Force to Investigate Terrorism Financing, I'm working with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to keep money out of the hands of terrorists and find solutions, like this amendment, that strengthen America's security.

Again, I thank Chairman THORNBERRY and Ranking Member SMITH for your leadership and support.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. THORNBERRY).

The en bloc amendments were agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 83 OFFERED BY MR. BURGESS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 83 printed in House Report 114–112.

Mr. BURGESS. 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 426, after line 6, insert the following new section:

SEC. 1004. REPORT ON AUDITABLE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report ranking all military departments and Defense Agencies in order of how advanced they are in achieving auditable financial statements as required by law. The report should not include information otherwise available in other reports to Congress.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Chairman, I thank you for the recognition. My amendment today reflects the frustration that many in Congress have felt for some time over the Department of Defense's lack of real progress on being able to produce a full accounting of where the money that has been given to them over the years has been spent.

In 1990, Congress passed the Chief Financial Officers Act requiring every department and every agency in the Federal Government to produce verifiable financial statements which could be fully audited. To date, each major agency has been able to complete this task except one—the Department of Defense—and Congress has allowed the Department of Defense to continue to not comply with this law for now going on 25 years. It is time for that to end.

While the Department of Defense might claim it has taken steps toward completing an audit, purportedly to be accomplished by 2017, Congress has little verifiable proof that this will actually occur.

The amendment that I offer today with BARBARA LEE of California asks the Department of Defense to rank—in order from most ready to be audited to least ready to be audited—every entity within the Department which is required to provide financial statements for the overall efforts of the departmentwide audit. Congress needs to know which offices within the Department of Defense are making significant strides toward this goal and which offices are not.

The amendment requires no additional analysis, no additional explanation, simply a list. If Congress is serious about exercising its oversight role through the power of the purse, then this is the least we should expect the Department to provide to Congress, a pulse-check to show Members where the audit truly stands.

Ms. LEE, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and I are not the only ones who have been concerned about the Pentagon's lack of progress in this arena. In 2013, the Government Accountability Office—Congress' eyes and ears on the ground for keeping the Federal Government accountable—stated that it could not complete an audit of the entire Federal Government because the Department of Defense could not produce verifiable documents. The GAO stated at the time: ''The main obstacles to a GAO opinion on the accrual-based consolidated financial statements were: serious financial management problems at the Department of Defense that made its financial statements unauditable.'' A GAO source was reported to have stated that the Pentagon routinely postponed meetings at the last minute with GAO pertaining to the audit. This is unacceptable, and the body should not accept it.

Besides being necessary for the proper separation of powers role that Congress continues to assert in overseeing how taxpayer money is spent, this amendment represents good governance. It is for this reason that our amendment today is endorsed by the Americans for Tax Reform, Taxpayers for Common Sense, and the National Taxpayers Union.

Mr. Chairman, Congress must stand up for taxpayers and tell the Pentagon that it must justify how it spends every dollar that it is given. Congress has been complacent for too long on this issue. With today's vote perhaps that will end.

Mr. Chairman, I want to thank Chairman THORNBERRY and his staff for working with my office on this. I look forward to working on this issue as the deadline approaches, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE. I claim the time in opposition, although I am not opposed to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentlewoman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Ms. LEE. First, let me thank Mr. BURGESS for his very diligent and hard work on this amendment. It is a pleasure to work with the gentleman to bring transparency and accountability to Pentagon spending so taxpayers know where their hard-earned dollars are going. I also want to thank Congresswoman SCHAKOWSKY for her support and work on this very important amendment. I am pleased to be working with Congressman BURGESS and Congresswoman SCHAKOWSKY to build upon the work that we are doing with our bipartisan Audit the Pentagon Act, H.R. 942.

Mr. Chairman, I have offered an Audit the Pentagon amendment since 2011, and this work continues now with Representatives BURGESS and SCHAKOWSKY. This is a commonsense amendment to ensure audit-readiness at the Pentagon, something that Congress mandated I think it was 25 years ago; yet two-plus decades later, Pentagon officials continue to tell Congress that audit-readiness is still years away. This is simply unacceptable.

So our amendment is simple. It would require a report ranking all military departments and Defense agencies in order of how advanced they are in achieving audit-readiness. Taxpayers deserve to know how and where their hard-earned dollars are being spent.

Pentagon spending accounts for more than half of Federal discretionary spending and totals more than half a trillion dollars. The fact that any part

of the government cannot pass an audit is unacceptable, let alone a department that spends more than $600 billion annually. That is, frankly, outrageous. I bet you the Department of Housing and Urban Development can't get away with this.

Now, I am a former small-business owner, 11 years, and I can tell you one thing. I know the importance of having one's books in order. Whether it is in the private sector or the public sector, it is critical to success. In fact, we all demand that all individuals, families, organizations, and companies be able to pass an audit. Why in the world should the Pentagon be any different?

Taxpayers deserve better than black-box budgeting and two decades of ''we will get on with this'' rhetoric, and they keep postponing and saying ''we will get to it later.'' That is unacceptable when it comes to ending waste, fraud, and abuse. I remember several years ago there were reports from The New York Times, and subsequently these reports were substantiated, that taxpayer dollars—cash money—in suitcases were being passed out in Afghanistan. What in the world are we doing? We have no clue where that money went or how much it was. It was cash money.

So we need to take this action, and I thank Mr. BURGESS and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY for this. If you ask me, I think we need to take bolder actions to address the Pentagon's failure to achieve audit-ready status and somehow at some point penalize them if they don't do that because we all would be penalized if in fact our books were not in order. So this amendment, I just have to say, is a major step in the right direction.

Mr. Chairman, the American people deserve to know how the Pentagon is spending their hard-earned tax dollars. We must end waste, fraud, and abuse at the Pentagon. We need to achieve audit-readiness. Once again, none of us could get away with this, none, no Federal agency could get away with this. So we must begin this process for accountability and transparency. It is important that the public know exactly how their money is being spent. There is no way the Pentagon should get away with this.

So, Mr. Chairman, I urge a ''yes'' vote on this amendment because unauditable is unacceptable. I thank Mr. BURGESS, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Chairman, at this time, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. THORNBERRY), the chairman of the full committee.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I support this amendment. I rise just to make two points. Number one, unfortunately, there are a lot of Federal agencies that can't pass an audit, and I hope that all the other committees of the Congress are as diligent as our committee is about making sure they get their agencies to where they can.

Our committee in particular, led by CPA Mr. CONAWAY of Texas, we have pushed this issue, held many oversight hearings, and will continue to push this issue. I think the gentleman's amendment helps that effort. But I want to be really clear that this is a high priority of the committee, and it needs to be a high priority for the other departments besides the Department of Defense as well.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Chairman, at this point I am prepared to yield back, but I do want to thank the chairman of the full committee for hearing our amendment this evening. I also want to thank him for what I know is a significant amount of work and challenge to get this bill to the floor.

Mr. Chairman, I look forward to its speedy passage tomorrow, and yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS).

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. THORNBERRY. 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. LOUDERMILK) having assumed the chair, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 1735) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2016 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.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess for a period of less than 15 minutes.

Accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 28 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 2135

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. LOUDERMILK) at 9 o'clock and 35 minutes p.m.

TRIBUTE TO NEVADA SENATOR HOWARD CANNON

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

Ms. TITUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of Nevada Senator Howard Cannon.

In 1982, I served as Senator Cannon's faculty intern; and every day, in my district office, I have the privilege of sitting behind his personal desk, loaned to me by his daughter Nancy Downey. It serves as a constant reminder of his many heroic acts. From delivering paratroopers in the lead plane on D-Day to passionately advocating for Nevada's interests on the Senate floor, Howard Cannon's valor and courage are truly unmatched.

This June, Nancy will travel to France to cut the ribbon on the new extension of the D-Day Paratrooper Historical Center, which features her father's restored C–47, the ''Stoy Hora,'' among other artifacts from the invasion. It is a fitting tribute to Senator Cannon and the brave men and women who risked or lost their lives so we can live in a safer world today.

The legacy of Howard Cannon cannot be summed up in 1 minute, Mr. Speaker, so I will now submit for the RECORD an article from the Las Vegas Review-Journal, titled: ''Humble'' Air Warrior Had Crucial D-Day Job: France to honor late Sen. Cannon.

[From the Las Vegas Review Journal: May 12, 2015]

''HUMBLE'' AIR WARRIOR HAD CRUCIAL D-DAY JOB, FRANCE TO HONOR LATE SEN. CANNON, OTHERS FOR WWII ROLES

(By Keith Rogers)

Among the accomplishments of Nevada's late-Sen. Howard Cannon, from his 33-year political career to his Air Force Reserve service as a major general, his biggest achievement arguably was his role in delivering paratroopers in the lead plane during the June 6, 1944, D-Day invasion of Normandy, France.

With mental toughness and steady hands, then-Maj. Cannon, co-pilot of the C–47 Skytrain ''Stoy Hora,'' and pilot Col. Frank Krebs, commander of the 440th Troop Carrier Group, spearheaded the assault to free France from the grip of Nazi Germany's forces.

Had their plane and others in the 45-ship formation not made it to the drop zone near St. Mere Eglise, the soldiers of the 506th Parachute Infantry Regiment might never have been able to provide the cover and distraction for the massive troop landings on the Normandy coast that marked a turning point in World War II.

For that, the grand opening of the extension at the D-Day Paratroopers Historical Center featuring the restored C–47 ''Stoy Hora,'' the pilot's log book and other artifacts will be held June 12 in Normandy's Saint-Come-du-Mont. A flight simulator with special effects will treat visitors to a simulated 7-minute flight inside the aircraft.

Cannon's daughter, Nancy Downey of Genoa, and Krebs' daughter, Christine Goyer, will cut the ribbon with Ethan Wolverton, great-grandson of Lt. Col. Robert Wolverton, commander of the 3rd Battalion's stick of paratroopers, who was killed by Germany machinegun fire while he dangled in his harness after his parachute caught on a tree.

''In our region, we feel that the pilots and crews have not been significantly recognized for their action on D-Day, and we are attempting to not forget them in our museum extension,'' event coordinator Michel de Trez wrote in Downey's invitation. ''It is also our way to honor those who fought and died on the sector where we are located.''

In a telephone interview from Minden last week, Downey said she is looking forward to seeing the C–47 her father flew 71 years ago.

''I think it's a great honor to be a pilot of something that's living history, to be a memorial to people like my dad who risked their lives and lost lives to help, not only France, but the world be a safer place,'' she

said, reflecting on her famous father, who died in 2002 at age 90.

''He was very humble and unassuming. He's been a tremendous inspiration to me my whole life,'' she said.

Clark County, too, has assembled some of Cannon's photographs and memorabilia for its Cannon Aviation Museum.

''Had we not had the paratroopers, it was highly likely the invasion would not have been successful,'' said Mark Hall-Patton, administrator of the Clark County Museum on Boulder Highway in Henderson.

''And to have somebody who later was the local DA and Nevada senator who was copilot of the lead plane is huge,'' he said.

''He was the one who, among other things, deregulated the airlines and played a key role in passage of the Civil Rights Act. He was a Democrat who was able to bring the Republicans in and get that passed for (President Lyndon B.) Johnson,'' Hall-Patton said.

After his death in 2002, a Review-Journal editorial recognized his political savvy. ''The senator would never tell what deal President Lyndon Johnson offered him for his role in ending the Southern filibuster which would otherwise have prevented the Civil Rights Act from coming to a vote in 1964.''

Cannon served 24 years as one of Nevada's U.S. senators, from 1959 to 1983. As a member of the Armed Services and Commerce, Science and Transportation committees and chairman of the Tactical Air Power, Military Construction and Stockpiles subcommittees, he helped secure funding and upgrades for Nellis Air Force Base.

Born in St. George, Utah, in 1912, he became intrigued by the budding aviation industry while attending Dixie Junior College in the 1930s.

''I admit I was more than just a little impressed by the glamour of flying in those days,'' he said in an interview for the December 1971 edition of Air Line Pilot magazine. ''Lindbergh had recently made his epic ocean-crossing flight, and that added to the pilot mystique that dominated that era.''

As a second lieutenant in the Utah National Guard, he was called to active duty in 1941 and promoted to first lieutenant in charge of a combat engineers unit. He was assigned to the 40th Division in San Luis Obispo, Calif., when Japanese warplanes attacked Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941. Responding to the need for experienced pilots, he joined the Army Air Corps and graduated from light aircraft and glider school in New Mexico as a captain.

In his biography that Downey helped him write, Cannon described the historic D-Day flight. ''Anti-aircraft fire at us as we passed the Channel Islands but we were too low and out of range from them. . . . As we approached the target, we let down through the stuff and broke out at 700 feet over the green fields of France.''

He saw one of the U.S. planes explode as his C–47 powered toward the drop zone. ''Many positions firing tracers,'' he wrote. ''Many of them had me flinching. Over target—green light—there go the troops. Time 0140 (1:40 a.m.) 6 June 1944.''

His awards and decorations included a Purple Heart, a Distinguished Flying Cross, a presidential citation, and the French Croix de Guerre.

On Sept. 17, 1944, Cannon and Krebs were again flying paratroopers behind enemy lines. This time it was for the allied invasion of the Netherlands for Operation Market Garden. After they had dropped the troops, their plane was hit by anti-aircraft flak, forcing them to bail out. What followed was a 42-day odyssey during which they evaded their captors with the help of Dutch civilians.

''When I parachuted into Holland, I felt I was nothing—someone small and unimportant—a speck in the universe leaving a disabled plane,'' he told Air Line Pilot magazine. ''When I left Holland, I sensed I had accomplished far more than our original mission. I had learned from the 'defeated' the true meaning of freedom and how we must never give up fighting for it.''

AMTRAK

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

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, as a member for 22 years on the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee and supporter of rail, my heart goes out to the families and individuals who suffered in the wake of the Amtrak derailment in Philadelphia.

The Republican leadership in Washington continues its long-term failure to adequately fund transportation infrastructure in this country, and starving Amtrak from the funds that it truly needs to operate a national system is one example of the failure of this House. It is sad that the Republicans, on the day that seven or eight people died and 200 were injured, voted to cut funding for Amtrak.

It is a shame that in the people's House—the people's House—that the people who represent the people are stuck on stupid. We need a comprehensive transportation system, and we need to stop starving Amtrak.

It is amazing that this House voted the day of the accident to cut Amtrak. It is unacceptable. This is the people's House, and the people should be in charge. To whom God has given much, much is expected, and they expect more from the people's House than what happened yesterday in this House of Representatives.

[From the New York Times, May 13, 2015]

AMTRAK CRASH AND AMERICA'S DECLINING CONSTRUCTION SPENDING

(By David Leonhardt)

Investigators into the Amtrak crash in Philadelphia are focusing on excess speed, but there is a related issue: the overall condition of Amtrak and the nation's infrastructure. One of the reasons that American trains should not travel 100 miles an hour in many places is that the state of our rail system—like the state of our bridges, highways and airports—is not good.

Many airports here look dilapidated relative to those in Asia and Europe. Roads are choked with traffic. The fastest train from Boston to Washington takes about six and a half hours. The fastest train from Paris to Marseille—a slightly longer distance—takes just over three hours.

The train that derailed on Tuesday was thought to be traveling at least 100 miles an hour—twice the speed limit on that section of track. That is about half the French train's average speed on the trip from Paris to Marseille. (Reuters has also reported that the section of the track where the crash occurred lacked advanced braking technology designed to prevent derailments.)

Much of the problem of crumbling infrastructure has existed for years. There is, however, a new development that has made things worse. The combined money that federal, state and local governments spend on construction has dropped significantly, relative to the size of the economy, in the last five years. And only part of the decline stems from the end of the stimulus program, which temporarily lifted infrastructure spending.

Such spending now represents about 1.5 percent of total economic activity, down from about 1.8 percent on average from 1993 through 2008. It's at its lowest level in at least 22 years. (A hat-tip to Joe Weisenthal, of Business Insider, who calculated this statistic in 2013, after the collapse of a bridge near Seattle.)

Lawrence Summers, the former Treasury secretary and Harvard president, sent an email to us today making an argument similar to Mr. Weisenthal's. More infrastructure spending would both make accidents less likely and bring economic benefits.

''Projections for the first half of this year now almost universally suggest the U.S. economy will have grown at an annual rate of well under 1 percent,'' Mr. Summers wrote. ''If this isn't stagnation, I wonder what would be.''

He added: ''A major infrastructure investment program would reduce long-run deferred maintenance liabilities, raise demand and G.D.P., put construction workers back to work and raise investment. Interest rates may not always be as low as they are now, so it's high time to get started.''

Other Democrats have begun making similar arguments today. Many congressional Republicans have historically supported infrastructure spending as well, but have been more reluctant recently.

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[From the New York Times, May 13, 2015]

ONE DAY AFTER WRECK, INCREASED FUNDING FOR AMTRAK FAILS IN A HOUSE PANEL

(By Michael D. Shear and Jad Mouawad)

WASHINGTON.—The bodies had not yet been fully recovered from the Amtrak derailment in Philadelphia before Capitol Hill erupted hours later into its usual partisan clash over how much money to spend on the long-struggling national rail service.

As investigators picked through the rubble on Wednesday morning, Democratic lawmakers in Washington angrily demanded an increase in Amtrak funding, calling Tuesday night's accident a result of congressional failure to support the rail system. Republicans refused, defeating the request in a morning committee hearing and accusing Democrats of using a tragedy for political reasons.

''It was beneath you,'' Representative Mike Simpson, Republican of Idaho, snapped at a Democratic colleague after the funding increase was defeated in a 30-to-21 vote.

The scene in the hearing room was a replay of the swirling politics that have threatened to consume Amtrak in the four decades since it was nationalized by the United States government. Like the rest of the country's crumbling public infrastructure, its aging rail beds and decades-old trains are sagging under increased use, especially in the Northeast, where nearly three-quarters of all travel takes place on the trains, not on planes.

And the immediate political rancor foreshadowed another fight to come soon: whether Congress will delay a mandate to install equipment that would have automatically reduced the speed of Northeast Regional train No. 188. The deadline for installing the system, called positive train control, is the end of 2015, but Congress is considering extending the deadline to 2020 at the urging of

freight, and passenger rail systems that say the costs could rise to $10 billion.

Senator Richard Blumenthal, Democrat of Connecticut, said in a statement on Wednesday that delaying the technology ''only leads to preventable and predictable tragedy.''

Investigators said they were examining the speed of the derailed Amtrak train, which they said was going 106 miles an hour on a stretch of track where the speed limit was half that. But they said no firm conclusion had been reached on what caused the derailment.

Edward G. Rendell, the Democratic former governor of Pennsylvania, lashed out at Republican lawmakers on Wednesday for refusing to increase Amtrak funding. He said the requested increase of $251 million over the Republican budget of $1.14 billion could significantly improve safety by upgrading tracks and installing positive train control systems in the busiest part of the system. ''It is absolutely stunning to me,'' Mr. Rendell said of the funding vote. ''It shows that ideology trumps reality, and it shows that cowardice reigns in Washington. The callousness and disregard was shockingly contemporaneous.''

Representative Steve Israel, Democrat of New York, also criticized his Republican colleagues, saying they should have used the aftermath of the Amtrak accident ''as an opportunity to do the right thing, instead of sticking to their ideology.''

The Northeast Corridor is the nation's busiest rail corridor and accounts for more than a third of Amtrak's ridership. It is also the most profitable part of its national network. But some bridges, like the Portal Bridge near New York, for instance, are more than a century old and in desperate need of replacement. Trains come to a crawl when they travel through Baltimore's 100-year-old tunnel. Some parts of the tracks still have wooden ties.

Meanwhile, the Acela—Amtrak's high-speed train that runs between Washington and Boston—can reach its top speed only in a handful of places. On a 30-mile stretch near Cranston, R.I., for example, the Acela speeds up to 150 m.p.h. About five minutes later, it needs to slow down.

''These trains have to be thought of as a national asset,'' said Rosabeth Moss Kanter, a professor at the Harvard Business School. ''Amtrak is a political whipping boy for Congress. But how much is it going to take to wake up Congress that this stuff has to be invested in? It is aging, it is not properly maintained.''

Amtrak has its passionate supporters, including Vice President Joseph R. Biden Jr., who often joins many lawmakers who race to Union Station for a quick trip home. But the rail system also has many detractors, who say its annual losses are a drain on the public treasury. Many argue that privatization of the rail lines would improve service, cut costs and create innovation that could rival the gleaming train systems in Japan, China and across Europe.

Representative John L. Mica, Republican of Florida, is pushing a plan to privatize the improvement of Amtrak's system in the Northeast region. He said that the rail system needed money for improvements, but that lawmakers did not trust Amtrak to spend it well.

''What they own is poorly maintained and outdated infrastructure,'' Mr. Mica said. But he added, ''They don't have the trust of Congress to get substantial money because they've not spent the money well that they've gotten.''

''When you give them money, they squander it,'' he said.

In the meantime, however, Amtrak's funding is failing to catch up to its ridership, which peaked at 32 million last year, up nearly 50 percent since 2000. In 2014, its latest fiscal year, Amtrak lost $1 billion with revenue of $3.2 billion.

''Amtrak has really suffered from congressional schizophrenia over funding levels,'' said Ray LaHood, the Republican former member of Congress who served as President Obama's first secretary of transportation.

Mr. LaHood said much of the blame rested with lawmakers who came to Washington from states where Amtrak does not run. ''They think Amtrak is just the easy place to cut,'' he said, adding that he had little optimism that anything would change without pressure from voters during election time.

''All Americans should be concerned that there is no vision,'' Mr. LaHood said. ''There is no plan. There is no courage for taking up what needs to be done in terms of fully funding infrastructure. We are limping along.''

Since the passage of the Rail Passenger Service Act of 1970, the National Railroad Passenger Corporation, as Amtrak is officially called, is the only provider of national passenger rail service in the country.

Successive Amtrak chief executives—there have been six since 2002—contend with a dual mandate: to provide a public service while also trying to make money, which has proved an impossible task, Ms. Kanter said. Her latest book, ''Move: Putting America's Infrastructure Back in the Lead,'' addresses the importance of investing in transportation infrastructure.

''We have to do something big instead of just repairing. We need to repair, of course, but we have to reinvent, too, because the whole model is broken,'' she said. ''We don't want to be stuck with the same crummy, shabby system after we fix Philadelphia. We have to do something more, and better.''

IRAN NUCLEAR AGREEMENT REVIEW ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2015, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) until 10 p.m.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, it has been quite an eventful week. We have taken up many things, and I couldn't be more proud of my friend from Texas, Chairman THORNBERRY.

He has done tremendous work on the National Defense Authorization and is to be applauded for trying to prevent the military from being weakened further than the sequester has already made it.

One of the bills that we took up and passed today was the Iran Nuclear Agreement Review Act, and I am anal enough I will get these bills and read them, so that is what I did.

Amazingly, the first paragraph—of course, this bill came to us from the Senate as the Iran Nuclear Agreement Review Act, and many of us had concerns about it, but I didn't realize that the actual title of the Iran Nuclear Agreement Review Act was—and this is the opening paragraph of the bill:

Resolved, That the bill from the House of Representatives, H.R. 1191, entitled ''An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to ensure that emergency services volunteers are not taken into account as employees under the shared responsibility requirements contained in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act,'' do pass with the following.

That is what it is. It is an IRS bill to adjust the Affordable Care Act, and it is hard for me to use those words ''Affordable Care Act'' because it is anything but affordable. It has cost people their insurance, their doctors, their health, their health insurance. It is laughable to call it affordable.

Nonetheless, this is a bill to attempt to amend the Affordable Care Act; and, Mr. Speaker, you might wonder, wait a minute, I thought you said this was the Iran Nuclear Agreement Review Act—well, exactly. It is an IRS bill to fix this exception for emergency services volunteers that they not be considered under the Affordable Care Act.

Then we go to the Senate bill. This is like the Affordable Care Act because they take a House bill that is intended for one purpose, delete, beginning with line 1, page 1, delete everything in it, and then make it the Iran Nuclear Review Act—talk about democracy in action, really impressive. They strip out everything to do with making the ObamaCare bill better and, instead, replace it with the Iran Nuclear Review Act.

There were a few dozen of us that had major concerns about it. First of all, we had already heard that this bill was going to turn the Constitution upside down. The constitutional requirements for a treaty—what is a treaty? It is an agreement between one country and another. The President has authority to negotiate those agreements.

Then, under the Constitution, if we still care about the Constitution, then that treaty has to go before the Senate and get two-thirds of the votes of the Senators; otherwise, that treaty means nothing, and it is not binding.

It doesn't matter what the President or the executive branch or the Secretary of State call that agreement, that treaty; it is a treaty between one country and another. For purposes of the Constitution, it should go before the Senate for ratification.

But Congress has gotten so used to this President just ignoring it, so used to the Justice Department saying: We don't care what you are requesting. We are not going to give you any of those documents or any of the information.

We have gotten so used to that, we said, okay, we will pass a bill that will force the administration to let Congress know what is going on, even though we are going to flip the Constitution upside down and go from requiring, as the Constitution does, a vote of 67 Senators in order to ratify a treaty, or agreement, with a foreign country, and we are going to go with requiring 67 Senators to vote it down, completely reversing the constitutional requirement, but we will make it better because we will add a requirement that the House has to have two-thirds vote, get 290 votes, to vote it down, but at least this way, Congress gets to be a player and gets to know what is going on.

What is it that is in this bill that will teach the executive branch a lesson

about why you don't mess with Congress? It is in here, and it is actually at page 8. It is entitled—number 5, on page 8—''Limitation on actions during congressional reconsideration of a joint resolution of disapproval.''

So here we are, the President supposedly under this bill will send the agreement that he wants Congress to see, kind of like the trade act that they classified and we hadn't gotten all of it, but we are going to vote on it anyway, it makes no sense; but for those of us that are anal enough to want to read these things before we pass them, this has got to have enough teeth that it will teach the President a lesson if he dares to betray us and not give us what we need in order to make a proper determination.

The structure is both the House and Senate under this bill, this Affordable Care Act bill—now Iran Nuclear Review Act—we get the chance to strike that down if we can come up with two-thirds votes in both the House and the Senate.

What happens, what is the meat, what is the real teeth in this bill that will teach the President and the entire State Department a lesson if they mess with us and we vote in the House and the Senate two-thirds to disapprove it?

Well, here it is. If a joint resolution of disapproval passes both Houses of Congress and the President vetoes such joint resolution—wow, people forgot that even though we are going to give ourselves the opportunity to vote with two-thirds to strike it down, if he vetoes that, here is the real punishing aspect for the President who many of us believe has been violating the law by loosening sanctions that were put in place by Congress.

You are not supposed to be able to change the law unilaterally when Congress and another President has passed and signed law into being, but the sanctions are there, duly passed, signed into law.

Well, this says, here it is, this will teach him a lesson. If the disapproval passes both Houses of Congress and the President vetoes such joint resolution—here it is, ''the President may not waive, suspend, reduce, provide relief from, or otherwise limit the application of statutory sanctions with respect to Iran under any provision of law or refrain from applying any such sanctions pursuant to an agreement described in subsection (a)''—here it is—for a period of 10 days.

If the President has been violating the law, as some of us believe, by lifting sanctions that he doesn't have authority to lift and we come along and the House and Senate disapprove the treaty with Iran and he vetoes that treaty—here is the lesson—he can't illegally lift sanctions against Iran for 10 whole days—10 calendar days. It says 10 calendar days.

□ 2145

Man, that is going to teach him a lesson. This is a powerful bill that will teach the President that you don't mess with Congress. If you loosen the sanctions that the law put in place, why, we will pass another bill that says you can't do it for 10 whole days, and that is what we did here.

Now, on page 9, we have got ''the effect of congressional action with respect to nuclear agreements with Iran.'' It is a sense of Congress.

B says: ''It is a sense of Congress that these negotiations are a critically important matter of national security and foreign policy for the United States and its closest allies.''

Then C: ''This section does not require a vote by Congress for the agreement to commence.'' That is helpful.

Anyway, that ''these negotiations are a critically important matter of national security and foreign policy for the United States and its closest allies'' is interesting. I don't really agree with that because the way I see this agreement, Mr. Speaker, is it has been drug out for months and, apparently, for years. I know friends at Judicial Watch have tried to get what are supposed to be public documents—those are the travel logs for Valerie Jarrett—so we can find out when she first started flying over to Iran to start negotiations and open up the dialogue with Iran. It would be nice to know.

Most of us on both sides of the aisle staunchly agree that Israel is a very dear friend and ally. What this negotiation has meant is that—and Israel understands this—if President Obama and John Kerry and Wendy Sherman, who is the lady who gave North Korea nukes, are negotiating with Iran and are telling the world, ''Oh, we have got a deal. We are nearly at a deal. We have almost got one worked out'' and Iran is saying, ''We have got no deal. We haven't agreed to any of that. That is not true,'' then it doesn't matter what Iran is saying. If the United States' leaders are saying, ''We are getting close to a deal, and we have almost got a deal,'' if Israel does the right thing by Israel and attacks Iran's nuclear capability and takes it out as best they can without our best bunker buster and without our best planes to deliver it—they would probably need two or three sorties to take out four—if they actually do the self-defense process of hitting Iran, then this administration would be able to unite the world against Israel—call them warmongers, call them all kinds of things—because, ''Oh, gee, we almost had a deal with Iran. Yes, they have been dragging this out for 2 years or so, but we nearly had a deal. Oh, don't pay any attention to Iran's saying we didn't have a deal. We were so close to having a deal. Therefore, Israel is a bunch of warmongers. Therefore, the whole world and the U.N. should punish them.''

That is what Israel, I believe, understands that this deal means regardless of whether a deal is ever reached, and I wouldn't put it past this administration to agree to keep dragging it out and dragging it out for the rest of this President's administration. It is, certainly, in Iran's interests because they are continuing to enrich uranium, and nothing has slowed them down. As we know now, they are not even letting anybody at the IAEA examine all of their facilities. Forget the openness that this administration says they are going to get.

I think the bottom line of this bill that we passed today and that the Senate passed also is that we are going to ignore the President's and the executive branch's illegal actions in lifting the sanctions they are not entitled to lift if he will be kind enough to allow Congress to think about the sanctions some more and if he will give us information on how things are going in Iran. I mean, there is a requirement here for 30 days within which they have got to give us notice unless they think that is not enough time, and then they would give us 60-days notice. They have to give us a semiannual report. Every 6 months, we will find out what is going on.

The thing that concerns me, of course—one of many things—is that I have been asking for the documents that the Justice Department gave to people who were convicted of supporting terrorism in the Holy Land Foundation trial. The conviction occurred in November 2008. As part of the discovery in that prosecution, they were given massive numbers of documents from the FBI and from the Justice Department that they had obtained about radical Islam here in the United States. They gave it to the convicted terrorists. We now know they are convicted of supporting terrorism, and they got all of those documents.

When Eric Holder tells me in a hearing, basically, that there may be some classification issues, you gave them to terrorists, for heaven's sake. Don't you think you can afford to give them to Members of Congress so we can see what the evidence was that you had? For heaven's sake. They have not given us the information on that. They have obfuscated about the Fast and Furious evidence. They have covered up evidence in the administration about the IRS conspiracy to prevent conservative groups from raising money like the liberal groups were so that the Republicans would have a better chance in the 2012 election.

Now, this bill says we haven't been able to trust them on any of these other things, but we are going to trust them on this. We are going to trust Iran to let us have a full review of everything they are doing even though they have never done that before, and we are going to trust this administration for the first time in 6½ years to start giving us full information about what is going on. Some might think that is a little foolhardy, and I would be one of those.

Here at the bottom of page 17: ''If the President, in his own determination, decides he is able to make the certification required,'' then he will do that.

Nice. Real nice.

Page 18 is another sense of Congress: ''The United States sanctions on Iran for terrorism, human rights abuses, and ballistic missiles will remain in place'' under an agreement.

Of course, that is unless the President wants to ignore this like he has been ignoring the sanctions already; but you can't forget that language on page 8. By golly, if he vetoes a bill, disapproving and if he can't lift sanctions, he has got to quit doing that illegal stuff for 10 full days.

Now, it does say at the bottom of page 18: ''The President should determine the agreement in no way compromises the commitment of the United States to Israel's security.'' It says he ''should'' do that, but it doesn't say he ''shall'' or he ''must.''

The good news is on page 19: Expedited Consideration of Legislation. ''In the event,'' as it says here, ''the President does not submit a certification with all of the information that is required,'' like he has ignored on lots of other things we have requested or at least the executive branch has, then we are going to introduce legislation—it says right here—''within 60 calendar days'' of his not following the law.

It is going to go quickly to the House floor and the Senate floor. That is on page 21. We are going to get it to the floor quickly.

Page 22: ''Qualifying legislation shall be considered as read.''

So we are going to get here quickly, and we are going to waive points of order against whatever legislation it might be. It may be that, if we really get our spines stiffened and we pass legislation that extends that 10-day period where he can't lift sanctions like he has been doing, maybe we will extend that to 20 days and really show him that he can't mess with Congress.

Yes, for the liberals who might someday read the transcript of this, Mr. Speaker, I am being sarcastic. Liberals have trouble understanding sarcasm sometimes, but this is a very, very deadly serious issue.

Iran has shown they can't be trusted about anything. The Ayatollah cannot be trusted. For heaven's sake, Jimmy Carter decided the other Ayatollah—the first Ayatollah Khomeini—was a man of peace. He welcomed him for the first time in a century or so—well, not quite a century—to let a radical Islamist take over a country's military, and as a result, Americans have died in the last 35 years, 36 years, and I am afraid more will.

It is ridiculous to play footsie with Iran. They only know one thing, and that is power. I read the statements by one of the Iranian military leaders who said they welcome war with America, and it clicked. I remember somebody in the Saddam Hussein regime saying the same thing and that, if we tried to do anything, it would be the mother of all wars. It was amazing because we moved faster and further than any military has ever moved in the history of the world. Mistakes were made, absolutely, but the American military could put Iran in its place very quickly—and should—before they get nuclear weapons and hundreds or thousands or millions of people die.

There is one thing I want to mention, Mr. Speaker, before time runs out. We took up this week the USA FREEDOM Act. Actually, there are some very good things in here. Again, I just felt I have to read the bill. Sorry if that bothers some of my friends.

For example, one of the things that was heralded as a great accomplishment, we found out from Snowden that the FISA courts had just not really issued constitutional orders or warrants—no specificity—just an order saying, for example: Verizon, give the government every record on every caller you have in your records. Give it all to the government.

I would submit that is unconstitutional, and when we found out the FISA court did it, it was outrageous to me. That is not probable caution. That is not specificity. There are all kinds of problems there, and this bill was going to try to address that.

On page 35, one of the things that was heralded was—and it is a good idea—to create amicus curiae, which is a group of lawyers who will represent those people who have records that are being sought even though those people don't know that their records are being sought.

It says in title IV, section 401, that the judges shall designate not fewer than five individuals to be eligible to serve as amicus curiae—or friends of the court—to represent those interests.

The trouble is—it says down here at the bottom of page 35—that the court shall appoint these lawyers and individuals who serve as amicus curiae to assist in any application if, in the opinion of the court, the government is presenting a novel or a significant interpretation of the law.

That means they are not going to be there to protect the civil rights of people whose records are being obtained, as they were under the FISA orders previously, unconstitutionally, because the court can just decide, no, this is not a novel interpretation, so we are not going to take it up. Then, even if it is a novel or a significant interpretation, it says: ''unless the court issues a written finding that such appropriation is not appropriate.''

If you just look over at page 40, it tells you the government can discuss on an ex parte basis—that is without the other side's being present—to the court. So they can tell the court we don't want the amicus curiae here on this issue. That is just one of so many major, major loopholes.

We found out in the summer of 2007 there were perhaps 3,000 cases with the national security letters—the IG determined this—where FBI agents just sent out national security letters, demanding records. There was no case; there was no probable cause; and it was a crime if the people from whom the records were sought revealed that to friends.

We thought that would be tightened up a little bit. It still says in here that the only people who can authorize what basically is a warrant is the FBI Director himself or herself, or he can designate his deputy, but nobody lower than that other than any special agent in charge anywhere in the country, which was the problem that we ran into in 2007 with all of the abuses.

There is still a lot of reason not to feel comfortable that people's rights are going to be protected in the FISA courts. I am not comfortable with the FISA courts anymore, but, Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the time to point this out.

I yield back the balance of my time.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The Speaker announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 665. An act to encourage, enhance, and integrate Blue Alert plans throughout the United States in order to disseminate information when a law enforcement officer is seriously injured or killed in the line of duty, is missing in connection with the officer's official duties, or an imminent and credible threat that an individual intends to cause the serious injury or death of a law enforcement officer is received, and for other purposes.

S. 112. An act to amend the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act to improve the Act.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 10 o'clock p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, May 15, 2015, at 9 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1469. A letter from the Counsel, Legal Division, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, transmitting the Bureau's final rule — Homeownership Counseling Organizations Lists and High-Cost Mortgage Counseling Interpretive Rule (RIN: 3170-AA52) received April 23, 2015, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

1470. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Army, Civil Works, Department of Defense, transmitting the report on the authorization and construction of the Jacksonville Harbor Project in Duval County, Florida, for the purpose of deep draft navigation, pursuant to Public Law 113-121, Sec. 7002(1)8; (H.

Doc. No. 114—37); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and ordered to be printed.

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. SMITH of Texas: Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. Supplemental report on H.R. 1806. A bill to provide for technological innovation through the prioritization of Federal investment in basic research, fundamental scientific discovery, and development to improve the competitiveness of the United States, and for other purposes (Rept. 114–107, Pt. 2).

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin: Committee on Ways and Means. H.R. 880. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to simplify and make permanent the research credit; with an amendment (Rept. 114–113). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin: Committee on Ways and Means. H.R. 1907. A bill to reauthorize trade facilitation and trade enforcement functions and activities, and for other purposes, with an amendment (Rept. 114–114, Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committees on Homeland Security, Foreign Affairs, Financial Services, and the Judiciary discharged from further consideration. H.R. 1907 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

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. BISHOP of Michigan (for himself, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. WALKER, Mr. ROSS, Mr. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. CHAFFETZ, and Mr. SWALWELL of California):

H.R. 2315. A bill to limit the authority of States to tax certain income of employees for employment duties performed in other States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LABRADOR (for himself, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. AMODEI, and Mr. GOSAR):

H.R. 2316. A bill to generate dependable economic activity for counties and local governments containing National Forest System land by establishing a demonstration program for local, sustainable forest management, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, 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. MESSER (for himself, Mr. POCAN, Mr. REICHERT, Mr. POLIS, and Mr. KIND):

H.R. 2317. A bill to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to require a lifetime income disclosure; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. REICHERT (for himself, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. KING of New York, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. LANCE, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. BENISHEK, Mr. HANNA, and Mr. DENT):

H.R. 2318. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to enhance the COPS ON THE BEAT grant program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CUMMINGS:

H.R. 2319. A bill to amend title 44, United States Code, to require preservation of certain electronic records by Federal agencies, to require a certification and reports relating to Presidential records, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. MULVANEY (for himself, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. CONNOLLY, and Mr. WESTMORELAND):

H.R. 2320. A bill to provide access to and use of information by Federal agencies in order to reduce improper payments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. PRICE of North Carolina (for himself, Ms. NORTON, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. HONDA, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. ADAMS, and Mr. BUTTERFIELD):

H.R. 2321. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to provide grants for innovative teacher retention programs; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. BARLETTA (for himself, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. SHUSTER, and Mr. DEFAZIO):

H.R. 2322. A bill to reduce costs of Federal real estate, improve building security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. ROYCE (for himself, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. SALMON, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. SIRES, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. KEATING, and Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina):

H.R. 2323. A bill to enhance the missions, objectives, and effectiveness of United States international communications, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. AMODEI:

H.R. 2324. A bill to provide for the conveyance of small parcels of National Forest System land and small parcels of public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management to private landowners, State, county, and local governments, or Indian tribes whose lands share a boundary with the National Forest System land or public lands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana (for herself and Mr. BILIRAKIS):

H.R. 2325. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for a pharmaceutical and technology ombudsman under the Medicare program; to the Committee on Ways and Means, 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. CLAY:

H.R. 2326. A bill to provide for oversight of, and place restrictions on, Federal programs that provide equipment to law enforcement agencies; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Homeland Security, and 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. COSTA (for himself, Mr. COOK, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. HONDA, Ms. MENG, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. DUFFY, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, and Mr. RUIZ):

H.R. 2327. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to inter in national cemeteries individuals who supported the United States in Laos during the Vietnam War era; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CRAMER (for himself, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. BLUM, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. PETERSON, and Mr. COLLINS of New York):

H.R. 2328. A bill to amend the Toxic Substances Control Act relating to lead-based paint renovation and remodeling activities; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DESANTIS (for himself and Mr. CICILLINE):

H.R. 2329. A bill to ensure appropriate judicial review of Federal Government actions by amending the prohibition on the exercise of jurisdiction by the United States Court of Federal Claims of certain claims pending in other courts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DEUTCH:

H.R. 2330. A bill to establish the National Criminal Justice Commission; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GOSAR (for himself, Mr. BABIN, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. BRIDENSTINE, Mr. BUCK, Mr. COOK, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. BENISHEK, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. HUELSKAMP, Mr. JONES, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. PITTENGER, Mr. PITTS, Mr. POLIQUIN, Mr. SALMON, Mr. SESSIONS, and Mr. YOHO):

H.R. 2331. A bill to amend the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 to prohibit the use of benefits to purchase marijuana products, to amend part A of title IV of the Social Security Act to prohibit assistance provided under the program of block grants to States for temporary assistance for needy families from being accessed through the use of an electronic benefit transfer card at any store that offers marijuana for sale, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HIGGINS:

H.R. 2332. A bill to direct the Secretary of Transportation to establish a transformational infrastructure competitive grant program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. JENKINS of Kansas:

H.R. 2333. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire certain property related to the Fort Scott National Historic Site in Fort Scott, Kansas; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas:

H.R. 2334. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to require individuals to include their social security numbers on the income tax return as a condition of claiming the refundable portion of the child tax credit, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KEATING (for himself, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. ROONEY of Florida, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY):

H.R. 2335. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to incentivize the development of abuse-deterrent drugs; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. NADLER:

H.R. 2336. 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 Mr. PITTS:

H.R. 2337. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to authorize priority review for breakthrough devices; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. PITTS:

H.R. 2338. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide for the development and use of patient experience data to enhance the structured risk-benefit assessment framework, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. PITTS:

H.R. 2339. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to clarify the treatment of lottery winnings and other lump sum income for purposes of income eligibility under the Medicaid program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. PITTS:

H.R. 2340. A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act to remove regulatory barriers to the re-exportation of controlled substances among members of the European Economic Area; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, 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. SCHRADER (for himself, Mr. REED, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. COOPER, Mr. RIBBLE, Mr. YOUNG of Indiana, Mr. DOLD, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. PETERS, Mr. NOLAN, Mr. COSTELLO of Pennsylvania, Ms. JENKINS of Kansas, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. GABBARD, and Mr. COFFMAN):

H.R. 2341. A bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to provide that the President's annual budget submission to Congress list the current fiscal year spending level for each proposed program and a separate amount for any proposed spending increases, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Budget.

By Mr. SHIMKUS (for himself and Ms. DEGETTE):

H.R. 2342. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the participation of physical therapists in the National Health Service Corps Loan Repayment Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. MAXINE WATERS of California:

H.R. 2343. A bill to amend the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century to modify a high priority project in the State of California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. WENSTRUP:

H.R. 2344. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to make certain improvements in the vocational rehabilitation programs of the Department of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. WITTMAN (for himself and Mr. THOMPSON of California):

H.R. 2345. A bill to extend the date after which interest earned on obligations held in the wildlife restoration fund may be available for apportionment; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. WITTMAN (for himself and Mr. THOMPSON of California):

H.R. 2346. A bill to extend the authorization of appropriations for allocation to carry out approved wetlands conservation projects under the North American Wetlands Conservation Act through fiscal year 2020; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York (for herself, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. GRAYSON, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. BERA, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Ms. KUSTER, Ms. LEE, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. RUSH, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. SHERMAN, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. DENT, Ms. PINGREE, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. PETERSON, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. KILMER, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. TITUS, Mr. BEYER, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. EDWARDS, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. ESTY, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. MENG, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. MOORE, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. HAHN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. NADLER, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. COOPER, Mr. COSTA, Mr. HIMES, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DELANEY, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Ms. BASS, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Miss RICE of New York, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. LANCE, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Mrs. CAPPS, Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. GUTIÉRREZ, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. FUDGE, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. POCAN, Mr. TAKAI, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Ms. MAXINE WATERS of California, Mr. CAPUANO, Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico, Mr. HONDA, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. TSONGAS, Mrs. LOWEY, Mrs. TORRES, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. TONKO, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. WELCH, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. RUIZ, Mrs. ELLMERS of North Carolina, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. NOLAN, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. FARR, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. PETERS, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. HOYER, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. COHEN, Mr. ISRAEL, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. DELBENE, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. GABBARD, Mr. KEATING, Mr. CLAY, Mr. BECERRA, Ms. CLARKE of New York, and Ms. LOFGREN):

H.J. Res. 52. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YARMUTH (for himself and Mr. COHEN):

H.J. Res. 53. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to contributions and expenditures with respect to Federal elections; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BENISHEK (for himself, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. LEVIN, and Mr. TROTT):

H. Con. Res. 45. Concurrent resolution recognizing the occasion of the 300th anniversary of the establishment of Fort Michilimackinac on the Straits of Mackinac, and its importance to the people of Michigan and the United States; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. PITTS:

H. Con. Res. 46. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the National Institutes of Health should encourage a global pediatric clinical trial network, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. LEE (for herself, Ms. EDWARDS, Mr. CLAY, and Mr. GRIJALVA):

H. Res. 262. A resolution supporting the practice of community-oriented policing and encouraging diversity hiring and retention in law enforcement; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. LEE (for herself, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. GUTIÉRREZ, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. CONYERS, Ms. NORTON, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. TONKO, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. SPEIER, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. POCAN, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. HASTINGS, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. POLIS, Mr. NADLER, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. O'ROURKE, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. HONDA, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. KUSTER, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. KILMER, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. FARR, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. GRAYSON, Mr. HIMES, Mr. PETERS, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. TITUS, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. DELBENE, Ms. EDWARDS, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. BASS, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, and Ms. WILSON of Florida):

H. Res. 263. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of the International Day Against Homophobia and Transphobia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and

Commerce, and Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. NORTON:

H. Res. 264. A resolution expressing support for Lunchtime Music on the Mall in the Nation's capital to benefit the District of Columbia and regional residents as well as visitors and honor the public service of the performers and partners; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

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. BISHOP of Michigan:

H.R. 2315.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Commerce Clause, Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. LABRADOR:

H.R. 2316.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

By Mr. MESSER:

H.R. 2317.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution

By Mr. REICHERT:

H.R. 2318.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1: The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

By Mr. CUMMINGS:

H.R. 2319.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution of the United States grants the Congress the power to enact this law.

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 2320.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. PRICE of North Carolina:

H.R. 2321.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution provides Congress with the authority to ''make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper'' to provide for the ''general Welfare'' of Americans. In the Department of Education Organization Act (P.L. 96–88), Congress declared that ''the establishment of a Department of Education is in the public interest, will promote the general welfare of the United States, will help ensure that education issues receive proper treatment at the Fedral level, and will enable the Federal Government to coordinate its educatioon activities more effectively.''

By Mr. BARLETTA:

H.R. 2322.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically Clause 1 (relating to providing for the general welfare of the United States) and Clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress) and clause 17 (relating to authority over the district as the seat of government), and Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 (relating to the power of Congress to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States).

By Mr. ROYCE:

H.R. 2323.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States

By Mr. AMODEI:

H.R. 2324.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically clause 1 (relating to providing for the general welfare of the United States) and clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress), and Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 (relating to the power of Congress to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States).

By Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana:

H.R. 2325.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, 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

By Mr. CLAY:

H.R. 2326.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Commerce Clause Article I, section 8

By Mr. COSTA:

H.R. 2327.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

By Mr. CRAMER:

H.R. 2328.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. DESANTIS:

H.R. 2329.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this legislation is based is found in article I, section 8, clause 9; article III, section 1, clause 1; and article III, section 2, clause 2 of the Constitution, which grant Congress authority over federal courts.

By Mr. DEUTCH:

H.R. 2330.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the U.S. Constitution and Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article I of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. GOSAR:

H.R. 2331.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This legislation is constitutionally appropriate pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 8 (the Spending Clause). The Supreme Court, in South Dakota v. Dole (1987), reasoned that conditions and limitations on funds were constitutional and within the power of Congress under the Spending Clause. Thus, conditioning receipt of federal funds in order to direct appropriate spending goals and purposes are constitutionally permissible. As long as the spending is on ''the general welfare'' (i.e. national in scope) and the condition is clear, and related to the program being funded, the limitation is constitutional.

By Mr. HIGGINS:

H.R. 2332.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

By Ms. JENKINS of Kansas:

H.R. 2333.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically clause 1 (relating to the power of Congress to provide for the general welfare of the United States) and clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress), and Article IV, section 3, clause 2 (relating to the power of Congress to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States).

By Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas:

H.R. 2334.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

By Mr. KEATING:

H.R. 2335.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. NADLER:

H.R. 2336.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

clauses 9 and 18 of section 8 of article I and section 1 of article III of the Constitution.

By Mr. PITTS:

H.R. 2337.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

By Mr. PITTS:

H.R. 2338.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

By Mr. PITTS:

H.R. 2339.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

By Mr. PITTS:

H.R. 2340.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

By Mr. SCHRADER:

H.R. 2341.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

U.S. Const. art. 1, §1; and

U.S. Const. art. 1, §8, cl. 18.

By Mr. SHIMKUS:

H.R. 2342.

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.

By Ms. MAXINE WATERS of California:

H.R. 2343.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, clause 1 of the U.S. Constitution and

Article 1, Section 9, clause 7 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. WENSTRUP:

H.R. 2344.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. WITTMAN:

H.R. 2345.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States grants Congress the authority to enact this bill.

By Mr. WITTMAN:

H.R. 2346.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States grants Congress the authority to enact this bill.

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York:

H.J. Res. 52.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article V—Amendment. The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

By Mr. YARMUTH:

H.J. Res. 53.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article V of the Constitution

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 91: Mr. WALBERG, Mr. DESANTIS, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. BARTON, and Mrs. HARTZLER.

H.R. 140: Mr. GRAVES of Georgia and Mr. JODY B. HICE of Georgia.

H.R. 221: Mr. CHABOT, Mr. CARTER of Texas, Mr. GOWDY, Mr. HULTGREN, Mr. JONES, Mr. MARINO, and Mr. MILLER of Florida.

H.R. 224: Ms. MOORE.

H.R. 225: Mr. MEEKS, Mr. RANGEL, and Mr. HASTINGS.

H.R. 226: Mr. RANGEL.

H.R. 249: Ms. KUSTER, Mr. KLINE, and Mr. BOUSTANY.

H.R. 271: Mr. NUGENT, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. WALZ, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. ROSS, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Ms. KUSTER.

H.R. 313: Mr. KILMER and Mr. CRAMER.

H.R. 343: Ms. KUSTER and Mr. LATTA.

H.R. 451: Mr. CARTER of Texas and Mr. SANFORD.

H.R. 467: Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. FOSTER.

H.R. 472: Mr. HECK of Nevada.

H.R. 539: Mr. JOLLY, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. PETERS, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. TONKO, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. POCAN, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, and Mr. CARTER of Georgia.

H.R. 556: Mr. DIAZ-BALART.

H.R. 572: Mr. PETERS and Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.

H.R. 577: Mr. PETERS.

H.R. 578: Mr. ABRAHAM, Mrs. BLACKBURN, and Mr. GRAVES of Georgia.

H.R. 588: Mr. CRAWFORD.

H.R. 602: Mrs. ELLMERS of North Carolina, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. CRENSHAW, Ms. BASS, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. GOWDY, Mr. ISSA, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, and Mr. GUINTA.

H.R. 649: Mr. LOEBSACK.

H.R. 654: Mr. DENT.

H.R. 662: Mr. GIBBS, Mr. MOOLENAAR, and Mr. WALDEN.

H.R. 667: Mr. BEYER and Mr. POCAN.

H.R. 699: Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H.R. 721: Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. FOSTER, and Mr. WITTMAN.

H.R. 746: Ms. ESTY, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. KEATING, Ms. MOORE, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. DOGGETT.

H.R. 750: Mr. PITTENGER.

H.R. 767: Mr. PERRY, Mr. LONG, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. GRIFFITH, and Ms. ESTY.

H.R. 774: Mr. VAN HOLLEN.

H.R. 775: Mr. COURTNEY.

H.R. 776: Mr. HECK of Nevada.

H.R. 784: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. SCHRADER, and Mr. CLEAVER.

H.R. 793: Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, and Mr. PEARCE.

H.R. 828: Mr. KIND, Ms. TSONGAS, and Mr. GIBSON.

H.R. 836: Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. BABIN, and Mrs. MIMI WALTERS of California.

H.R. 845: Mr. HILL.

H.R. 910: Mr. FARENTHOLD.

H.R. 920: Mr. BISHOP of Michigan.

H.R. 927: Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico.

H.R. 942: Mr. ELLISON.

H.R. 985: Mr. ROUZER, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, and Mr. WILLIAMS.

H.R. 986: Mr. MILLER of Florida.

H.R. 999: Mr. BABIN.

H.R. 1002: Ms. TSONGAS, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. VALADAO, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mrs. Roby, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. TROTT, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN.

H.R. 1062: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. PAULSEN, Mr. HARPER, Mr. WOODALL, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. BABIN, and Mrs. NAPOLITANO.

H.R. 1069: Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 1133: Mr. HECK of Nevada.

H.R. 1174: Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mr. RUSSELL, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mrs. BEATTY, and Mr. CRAMER.

H.R. 1185: Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. DEFAZIO, and Mr. MASSIE.

H.R. 1202: Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. JONES, and Mr. TAKANO.

H.R. 1218: Mr. PETERSON.

H.R. 1220: Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. BABIN, Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. CHABOT, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. JOLLY, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. JEFFRIES, and Mr. MCDERMOTT.

H.R. 1247: Mr. VISCLOSKY.

H.R. 1266: Mrs. HARTZLER.

H.R. 1300: Mr. KEATING, Mr. CAPUANO, and Mr. COLE.

H.R. 1301: Mr. DENHAM.

H.R. 1312: Mr. WALZ, Mr. POLIS, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. HECK of Washington, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. GUTIÉRREZ, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mrs. TORRES, Mr. BERA, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, and Ms. BROWNLEY of California.

H.R. 1338: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. PERRY, Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mrs. MIMI WALTERS of California, Mr. CURBELO of Florida, Ms. MCSALLY, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, and Mrs. BUSTOS.

H.R. 1342: Mr. KILMER, Ms. NORTON, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. TONKO, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. HECK of Washington, Mr. COSTELLO of Pennsylvania, Mr. RUSH, Mr. MIMES, Mr. LOEBSACK, and Mr. CARTER of Georgia.

H.R. 1369: Mr. PERLMUTTER.

H.R. 1371: Mr. HANNA.

H.R. 1375: Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. COOPER, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. BONAMICI, and Mr. SWALWELL of California.

H.R. 1378: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY and Ms. PLASKETT.

H.R. 1413: Mr. JODY B. HICE of Georgia, M. RIBBLE, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, and Mr. MILLER of Florida.

H.R. 1415: Mr. HASTINGS and Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.

H.R. 1427: Mr. GRIJALVA and Mr. BARLETTA.

H.R. 1434: Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 1439: Mrs. DAVIS of California.

H.R. 1475: Mr. BARLETTA and Mr. BARTON.

H.R. 1476: Mr. NEUGEBAUER.

H.R. 1496: Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 1517: Mr. HASTINGS.

H.R. 1528: Mr. JORDAN.

H.R. 1546: Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee.

H.R. 1555: Mr. ZINKE and Mr. LAMALFA.

H.R. 1559: Ms. CASTOR of Florida and Mr. KATKO.

H.R. 1567: Mr. HULTGREN, Mr. BEYER, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, and Mr. KING of New York.

H.R. 1587: Mr. CLEAVER.

H.R. 1600: Mr. TED LIEU of California, Ms. MATSUI, and Ms. CLARKE of New York.

H.R. 1602: Ms. CLARKE of New York.

H.R. 1603: Mr. MACARTHUR.

H.R. 1604: Mr. BARR.

H.R. 1610: Ms. GRAHAM and Mr. PALMER.

H.R. 1635: Mr. GRIJALVA and Mr. TED LIEU of California.

H.R. 1655: Mr. KIND, Mr. VISCLOSKY, Mr. CURBELO of Florida, Mr. COSTELLO of Pennsylvania, and Mr. LYNCH.

H.R. 1674: Ms. TITUS.

H.R. 1677: Mr. LOEBSACK.

H.R. 1684: Mr. MILLER of Florida.

H.R. 1706: Mr. LEVIN and Mr. BEYER.

H.R. 1714: Mr. JOYCE.

H.R. 1718: Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. NUNES, Mr. LUCAS, and Mr. LATTA.

H.R. 1728: Mr. SARBANES and Ms. DUCKWORTH.

H.R. 1734: Mr. BYRNE and Mr. ROGERS of Alabama.

H.R. 1737: Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. OLSON, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. PAULSEN, and Mr. SENSENBRENNER.

H.R. 1743: Mr. MILLER of Florida.

H.R. 1752: Mrs. NOEM.

H.R. 1763: Mr. KING of New York.

H.R. 1773: Mr. OLSON.

H.R. 1779: Mr. MCDERMOTT.

H.R. 1784: Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, and Mr. ROE of Tennessee.

H.R. 1789: Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Ms. FUDGE.
H.R. 1818: Mr. CARTER of Texas.
H.R. 1832: Ms. DELBENE, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 1834: Mr. YOHO.
H.R. 1846: Mr. CARNEY.
H.R. 1853: Ms. FOXX, Mr. COOK, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. CONYERS, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. PERRY, and Ms. BORDALLO.
H.R. 1855: Mr. HECK of Nevada, Ms. TITUS, and Mr. DEFAZIO.
H.R. 1858: Ms. SLAUGHTER.
H.R. 1882: Mr. KATKO.
H.R. 1901: Mr. CARTER of Texas.
H.R. 1919: Mr. WALZ, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Mr. JONES, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. MCCLINTOCK.
H.R. 1924: Mr. PASCRELL and Mr. DESAULNIER.
H.R. 1932: Mr. PITTS, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. FLORES, and Mr. LAMALFA.
H.R. 1943: Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. DEUTCH, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. POCAN, Mr. GRAYSON, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. O'ROURKE, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. WELCH, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, and Ms. DELAURO.
H.R. 1974: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
H.R. 1977: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 1981: Mr. VALADAO and Mr. HUNTER.
H.R. 1992: Mr. YODER.
H.R. 2017: Mr. RIBBLE, Mr. GUTHRIE, and Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia.
H.R. 2025: Mr. HASTINGS and Mrs. CAPPS.
H.R. 2031: Mrs. LOWEY.
H.R. 2050: Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. PAYNE, and Ms. BROWNLEY of California.
H.R. 2058: Mr. AMODEI, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. JONES, and Mrs. ELLMERS of North Carolina.
H.R. 2061: Mr. JOYCE, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. DUFFY, and Mr. MURPHY of Florida.
H.R. 2076: Mr. DEFAZIO.
H.R. 2100: Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. QUIGLEY, and Ms. LEE.
H.R. 2114: Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 2126: Mr. BYRNE.
H.R. 2137: Mr. BISHOP of Michigan.
H.R. 2138: Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. LONG, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, and Mr. GRAVES of Missouri.
H.R. 2149: Mr. DESAULNIER.
H.R. 2156: Mr. POMPEO, Mrs. TORRES, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Ms. LOFGREN, and Mr. KING of New York.
H.R. 2186: Mr. POLIS.
H.R. 2189: Mr. KING of New York.
H.R. 2192: Mr. HONDA.
H.R. 2193: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. SERRANO, and Mr. WALZ.
H.R. 2205: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York and Mr. PITTENGER.
H.R. 2215: Mr. MCCLINTOCK and Mr. BISHOP of Utah.
H.R. 2226: Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. HASTINGS, and Mr. CUMMINGS.
H.R. 2233: Mr. AMASH, Mr. LABRADOR, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. BUCK, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. RIBBLE, Mr. LAMALFA, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Ms. GABBARD, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. SANFORD, Mr. DEUTCH, and Mr. YOHO.
H.R. 2237: Mr. CUELLAR.
H.R. 2238: Mr. PAULSEN.
H.R. 2240: Mr. CONYERS.
H.R. 2257: Mr. MEEHAN.
H.R. 2259: Mr. CRAMER.
H.R. 2272: Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. MASSIE, and Mr. TONKO.
H.R. 2274: Mr. NEAL and Ms. DEGETTE.
H.R. 2277: Ms. SPEIER and Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 2280: Mr. KIND and Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
H.R. 2297: Mr. TOM PRICE of Georgia, Ms. MENG, Mr. COOK, Mr. DOLD, and Mr. JOLLY.
H.R. 2298: Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky.
H.R. 2300: Mr. HULTGREN, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. CALVERT, and Mr. SALMON.
H.R. 2302: Ms. MOORE, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Ms. MAXINE WATERS of California, and Mr. CUMMINGS.
H.R. 2305: Mr. GOWDY.
H.J. Res. 9: Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.
H.J. Res. 51: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. KILDEE, and Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania.
H. Res. 12: Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. YOUNG of Iowa, and Mr. BOST.
H. Res. 54: Mr. JEFFRIES, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mr. GALLEGO.
H. Res. 56: Mr. WEBER of Texas.
H. Res. 128: Mr. PITTENGER.
H. Res. 193: Mr. BRIDENSTINE.
H. Res. 216: Mrs. LAWRENCE.
H. Res. 228: Ms. LOFGREN.
H. Res. 246: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
H. Res. 251: Mr. VEASEY.
H. Res. 261: Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. LOFGREN, and Mr. SERRANO.

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PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 114th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

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Senate

The Senate met at 9:30 a.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. HATCH).

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Eternal God, King of the universe, bestow upon our lawmakers understanding to know You, diligence to seek You, wisdom to find You, and a faithfulness to embrace You. Today, help them to experience the constancy of Your presence. Lord, give them a courage which shows itself by gentleness and integrity. Provide them with a wisdom which shows itself by simplicity and unity. Impart to them a power which shows itself by humility and restraint. Guide them by Your higher wisdom and fill them with Your peace.

We pray in Your great Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The President pro tempore led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

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

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HELLER). The majority leader is recognized.

TRADE

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I was glad to see our Democratic friends accept our path forward on trade yesterday. Under our plan, the Senate will avoid the poison pills that had been floated in favor of the very type of bipartisan approach we have been advocating for all along. It follows the regular order. It allows Senators to express themselves without endangering more American trade jobs for the people we represent.

So this is good news. It is good news for bipartisanship. It is good news for a new Congress that is getting back to work. And it is good news for America's middle class.

The people we represent deserve the kind of good jobs we could secure by knocking down unfair trade barriers. One estimate shows that trade agreements with Europe and the Pacific could support as many as 1.4 million additional jobs here in our country. In Kentucky, they can support more than 18,000 additional jobs.

But we can't get there without first passing the kind of legislation we will vote to open debate on this afternoon. It is the only way to enact clear standards and guidelines that our trade negotiators need to move forward, and that Congress needs to appropriately assert its authority in this area.

So yesterday's agreement is significant. I thank Chairman HATCH and his negotiating partners for the good, bipartisan cooperation that got us to where we are.

I would like to thank the President, too. No, you are not hearing things. President Obama has done his country a service by taking on his base and pushing back on some of the more ridiculous rhetoric we have heard. He was right to remind everyone that ''you don't make change through slogans'' or ''ignoring realities.'' He should be recognized for it.

The American people sent a divided government to Washington. But it doesn't mean they don't want us to work together on issues where we can agree. And on this issue, we do agree.

Today's vote brings us closer to achieving a positive outcome for the people we represent. I look forward to continued positive engagement from both the President and Members of both parties as we move forward on these bills.

OBAMACARE

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, it is good to see forward momentum on trade. That is certainly good for the American people. But there are other issues that both parties should want to address, too, such as the broken promises of ObamaCare. It would be nice to see more bipartisan support there, and I hope we will at some point, because we all know that ObamaCare is a law filled—literally filled—with broken promises. We all keep seeing reminders of how it failed so many of the same people we were told it would help.

Back in my State in Kentucky, we are seeing how hospitals and their patients are feeling the negative effects of this partisan law. That is particularly true in the rural areas of my State. A recent report showed that ObamaCare's multibillion-dollar attack on hospitals in Kentucky is expected to result in a net loss of $1 billion over the next few years—a net loss to Kentucky hospitals of $1 billion over the next few years.

These hospitals are expected to lose more money under ObamaCare than they are expected to gain in new revenue from the Medicaid expansion. And, largely due to ObamaCare, these losses are forcing Kentucky hospitals to cut jobs, reduce or freeze wages, and, in some instances, even close altogether. We have lost at least two rural critical-access hospitals this year.

Officials report that Kentucky hospitals are suffering partly because more than three out of every four Kentuckians who signed up for ObamaCare were in fact put on Medicaid, and we know that Medicaid reimburses hospitals for less than it costs to treat patients.

So despite promises that greater access to coverage would decrease visits to the emergency room and the cost associated with those visits, the vast majority of emergency room doctors now say they have actually experienced a surge—a surge—in patients visiting the ER since ObamaCare came into effect.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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In fact, a recent survey reported that thousands of ER doctors have actually seen an increase in emergency room visits since the start of last year. One physician from Lexington was quoted as saying he had seen ''a huge backlog in the ER because the volume has increased.'' He went on to say that ER volume rose by almost a fifth in the first few months of this year, which is nearly double—nearly double—what he saw last year in the same period.

There are a lot of reasons for these increases, but as one ER physician put it, ''visits are going up despite the ACA, and in a lot of cases because of it.''

Volume in the ER is driven as a result of coverage expansion, adding a lot of new people, that has largely been born by the Medicaid program. As I have said previously, though, increasing coverage doesn't guarantee access to care, and prior to Medicaid expansion, Kentucky already faced a shortage of physicians participating in Medicaid. Now, there are more than 300,000 additional enrollees—adding 300,000 new people to an already broken system. So when Americans on Medicaid get sick and can't find a doctor, who will treat the Medicaid patients? Where do they end up? Of course, in the emergency room.

Here is how one Kentucky newspaper described it last year:

> That's just the opposite of what many people expected under ObamaCare, particularly because one of the goals of health reform was to reduce pressure on emergency rooms by expanding Medicaid and giving poor people better access to primary care.
>
> Instead [what is happening], many hospitals in Kentucky and across the nation are seeing a surge of those newly insured Medicaid patients walking right into emergency rooms.

One Kentucky doctor described it as a ''perfect storm''—a perfect storm. ''We've given people an ATM card,'' he said, ''in a town with no ATMs.''

Given ObamaCare's most famous broken promise about Americans being able to keep the health plans they liked, it is easy to see how a person who had access to good insurance and quality care before ObamaCare would find himself or herself forced onto Medicaid and into the emergency room today. A recent report found that among certain hospitals in Kentucky, as many as one in five individuals covered by Medicaid had previously had private health insurance.

So, unfortunately, it wasn't hard to see this coming. A lot of us warned about it. We warned that providing supposed health coverage, without actually giving someone access to health care, is really just a hollow promise. You could promise coverage, but it doesn't mean anything if there is nobody there to care for the people who are covered.

The same could be said of warnings regarding the impact of ObamaCare's deep Medicare cuts and the impact of that on hospitals. I wish the politicians who rammed ObamaCare through over the objections of the American people had heeded these warnings. We made all these warnings 6 years ago.

So this is just one more reminder why ObamaCare is bad for Kentucky, why it is bad for the middle class, and why it is bad for our country.

But here is the good news. The new Congress just passed a balanced budget this week with legislative tools that will allow us to begin to address ObamaCare's broken promises. I hope President Obama and our colleagues across the aisle will work with us to do so.

We owe the American people more than ObamaCare's broken promises. We owe them real health reform that lowers costs and increases choice.

I hope our friends across the aisle will work with us in a bipartisan way to help achieve that important outcome.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic leader is recognized.

FISA DATA

Mr. REID. Mr. President, yesterday the House of Representatives voted overwhelmingly—with approximately 330 votes—to end the bulk collection of Americans' phone records. Last week a Federal court, the Second Circuit Court of Appeals, ruled that the Federal Government's bulk collection program is illegal.

The majority leader seems prepared to lead the Senate into reauthorizing an illegal program. He has spoken here on the floor in that regard. So how can one reauthorize something that is illegal?

This is not a partisan issue. Democrats and Republicans are united in favor of reforming the National Security Agency and how they collect their data.

The House, yesterday, as I indicated, voted in favor of reform, overwhelmingly, but Republicans in the Senate want to move forward without making any changes. I don't think so.

The Republican leader is isolated in his desire for a clean extension of illegal spying programs. For example, the chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the House of Representatives, Mr. GOODLATTE, said yesterday that if the House gets an extension of FISA—the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act—it will go nowhere. It is dead, according to the chairman.

Republicans and Democrats have vowed to filibuster a clean extension if the Republican leader brings one to the floor. That is what is going to happen here in the Senate. I have heard extended statements by the junior Senator from Kentucky, who said that. There are others who feel the same way. Even if my friend plows forward in the face of what the bipartisan opposition is to this matter, it will take at least a week to secure the vote. And maybe that isn't even possible.

We have a chance to take bipartisan action that protects Americans' civil liberties. It would be irresponsible for us to squander this opportunity.

AMTRAK TRAIN DERAILMENT

Mr. REID. Mr. President, as I said yesterday, my heart goes out to those who suffered in the terrible accident of Amtrak's Northeast Regional Train No. 188, on Tuesday night at 9 p.m., when the accident occurred. As we now know, the train was going more than 100 miles an hour on a curve where it should have been going 50 miles an hour.

It is very tragic. Seven people died and scores are injured. There were about 250 people on the train. It is unfortunate that sometimes it takes an event such as this before policymakers learn what they need to learn. But worse still would be if policymakers fail to learn anything at all.

National Transportation Safety Board member Robert Sumwalt said there is technology available called positive train control that would have prevented this accident. That technology is in place in a few places in the Northeast corridor. This Northeast corridor, millions of people travel there, but it is not yet in place where the accident happened.

There are Members of the Republican Senate who have for years denigrated, belittled, and harmed the Amtrak system. I have watched this, and it is really unfair. They attack Amtrak every year, every appropriations process. Many on the far right regularly try to punch the Nation's train system right in the gut. They have made it a punching bag.

Yesterday, the House of Representatives approved a bill that underfunds Amtrak by another one-quarter of a billion dollars. The day after that tragic accident, they say: We are going to help Amtrak by cutting spending by another one-quarter of a billion dollars.

A nation's train system can be efficient and productive. It can be a point of national pride, but too often neglect of Amtrak has left America's train system a disappointing embarrassment. Amtrak is a vital part of our Nation's economy, and everyone should understand that. It helps—I repeat—millions and millions of people get where they need to go. It takes cars off congested highways. It takes people away from airports.

For the safety of rail passengers, for the business it helps to foster, and for the reputation of our great Nation, I hope we can learn to invest more in this important national resource. They need more, not less.

AFFORDABLE CARE ACT

Mr. REID. Mr. President, my friend, the Republican leader, must be in denial to come to the floor and talk

about ObamaCare the way he did. He is neglecting the facts. I will only repeat a few of them.

No. 1, there are 17 million people who now have health insurance who didn't. Using his own numbers, he said: One out of every five people who went to the emergency room in Kentucky had insurance, private insurance. Four-fifths of them had no insurance. They have it now. That says it all.

Rather than cut Medicare and cut Medicaid, as in the Republican budget—they should not be doing that. The reason there are long waiting lines is because Republicans are not helping us fund Medicare and Medicaid in an appropriate fashion.

The late Senator Ted Kennedy once said: ''An essential part of our progressive vision is an America where no citizen of any age fears the cost of health care.''

We are not there yet, but since the Affordable Care Act became law, that vision has become more of a reality every day. The facts are indisputable. Health care costs are growing at a historically low rate.

The overall health of Americans is improving, and health care providers are now finding innovative ways to reduce health care spending while improving the quality of care that patients have.

Last week, the Department of Health and Human Services announced that a key pilot program created by the Affordable Care Act saved Medicare almost $400 million in 2 years. This is good news.

The Pioneer accountable care organization model was launched by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services in an effort to improve health care delivery and payment options.

An independent evaluation of this model shows an average of about $300 in savings per beneficiary every year. Rather than being a model, it should cover all patients. Right now this model is serving more than 600,000 Americans.

The idea is called accountable care. Accountable care organizations tie provider reimbursements to quality metrics and reductions in the total cost of care for patients—better care, less costs.

What is most remarkable about this program is that huge savings are being achieved without threatening the quality of care the patients receive. In fact, the quality of care is improving.

Medicare beneficiaries within the Pioneer accountable care organization model have reported more timely care and improved communication with the health care providers. They now have an ability to understand what is happening to their health care. Their questions are being answered. These patients use inpatient hospital services less and have fewer tests and have fewer procedures. That is what it is all about.

Last week's announcement shows that the Affordable Care Act is working, to the tune of $400 million.

Can you imagine the impact this pilot program will have on health care costs when it is expanded? It is true that we have more work to do to ensure quality affordable health care for every American. These reports show Senator Kennedy's vision for America's health care system is beginning to become a reality.

Mr. President, would you be kind enough to announce the business of the day.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will be in a period of morning business until 10 a.m.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I see no one on the floor.

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. TESTER. 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 DEPUTY SHERIFF JOE DUNN

Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, I rise to honor Cascade County Deputy Sheriff Joe Dunn, a dedicated public servant who died in the line of duty on August 14, 2014.

On behalf of all Montanans, I want to thank Deputy Dunn for his service to our Nation and to the community of Great Falls, MT. Before enlisting to serve and protect his neighbors as a deputy sheriff, Joe Dunn served our Nation in the U.S. Marine Corps and deployed to the battlefields of Afghanistan.

Upon returning to Montana, Deputy Dunn married the love of his life, Robynn. They had two children, Joey and Shiloh, who were the center of his universe. Deputy Dunn's deep commitment to Jesus and his love for his family were the guiding principles in which he lived his life.

Montana's leaders have permanently honored the life and service of Deputy Dunn by naming an 8-mile stretch of Interstate 15 outside of Great Falls, MT. It is named the Joseph J. Dunn Memorial Highway.

On May 15, 2015, Peace Officers Memorial Day, Deputy Dunn's name will be enshrined forever alongside 273 other brave peace officers who were killed in the line of duty.

During his lifetime of service, Deputy Dunn always went beyond the call of duty to ensure the safety of those he served, often working the evening shift and long hours away from his family. Deputy Dunn always put others above himself, and he is the kind of leader every Montanan can be proud of.

Everyone who knew Deputy Dunn has been touched by his commitment to serve others and his passion for making his community a better place to call home. But above all, Joe Dunn was a family man. Regardless of the length of his shift or the difficulty of his day, his top priority was that of being a father.

Today, as a body, we offer our deepest thoughts and prayers to his family, Robynn, Joey, and Shiloh. The State of Montana and this country are endlessly grateful for his service.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TOOMEY). Without objection, it is so ordered.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

IRS BUREAUCRACY REDUCTION AND JUDICIAL REVIEW ACT

AMERICA GIVES MORE ACT OF 2015

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of H.R. 1295 and H.R. 644 en bloc, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 1295) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to improve the process for making determinations with respect to whether organizations are exempt from taxation under section 501(c)(4) of such Code.

A bill (H.R. 644) to amend the Internal Revenue Service of 1986 to permanently extend and expand the charitable deduction for contributions of food inventory.

Thereupon, the Senate proceeded to consider the bills en bloc.

AMENDMENTS NOS. 1223 AND 1224

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Hatch amendments, amendment No. 1223 to H.R. 1295 and amendment No. 1224 to H.R. 644, are considered and agreed to.

(The amendment (No. 1223) in the nature of a substitute is printed in the RECORD of May 13, 2015, under ''Text of Amendments.'')

(The amendment (No. 1224) in the nature of a substitute is printed in the RECORD of May 13, 2015, under ''Text of Amendments.'')

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the time until 12 noon will be equally divided in the usual form.

The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, today, at this moment, we begin the debate on one of the most important bills to come in front of the Senate this year, to guarantee that Americans can find a more level playing field as we compete in the world economy to show that Americans should not be patsies for other countries that are cheating and altering records and information they submit to trade authorities.

This is an opportunity to close an 85-year-old loophole that has allowed us to import products produced by slave labor and child labor and to fix our currency system so countries and their companies, especially in East Asia and South Asia—mostly East Asia—cannot continue to cheat and sell into our country with a bonus and penalize us when we try to sell our products to their countries.

This body delivered one strong message this week which was unprecedented. I can't think of the last time the Senate spoke with such an emphatic voice on a trade issue. The simple message: We cannot have trade promotion without trade enforcement.

We should not be passing new agreements while doing nothing, which the Senate tried to do on Tuesday, but the Senate stood up and said no. We should not be passing new agreements while doing nothing to enforce existing laws and support American companies dealing with unfair competition.

We need to stand up particularly for our small businesses, which are always hurt to a much greater degree than large businesses. When a large company in Cleveland, Toledo or Lima shuts down production and moves overseas to Xi'an, Beijing or Wuhan, China, so they can get a tax break from our government—amazingly enough, this body will not close that tax loophole—and sell products back to our country, that company's bottom line may be a bit better, but the supply chain for those large companies—the companies in our communities in Lima, Toledo, Mansfield, and Wooster—that sell to those big companies have lost their biggest customers in far too many cases. Those businesses go out of business, those workers get laid off, those plants close, and we know what happens. That is why we especially need to stand up for those small businesses that play by the rules and are drowning from a set of imports from countries that manipulate their currency and practice illegal dumping. Dumping is when companies subsidize water, capital, land, labor costs or other inputs, such as energy, and sell under the real cost of production into the United States—that kind of illegal dumping.

It is one thing to talk about statistics, but I want to stop and think about the costs of imports to our companies, communities, and families.

In the State of Pennsylvania, as the Presiding Officer knows, especially between Pittsburgh and Philly or Western Pennsylvania, the area I am more familiar with because I represent the adjoining State, we see time after time companies in small towns—when a company shuts down in a place like Jackson, OH, or Chillicothe, OH, so often because of the size of the town, both the husband and wife each lose their jobs because they both work at that company, their entire family income is wiped out, and they are likely to lose their home to foreclosure. We know all of those problems that happen because we don't enforce our trade rules. That is why I want us to stop and think about the real costs to families, communities, and companies.

In Ohio, we have seen how dumping by Korean companies has hurt our steel industry. Neither President Bush nor President Obama has stepped up on trade the way each had promised in their campaigns, and neither has stepped up the way that they should to preserve our workers, our businesses, and our livelihoods. We both promised, on Korea, thousands—that there would be tens of thousands of new jobs, billions in increased exports for our companies. Yet the reality of the Korea trade agreement was absolutely the opposite of that. We had major job loss and a major loss in the import-export ratio because of that South Korea trade agreement they pushed on the U.S. Congress, and the people here too willingly passed.

Natural gas production has increased demand. I will explain Korea for a moment. Natural gas production has increased demand for the world-class tubular steel made in plants such as U.S. Steel in Lorain, Youngstown, and Trumbull County. Tubular steel is the steel piping that is particularly strong and durable. It is subjected to great pressure and great heat as they drill for natural gas—in so-called fracking—or they drill for oil.

Mr. President, 8,000 workers in 22 States make these Oil Country Tubular Goods. Each one of those jobs supports another seven positions in the supply chain. We know when we talk about manufacturing, it is never just the manufacturing jobs, as important as they are, it is the jobs in the entire supply that go into the assembly of the airplane or the automobile or the steel production of Oil Country Tubular Goods. These producers increasingly lose business to foreign competitors that are not playing by the rules. Imports for OCTG, Oil Country Tubular Goods, have doubled since 2008. By some measures, imports account for somewhat more than 50 percent of the pipes being used by companies drilling for oil and gas in the United States.

Korea has one of the world's largest steel industries, but get this, not one of these pipes that Korea now dumps in the United States—illegally subsidized—is ever used in Korea for drilling because Korea has no domestic oil or gas production. In other words, Korea has created this industry only for exports and has been successful because they are not playing fair. So their producers are exporting large volumes to the United States, the most open and attractive market in the world, at below-market prices. That is clear evidence that our workers and manufacturers are being cheated, and it should be unacceptable to the Members of this body. It hurts our workers, our communities, and our country. It is time to stop it.

I toured Lorain's best U.S. Steel plant in 2013 and saw the No. 6 quench and temper finishing line, which was part of a $100 million expansion project.

The naysayers who talk about our country, workers, and businesses say we cannot compete because we are not up-to-date or our workers are not producing—all the whining from these naysayers who support these trade policies is insulting to our workers, insulting to our communities, and insulting to our small businesses. They say we are not modern enough.

Well, look at the investment. I have seen the $100 million investment in Lorain, for instance, and what that means. The first time in the history of steel production in this world, ArcelorMittal workers created about 1 ton about 5 years ago. When they passed this threshold, 1 person-hour created 1 ton of steel. They are the most productive steelworkers in the world, working in the most productive steel company in the world.

The expansion project with Lorain's U.S. Steel plant was made possible, in part, because we were able to crack down on Chinese steel pipe imports that flooded the market with illegal and cheap products. They made this investment because we won that trade case. Then, along came Korea to again try to inflict the same damage on our producers and our workers. It is clear that once again we need to ensure that other Nations don't unfairly dump steel into the U.S. market.

Last year, I visited the same plant and joined in with workers, managers, and union leaders to send one message: It is time for America to stand up to these lawbreakers; pure and simple, strip it all away—these countries are lawbreakers.

Here is the bad news: In January, U.S. Steel—in part because of Korea's dumping—announced 614 temporary layoffs at the plant in Lorain on Lake Erie. Those layoffs began in March.

I spoke on the floor before about one of the U.S. steelworkers I met, Ryan, who has been out of work for weeks. He has four kids at home and doesn't know when or if he will be back at work. Will his home be foreclosed down the road if he can't go back to work? He has played by the rules. He has been living a responsible life, by taking care of his kids, paying his mortgage, engaged in the union and community as a good, strong, productive worker. There are hundreds more like Ryan in Lorain and around Ohio.

In March, Republic Steel in Lorain announced 200 temporary layoffs. I say

''temporary'' because the company is hopeful that our government will enforce trade rules and that the dumping of steel will abate a bit.

TMK is one of the largest producers of oil country tubular goods in the world, with a facility in Brookfield, OH, north of Youngstown. Since 2008, the company has invested $2 billion in their U.S. operations. They are keeping up on technology and modernizing their plant with very productive workers. But how do they compete with Korea or China or other nations that are cheating?

Other companies make similar investments to stay on the cutting edge, but instead of expanding production to keep up with increasing demand, these companies operate under tighter and tighter margins and lay off workers. Last week, TMK announced plans to reduce operating hours at three of its facilities and completely idled another one.

I visited Byer Steel in Cincinnati. I spoke with Mr. Byer just yesterday when I met with some steel company executives, many of them from small businesses like his, where I first announced the Level the Playing Field Act to his company in Cincinnati.

American companies—Byer, TMK, U.S. Steel, Republic Steel, so many others—know firsthand that they are not in a fair fight. These manufacturers across Ohio and all over our country suffer enough from unfair trade practices distorting the market. It is their workers who suffer even more. Think about what even a temporary layoff can do to a family. They are facing mounting bills, facing mounting uncertainty. They may have to start to turn to credit cards and payday lenders to get by, and then the downward spiral begins.

I don't think too many in this body who are dressed like this and who have good-paying jobs and titles and far too often an adoring staff end up—we don't think much about this, but think about the laid-off worker who has for 7 years—she and her husband have lived in Lorain, where I used to live, which is an industrial city west of Cleveland—they have lived in Lorain and paid their mortgage. They are involved in their kids' activities in soccer and school and go to the programs at school. They are living lives the way we hope they would. But then she loses her good-paying, 18-dollar-an-hour job. She has a mortgage she meets every month. She has bills she pays every month. Then she loses her job. She faces the uncertainty of what happens next, and she faces a sharply declined income. At some point, her kids understand their mom lost her job and their dad's hours have been cut back. Then they face the question—and this is what we don't think much about in this body, people who dress like us and make good incomes and have good benefits and have a staff who helps them—then she has to sit down with her kids and say: We may lose our home because we can't keep up with these bills. It is not because they speculated, not because they stole, not because they are morally inadequate in some ways; simply because they lost their job.

My State—and the Presiding Officer's State is not too far behind this, I don't think—my State for 14 years in a row had more foreclosures than the year before. That is not because Ohioans are irresponsible; it is because Ohioans have lost so many of these manufacturing jobs. They were paying their bills and meeting their obligations and raising their kids, and then all of a sudden they couldn't.

So they have to face their 12-year-old daughter and say: Honey, we are going to have to move. We can't afford to keep this house anymore. I don't know where we are going to move. I don't know what school you are going to go to. I am sorry.

I don't think people around this place think very much about the human face of these kinds of decisions. That is why this is so important.

We can do something about this. When jobs are lost due to cheap, flooded, illegal imports and at the same time we aren't increasing our exports, we need to do all we can to stop this practice and protect our workers.

The other side will say we are increasing our exports. We are a bit, but the imports are much higher in almost every one of these cases. That is why we need to pass this Customs bill that incorporates the Level the Playing Field Act to crack down on foreign companies that are cheating. We welcome competition. We are a competitive country. We succeed in competing among ourselves and around the world. But it has to be fair; it has to be a level playing field. That is why the Level the Playing Field Act, title V of this Customs bill, is so very important.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the time during the quorum calls be equally divided between the parties.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BROWN. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. UDALL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. UDALL. Thank you, Mr. President.

PATRIOT ACT

Today, I rise to express my longstanding concerns about the PATRIOT Act and in particular section 215, which is set to expire on June 1. A major use of this section—the bulk collection of Americans' phone records—has just been ruled illegal by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. If we didn't already have enough concern about reauthorizing section 215, this decision should raise alarm bells. Yet, the majority leader is asking us to act quickly to reauthorize this law unchanged for another 5 years.

Without significant reforms to the law, I cannot support an extension of any length of time, and I urge my colleagues to listen to the court and listen to the numerous oversight groups from within the administration and the millions of citizens who are saying that Congress needs to rethink whether this program is violating our rights in the name of keeping us safe.

Ben Franklin was very fond of saying, ''Those who give up liberty in the name of security deserve neither.'' That is where we are today. Congress passed the PATRIOT Act over a decade ago after the 9/11 terrorist attacks. Our Nation was devastated. Our security was at stake. But this legislation was hasty, it was far-reaching, and it undermined the constitutional right to privacy of law-abiding citizens. It still does.

I have made my opposition clear in the years since 2001. The major advocates of this law—primarily former President Bush and his key national security officials—used a potent combination of fear and patriotism to drive this bill through. I was one of only 66 Members to vote against the PATRIOT Act in the House of Representatives. I also voted against the reauthorization of the PATRIOT Act in 2006 and the FISA Amendments Act of 2008.

In 2011, I opposed once again the extension of three controversial provisions of the PATRIOT Act: roving wiretaps, government access to ''any tangible items,'' such as library and business records, and the surveillance of targets that are not connected to any identified terrorist group.

Back in 2001, I said on the House floor that I was unable to support this bill because it does not strike the right balance between protecting our liberties and providing for the security of our citizens. I went on to say: The saving grace here is that the sunset provision forces us to come back and to look at these issues again when heads are cooler and when we are not in the heat of battle.

That is exactly what we should do. To govern in a post-9/11 world, we have to strike the right balance, to fight terrorism without trampling our Constitution. We can do both. The Bill of Rights was established immediately following a war. Our Founders knew the tension between freedom and security. Our Nation was founded on the right of individual liberty, in stark contrast to the long tradition of total sovereign authority of most other governments.

I strongly believe we should not force through a reauthorization of the PATRIOT Act without a hard look at the long-term ramifications of the law. We must look at how the law is being used for things such as the collection of all Americans' phone records. We must consider whether that use is necessary

to keep us safe and whether it is in line with the Constitutional rights we are sworn to uphold.

I urge our colleagues not to be swayed by the false argument that this provision must be reauthorized urgently, that we will be vulnerable to attack if we let it expire—another false argument.

Here is the reality. This provision is being used to sweep up the phone calls of all Americans across this country. Yet there is zero conclusive evidence that it has kept us safe from attack.

What we do have, however, is ample evidence that the PATRIOT Act, section 215, has been used to violate the privacy of everyday Americans. I believe it has violated the Constitution. I certainly agree with the Federal court of appeals which last week ruled that the bulk phone record collection goes far beyond what Congress intended when the law was passed.

We have a decade of hindsight. Let's be honest in this debate and let's be thorough. The entire law bears careful scrutiny. Senators LEE and LEAHY have introduced the USA FREEDOM Act to reform the law while reauthorizing the expiring provisions. I commend their efforts, but I think we can go even further.

The House also overwhelmingly passed its version of the USA FREEDOM Act just yesterday. It deserves Senate consideration. Congress has a duty for robust oversight, to ensure real constitutional privacy rights are upheld. I pushed for this from when I was in the House. I advocated then for the creation of the Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board, also called PCLOB.

In June 2013, after details about NSA's bulk collection program were made public, I led a bipartisan call for the PCLOB to conduct an independent review. Their review assessed the impact of NSA's spying program on Americans' constitutional rights and civil liberties. The Board concluded what many Americans had feared: One, that the spying program is an unconstitutional intrusion on their privacy right, and, two, that it has almost no impact on safety.

The Board's oversight role is crucial. Its independent evaluation of section 215 demonstrates why. It has an important job, and it requires more support so it can do its job. That is why yesterday Senator WYDEN and I reintroduced the Strengthening Privacy, Oversight, and Transparency Act, or SPOT Act. Our bill, with bipartisan cosponsors in the House, would strengthen the Board. This is key to real oversight, and it should be included as part of any reauthorization of the PATRIOT Act.

The SPOT Act extends the Board's authority to play a watchdog role over surveillance conducted for purposes beyond counterterrorism. It also allows the Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board to issue subpoenas without having to wait for the Justice Department to issue them. It makes the Board member's positions full-time.

Finally, it makes the Board an authorized recipient for whistleblower complaints for employees in the intelligence community, so they can take concerns to an independent organization, one that understands the intelligence community. I know we must protect the Nation from future attacks. But there must also be balance. We cannot give up our constitutional protections in the name of security. To do so does not protect our Constitution nor does it increase our security.

We need to have a serious debate about these issues and allow Senators to offer amendments. This is important to the American people, to our security, and to our liberties. Congress cannot just leave town and leave this work undone.

I voted against the PATRIOT Act and the FISA Act amendments, because they unduly infringed on the guaranteed rights of our citizens. I believe that time has shown that to be true, and the time has come to correct it. We all value the work of our intelligence community. Their efforts are vital to our Nation's security. But I believe these amendments are crucial.

We can protect our citizens and their constitutional rights. We acted in haste before. It was a mistake then. It would be a mistake now to approve a straight reauthorization of that law. We need to take the time this time to get it right.

I see Senator WYDEN is on the floor.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, today the Senate is formally kicking off the trade debate here in the Senate. What I intend to do, starting today and in the days ahead, is to come back to what I think needs to be the central statement of this discussion; that is, the NAFTA playbook. The playbook for trade in the 1990s is gone. It is a new day in trade policy.

So I have summarized why the trade promotion act is not the trade policy of the 1990s and is not the North American Free Trade Agreement. What we are going to do today is essentially start with the question of how vigorous trade enforcement ought to be at the forefront of America's trade policy in 2015 and beyond, and how our new approach on enforcement is different than the policy of the 1990s.

The reality is, we can pass trade agreements full of lofty goals and principles. You can amass all of the enforcement ideas you might want, but it does not do any good if you do not have real enforcement tools and you make sure that they are not locked in a shed.

In my view, that has been happening for way, way too long. The status quo on trade enforcement simply no longer does the job. As I have listened for many months to Senators on both sides of the aisle, I believe there is widespread recognition that our approach to trade, particularly trade enforcement, has to change, because without that change, we are not going to have the best possible path to creating more good-paying jobs for our people in a modern and globally competitive economy.

The bottom line is that those trade policies in the 1990s did very little—really nothing—to ensure strong enforcement of our trade laws to protect the American worker from the misdeeds of trade cheats. This bill is designed to take on the universe of aggressive tactics that our competitors have used. It upgrades trade enforcement laws to meet today's challenges.

What we have seen in recent years is that there are some overseas who play cat-and-mouse games with our Customs agents, using shell companies, fraudulent records, and sophisticated schemes. Then they bully—bully—American businesses into relocating factories and jobs or surrendering valuable intellectual property. Too often our companies are spied on, and trade enforcers may, in effect, be victimized by those who steal secrets and dodge accountability.

Our competitors often mask their activities by obscuring paper trails and perpetrating outright fraud. Now, our challenge—and I know my colleague the Presiding Officer has seen this as a member of the Finance Committee—is to get out in front of these schemes that I have just described. The enforcement legislation before the Senate is about guaranteeing that the United States has a queen on the chess board, no matter what competitive tactic it faces.

That starts with a proposal I first offered years ago called the ENFORCE Act. Now, the North American Free Trade Agreement did nothing to stop foreign companies that cheat and evade duties by concealing their identities and shipping their products on untraceable routes.

That is the way it used to be. That is why this legislation is not the North American Free Trade Agreement. The ENFORCE Act is going to give our Customs agents more tools aimed at cracking down on the behavior I have just outlined. Another major upgrade, something else that did not exist during those NAFTA days, is what I call an unfair trade alert. The new alert system would set off the warning bells long before the damage is done, when American jobs and exports come under threat.

One of the big fears we hear today is that our enforcers are incapable of stopping the trade cheats before it is too late. By the time somebody in Washington catches on to the newest unfair threat to undercut an American business, the plant has been shuttered, the factory lights are out, and the workers' lives have been turned upside down. In a lot of cases, if you are talking about the small towns that dot the landscape of Oregon and elsewhere, that abandoned facility might have been the beating heart of an entire community.

The slow pace of action in Washington, DC, should never be the reason Americans lose their jobs. The unfair trade alert—that was not part of the 1990s; that was not part of NAFTA. It is going to be part of our current policy today, helping our companies, helping our workers get there before it is too late.

Next, the Congress is going to lay down clear priorities for our trade enforcers, priorities that are centered on jobs and economic growth. There is going to be more accountability and follow-through baked into our enforcement system. In years past, trade debate in the Congress used to come down to a simple transaction of trade promotion authority for trade adjustment assistance.

What I said in developing this package of bills and what more than a dozen protrade Democrats said on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week was that the Senate needed to aim higher. The status quo was not good enough. In particular, it was not good enough in terms of enforcing the laws that are on the books. My guess is that in Pennsylvania and everywhere else—because I certainly hear it in Oregon—people say—particularly those of us who are protrade and want to tap these global markets: I hear you are talking about new trade agreements. How about enforcing the laws that are on the books?

What I started this morning—and I will be back again and again between now and the end of this debate—is to talk about why this is a very different approach than the approach taken in the 1990s. Tough, robust, effective enforcement of our trade laws is right at the core of a new and modern trade policy. It is a major part of what I call trade done right. It is how you guarantee that trade gives everybody in America a chance to get ahead.

Those are propositions, in my view, that deserve strong, bipartisan support in the Senate, and I strongly urge my colleagues to support this trade enforcement law package.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Democratic side have 20 minutes of the debate time remaining prior to noon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent to be able to equally divide the time spent in quorum calls.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. WYDEN. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. RUBIO). Without objection, it is so ordered.

FREEDOM FOR AUSTIN TICE

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I wish to spend a few minutes this morning talking about a young man who can be described in many ways and one who has earned many accolades: decorated Marine Corps veteran, award-winning journalist, Houston native, and seventh-generation Texan. But most importantly, this young man, Austin Tice, is better known as a friend, brother, and son to loving and caring parents.

Almost 3 years ago, Austin decided to pause his law school studies to spend the summer in Syria as a freelance journalist. He was frustrated by the lack of reporting on Syria's civil war, a war that has claimed the lives of more than 300,000 people by some estimates—and that is just within the borders of Syria—and has displaced millions more who are living in refugee camps both in Syria and in surrounding countries. This huge refugee crisis affects many neighboring countries, such as Jordan, Turkey, and Lebanon, and has tremendous potential to destabilize the entire region.

As a strong believer in freedom of the press, Austin wanted to let his fellow countrymen know what was going on in that part of the world. As a former Eagle Scout and Marine Corps captain, Austin's typical can-do attitude led him to decide that he should go to Syria himself and report on the civil war, and that is exactly what he did. Well, as with most things he tried, Austin proved to be very successful. While he was reporting from Syria, his work was published in the Washington Post, McClatchy news, and other outlets.

In August 2012, just days before he was planning to leave Syria, he was kidnapped, and no one has heard from him since. We still don't know for sure who his captors are. Sadly, we know very little. One thing we do know is that his parents, Marc and Debra Tice, and his entire family have worked tirelessly to locate him and to bring him home safely.

This week marks the 1,000th day of Austin's captivity. I really can't begin to imagine the toll this ordeal has taken on Austin's family, but I have to say I so greatly admire the courage and conviction of his parents, who said earlier this week in a statement:

> We have desperately missed Austin for over 1,440,000 minutes—each new minute fuels our resolve to find him and bring him safely home.

While we often mark the number of days someone has been missing, it is important to remember that to the family and friends of someone who has been kidnapped, even the minutes that pass are almost unbearable. Austin's family is not just counting the days he has been gone and all the milestones he has inevitably missed, they are counting the minutes too.

Austin Tice has a family who is waiting for him, missing him, and laboring to find any piece of information that will lead to information about his whereabouts, while longing for his freedom. I join the Tice family in encouraging the Federal Government to do everything we can to possibly secure Austin's safe return home.

I also say once again to his family: We haven't given up. We will continue to stand by you, and we will never give up until we find your son and bring him safely home.

This week, we pass another milestone, this time of 1,000 days that Austin has been separated from his family. I join the Tice family in their hope that someday soon we will be able to add another milestone to this story, one that marks the day of his safe return to so many who love and miss him.

Today, our thoughts and prayers are with the Tice family, and I stand ready and I daresay all of us stand ready to do whatever we can to encourage and facilitate the return of this Texan, veteran, brother, and son.

I yield the floor.

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. 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.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, today the Senate will vote on two pieces of important trade legislation. Both of these bills have been in the works for some time. They were among the four trade bills we reported out of the Senate Committee on Finance last month, and as a principal coauthor of both bills, I am very glad we found a way to get them to this point.

The first bill we will be voting on is the Trade Preferences Extension Act of 2015. This bill will reauthorize and improve three of our trade preference programs: the generalized system of preferences, or GSP; the African Growth and Opportunity Act, or AGOA; and tariff preferences for Haiti. I want to take a few minutes to talk about each of these programs individually, starting with the GSP.

The GSP promotes trade with developing nations by providing for nonreciprocal duty-free tariff treatment of certain products originating in those countries. The program helps beneficiary countries advance their economic development and encourages them to move toward more open economies and eliminate trade barriers to U.S. exports.

The GSP does more than provide assistance in the developing world; it also assists hundreds of businesses here in the United States. Across our country, manufacturers and importers benefit by receiving inputs and raw materials at a lower cost. Approximately three-quarters of U.S. imports under GSP are raw materials—parts and components—or machinery and equipment used by U.S. companies to manufacture goods here at home.

Unfortunately, because the program expired in 2013, many U.S. businesses

have had to deal with high tariffs on these imports for the last 2 years. As an example, last year alone, without the GSP program in place, American companies paid over $600 million in tariffs. Businesses in every State have been affected by the expiration of GSP and have a vested interest in the renewal of the program. There are businesses in my own home State of Utah and around the country that have been left with difficult decisions about downsizing, hiring freezes, and employee layoffs in the absence of GSP. Today, with the passage of this bill, we will take a long-overdue step toward solving these problems.

Also included in the preferences bill are provisions for the long-term renewal of the AGOA Program, which encourages African countries to further develop their economies by lowering U.S. tariffs on their exports. Since AGOA was enacted in the year 2000, trade with beneficiary countries has more than tripled, with U.S. direct investment growing more than sixfold in that time.

This program has helped create more than a million jobs in Sub-Saharan Africa. I worked with my colleagues on the Committee on Finance to craft reauthorization language that will improve on AGOA's past success, to remove obstacles to trade in Sub-Saharan Africa and allow both that region and our job creators here at home to benefit from expanded market access.

I share many of my colleagues' belief that benefits under AGOA should go to countries making good-faith progress toward meeting the program's eligibility criteria. For example, I am very concerned that officers in the Republic of South Africa recently indicated they will attempt to renegotiate commitments made under the General Agreement on Trade in Services to require foreign-owned companies to relinquish 51 percent ownership and control to South Africans.

South Africa also developed a draft policy that proposed changes to intellectual property rights laws which contained significant shortcomings, including inadequate protections for patents, trademarks, and copyrights. These are three areas I take a tremendous interest in, among so many other things around here. I hope very much that as they redraft this policy, it will include recognition of how important protection of intellectual property is to supporting economic growth.

But it is not just South Africa. For example, I understand other beneficiaries under the program continue to impose barriers and limitations to cross-border data flow or otherwise limit digital trade. Because of these concerns, we thought it was important to create a mechanism under the AGOA Program which would allow for benefits to be scaled back if a country is found to not be making good-faith progress on these and other issues. That new tool is included in the bill, and we expect the administration to use this tool aggressively, particularly in the case of South Africa.

The legislation also includes new consultation and notification requirements, keeping Congress informed of beneficiaries' progress.

There are new mechanisms for stakeholders to petition the administration to raise awareness about potential eligibility violations. The bill will require these petitions to be taken into account when determinations are made regarding a beneficiary's status and in regular reporting.

I know the AGOA Program has a lot of support here in Congress among Members of both parties. I think we were able to craft a bill that not only provides for the long-term extension of the program the administration was seeking but also responds to some very serious bilateral trade challenges we are facing today. With these changes, we have created a more flexible program we believe will spur greater development and economic integration and opportunity in the region, while better serving the needs of our job creators here at home. I believe it deserves strong support.

Finally, the preferences bill would also extend preferential access to the U.S. market for Haiti. Haiti is one of the poorest economies in the Western Hemisphere. The Haiti preference program supports well-paying, stable jobs in a country saddled with poverty and unemployment. I hope this extension will encourage continued economic development and support democracy in Haiti.

This is a strong preferences bill. I expect a strong vote in favor of passing it later today.

Next, the Senate will vote on the Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015, which includes important provisions to reauthorize and modernize the operations of Customs and Border Protection, or CBP, and significantly improve intellectual property rights protection in the United States and around the world.

The Customs bill will facilitate the efficient movement of merchandise destined for the United States by formalizing in statute programs such as the Centers of Excellence and Expertise. It will also ensure that U.S. customs and trade laws are uniformly implemented nationwide and help ensure that the private sector and CBP work together.

With this bill, we will also ensure that the automated commercial environment and the international data system are completed so that trade documentation can finally be submitted electrically and importers will no longer be required to submit the same information to numerous government agencies.

In addition, the bill will modernize the drawback process by moving from a labor-intensive paper-based system to an electronic claims process that will significantly free up resources in the private and the public sector, and it will increase the de minimis level from $200 to $800, reducing needless burdens on small businesses importing into the United States.

Additionally, the bill strengthens our trade remedy laws and our ability to respond to imports that pose a threat to the health or safety of U.S. consumers.

When drafting this customs legislation, I was particularly interested in beefing up our enforcement of intellectual property rights. The bill includes the strongest possible provisions with regard to intellectual property rights and intellectual property rights enforcement. For example, our bill will establish in law the National Intellectual Property Rights Coordination Center to coordinate Federal efforts to prevent intellectual property violations. It will also significantly expand CBP's tools and authorities to protect intellectual property rights at the border by requiring CBP to share information about suspected infringing merchandise with rights holders.

Our bill will provide CBP with explicit authority to seize and forfeit devices that violate the Digital Millennium Copyright Act—an act I put through a number of years ago—and require CBP to share information with rights holders who are injured by these unlawful devices.

The bill contains provisions to establish a process for CBP to enforce copyrights while registration with the copyright office is pending and to significantly improve CBP's reporting requirements to hold the Agency more accountable for its enforcement efforts with regard to intellectual property.

The bill will strengthen CBP's targeting of goods that violate intellectual property rights, improve CBP's cooperation with the private sector and with foreign customs authorities on enforcement, and require an educational campaign at the border. I am particularly fond of that last part. At my insistence, the bill includes provisions that will require all versions of the Customs Declaration Form that everyone fills out when they enter the United States to contain a warning that importation of goods that infringe on intellectual property rights may violate criminal and/or civil law and may pose serious risks to health and safety. I am not sure most Americans appreciate the danger that counterfeit products can pose, as they often are not built to the same standard of the protected product. So I hope making people more aware of these dangers will help us make sure we are doing all we can to keep Americans safe.

In addition to enhancing protection at our borders, our Customs bill will provide USTR with additional tools to improve the protection of intellectual property rights by our trading partners overseas in order to stop infringing goods at the source. For example, the bill will establish a chief innovation and intellectual property negotiator, with the rank of ambassador, to ensure

that intellectual property rights protection is at the forefront of our trade negotiation and enforcement efforts and to enhance USTR's accountability to Congress on these issues. On top of that, the bill will give USTR more tools to increase enforcement for trade secrets and to ensure that countries that consistently fail to protect intellectual property meet specified benchmarks for improvement.

I am a big fan of this bill. It includes a number of my top trade enforcement priorities, and I am very glad we will get a chance to vote on it today. Of course, it is not perfect. Some of the amendments that were added in committee leave me with some reservations. Most notably, the bill now contains provisions that purport to deal with currency manipulation that are, in my view, very problematic. One provision sets up an avenue for a countervailing duty investigation or review to determine whether some measure of a currency manipulation is effectively a subsidy, either ''directly or indirectly'' to a country's exports. If the government finds that the manipulation is, once again, either ''directly or indirectly,'' an export subsidy, sanctions can follow. This provision is problematic for a number of reasons.

First of all, it is likely not compliant with our existing international trade commitments. It would effectively require the imposition of trade sanctions that, under the language of the legislation, could be based on presumptions without support. And it will almost certainly invite retaliatory trade sanctions from our trading partners, who will argue, and in fact have already argued, that actions taken by the Federal Reserve Board constitute currency manipulation.

While the authors of the currency manipulation provision in the Customs bill may believe that there is a clear delineation between monetary policies used primarily for domestic economic stabilization and policies used to gain a trade advantage, there is not.

When Japan engages in quantitative easing to boost its economy and inflation expectations, sometimes at the very urging of U.S. officials, is that manipulation?

When the Federal Reserve engages in quantitative easing, with part of the expected benefit being downward exchange rate pressure and boosted exports, is that manipulation, or just domestic stabilization?

Is Germany's persistent trade surplus somehow partially caused by ongoing quantitative easing activities at the European Central Bank?

And, with respect to detection, despite the intent of the authors of this provision, accuracy is evidently not a concern.

I am sure that everyone—or at least those who support this provision—has looked at the recent exchange rate assessments for 2013 from the International Monetary Fund External Sector Report.

For Japan, one IMF method suggested 15-percent yen overvaluation, while another method suggested 15-percent undervaluation. Yet under the currency manipulation provision in this bill, IMF models and methods are what we are supposed to use to set trade sanctions.

For South Korea, the two IMF methodologies suggested undervaluation between around 7 percent and 20 percent. So when we want to set a punitive countervailing duty, what are our authorities supposed to do? Should they assume that South Korea benefited from currency undervaluation of 7 percent or 20 percent or some random number in between? Who knows.

This provision, unfortunately, simply won't work, since it assumes the existence of accurate knowledge and abilities to determine some fundamental equilibrium exchange rates that the IMF and the economics profession simply do not have.

Under the questionable provision of the bill that allows for investigation of currency undervaluation and potential ensuing trade actions, I believe the authors of the provision were overly heroic and mistaken in their belief about the precision of currency valuation methodology. The provision would appeal to models and methodologies, as described in IMF documents.

The problem is that even the IMF does not use those models and methodologies to make definitive judgments about appropriate currency values, which are inherently some of the most difficult things for economic models to identify. It would not be difficult for our trading partners to use precisely the same models and methodologies to make countervailing cases against Federal Reserve monetary policy, resulting in retaliatory trade sanctions and perhaps defensive currency interventions.

This is a clear road to trade wars and currency wars replete with competitive devaluations. Such a road is paved by the offending provision in the Customs bill, which basically gives our trading partners a template for their own accusations about currency manipulation and ensuing trade sanctions. This is problematic.

And while Senators in this Chamber would like to simply decree that our monetary policies are just domestic economic stabilization, while foreign monetary policies that may look similar are manipulation, such self-evaluations will not be acceptable in international trade and agreements.

I understand the desire among many of my colleagues to address currency manipulation, and I want to work with them on this issue. But I am convinced that the currency manipulation provision in the Customs bill simply will not work, and, when tried, it will simply give ammunition to our trading partners to consider engagement in trade wars, currency wars, competitive devaluations, and beggar-thy-neighbor monetary policies. This isn't what we should be shooting for with our Nation's trade policy.

In addition to the currency language, there was another provision added during the markup that would require employers to report occupational classification data to State agencies when filing their quarterly wage reports. This is an entirely new burden that would be placed on employers throughout the country, added to all the other reporting burdens they already face, and would require brand new systems for reporting and collecting information. And in the end, it is not readily apparent just how valuable this new collected information will be.

According to CBO, this new requirement would cost employers throughout the country more than $200 million between 2016 and 2020. Now, that may not seem like much compared to the numbers that get thrown around here in the Senate. But when we are talking about small businesses who struggle from month to month to cover their payrolls, it is a burden that, at least to me, doesn't appear to be necessary.

So once again, I am concerned about this provision and the impact it might have. However, despite the reservations I have about the flawed currency manipulation concepts and language and the unfunded mandate on employers, I believe it is important that we vote to move the Customs bill forward. Overall, this is a very good bill. A lot of work has gone into it, and I know that it reflects the priorities of a number of our colleagues and Members here in the Senate, including myself. That being the case, I plan to vote in favor of passing this legislation later on today, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Once again, I am very glad to see that we are making progress on moving these bills through the Senate. I wish to thank all of my colleagues—particularly those on the Finance Committee—who worked so hard on these bills to get them to this point.

These are important votes we are going to take today. I expect that both of these bills will receive broad bipartisan support, and I hope they will.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

REMEMBERING THE VICTIMS OF THE AMTRAK TRAIN DERAILMENT

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, before I address the matter at hand, I want to say that our hearts go out to the families of the men and women who lost their lives as a result of the Amtrak derailment last Tuesday. There are many still fighting injuries, and our thoughts and prayers are with them and their loved ones.

This was a commuter train. I have ridden it personally hundreds of times,

and it is one my colleagues have ridden.

It was a train full of people on their way home—to their families, to their loved ones, to the things they like to do. So our thoughts go out to all of them.

It will be our job as lawmakers to analyze why this happened, how we could have prevented it, and how we can best move forward to ensure such a tragedy is not repeated. Some of this is already underway. But the more pressing task in this moment of tragedy is for us to show solidarity with the victims and their families, and recognize their contributions—however large or small—to our national story.

New York lost a few native sons and daughters:

Abid Gilani, a senior vice president of Wells Fargo and a father of two.

Rachel Jacobs, an industry leader in her field, was heading home to her husband and 2-year-old son as CEO of a new job at an educational software company.

Jim Gaines, a software architect for the Associated Press, a beloved member of the staff, who was heading home to Plainsboro, NJ, to see his wife, 16-year-old son, and 11-year-old daughter.

We lost Dr. Derrick Griffith, a dean of student affairs at Medgar Evers College in Brooklyn, just a stone's throw away from where I live. He spent his entire adult life working to improve urban education.

And we lost a young man named Justin Zemser, who lived in Rockaway, in my old congressional district, and was studying at the U.S. Naval Academy. He was a tremendous young man—and I know that because I nominated him to the Naval Academy.

He was a valedictorian, an earnest big brother and mentor to two children with autism, as well as being captain of the varsity football team. His family mourns his loss and so does America. He would have done so much for our country.

Today, let us remember them. Tomorrow, let us work together so that their loss is not in vain.

Mr. President, I rise to urge my colleagues to support the Customs bill before this body, particularly because of the strong language it contains on the crackdown on currency manipulation.

I have spoken many times on this subject in the Finance Committee and here on the floor because I am passionate about finally passing enforceable mechanisms for dealing with this malicious trade tactic. Why? Because I am deeply concerned by the plight of the middle class in today's economy, where globalization and free-trade agreements have accelerated a downward pressure on middle-class wages and forced entire industries to relocate to low-wage countries.

And I believe currency manipulation is one of the most significant emerging trade challenges this country faces, because it directly impacts wages and it directly impacts jobs.

As this Congress is soon to reengage on a fast-track for a massive free-trade agreement, now is the time to think deeply and comprehensively about our country's trade policy and how it impacts the broad middle of our economy.

To me and many of my colleagues, it does not make sense to move forward on the one hand with a blank check for free trade without passing strong worker protections on a parallel track. The global economy is a rough sea. We should not pass a trade package that forces the American worker to navigate those waters with a leaky boat and a deflated lifejacket.

So to me and to many of my colleagues, this Customs bill and the currency manipulation issue is unquestionably germane to the larger debate on trade. If the goal of TPP is to lure countries away from China, it makes perfect sense that, as part of the overall effort with TPP, we also go after Chinese currency manipulation, as well.

But beyond the question of relevance to this debate—which I believe is dispatched easily—this bill is substantively good trade policy. It contains several smart, balanced, effective measures to create a level playing field with our international trading partners.

First and foremost, currency manipulation is finally attacked head-on. Companies have asked me about this. CEOs of major companies have said to me: We cannot compete if we have one hand tied behind our back, which currency manipulation does.

Mr. President, may I ask my colleague a question, the ranking member?

How much time do you wish?

Mr. WYDEN. I thank my colleague. I will be very brief.

Mr. SCHUMER. How much time is left for the minority?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Eight minutes.

Mr. SCHUMER. Seven?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Eight.

Mr. SCHUMER. Would you please notify me when I have taken 3 more minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes.

Mr. SCHUMER. Big companies have been hurt. Small companies have been hurt. We have lost millions of jobs because of currency manipulation, which makes the exports from China and other countries about 33 percent cheaper and imports from America to China 33 percent more expensive.

I would say this: China seems to feel they can get away with any kind of trade misdeed, whether it is stealing intellectual property by cyber security or any other means, whether it is keeping out the best of American products, which they do until they can learn how to make them themselves in their protected market and then fight us everywhere else.

This currency bill will finally be the first real shot across the bow to China that you cannot keep getting away from it. Their unfair trade practices hurt us in low-wage industries that were very important—shoes, clothing, toys, furniture. Those industries have already suffered. But if we do nothing, it will be the cream of American industry where our innovation and hard work is lost to China through unfair means, currency and other, whether it is tech or pharmaceuticals. Talk to the CEOs of these companies, and they will tell you China does not play fair. Talk to them, and they will tell you that the Chinese shrug their shoulders at what we have done up until now. We must do something—if not in the TPA bill, alongside it—that shows China once and for all they cannot get away with it. I fear that if we do not, in 10 years we will be saying the same thing about the industries that we say today. The customs measure, currency measure is bipartisan. The currency measure passed our committee with an overwhelming bipartisan vote, 18 to 8, and was supported by our ranking member, which I most appreciate. It passed the Senate in 2011 with 63 votes. It passed the House of Representatives with 348 votes. And a year and a half ago, in 2013, 60 Senators sent a letter to the President imploring the inclusion of enforceable currency provisions.

In conclusion, we have to think about the big picture when it comes to trade policy. If we move the ledger on one side, opening up our markets in foreign markets, we better make sure we adequately move the ledger on the other side to protect our workers, curb unfair deceptive practices, and give our small businesses the ability to compete in a global economy.

The fate of middle-class wages, middle-class jobs, and the very economy of this country hang in the balance. I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support the bill.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, before the Senator leaves the floor, I wish to also note that Senator SCHUMER has provided leadership on another very important enforcement issue. He introduced the committee to something a number of years ago known as honey laundering. What this involved was, in effect, we set up a sting operation. In particular, with respect to Senator SCHUMER's constituents and his interest in tough enforcement of the trade laws, the Chinese, as my colleagues will recall, were found guilty of unfair trading practices. In effect, they would just ship honey through other countries, such as Indonesia.

I want my colleague to know I am going to continue to work with him on a variety of issues.

Mr. SCHUMER. I thank the Senator. If I might, I thank the Senator for the great job he has done under very difficult circumstances. I think everyone on both sides of the aisle appreciates Senator WYDEN's intelligence, his bipartisanship, and his steadfastness.

Mr. WYDEN. I thank the Senator.

I am going to wrap up as we move to this first vote in a few minutes and come back to what this debate is all about. We are starting, of course, with the issue of trade enforcement, but the big challenge is to show this country that we are putting in place a modern trade policy, a trade policy that sets aside once and for all the NAFTA playbook of the 1990s. This overall package will usher in a new and modern American trade policy. It must start with a tough, robust, effective trade enforcement package, many of the details of which I have outlined here this morning.

It is time also—and this will be part of our early work—to upgrade and renew our trade preference programs. The businesses and workers who rely on these programs are waiting for this Congress to act.

The first of these proposals enhances and extends the African Growth and Opportunity Act, referred to as AGOA. This has been the core of a close economic partnership between our country and a host of African nations for more than a decade. The proposal before the Senate will update that partnership in a way that is positive for all involved.

Back in the 1990s—once again returning to this theme, the NAFTA era—the United States had no meaningful trade policies to help African nations facing profound economic hardship climb back from the brink. This renewal of the AGOA law takes the program to the next level. AGOA will be simpler for businesses to use. There will be less redtape to worry about. African countries will be encouraged to zero in on strategies that can make the program more effective. It will be easier for the United States to crack down on the bad actors and verify that countries stay strictly in line with the criteria for eligibility. Most importantly, the proposal gives all concerned—workers, businesses, countries, and investors—a decade of certainty.

I am a real fan of this program. I believe it works for our country, for Sub-Saharan Africa, and it ought to be a cornerstone of our economic policy in the region.

The second part of this package of programs renews the program known as the generalized system of preferences. This is an economic win-win because it is a shot in the arm for developing countries, and it is a major boost for American manufacturers, including hundreds of them in my home State. One of those businesses in Oregon is Stackhouse Athletic in Salem, which will not only be able to create new jobs, they will be able to offer health benefits to their workers.

The extension of GSP will save American businesses an estimated $2 million a day by reducing tariffs. The GSP program expired nearly 2 years ago. As a result, businesses in my home State of Oregon paid an extra $4.9 million in tariffs. Renewing GSP would correct that issue and support as many as 80,000 jobs with manufacturers, ports, farmers, and retail stores. That program would be extended by this legislation through 2017.

Finally, the Senate has an opportunity with this legislation to reaffirm our economic commitment to Haiti, one of our closest and most disadvantaged neighbors in the world. In my view, Senator NELSON of Florida has done very important work in this area. He has been our leader on this issue, and there is bipartisan understanding that now is the right time to extend the Haiti trade preferences to line them up with AGOA. These Haiti preferences also did not exist in the NAFTA era. Together, they support as many as 30,000 jobs in that country, and they help to drive investment and lift Haiti's economy in the long term.

I am confident the Senate will come together to extend this package of preference programs because they make economic sense for America, and they strengthen our ties with the developing countries around the world.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation with our first vote.

I will close by saying that today we begin to turn the corner on a fresh, modern trade policy for the times, a policy very different from the trade policy of the 1990s, the NAFTA era. Let's begin this effort—begin this effort—for a new 21st-century trade policy by passing the legislation we will be considering shortly, both parts.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CRAPO. 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 PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the clerk will now read the bills, as amended, for the third time.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bills to be read a third time.

The bills were read the third time.

VOTE ON H.R. 1295

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill, H.R. 1295, pass?

Mr. GARDNER. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. CASSIDY) and the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN).

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. FISCHER). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 97, nays 1, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 178 Leg.]

YEAS—97

Alexander	Flake	Nelson
Ayotte	Franken	Paul
Baldwin	Gardner	Perdue
Barrasso	Gillibrand	Peters
Bennet	Graham	Portman
Blumenthal	Grassley	Reed
Blunt	Hatch	Reid
Booker	Heinrich	Risch
Boozman	Heitkamp	Roberts
Boxer	Heller	Rounds
Brown	Hirono	Rubio
Burr	Hoeven	Sanders
Cantwell	Inhofe	Sasse
Capito	Isakson	Schatz
Cardin	Johnson	Schumer
Carper	Kaine	Scott
Casey	King	Sessions
Coats	Kirk	Shaheen
Cochran	Klobuchar	Shelby
Collins	Leahy	Stabenow
Coons	Lee	Tester
Corker	Manchin	Thune
Cornyn	Markey	Tillis
Cotton	McCain	Toomey
Crapo	McCaskill	Udall
Cruz	McConnell	Vitter
Daines	Menendez	Warner
Donnelly	Merkley	Warren
Durbin	Mikulski	Whitehouse
Enzi	Moran	Wicker
Ernst	Murkowski	Wyden
Feinstein	Murphy	
Fischer	Murray	

NAYS—1

Lankford

NOT VOTING—2

Cassidy Sullivan

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The 60-vote threshold having been achieved, the bill, H.R. 1295, as amended, is passed.

Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table.

VOTE ON H.R. 644

The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill, H.R. 644, pass?

Mr. BARRASSO. Madam President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. CASSIDY) and the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 78, nays 20, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 179 Leg.]

YEAS—78

Ayotte	Collins	Hoeven
Baldwin	Coons	Isakson
Barrasso	Crapo	Kaine
Bennet	Donnelly	King
Blumenthal	Durbin	Kirk
Blunt	Enzi	Klobuchar
Booker	Ernst	Lankford
Boozman	Feinstein	Leahy
Boxer	Fischer	Manchin
Brown	Franken	Markey
Burr	Gillibrand	McCaskill
Cantwell	Graham	McConnell
Capito	Grassley	Menendez
Cardin	Hatch	Merkley
Carper	Heinrich	Mikulski
Casey	Heitkamp	Murkowski
Cochran	Hirono	Murphy

Murray	Roberts	Tester
Nelson	Rounds	Thune
Paul	Sanders	Udall
Perdue	Schatz	Vitter
Peters	Schumer	Warner
Portman	Scott	Warren
Reed	Sessions	Whitehouse
Reid	Shaheen	Wicker
Risch	Stabenow	Wyden

NAYS—20

Alexander	Flake	Moran
Coats	Gardner	Rubio
Corker	Heller	Sasse
Cornyn	Inhofe	Shelby
Cotton	Johnson	Tillis
Cruz	Lee	Toomey
Daines	McCain	

NOT VOTING—2

Cassidy	Sullivan

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The 60-vote threshold having been achieved, the bill, H.R. 644, as amended, is passed.

Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table.

ENSURING TAX EXEMPT ORGANIZATIONS THE RIGHT TO APPEAL ACT—MOTION TO RECONSIDER CLOTURE VOTE ON MOTION TO PROCEED

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the motion to proceed to the motion to reconsider the vote on which cloture was not invoked on the motion to proceed to H.R. 1314 is agreed to.

Under the previous order, the time until 2 p.m. will be equally divided in the usual form.

The Senator from Utah.

Mr. HATCH. Madam President, soon the Senate will vote once again on whether to begin debate on legislation that will help shape the future of America's trade policy, and, in addition, our role in the global economy. Needless to say, I was very disappointed when many of my Democratic colleagues voted to block debate on these important issues earlier this week. I am hoping for a much different result this afternoon.

This vote will set the stage for an important debate, quite likely the most significant debate that we will have in this Chamber all year. This debate will determine whether our Nation is willing and able to accept the challenges of the world economy or whether we continue in retreat and yield to the siren song of isolationism and protectionism.

It will determine whether we, as a nation, are able and willing to take the lead in setting the rules for the world economy or whether we will sit on the sidelines and let other countries create the rules that will govern trade in their regions for the foreseeable future. It should be pretty clear where I stand in this debate.

I support free trade and open markets for U.S. exporters and job creators. I support new opportunities for American farmers, ranchers, manufacturers, service providers, and the workers that they all employ. I support expanding American influence in the most vibrant and strategic regions in the world. The best way for Congress to help our country achieve these goals is to renew trade promotion authority, or TPA, as soon as possible.

That is what we will be debating, if this vote goes the way I hope it will. TPA is the most effective tool in the Congress's trade arsenal. TPA ensures that Congress sets the objectives for our trade negotiators and that those negotiators will be able to reach the best deals possible. Without TPA we have no way of holding the administration accountable in trade negotiations and no way of making sure our country can get a good deal.

Getting TPA renewed is currently President Obama's top legislative priority. He is right and we should support our President on this issue.

As chairman of the Senate committee with jurisdiction over trade, it is a very high priority for me, as well. The TPA bill that will be brought before the Senate represents a bipartisan, bicameral effort to advance our Nation's trade interests.

The legislation we will be debating will also include provisions to reauthorize trade adjustment assistance, or TAA, which I know is a high priority for many of my colleagues. It has taken a long time, a lot of work, and no small amount of compromise to get us to this point. People from both parties have put in enormous efforts just to get a chance to have this debate here on the Senate floor.

I want to thank my colleagues for their work thus far in this effort, but also to remind them that we are not there yet. Now, I am well aware that not all of my colleagues share my views on trade. I expect that they will make those views abundantly clear in the coming days, as they should. But to do that, we need to begin that debate. I am looking forward to it. The American people deserve a spirited debate on these issues.

Of course, they deserve an opportunity to see this Chamber function like the great deliberative body that it once was and under the current leadership is becoming again. Put simply, the obstruction has gone on long enough. It is time to get down to the serious business of legislating. I hope we can begin or continue that process today by voting in favor of the motion to proceed. I encourage all of my colleagues to do that so that we can get on this bill, debate it, have a full-fledged debate, and let the chips fall where they may.

If we do, I think we will all feel a lot better about what goes on around this place.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PERDUE.) The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, let me respectfully disagree with my friend from Utah. Let me urge all Members to vote against what I believe to be a disastrous trade agreement, a trade agreement based on other trade agreements, which, in fact, have cost us millions of decent-paying jobs and have led to a race to the bottom.

Let me just briefly give four reasons—and there are many more. But let me just focus on four objective reasons why we should defeat this fast-track legislation and why we need to develop a whole new approach to trade that benefits American workers rather than just the CEOs of large multinational corporations.

Reason No. 1, this unfettered free-trade agreement with Vietnam, Malaysia, and 10 other countries follows in the footsteps of disastrous trade agreements such as NAFTA, CAFTA, Permanent Normal Trade Relations with China, and the South Korea Free Trade Agreement.

Any objective look at these trade agreements will tell us that they have cost us millions of decent-paying jobs and have led us to a race to the bottom, where American workers are forced to compete against workers in low-wage countries who are making pennies an hour.

Over and over again, supporters of these types of trade agreements have told us about how many jobs they would create, how beneficial it would be for the middle class and working class of this country. But over and over again, virtually everything they told us turned out to be wrong, and they are wrong again in terms of the TPP.

In 1993, President Bill Clinton promised that NAFTA would create 1 million American jobs in 5 years. Instead, NAFTA has led to the loss of almost 700,000 jobs. In 1999, we were promised that Permanent Normal Trade Relations with China would open the Chinese economy to American-made goods and services. Instead, as everybody who goes shopping knows—when you buy product after product made in China—that trade agreement has cost us some 2.7 million American jobs. I remember hearing all the accolades about free trade with China. They all turned out to be wrong.

In 2011, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce told us that the South Korea Free Trade Agreement would create some 280,000 jobs. Well, wrong again—instead, that agreement has led to the loss of some 75,000 jobs.

The reason for all of this is very simple. Why would an American corporation invest in this country, pay American workers 15, 18, 20 bucks an hour, provide health care, have to obey environmental regulations, and deal with trade unions, when they can go abroad, pay people pennies an hour, and not have to worry about the environment. That is, of course, what has happened.

These trade agreements have failed. TPP is based on these principles. It will be another failure. We should reject it for that reason.

Second point, in politics it is always interesting and important to know whose side different groups are on. You can learn a lot by who is supporting an agreement and by who is opposing the agreement.

Well, let's talk about who is supporting the TPP. It turns out that virtually every major multinational corporation, including many that have shut down plants in the United States and moved abroad—all of these multinationals think the TPP is a great idea. I am sure I can understand why it will be a great program for them. It will only accelerate their ability to shut down plants in America and move to low-wage countries abroad.

There is another group that is actively pushing for us to vote for the TPP. That is the pharmaceutical industry. As I think every American knows, the drug companies in this country charge our people here the highest prices in the world for prescription drugs, but they love this legislation. They just love it because they think as a result of this legislation, they will be able to charge people all over the world, including in very poor countries, higher prices for their products.

Wall Street—surprise of all surprises—Wall Street loves this agreement. As we all remember, not so many years ago, the greed, recklessness, and illegal behavior of Wall Street caused the most significant economic recession since the Great Depression. But Wall Street loves this legislation because it will make it easier for them to sell esoteric, complicated financial products all over the world.

So those are some of the groups that think this legislation is wonderful, that we should vote for it.

Which are the groups and the organizations that oppose this legislation? Well, it turns out that every trade union in this country, unions representing over 20 million American workers, unions that are fighting every single day to get workers higher wages, better pay, better health care, are in strong opposition to this legislation.

This is what the trade union movement has to say about TPP:

> Fast Track trade deals mean fewer jobs, lower wages, and a declining middle class. Fast Track has been used since the Nixon Administration to advance deals, like NAFTA, that are sold to the American people as job creation measures. But these deals, written largely by and for the world's largest corporations, don't create jobs; their main purpose isn't even related to trade, it's to enshrine rules that make it easier for firms to invest offshore and increase corporate influence over the global economy.

That is what the trade union movement in this country believes about this agreement. But it is not only the trade union movement that has opposed the TPP. Virtually every major environmental and scientific group in this country, groups such as the League of Conservation Voters, the Sierra Club, the Natural Resources Defense Council, the Union of Concerned Scientists, Friends of the Earth, Greenpeace, and 350.org oppose this legislation. This is what the environmental organizations have written about this bill:

> As leading U.S. environmental and science organizations, we write to express our strong opposition to ''fast track'' trade promotion authority and to urge you to oppose any legislation that would limit the ability of Congress to ensure that trade pacts deliver benefits for communities, workers, public health, and the environment.

So we have trade union organizations representing some 20 million American workers that say we should not go forward with this agreement. We have organizations representing millions of people in the environmental community that say we should not go forward with this legislation.

Then we have religious groups, such as the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.), the United Methodist Church, and the Sisters of Mercy, that also are opposing this legislation. This is what they have written:

> As people of faith, we call on all nations and government to uphold the dignity of all people. Yet modern trade agreements have harmed people, especially the most vulnerable in the United States and globally. . . . Trade, like the rest of the economy, must be a means of lifting people out of poverty and ensure a country's ability to protect the health, safety and wellbeing of their citizens and the planet. In recognition of your sacred task of stewardship over people and policies, we ask you to oppose fast track trade promotion authority for any trade agreement currently being negotiated.

So, on the one hand, you have all of the big-money organizations. You have every major multinational corporation in America. You have Wall Street, and you have the pharmaceutical industry. They say: Vote for this legislation.

On the other side, you have unions representing millions of Americans. You have environmental organizations representing millions more Americans, and you have religious organizations who say: Wait a second. This fast-track trade agreement may not be a good idea. Vote no.

So on the one hand, you have groups whose motivation is greed and profit, and on the other hand, you have organizations trying to protect working people, trying to protect the environment, trying to uphold basic religious values about human dignity saying no. Well, which side should we be on? I say we stand with those who are concerned about workers' rights, the environment, and moral values.

Let me give you another reason why we should oppose this trade agreement—and this is a provision that has gotten far too little attention—and that is the investor-state dispute settlement. That sounds like a highly technical term. What in God's Name does that mean? But let me try to explain what it does mean. What it does mean in English is that it would allow large multinational corporations to sue national, State, and local governments—not only in the United States but all over the world—if those governments pass legislation that hurts their expected future profits.

This, to me, is exactly about what this whole agreement stands for. It is not for raising wages or creating jobs. It is to protect corporate profits. And, unbelievably, what this legislation is prepared to do is to undermine basic democracy in terms of what local communities around the world, States in the United States, and national governments do—whether it is the United States or any other government—if that undermines future profits of large multinational corporations. That is really extraordinary.

I thought that our job, as Members of the Senate, and the job of people in Australia who represent their government and people democratically elected all over the world—I had the idea that maybe their function was to represent, as best they could, the needs of the people who voted for them. I guess that is a radical and crazy idea.

What this bill says is that if legislation is passed by people who are democratically elected, those decisions—that legislation—can be brought to an independent tribunal, and those countries could have to pay huge fines if the legislation, which might protect health care or might protect the environment, undermines future profits of multinational corporations.

What an attack—not only on health and the environment—but it is an attack on the fundamental tenets of democracy. Our job is not to worry about future corporate profits. Our job is to worry about the needs of the American people. That is what elected governments all over the world are supposed to do.

Let me give you some examples—because we have not talked about this—of what is already going on around the world based on similar language to what will be in the TPP if we vote for it—similar language.

This is maybe the most outrageous example that I can give you, but there are many others. Philip Morris, one of the large tobacco companies in the world, is suing both Australia and Uruguay over labeling requirements for cigarettes.

Uruguay is this little country, and what they have done is they have been very aggressive in trying to protect their children and their people from the very harmful impacts of smoking.

Now, you know what. I happen to think that is a good thing. I think in America and all over the world we should do everything that we can to make sure that our kids are not hooked on nicotine and do not have to suffer heart disease, cancer, emphysema, and all of the other diseases related to smoking. I think our government should be very vigorous. We have done some things in our country. I think we should do more.

Uruguay, a little tiny country whose President turns out to be an oncologist, a guy who is worried about cancer, was trying to do everything it could to try to keep the kids in Uruguay from getting hooked on cigarettes. And what happened to Uruguay? Well, they were taken to this independent tribunal, composing, as I understand it, of three corporate lawyers,

because Philip Morris said: Hey, Uruguay, you are impacting our future profits. We want to get kids hooked onto nicotine. We want to sell our products to kids and to the people of Uruguay. By fighting us, passing legislation, and doing things that will make it harder for kids to smoke, you are ruining our profits.

This case is now resting in an independent tribunal. How insane is that—that a country trying to protect its kids from getting cancer is being sued by Philip Morris because it might cost them profits? So this is not only a health issue—in this case of cancer prevention—but this is an issue of basic democracy.

Do the people of Uruguay, do the people of Australia, do the people of any country have a right to be very vigorous in protecting the health of their kids and their citizens without worrying about being sued by a cigarette manufacturer that is trying to poison these kids with deadly products.

So this is not only a health issue, it is a basic democratic issue, and if Philip Morris wins this case, it will be sending a message to every government in the world that they can't be aggressive in doing things to protect their kids from cigarettes.

That is one example. Let me give another equally outrageous example. Under this investor-state provision, a French waste management firm—Veolia—is suing for $110 million under the France-Egypt bilateral investment treaty over changes to Egypt's labor laws, including an increase in the minimum wage.

Now, let me be honest. I know nothing about Egypt's minimum wage, but I do think Egypt and every other country on Earth has a right to raise its minimum wage, if they think it makes sense, without worrying about being sued by some company that will have to pay higher wages. How crazy is that? So, again, not being terribly knowledgeable about domestic policies in Egypt, the idea that they are being sued for the crime of raising their minimum wage is, to me, beyond comprehension.

Again, this is just an example of what is happening now and what will only happen in an accelerated manner if we pass this agreement, but let me give one last example.

A Swedish energy company called Vattenfall launched a $5 billion lawsuit over Germany's decision to phase out nuclear power. This initiative was implemented in response to the Fukushima disaster. Germany, last I knew, was an independent country, with an elected government, and they made a decision to phase out nuclear energy. Some people think it is a good idea, some think it is a bad idea, but last I heard that should be a decision of the German Government and the people who elected that government. The elected officials of Germany are not dummies. I presume they do what their people want them to do or they pay the political consequence.

But that was the decision of the elected officials of Germany. They said: Let's phase out nuclear power. Yet now they are being sued by a Swedish energy company, Vattenfall, for some $5 billion because they made that decision.

Now, that is just what is going on right now. Think about what that means into the future. It means any government around the world or in this trade agreement, it means any State in the United States—if my State of Vermont, which is sensitive to the environment, decides to go forward on an environmental piece of legislation, some large corporation can go to an independent tribunal and say: Look, we are going to sue Vermont for $1 billion because we wanted to do business there and their environmental regulations are impacting our ability to make a profit. That undermines what the State of Vermont or the State of Georgia or any other State chooses to do.

To me, it is just beyond comprehension that anybody would vote for that type of legislation. We can disagree with what they do in Egypt or disagree with what they do in Uruguay, we can disagree with what we do here, but to say an independent tribunal can provide billions of dollars in damages to a corporation because of a democratically made decision in the United States or any other country around the world is, to me, just incomprehensible.

The last point I would want to make deals with a health issue. Clearly, one of the health crises we face not only in America but around the world is the high cost of prescription drugs. In our country, if my memory is correct, some 25 percent of Americans who receive prescriptions from doctors are unable to afford to fill those prescriptions—someone goes to the doctor who diagnoses that individual and writes out a script, and the person says thank you very much but doesn't have the money to fill that script. It is bad in this country, but obviously it is much worse in very, very poor countries around the world.

What this agreement will do, among other things, if it is passed, is allow pharmaceutical companies to fight back against their brand-name products being converted into generics at much lower prices, so poor countries all over the world would have to struggle to come up with very high prices for medicine for people who don't have a whole lot of money.

In fact, that is why Doctors Without Borders has said—and Doctors Without Borders, as you may know, is a heroic group of doctors who, whenever there is a health care crisis around the world—whether it is Ebola in Africa or whatever—travel to those places and put their lives on the line. Some have died to provide medical treatment in the most difficult of circumstances to the poorest people around the world. They are really a heroic group of people. But Doctors Without Borders has said: ''The TPP agreement is on track to become the most harmful trade pact ever for access to medicines in developing countries.''

So to my mind, the vote we are going to have in a short time is really a no-brainer. Are we dumb enough to continue down the road of failed trade policies? I would hope not. Do we think it is a good idea to be siding with corporate America, which has already used previous trade agreements to outsource millions of our jobs and thinks this agreement is just wonderful? Are we going to stand with Wall Street, whose greed has no limits? Are we going to stand with the pharmaceutical industry, which wants to sell drugs to people all over the world at a higher price or do we stand with unions, environmental groups, religious groups? Do we get involved in a trade agreement which allows corporations to undermine the democratic rights of countries that stand up for their environment, stand up for the health and well-being of their kids? Do we make it harder for poor people around the world to get the medicines they need?

This is a no-brainer. I would hope Members of the Senate send a resounding note to the corporate world that says you can't have it all; that we are going to pass trade agreements which protect working families, which protect the middle class, and which protect struggling people all over the world and we are going to vote no on fast-track and no on the TPP.

With that, Mr. President, I yield the floor.

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. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, the negotiating process has finally worked. Indeed, the spirit of four bills that passed the Finance Committee last week on this issue of trade—the spirit of that overwhelming bipartisan vote in the Finance Committee has now been carried out on the floor of the Senate and, in fact, is being carried out and will be so as we invoke the motion for cloture to go to the bill in the next vote that will occur in 30 minutes.

Certainly, trade preferences with regard to African countries, plus the trade preferences with regard to the poorest nation in the Western Hemisphere, Haiti, were not controversial at all. We passed that.

Certainly, the intent was that the safeguards we put in with regard to considering trade legislation put them on a Customs bill. That was intended to go along with the trade legislation, and now that has passed. Remember, all of this was bollixed up 2 or 3 days ago and we weren't going anywhere, but cooler minds prevailed and brought everybody together.

Now we go to the main event.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time for the minority has expired.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for 2 additional minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. NELSON. I am very grateful to my colleague from Alabama for allowing me to do that.

Mr. President, the main event is the combined two bills of trade adjustment assistance, which is, if there is a disruption in a local economy or in a particular trade as a result of new international trade arrangements, there will be extra training for those workers to be trained into another job so they have a livelihood—that is common sense. That is combined with the other main event, which is a procedure to fast-track, ultimately, the two trade bills that are being negotiated by the United States, one in the Pacific area, the other one with Europe.

Fast-track means that when those trade bills come to the Congress for approval or disapproval, it will be done with an up-or-down vote. In other words, they can't be pecked to death with hundreds of amendments. That is why it is called fast-track. We are getting to the point where we are going to pass this as we get into the consideration of this legislation and amendments that will be coming to it.

At the end of the day, this Senator is quite confident we will be able to pass the fast-track, and it will have this Senator's support. Why? Simply because this Senator believes these trade agreements are in the interest of the United States.

I would conclude by saying that if we take, for example, the potential Pacific agreement, our military commanders have told us that, in fact, it is one of the best things we could do to get this trade agreement so China can't get in the economic door before the United States.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be notified after 12 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will so notify the Senator.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I think that as we consider these trade agreements, it is appropriate that we recognize the importance of free trade, how it helps the world and helps the economy, and it is something I certainly support and have supported on a number of occasions in the past, including the last big trade bill, the Korean trade bill. I generally support—I actually do support the idea of comparative advantage, the gist of which is that if a nation can produce a product and sell it cheaper in another country, people over time will benefit from allowing that country's product to enter the country and being able to buy it at a lower price. That is comparative advantage, and I think it is sound in principle and generally sound in practice.

But the American workers are not doing well now. Wages have not increased since 2000—15 years. We have been down $3,000 in median family income since 2009 and still down $3,000. We have the lowest percentage of Americans in working years actually working today since the 1970s. So this is not a healthy environment for Americans. The market has done pretty well. Revenues and profits are holding pretty well, but the average American working person is not doing so well.

So what has happened? Is there a problem with currency manipulation, state-owned enterprises, subsidized foreign industries, people who dump products here below market cost or right at market cost being subsidized and supported by foreign countries? Do those alter the situation? Do they make it impossible for American businesses to compete, and if they go out of business, will our government bail them out in any way? We had one bailout after the financial collapse, but businesses are closing every day and they are not being bailed out today. We have seen substantial reductions in manufacturing around the country.

The Wall Street Journal just this week published an article, ''The Case of the Vanishing Worker.'' That was in Monday's Wall Street Journal. It talked about the city of Decatur, IL, and detailed how their unemployment rate had gotten as high as 14 percent and it had dropped to almost half of that. It dropped down to almost half of that, so that looked pretty good, but when they looked at the numbers, they weren't so good.

What did they find? Even though the unemployment rate had fallen to almost half, how many people were actually working? Well, the answer was 8 percent fewer. So how can the unemployment rate fall and the number of people actually working fall at the same time? The answer is, as the article said, that people are moving away; they are dropping out of the workforce entirely; they are taking early retirement. That is what is happening too often in America.

So I think it is important for us to ask, how are these trade agreements benefiting the nation? How are they impacting American people? Let's ask some questions about it.

I asked the President questions on that. I sent him a letter, and I asked him a series of questions relating to wages. Will this trade agreement improve job prospects? Will it improve or make worse our trade deficits? Well, he hasn't answered those questions.

So I ask my colleagues: Has anybody demanded the Commerce Department, the Treasury Department, the administration to produce data to show that if we enter into another agreement involving 40 percent of the world's economy, involving some of our most capable and rigorous and toughest mercantilist competitors, what will it do to the American workers' prospects? Is that a fair question to ask? We haven't seen any discussion of it, so far as I can tell. And let me tell you what the reason is.

Well, first, I will say this: I believe unfair trade competition is real. We talk to people out there every day, and they tell us about it. Dan DiMicco, former CEO of Nucor Steel, has one of his plants in Alabama. They have plants all over the country. He said that these trade agreements are in effect unilateral American trade disarmament and they enable foreign mercantilism. In other words, what he is saying is that we have acquiesced to the mercantilist nationalism emphasis of our trading partners. And why is that? Well, I figured it out. It has taken me a while to understand exactly what the theory is behind these trade agreements, and I don't believe I am in error when I discuss this.

Ross Kaminsky, writing in the American Spectator—a fine magazine—wrote a fine piece arguing for this TPA and the trade agreement. He was overwhelmingly saying it must be passed virtually regardless of what is in it.

I have to say his position is consistent with the position of the editorial page of the Wall Street Journal and many other economists, and we have to understand what it is. And I am losing confidence in this position. I am not sure it is a good position. As a matter of fact, I don't think it is. Maybe I am wrong, but I don't think it is.

This is what he says on trade:

> It bears repeating—and repeating and repeating and repeating—that the benefit to American consumers of free trade is so large that it must trump any parochial interest of a particular industry or labor union or politician.
>
> Because they lower the prices of imports, and even understanding that there will be a few losers, free trade agreements are almost always worth supporting regardless of what is offered to American exporters by the foreign trade partner.

Let me repeat that. He said they are almost always worthy of being entered into regardless of what is offered to the American exporters by the foreign trade partner.

I remember, as a skilled businessman, when I first came to the Senate, and Alan Greenspan, Chairman of the Federal Reserve, was before me. I was kind of nervous about it—a big maestro of the economy.

I asked him a simple question: Mr. Greenspan, what if a country wants to trade with us, wants to sell products to us but will buy zero products from us? They just want to sell to us but will buy nothing in return. Should we enter into a trade agreement with them?

What do you think he answered? I used to ask people in townhalls about this on occasion, and they would say he said no. But, but he said yes.

I am telling you, this is the movement—the mentality of the current trade agreement supporters, at least in the intellectual, corporate world and

the newspaper world and many within universities, certainly not all.

So is this a valid position? Are we subjecting our American people unfairly to competition that could cost jobs and so forth?

Well, I am losing confidence in those views. That is all I am saying, colleagues. And I think it is time for us to analyze what it means.

I would say that the steel industry of the United States is not a little bitty matter. Right now, U.S. Steel closed a big plant I think in Indiana or Ohio. They just laid off a thousand or so workers in Alabama. SSAB Steel in Alabama says they are facing ferocious dumping, it is threatening their market share and their ability to make the most modern plant in the world competitive, and they don't think it is fair.

How long do you have to sustain this to have dealt substantial damage to the American steel industry? Don't we need a steel industry? Where would steelworkers get jobs? They say: Well, they can take service jobs. Well, maybe so. Maybe they can work at the plumbing company. Maybe they can work at a hospital. Maybe they can work in a nursing home. Maybe there is other work that can be found. But at some point, do we not need a manufacturing capability that provides a lot more than a service job—manufacturing capabilities, for example, that provide demand for products, demand for supplies, demand for workers who supply those plants and have ripple effects much larger than a person just repairing faucets. I think we have to ask that question in a very serious way.

I said earlier I voted for the Korean trade pact. I did not have a lot of trouble voting for that at the time. I thought it was going to be fine. Maybe it is OK. Maybe the pact is going to be, sometime in the future, positive for the United States.

The Koreans, like the Japanese, are good trading people. They are allies around the world on security agreements. I am not putting the Koreans down. The Koreans are tough trade negotiators. They have a mercantilist philosophy.

What happened before that agreement was passed? President Obama promised that the U.S.-Korea Free Trade Agreement would increase U.S. goods exports to Korea by $10 billion to $11 billion. However, since the deal was ratified in 2012, I believe it was, our exports rose only $0.8 billion—less than $1 billion, not $10 billion. Does that make any difference?

We just bring in from abroad and our trading partners don't allow exports abroad? What about the Korean imports to the United States? They rose more than $12 billion, widening our trade gap, almost doubling our trade.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has used 12 minutes.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I believe I had up to 15 to 20 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is still time until 2. We are just notifying you of the 12 minutes.

Mr. SESSIONS. I see my colleague from Louisiana. If he is ready to speak, I will wrap up.

Mr. VITTER. I do not desire to speak.

Mr. SESSIONS. I will wrap up, Mr. President.

What about the Census Department's report on the U.S. trade deficit of South Korea? They found it has almost doubled since the passage of the agreement. In 2011, the United States had a $13.2 billion trade deficit with South Korea—not a healthy relationship there—but in 2014, it was $25 billion.

Furthermore, the deficit is currently 66 percent higher so far this year than it was at the same point last year. March was the largest trade deficit we have had in a very long time. The first quarter, we had a huge deficit. I believe the March trade deficit was the largest worldwide that we have had in over 6 years. It was almost the highest ever.

I am going to support moving forward to discuss this trade bill. There will be some amendments that I would seek to offer. If that is the will of the Congress, those will pass; if not, they will not pass. But fundamentally I do believe it is time for the American people to expect their political leaders to give them some real analysis about what the results of these trade agreements are going to be. Will it help raise wages? Will it create increasing job prospects? Would it increase or reduce our trade deficit? Trade deficits represent a drain and a negative pull on the American economy. Some say they do not make much difference, but they do. It does impact adversely GDP. With regard to those questions, I think we need some answers. I will be asking those as we go forward.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama is recognized.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I wish to share a few more thoughts with my colleagues.

In 2014, net exports—net exports subtracted 1.5 percent from fourth-quarter GDP. That is a lot. GDP growth in the fourth quarter was subtracted by—excuse me, 1.15 percent. That is more than $500 billion. That is enough to fund a highway reauthorization program for a long time.

The problem is that in the short run, Americans tend to be losing jobs as a result of trade agreements; whereas, long-term unemployed people have a difficult time finding work. I would say I believe in trade, but it is not a religion with me. I believe it is a religion when somebody says that you should enter into a trade agreement with anybody, opening your markets totally without demanding anything in return for that.

I have to tell you, as I just read from others—it is clearly the policy of the Wall Street Journal—that is good policy, that you should enter into a trade agreement whether or not your partner will allow you to sell anything at all to them. I say good negotiations in a contract are, which a trade negotiation is, if we open our markets, our competitors ought to open theirs sufficiently. Too often we have the problems that arise from nontariff barriers that are impacting the ability of American businesses to sell products in their country. So even if they reduce their tariff, their ability to sell products is blocked by other nontariff matters, all of which I think we can discuss in the weeks to come.

Let's be sure we understand where this trade agreement is taking us, what the philosophy and approach behind it is, and let's be sure it serves the interests of the American people first.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

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. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that we start the vote now, 5 minutes earlier than we planned.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider the vote on which cloture was not invoked on the motion to proceed to H.R. 1314 is agreed to.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The legislative 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, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to proceed to H.R. 1314, an act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations.

Mitch McConnell, Bob Corker, Joni Ernst, Bill Cassidy, John Cornyn, Thad Cochran, Shelley Moore Capito, Deb Fischer, John McCain, James Lankford, Patrick J. Toomey, Roy Blunt, Ron Johnson, Pat Roberts, David Perdue, David Vitter, Ben Sasse.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the motion to proceed to H.R. 1314, an act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations, shall be brought to a close, upon reconsideration?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. CASSIDY) and the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN).

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOEVEN). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 65, nays 33, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 180 Leg.]

YEAS—65

Alexander	Feinstein	Murray
Ayotte	Fischer	Nelson
Barrasso	Flake	Paul
Bennet	Gardner	Perdue
Blunt	Graham	Portman
Boozman	Grassley	Risch
Burr	Hatch	Roberts
Cantwell	Heitkamp	Rounds
Capito	Heller	Rubio
Carper	Hoeven	Sasse
Coats	Inhofe	Scott
Cochran	Isakson	Sessions
Collins	Johnson	Shaheen
Coons	Kaine	Shelby
Corker	Kirk	Thune
Cornyn	Lankford	Tillis
Cotton	Lee	Toomey
Crapo	McCain	Vitter
Cruz	McCaskill	Warner
Daines	McConnell	Wicker
Enzi	Moran	Wyden
Ernst	Murkowski	

NAYS—33

Baldwin	Heinrich	Peters
Blumenthal	Hirono	Reed
Booker	King	Reid
Boxer	Klobuchar	Sanders
Brown	Leahy	Schatz
Cardin	Manchin	Schumer
Casey	Markey	Stabenow
Donnelly	Menendez	Tester
Durbin	Merkley	Udall
Franken	Mikulski	Warren
Gillibrand	Murphy	Whitehouse

NOT VOTING—2

Cassidy	Sullivan

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 65, the nays are 33.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn having voted in the affirmative upon reconsideration, the motion is agreed to.

The Senator from New Hampshire.

DON'T TAX OUR FALLEN PUBLIC SAFETY HEROES ACT

Ms. AYOTTE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 606, the Don't Tax Our Fallen Public Safety Heroes Act, which was received from the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 606) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude certain compensation received by public safety officers and their dependents from gross income.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Ms. AYOTTE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed; that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 606) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

Ms. AYOTTE. Mr. President, I am very honored to be here today with my colleague from New Hampshire, Senator SHAHEEN. We worked together on this important bill that has just passed the Senate and had previously passed the House of Representatives.

This week is National Police Week. We were honored to receive law enforcement officers representing more than 20 agencies in New Hampshire, including the Brentwood police chief and many members of his department. They are here joining thousands of officers and families of law enforcement to remember and honor those who have given the ultimate sacrifice in the line of duty to keep the rest of us safe.

Last night during a candlelight vigil, 273 fallen officers from across the Nation whose names were added this week to the national memorial were honored, including Officer Stephen Arkell from New Hampshire, from the Brentwood Police Department, who lost his life in the line of duty a year ago Tuesday. Our thoughts and prayers continue to be with Officer Arkell's family and with the Brentwood Police Department.

Unfortunately, more than a year after his death, his family is still waiting for their survivor benefits. We are here today to discuss the bill that was just passed by the Senate—H.R. 606, the Don't Tax Our Fallen Public Safety Heroes Act—which Senator SHAHEEN and I worked on together.

Recently, Senator SHAHEEN and I had the opportunity to sit down and have a roundtable with many law enforcement officers, fire chiefs and firefighters from our State. We heard many of the challenges that the families of those law enforcement officers and firefighters who lost their lives in the line of duty face to get the survivor benefits that they should receive.

One of those challenges is the fact that while survivor benefits for the families of our fallen firefighters and law enforcement officers are tax free, unfortunately, ambiguity in the tax has forced families to apply for private letter rulings from the IRS to have that clarified. Our bill will ensure that they no longer have to go through this bureaucratic step when it comes to their survivors' benefits.

It ensures that the benefits their survivors receive for the sacrifice they have made are not taxed under the Internal Revenue Code. These benefits are intended to help those families and make sure that when they go through this incredibly tragic loss, they are able to continue with their lives.

I thank Congressman ERIK PAULSEN from Minnesota for working with us to get this bill passed through the House of Representatives.

I also thank Senators TOOMEY and CARDIN for their work in the Senate Finance Committee to pass this legislation and Senate Finance Committee Chairman HATCH and Ranking Member WYDEN for their work to help get this important legislation passed.

I most of all thank my colleague Senator SHAHEEN because this issue is so important to law enforcement officers and firefighters in New Hampshire. Our public safety officers who go out every single day on our behalf—every hour, every holiday, every weekend—to make sure we are safe. When, unfortunately, we lose one of them in the line of duty, as we experienced in New Hampshire too recently, we want to make sure those families are taken care of. That is what this bill does—it makes sure that those families do not have to wait to receive benefits they should receive and that they do not have to go through a rigamarole with the IRS to make sure these benefits are not taxed.

I also want to mention that, in New Hampshire, not only did we unfortunately lose Patrolman Stephen Arkell a year ago, but in 2012 we also lost Greenland Chief of Police Mike Maloney, who was about to retire. Both of those families have been down here for National Police Week. Our prayers continue to be with their families and the families of every single law enforcement officer and firefighter who makes sure we are safe every single day.

I am so glad this legislation passed during National Police Week. We are going to continue to work together to make sure that the families of public safety officers that lose their lives in the line of duty do not have to go through any bureaucratic red tape to get their survivor benefits.

I want to thank Senator SHAHEEN for her work on this issue.

I yield to Senator SHAHEEN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. CAPITO). The Senator from New Hampshire.

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Madam President, I am very pleased to be here to join my colleague Senator AYOTTE in applauding the passage in both the House and the Senate—today in the Senate—of H.R. 606, the Don't Tax Our Fallen Public Safety Heroes Act.

As Senator AYOTTE said so eloquently, this is legislation we have worked on for over a year. It was first introduced in the last Congress. Now, it is finally on its way to the President's desk to become law, and it couldn't be happening at a more important time.

This is National Police Week, but maybe more important for New Hampshire, this week we celebrate the memory of Officer Stephen Arkell of Brentwood. He was killed in the line of duty just a year ago this week. Last night, Officer Arkell's name was added to the Roll of Honor of police officers killed in the line of duty at the National Law Enforcement Memorial in Washington, DC.

Officer Arkell was not only a terrific police officer, he was a very good and decent man. As I read in one newspaper, he was the kind of police officer who would rather write a warning than

a ticket, and he aimed to end fights with words instead of handcuffs.

Well, it has been a full year since we lost Officer Arkell. We don't forget, and we will never forget his example of courageous public service. Day in and day out, our public safety officers, our police, our firefighters, and their families make enormous sacrifices.

Now, family members fully understand the dangers of their spouses' jobs. They live with that constant worry. But when the worst happens in the line of duty to a loved one, the last thing a surviving family should have to worry about is navigating the Federal Tax Code. For too long, families of police officers and firefighters killed in the line of duty have had to wrangle with the IRS to exempt death benefits from taxation. They have had to hire lawyers and wait years for a ruling from the IRS and, in the meantime, their urgently needed benefits are held up.

This is just unacceptable, and today it ends. Thankfully, the House and Senate have passed a bill to exempt these death benefits from taxation, ending any ambiguity that may have existed. So this is legislation that should not just help the Arkell family, but it should help families across this country.

I applaud the work of my colleague Senator AYOTTE on this bill, all of our colleagues in the Senate who have helped to make this happen and also those in the House who understood the need to help support our fallen public safety heroes. When the President signs this bill into law, this problem will finally be cleared up once and for all.

Again, I thank my colleague Senator AYOTTE for all of her work on this issue. I am delighted it is finally done and look forward to making sure it gets implemented in a way that continues to support the surviving families.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. Madam President, before I speak on the trade legislation—and the distinguished chairman of the committee is on the floor as well—I wish to note that the Finance Committee, under the leadership of Chairman HATCH, has already passed a version of this important legislation.

Now we have taken up the House bill—our companion legislation. I congratulate both of my colleagues. Senator SHAHEEN has talked to me about this a number of times. I know Senator AYOTTE is very interested in it as well. I congratulate both of them.

ENSURING TAX EXEMPT ORGANIZATIONS THE RIGHT TO APPEAL ACT—MOTION TO PROCEED—Resumed

Mr. WYDEN. Madam President, if I could make my remarks about trade, Chairman HATCH has graciously allowed me to make a few comments at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. Madam President, with the votes that have been cast today in the Senate, the Senate has begun to develop a powerful and bipartisan message that the trade policy of the 1990s will be unacceptable in 2015.

The Customs and Enforcement package passed this morning goes a long way toward breaking new ground. We will be talking about the final two elements of the overall trade package, trade promotion authority, and trade adjustment assistance. But until we are done with this debate, I will be referring to the chart next to me because what we will be outlining are all of the specific areas that demonstrate that this legislation is going to finally put the 1990s and NAFTA in the rearview mirror and fix many of its flaws.

For example, in the NAFTA era, American priorities, like rights for working families and environmental protection, were an afterthought, and they were stuck in unenforceable side agreements. With this legislation, they will be bedrock elements of future trade agreements. Back in those NAFTA days, the United States pretty much just asked our trading partners to enforce their own labor and environmental laws, and then we sort of hoped for the best.

The trade promotion act says that if a trading partner's laws fall short, they are going to be required to pass new laws to fix the problem, and for the first time, these labor and environmental protections will be fully enforceable, enforceable because they are backed by the threat of trade sanctions.

So the NAFTA-era policies, colleagues, had no teeth. In effect, this legislation raises the global bar on labor rights and environmental protection.

We are going to hear a lot about how somehow this is just more of the same, and it is going to promote a race to the bottom. What we intend to spell out in the days ahead is how this creates new momentum to push our standards up, rather than promote a race to the bottom.

For the first time, I wish to note—with the support of our colleagues, the outstanding work done by our colleague from Maryland, BEN CARDIN—now human rights will be a negotiating objective for our future trade agreements.

Back in the NAFTA era, the United States fought for intellectual property protection for drugmakers, but nobody was trying to do much of anything to look for people stuck in hardship around the world who needed access to affordable medicine. That also will change with this legislation.

The old NAFTA playbook was written in a time when cell phones were about as big as bricks and Internet commerce was still a dream. Today, it is right at the heart of our economy.

So our new approach to trade is going to help cement American leadership in the digital economy. Even now, in 2015, you have repressive governments in China, Russia, and elsewhere building digital walls that block the free flow of information and commerce online. If that trend continues, it would chop the Internet up into small, country-sized pieces. In my view, the Internet is the shipping lane of the 21st century, and products sent around the world in bits and bytes are just as important as products packaged into shipping containers and sent across the oceans. I strongly believe this is the best chance to fix what NAFTA got wrong and introduce a new day in American trade policy.

The only way for our country to defend an open Internet, promote access to affordable medicine, protect our values on labor standards, environmental protections, and human rights is to fight for them as part of our trade negotiations. Certainly nobody else is going to pick up the American banner and fight for those kinds of progressive American values in the way we can. In fact, it is my view that if our country fails to lead the way, it will be China that steps in to write rules, rules that very likely could hurt American workers and our exporters. So we have to engage with modern, progressive trade policies and with a higher bar for trade agreements.

I recognize there are skeptics with doubts about trade deals and the process of moving them through Congress. I think we can still take steps to try to reach out to those who have been critical about past trade policy, find common ground, and lock those new policies into the future way in which we make a trade law.

I have indicated for many months that I think those who are skeptical about our trade policies have a valid point when they talk about the excessive secrecy that has so often accompanied much of the trade discussion. My view has been, if you believe strongly in the benefits of trade—and particularly those high-skilled, high-wage export jobs, and you want more of them—why in the world would you want to have all of this secrecy that just makes Americans so aware of the fact that something isn't coming to light? They are wondering whether there is a reason something has been hidden.

Now, it has been too common that Oregonians and other Americans have no way of knowing what is on the table in trade talks or how they would be affected. That was a problem with NAFTA, and it has been a problem that has continued over the years.

There is no question about the need for protecting some of the details in our trade negotiations. I often say at a townhall meeting that nobody is talking about giving out the secret sauce in some particular product. But today Americans have reasonable expectations to be able to fire up their computer, click open their browser, and

learn about the public policies that affect them and their families.

It is time to close the book on those days when Americans were kept in the dark on trade. The reality is, under the old playbook, that NAFTA playbook, the President could be handed an agreement for signature and put pen to paper right away.

So nothing illustrates better than the changes that Chairman HATCH, I, and Chairman RYAN have worked on to put in place a fresh set of policies to ensure that the American people are no longer in the dark with respect to trade.

Under this legislation, the President, by law, will have to make the full text of trade deals public for 60 days before a President can sign them. When you factor in the Congress, agreements would be public for as many as 100 days before they are voted on and often more.

So what that means is, if you live in West Virginia, Utah, Oregon or Alaska, you will be able to come to one of our community meetings and have in your hands the trade agreement, starting with the Trans-Pacific Partnership, for more than 3 months before your Senator or your Member of the House has cast a vote on them. For more than 3 months, the American people will have the actual text, starting with the Trans-Pacific Partnership agreement. I think that is a long overdue change. I will say, that is a very dramatic change. That is part of the reason why I note that this TPA is certainly not one that resembles the NAFTA era on transparency.

Finally, on the transparency front, long before the deals are finalized, our trade officials would be required to give detailed and public updates on what is at stake in the negotiations. Every Member of Congress will have access to the full text, from beginning to end, and the doors will be open for Members to attend negotiating sessions and briefings.

Perhaps the most important new tool in this legislation is a new procedure for hitting the brakes on bad trade deals before they reach the Senate or House floor. If a trade deal doesn't meet the high bar the Congress sets under this progressive, modern approach, it will be a whole lot easier to shut it down. It is my view that protecting that ability makes the process more democratic, and all of those upgrades will close the door on the 1990s and NAFTA once and for all.

The second matter at hand now is the support system for American workers known as trade adjustment assistance, and paired with that program is the health coverage tax credit.

When times are tough for workers and industries affected by trade, the health coverage credit guarantees that those persons and their families will still be able to see their doctors. And trade adjustment assistance is there to help with job training and financial support. It is a lifeline for more than 100,000 Americans today, including 3,000 in Oregon, and it helps to guarantee that those workers and their families have a springboard to a new set of opportunities where they can have for themselves and their families a new opportunity for good-paying jobs and a chance to get ahead.

The Trade Adjustment Assistance Program has spent the last few years working at reduced capacity. That would change with this legislation. Trade adjustment assistance would be back at full strength in the year 2021 with a level of funding the administration says will cover everybody who qualifies. Once again the program would bring service workers into the mix because it is not just manufacturing employees who face competition from abroad. Trade adjustment assistance takes into account competition that comes from anywhere, including China and India, instead of just a select list of countries.

I want to be clear that the Senate is not voting today to give the green light to the Trans-Pacific Partnership or any other trade agreement. As I see it, this is legislation which raises the bar for trade deals and challenges our negotiators to meet it. It will go further than ever before in stripping the secrecy out of trade policy and will provide new accountability by protecting our ability to slam the brakes on trade deals that don't work for our hard-working middle class.

When you put these vast improvements together with a next-level enforcement system, it is my view that you have a long-overdue progressive, modern approach that sets aside the NAFTA playbook. This is a plan which will help get trade done right so that it works better for all Americans, whether they are a service professional, a business owner, or a worker who punches the time clock at the end of the day.

I will close with just a short statement about why this is especially timely right now. All the evidence suggests that in 2025 there are going to be 1 billion middle-class workers in the developing world. These are going to be workers with money to spend. They are going to buy computers and helicopters and bicycles, their companies will buy planes, and the list goes on and on. It is my hope and I think the hope of every Member of the Senate that we have a trade policy that ensures our workers can have the opportunity to export what we make here and what we grow here—the products of the United States—to this 1-billion-person middle-class market.

Let's take this opportunity—a bipartisan opportunity—to have a fresh new trade policy that increases the prospect of having American workers, who are the best and most competitive workers on the planet, sell the goods and services they make and deliver them to that enormous market that wants to buy American, wants to buy Oregon. It just seems to me to be obvious that we should take the opportunity to tap the potential of that market.

With that, Madam President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Madam President, while my colleague from Oregon is still on the floor, I want to thank him for his leadership through these discussions over these past several days on the floor and longer prior to that. He has been a leader in trying to thread the needle, and it has been a little bit harder, but I appreciate the fact that we are here today and hopefully moving forward to that agreement that will allow us as a nation to be the best we can and to engage in a level of trade that is fair, free, and really of great benefit to us as a nation. I thank him for that.

NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

Madam President, I too want to speak about the trade promotion authority and some of the issues associated with it, but I first want to speak briefly and acknowledge the comments made by my colleagues from New Hampshire when they spoke about National Police Week and honoring those brave men and women who serve us day in and day out, those who go where many of us would choose not to, whose families worry about them, and those who have fallen in the line of their service.

This is National Police Week in the Nation's Capital and across America. Each year during National Police Week I honor the men and women of law enforcement who have given their lives in the line of duty. In previous Police Week speeches I have taken note of the sad coincidence that a spate of line-of-duty casualties seems to happen in the days and weeks leading up to National Police Week.

This year, unfortunately, is no exception. Last weekend the Nation was shocked by the shooting of two members of the Hattiesburg, MS Police Department. A week ago two communities lost law enforcement officers bearing the last name of Moore—Detective Brian Moore of the New York Police Department and Sergeant Greg Moore of Coeur d'Alene, ID. They are among 45 law enforcement heroes who have died in the line of duty this year alone. I extend my condolences to their families and to their communities on these tragic losses. And I extend my support to my colleagues from the States of Idaho, Mississippi and New York who share in the grief of their communities. In the U.S. Senate we take the loss of a first responder personally for we regard these public servants as members of our own extended families.

During National Police Week we honor and remember the 117 law enforcement officers lost in 2014. Their names were read at a candlelight vigil on Judiciary Square Wednesday evening and their memories will be

honored at the Peace Officers Memorial Service on the Capitol grounds on Friday. This week the families and colleagues of these 117 officers are gathered in Alexandria at the Police Survivors Seminar sponsored by Concerns of Police Survivors, where they will gain comfort from a community of survivors who have walked in their steps. This week's events are very important steps in the lengthy journey our families face to heal their losses. But it is a vital step.

I have attended the Police Survivors Seminar and cannot say enough good things about Concerns of Police Survivors and Suzie Sawyer, its founding executive director, who set the standard for caring and healing. Although Suzie claims to have retired, when we face a law enforcement tragedy in the State of Alaska I am comforted by the fact that her phone number is still in my speed dial. Sadly I had an opportunity to use it in 2014.

Last evening I attended the candlelight vigil as I have in past years to honor fallen officers from the State of Alaska. Joined on the dais by the Attorney General of the United States and the Secretary of Homeland Security I was honored to read the names of two Alaska State Troopers who gave their lives while protecting the Native Village of Tanana in 2014. Trooper Sergeant P. Scott Johnson and Trooper Gabriel Lenox Rich at the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial.

I have spoken before about the unique dangers that are presented when law enforcement officers perform their duties in Alaska Native villages. No roads connected most of these villages to the nearest trooper post which can be hundreds of miles away, accessible only by air or boat and only then when the weather cooperates. And that was the case when Sergeant Johnson and Trooper Rich were ambushed in the village as they sought to apprehend an individual who was driving while intoxicated in the village and brandished a weapon at the unarmed village public safety officer.

There is no consoling those who remember the lives and passions of Scott and Gabe. But it matters that their life stories were not forgotten. Fallen law enforcement officers are heroes for the way they live their lives. And at last night's observance the stories of Scott and Gabe were an integral part of the event. Attorney General Loretta Lynch spoke to their heroism as did the event organizers. For the first time I can remember you could see the distinctive tunics worn by our Alaska State Troopers among the crowd of 10,000, and as the event ended my staff encountered two members of the Fairbanks Police Department in uniform on the streets of downtown Washington. They traveled at their own expense to pay their respects to two individuals from Interior Alaska who were widely respected by area wide law enforcement. Sergeant Johnson was well known as a ''cop's cop''. He was well known as both a drug expert and a tactical expert.

The Fairbanks officers mentioned that Scott was gracious with his time and his expertise—providing training to the Fairbanks Police Department that otherwise would have cost tens of thousands of dollars. Gabe Rich was a young guy and mentored by the finest of Alaska's finest—Sergeant Johnson—and he demonstrated great potential. Both lived their lives as model Alaska State Troopers.

Service as an Alaska State Trooper is regarded as a huge deal in our State. I am reminded that there are 700,000 law enforcement officers across the country but only 400 have what it takes to be Alaska State Troopers. Guardians of the last frontier.

In May I came to the floor to discuss the lives of Scott and Gabe and the families they left behind. Today I would like to pay homage to the organization they were a valuable part of and devoted their lives to. And I pay homage to the creed they willfully and enthusiastically chose to live their lives by.

I ask unanimous consent that the Creed of the Alaska State Trooper be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE CREED OF AN ALASKA STATE TROOPER

From the beginning, society has needed a special few willing to face evil and run toward harm for the sake of others. I am one of those few. I am an Alaska State Trooper. My environment is harsh, vast and unforgiving. I thrive in it. My state is beautiful, majestic and the last of its kind. I will protect it. My integrity is absolute. My loyalty is to what is ethical, right and true. My courage will not falter. Fear does not control me. I am the master of my actions and emotions, regardless of circumstance. When action is needed, I will act. If I fall, I will get back up. If I fail, I will try again. I will either find a way or make one I will never give up. I will be physically superior, mentally tougher and more tenacious than those determined to bring harm to others. I will enhance my knowledge and proficiency every day. My training will never cease. I am a quiet professional. I do not seek recognition for my actions. I accept and will overcome the mental and physical hazards of my profession. I will do what is necessary to place the needs of others before my own. Because I endure this, others won't have to. Titles will not define me. No man will determine my worth. I will live my life according to the creed I have written on my heart, regardless of my position, rank or title. I will stand on the shoulders of those who have gone before me. I am honor bound to maintain the proud traditions of Alaska's finest. The fallen are honored by my actions and I commit myself daily to the mighty cause of preserving this honor. I am an Alaska State Trooper.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. I will close with these words which appear at the gates to the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial. The words of President George H.W. Bush: ''Carved on these walls is the story of America, of a continuing quest to preserve both democracy and decency, and to protect a national treasure that we call the American dream.'' Last evening the names of Patrick Scott Johnson and Gabriel Lenox Rich were carved into those walls. A reminder, once again, that in valor there is hope.

Madam President, returning to the issue of trade in my State of Alaska, we are here to debate trade promotion authority. We have had an opportunity to proceed to this measure. I was pleased to be able to vote to advance it earlier this week and again today, and I will continue to support free trade.

In my State, which is separated from the contiguous 48 States, our trade is based primarily with those to the west in Asia. Most of our trade does not go to the lower 48 States. So when we think about our trading partners, for Alaskans, it is international trade. International trade in our State supports about 1 in 5 jobs—over 90,000 Alaskan jobs. Of those who are exporters, about 70 percent are small- and medium-sized companies. These are men and women who are engaged in a very sophisticated level of trade overseas, but many of them are relatively small. We are very vigorous in our trade with Japan, South Korea, and China, but we also have good relationships, of course, with our friends in Europe and elsewhere around the globe.

In 2013, the countries that are negotiating the Trans-Pacific Partnership—the TPP—and the TTIP agreements comprised about 54 percent of Alaska's exported goods. This is a significant part of what we look to for our exports. As we look to the TPP and the benefits that it will accrue, I think our State is looking to clearly strengthen these relationships as well as open new markets for Alaska's exports.

About 34,000 Alaska jobs are supported by trade with TPP countries. Thirty-six percent of Alaska's goods are exported to TPP countries, and more than 50 TPP companies have investments within the State of Alaska.

One of our longest and more established trading partners—Japan—is obviously not a current U.S. FTA partner, but the TPP negotiations will provide an avenue for removing some of the trade barriers we see with Japan and will allow us additional economic opportunities within the State of Alaska, specifically as it relates to our fish, our fisheries, and our frozen fish. Current tariff rates to export frozen fish and prepared crabs to Japan are about 10 percent, so a free-trade agreement will lower these tariffs and increase access to Japan's seafood market. This is something we care a great deal about, and it has been a very longstanding partnership and relationship.

Today, I want to move from some of the issues relating to my State and what opportunities there will be for us with the prospect of trade promotion authority moving forward and I want to draw attention to a related issue. This is an issue that is outdated when

it comes to exports and, very specifically, a ban on exports. What I am referring to is the current ban, the prohibition on crude oil exports. This absolutely runs counter to the principle of free trade as well as the notion that we should stand ready to help our allies, to help our friends for the sake of global security.

We talk a lot about national security. We talk a lot about what more we can do to provide for national security and the geopolitics and how we can be of help to our friends and allies. Well, one way we can demonstrate our willingness to help is by lifting this decades-old ban, this prohibition on our crude oil and allow for exports.

I want to share with my colleagues five quick facts they may or may not know about our Nation's history of oil exports, because while we have this ban in place—and it has been in place since the mid-1970s—there is a history that I think is important.

The first fact goes back to World War II. The United States exported tens of millions of barrels of crude oil to our allies in World War II, and I am talking about Canada, the United Kingdom, India, and Australia. We were engaged in a very robust level of exports to our friends during World War II.

Second fact: When Egypt seized control of the Suez Canal, President Eisenhower moved quickly, and he ordered American oil to relieve what was called Europe's oil famine. That was pretty immediate, that was pretty direct, and it was targeted to help our allies and friends at that time.

Third fact: When Rhodesia cut off the flow of oil to Zambia in 1965, America stood with Britain to provide assistance. We delivered petroleum products in the Zambian airlift. So we were there in 1965 when Zambia needed that assistance.

Then, in the 1970s, facing a threat from multiple regimes, Israel secured an agreement from the United States to supply it with oil in the event of a national emergency. So this agreement was made back in 1975. This was under the administration of President Ford, and that agreement was that the United States would stand with our friend and ally and provide oil in the event that their sources were threatened, that Israel was threatened.

That agreement stood through President Ford's administration, President Carter's, President Bill Clinton's, President George Bush's, and with President Obama's administration. So it is an agreement that has endured—that we will stand by our friend Israel in providing it with a source of oil in the event of a national emergency. This is something where we just got the administration to sign off on this just literally a month or so ago, to reaffirm that agreement.

Then, the fifth fact here is that former Ambassador Carlos Pascual and others have testified before our energy committee that the sanctions against Iran—which brought Iran to the table—worked. They worked because of rising U.S. oil production. He went further to say that we were hamstrung by our inability to export it.

We have heard this consistently in the energy committee. We heard this discussed on the floor of the Senate the past couple of weeks when we were talking about the Iran deal. Today, we are in a position where our friends, our trading partners, and our allies are again asking for our assistance. We have the resource.

Some would say we are awash in oil right now. The production we have seen has been nothing short of phenomenal. But we are tied. We are limited in our ability to move it beyond our shores. Our allies are looking at us, and they are in the grips of tension.

Look at our friends and allies in Poland. Poland is 96-percent dependent on Russia for their oil. Don't we think that Poland would rather receive their oil from their friend the United States? Poland has been there with us when it comes to national missile defense. With just about every engagement we have had, Poland has been there for us. Wouldn't it be nice for us to be there for our friend Poland?

Just a couple weeks ago, we had the Prime Minister of Japan here, Mr. Abe. Iran is still supplying oil to Japan, despite those sanctions. Japan needs a source of oil. Don't we think that Japan would much rather receive oil from the United States—more crude from the United States?

I think we recognize the world has changed out there. There are new alliances, there are new threats, there are new hopes, and there are new fears. It remains my hope that, while the world may change, our role as a global leader has not eroded. And one way—one clear, sure way—we can ensure that it hasn't eroded is to help our friends and to use our resource as a national strategic asset to help our friends and allies.

The whole idea that oil exports are still prohibited is just mind-boggling. I have been working on this now for over a year. We have been encouraging different reports so people really understand this issue and wrap their minds around it, because to change a policy that has been in place for decades takes understanding and education. I am willing to give that time, but I also appreciate that the policy that is in place right now just doesn't make sense.

The Commerce Department retains a list of commodities that are defined in short simply, and they call this the Short Supply Controls. Historically, these controls were generally not blanket prohibitions. They were on things such as aluminum, copper, iron, steel scrap, nickel, selenium, and the polio vaccine.

But it is interesting—we look at that Short Supply Controls list right now, and there are three items on that list. The first, obviously, is crude oil; the second is western red cedar; and the third is horses for export by sea intended for slaughter.

Now, there is a small caveat, because there is a prohibition of exports of petroleum products that would come from the Naval Petroleum Reserve, but it is very small. So really what we are talking about and the three items that are on this Short Supply Controls list—in other words, prohibited—are oil, cedar, and horses. Go figure.

Now, we do have embargoes on North Korea, for example, and we control the export of other things such as sensitive technology. But crude oil's presence on the Short Supply Controls, I think, is particularly conspicuous, since we export our petroleum products—our refined products—at record levels. I think it is important for people to make that distinction because sometimes there is a little bit of confusion.

We export our refined products at record levels. What we don't export is the crude. Some people say: Well, I am afraid that if we lift the oil export ban and we allow for crude export, the price of oil or the price at the pump is going to go up, and I am worried about that. I think we would all be worried about that. We don't want to see the price of gasoline at the pump go up. The fact remains that what we put in our vehicle, what we pump at the filling station is a refined product that we already export. So we don't see that price spike; we don't see that increase. What we don't refine is the crude product.

We have engaged in study after study after study. There have been about eight different, very reputable studies out there, and each and every one of them has come to the same conclusion—that allowing for the lifting of the export ban will not increase the price of gas to the consumer. I think it is important to reaffirm that.

I urge my colleagues who are ready to vote for trade promotion authority to consider joining my effort. My colleague Senator HEITKAMP from North Dakota is working with me on the other side to lift this ban, to extend the principle of free trade to crude oil exports.

We export natural gas. We export diesel, jet fuel, gasoline, natural gasoline, propane, coal—so many other petroleum products.

I should end by reminding people that the ban that we have in place does allow for certain limited amounts of export. Today, we export to Canada about 4,000 barrels a day. I think that is about average right now. With Alaska, there is an exception that allowed for export of Alaska crude back in the mid 1990s. I just asked for confirmation on what we have been exporting. Last year, in September of 2014, we exported about 800,000 barrels to South Korea, and I am told that just this month, in May, there were 975,000 barrels that went over to South Korea.

So we in Alaska are trying to do our little bit to help. We need to get our oil pipeline filled up so that we can do more to export more to those who are

our friends, partners, and allies. But this is something for which, again, the time is now. The subject is ripe as we are talking about allowing for greater opportunities for export. But when we look to those policies that hold us back—hold us back from good jobs, from producing our resources to our benefit and our economy's benefit and to the benefit of our friends and allies—it is time that we lift the ban on crude oil. Doing so will create jobs, strengthen our security, lower our trade deficit, and, again, as study after study has shown, not raise our gasoline prices.

I thank the Presiding Officer for the time on the floor this afternoon, and look forward to working with my colleagues on these issues.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. PORTMAN. Madam President, I thank the Presiding Officer for letting me talk about the trade agenda this afternoon. And I appreciate the words of my colleague from Alaska, Senator MURKOWSKI, regarding the liquefied natural gas exports and oil exports.

This is a discussion about how we ensure that we are accessing the 95 percent of consumers who live outside of our borders. For the workers and farmers I represent in Ohio, that is really important. This is how we are going to be able to get this economy back on track. In part, it is to provide more markets—more customers.

Already in my State of Ohio, we depend heavily on exports. One out of every three acres that is planted in Ohio—we are one of the top farm States in the country. We are proud of that. It is the No. 1 industry. One out of every three acres that is planted is exported. Of our soybean crop, which is typically our biggest crop in Ohio, 60 percent gets exported. So for farmers, in order to keep their prices up, these foreign markets are absolutely critical.

But it is also really important for our manufacturing sector in Ohio. About 25 percent of our manufacturing jobs are export jobs. And, frankly, what has happened over the last 7 years, while America has not been in the business of opening up these markets, is that they are beginning to lose their market share.

So it is good for us to expand exports. We have to do that because that creates not only more jobs in my State and in our country, but it also creates better jobs. These are higher-paying jobs with better benefits.

Those 95 percent of consumers outside of the United States border deserve to get some products stamped ''Made in America'' because they are great products. They are great agricultural products, great manufacturing products, great services. We should be aggressively expanding our exports.

But while we do that, we have to be sure it is fair, too. We have to be sure that these other countries are not sending us imports that are traded at below their cost—that is called dumping—that they aren't illegally subsidizing their exports, which happens. That is when you put duties in place to make sure they are not doing things to make the playing field unlevel, and so that our workers who are doing all the right things—playing by the rules, becoming more competitive, and making concessions to be competitive—are not left holding the bag and don't get the short end of the stick. Instead, they get the ability to compete on a level playing field. If they can do that, they will be just fine. We will be able to expand exports, and therefore, create these better-paying jobs we talked about.

That is what this debate should be all about. It is about a balance. It is about expanding exports, at the same time making sure that the rules of the road work for all of us, including our workers and our farmers, our service providers in my State of Ohio and all around our great country.

I am delighted to see that we are moving forward with this debate because it is an honest debate we have to have.

And for those who just say that we can expand exports but we can't do anything about this unfair trade, I think that is not the right balance. For those who say we shouldn't be doing these exports because somehow that doesn't help our workers because there is so much unfair trade out there, that doesn't work, either. There is a balance in between here.

One of the issues I have spent a lot of time working on over the years and looking at is this trade distortion called currency manipulation. Look, I understand it is a complicated area, and some people think we just shouldn't touch it or maybe it is something that only the Department of Treasury can deal with because it is currency. It is not technically products and goods. But I would say that there is not a Member in this body who doesn't believe that when another country manipulates its currency to expand its exports, that that affects trade. It is just obvious.

If you are trying in a deliberate way to lower the cost of your exports by lowering the value of your currency vis-á-vis another country, such as us, that is going to help you in trade.

I had the fasteners in here this week. These are the people who make nuts and bolts and screws, and they are big in Ohio. We are happy to have a good fastener industry in Ohio. But they will tell you that their margins are pretty tight.

Chairman Volcker, who was the Chairman of the Federal Reserve, made an interesting statement. He said that, in 1 week, through currency manipulation, we can do away with all the benefits of years of trade negotiations. Sadly, I think that is true.

So while we are promoting exports, we should also make it clear that we do not believe we should distort trade. And for our Republican colleagues, those of us who believe in markets, we should be against distortions—and this is a market distortion. We should speak up about it and not be shy about it and not suggest that somehow, because it is something that traditionally has been handled by the Treasury Department and by the International Monetary Fund and as a currency issue, it doesn't affect trade. It does affect trade.

Now, if they were making great progress on it at the International Monetary Fund, I might feel differently about it. But why not include it as a trade negotiating objective? I think it makes all the sense in the world. We are going to have an amendment to do just that, and it will be on the floor next week as we take up the trade promotion authority.

I urge my colleagues to take a look at it, objectively. It is very targeted. It does not deal with a country being able to adjust its monetary policy. It explicitly says it does not relate to monetary policy, macroeconomic policy. It has to do with deliberate intervention in currency markets to have this benefit in exports we talked about, again, to distort the free market in order for other countries to be able to sell their products to us at a lower value than they should be and in turn, for our exports to them to be at a higher value, which makes it harder for us to keep jobs here in America.

People say this is all about the auto industry. Yes, the autoworkers care about it, and they should—so do the auto companies, so do the fastener companies, so do the steel companies, so does anybody or any group in Ohio that is concerned about ensuring that they get a level playing field for their exports, because currency manipulation does not help anybody. People say: Well, why are you doing this now, because these countries, such as Japan, are not currently manipulating their currency? I agree. Since probably the end of 2011, 2012, Japan stopped manipulation of their currency. They would not fall under these criteria we played out. But they have done it over 300 times in the past.

All we are saying is this: Is it not right that when we are negotiating an agreement, we put in place some kind of discipline to say we do not want you to do this in the future because it is not fair for you and for us? Trade ought to be about balance—not just a balance of expanding exports but also having enforcement measures in place to level that playing field I talked about, and balance in the sense that we sell something to you, we get some money from doing that, and we use that money to buy something from the other place. So you have a balance in terms of trade. You do not have these huge surpluses you see in countries such as China, for instance, where they have manipulated their currency.

I hope this issue will be one that we can address in an objective manner.

Take the politics out of it. Let's decide what is best for the workers and farmers we represent and for the overall health of our economy. If we are going to get back into the business of trade—which I think we should—I think we should be expanding trade by doing good agreements that knock down the barriers to us so that it is fair. If we do that, let's be sure that we can build a consensus for that among the American people, who get it. They understand that we need to have exports. But they also understand that we need to have more fairness.

There are other issues as well that we are going to address in the Senate in the trade promotion authority vote next week. I hope some of them will be issues that we actually voted on today in the Customs bill. Some of you followed this closely, but in the Customs bill there were a number of enforcement measures, not just on currency but also on this issue of how do you show when you are injured, as an American company, if there is unfair trade. If another country sells something over here below its cost—meaning they dumped it here—or if they subsidized something illegally, how do you show as an American company that you have been injured by it in order to get the relief that you and the workers you represent deserve?

Right now, it is very difficult sometimes to show injury, to the point that some companies tell me: ROB, by the time we were able to go through this process and show that we were injured, it was too late. We had lost too much market share. We were not able to get back on our feet.

There is a very simple provision. It is a Brown-Portman amendment that was included in the Customs bill. We voted on it today. I would urge my colleagues to help us get that provision into the TPA bill as well because we know that the Customs bill may or may not make it through the process. We believe that the trade promotion authority bill is much more likely to make it through the process and to the President's desk for signature.

I hope we have that provision in there. I asked my own leadership to include it in the substitute that was filed apparently today. I do not know if it is in there. I am told it is probably not. I am sorry to hear that because it was one that we seem to have a bipartisan consensus on in committee. I thank Senator HATCH and Senator WYDEN because they included it in the committee markup on the Customs bill. We did not have a vote as an amendment because they included it in the markup because they thought it was good policy.

Yet, somehow in the substitute, I understand it may not be in there. I hope it is. But if it is not, we intend to offer an amendment to have it included. I hope my colleagues will support that, because, again, if you are talking about trade in a State such as Ohio where we have a lot of manufacturing, you have to be sure to be able to look workers in the eye and say: This is going to be fair for you. Get in this business of trade because we want to access the 95 percent of consumers outside of our borders, but we are going to help you. If somebody unfairly competes with you by dumping their product or illegally subsidizing their product, you know what, we will be there for you. We are going to be able to level that playing field by adding tariffs to their products because it is illegal what they are doing.

I have been active on this issue back home, not just on the material injury standard, which is what this is about when you get injured in trade, but also on this issue of being sure that we are opening up more markets for all of our Ohio products.

Ohio manufacturers right now in rebar, hot-rolled steel, tires, and uncoated paper are all involved in trade cases such as this—all of them. They all want to know that this is going to be fair.

Wheatland Tube is one of the Nation's largest producers of steel pipe and tube products. They have four facilities in Ohio: one in Warren, one in Niles, one in Cambridge, and one in Brookfield. They make products ranging from steel products for the energy industry, pipe for hydraulic tracking, and so on—construction industry. They have been particularly impacted by a number of these trade enforcement cases, including several crucial cases we won last year on pipe and tube from China. We have had some nice victories for them. In fact, given the import concerns they have, I understand the plant in Warren, OH, which has 178 workers, probably would not be in existence today if we had not won these trade enforcement measures. Here is a plant with 178 people in Warren, OH, who would not have a job today if not for our standing up for them and saying we are going to help you when there is an unfair import coming into this country.

The workers there understand this issue. They get it because they know it has a direct impact on their jobs. Let me read an email I received this week from Mike Mack. Mike is a maintenance foreman at Wheatland Tube in Warren, OH. This is what he said:

> As an individual employed in manufacturing, I understand better than most that trade is a key component for economic growth. However, it's important for U.S. manufacturers (i.e. steel pipe and tube producers) to have the tools to challenge unfair trade. . . . I support the adoption of enforcement provisions . . . that will close loop holes in the trade laws to ensure that companies can access these laws to challenge trade distorting practices.

I continue with his quote.

> I also support language in the TPA that prevents currency manipulation and the ''dumping'' of foreign products in the U.S.
>
> It's essential that provisions to close loop holes in trade laws are included in a final trade bill. After all, there's a huge difference between FAIR trade and FREE trade.

He says his company ''relies on these laws, and has utilized them in recent years to challenge trade distorting practices that have injured our industry and our employees.''

He says:

> Without laws to regulate unfair trade, I know my job—and the jobs of thousands of other manufacturing workers—is at risk.

I think that email says it well. He did not say he is against trade. He did not say he is against exports. In fact, he said that ''trade is a key component for economic growth.'' He supports it. He just wants to know there is going to be a balance.

If there is a balance, Mike will stand up and support trade. But if there is not, he, understandably, is worried about his job and the jobs of his colleagues at that company and the companies all over my State.

I really hope that as we promote trade—and we should—we do so in a more balanced way. If we do that, I think we are going to build a broader consensus for doing exactly what we should be doing—reengaging in the world, expanding markets, and knocking down barriers to trade—tariff barriers and nontariff barriers alike.

As some of you know, I was the U.S. Trade Representative for a while. I had that great honor to be able to travel all around the world representing our great country. Other countries are looking to us to able to knock down these barriers to trade because they are unfair, because they know that it helps the economies in their countries develop.

Developing countries know in their hearts that higher tariffs and nontariff barriers between countries make it harder to grow a middle class, to be able to bring people out of poverty, and they depend us for that. They also depend on us to ensure that the rules of the road are fair. It affects us. It affects this plant in Warner, OH, and it also affects them.

They suffer from currency manipulation, too. They suffer from unfairly traded imports, too. Frankly, they are not always strong enough or big enough countries to be able to stand up to it. America's role in the world is truly exceptional. It is truly essential that we are out there. It is true on a whole broad range of issues—from human rights, to fighting terrorism, to keeping open the Strait of Hormuz, the South China Sea, and so on.

It is also important on trade. This is an opportunity for us to stand up here in this Chamber and say we are going to get back into the business of expanding trade. We are going to do it in a balanced way.

Finally, let me mention a specific issue that is part of the trade legislation coming to the floor. This is about something beyond exporting American products. It is about exporting American values and the rule of law. As I said, countries are looking for us, in part, to let people know what the rules of the road ought to be. One of those

rules of the road ought to be that we believe that human trafficking ought to be stopped, whether it is in our country or on other shores.

Addressing human trafficking has been a really bipartisan issue here in this body. I serve as cochair of the Senate Caucus to End Human Trafficking. I started it a few years ago with Senator BLUMENTHAL. Since we founded the caucus in 2012, we have made real progress, passing a number of bills to end trafficking in Government contracting, for instance, reauthorizing the Trafficking Victims Protection Act. A few weeks ago we passed a big bill called the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act. We passed it 99 to 0. Three bills that I had proposed were part of that package. It is good legislation.

As a member of the Finance Committee, I was happy to support a bipartisan amendment to the trade promotion authority that was offered by Senator MENENDEZ. It puts additional teeth into our trafficking enforcement so that countries that are dealing with us in a trade agreement know that we are serious, if year after year they turn a blind eye to the horrible reality of human trafficking in their labor markets and in their countries.

The question before us is this: Do we keep that in this legislation or not? I think we should not water down trafficking protections that have already been adopted by a bipartisan majority of the Finance Committee by a vote of 16–10. I think we should take into account the horrendous human trafficking record of some of the world's worst offenders.

If we do—if we do that—we are going to be able to help stop human trafficking globally. If we do not do that, if we water it down, I fear we are giving some of these countries an easy way out, promoting trafficking by letting countries get around the rules.

Every year, the State Department issues the ''Trafficking in Persons Report,'' or TIP—''Trafficking in Persons Report.'' The report ranks countries. They have different tiers. Tier 1 means the country is responsive and proactive to combating human trafficking. Tier 3 means the country has failed to take steps to prevent trafficking, and the laws and policies of the country actually promote a market that encourages human trafficking, so that is the State Department.

I understand this report—the TIP Report—will be released in June. It has already been substantially drafted. I understand that one of the TPP countries may fall in category 3, tier 3. This government continues to detain trafficking victims for periods of time, treating them as criminals for months or years, we are told. This country does not support the NGOs, the nongovernmental groups in the region that provide counseling or rehabilitation for victims. This is from the State Department.

The most egregious trend highlighted by the State Department is that this government is now identifying fewer victims and conducting fewer investigations than in recent years.

Should we be concerned about that? Yes, we should. I think there is nothing wrong with us including that, to provide that incentive and to provide that leverage in this TPA bill that we are going to vote on early next week.

The trafficking in persons office is independent. They are not swayed by political considerations. That is my sense of it. It is a good office. I will have enormous respect for their TIP analysis. I will be disappointed if that language is not included in the trade agreement.

Again, the Finance Committee—with the support of five Republicans, including me—passed this amendment, and I think Senator MENENDEZ's attention to this issue is appropriate. I hope it will stand up, as we did with the 99-to-0 vote with regard to the broader legislation.

I thank the Presiding Officer for giving me the ability to talk about these issues today. I think it is incredibly important that we move forward with expanding trade. I think trade promotion authority is needed to do that. But as we do it, let's be sure that we are able to look those workers and those farmers in the eye back home and say: You know what. This is going to work for you, too. It is going to work for all of us. This is going to work because we are giving you access to markets you would not otherwise have. That creates more and better-paying jobs. But we are also going to be sure that it is a more level playing field, that you are able to compete effectively and win because the rules won't be rigged against you. The rules are going to be fair for everybody.

I yield back my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

Mr. HATCH. Madam President, I appreciate the excellent remarks that were made by the distinguished Senator from Ohio and other Senators on the floor this day. There is no question that the Senator from Ohio is a very strong leader when it comes to international trade, having served as the Nation's Trade Representative and having served very well.

Not only was he a great Trade Representative, but he is a great Senator. I have a very high regard for him. I understand why he—just as I am—is working to push this bill through Congress.

We have enough Democrats who are pro-free trade and understand what this bill will do for them, and I think we have enough Republicans. Let's just hope that we can put this through.

Having said all of that, I wish to praise the President. I have had many differences with the President over the years. We have always been cordial. There is no question that I care for him, and I hope he cares for me. But the fact is that on this issue, our President happens to be right, and that is why I was pretty upset the other day when cloture was not invoked. I am glad we were able to work together to overcome that logjam and have the bill on the floor now, and hopefully we will overcome any desire to filibuster this bill in any way, shape, or form.

There have been many heroic Democrats who have worked on this bill, and I want to pay homage to all of them, from Senator WYDEN right on through. They all deserve a lot of credit. There are not enough, but nevertheless a good number, and those folks deserve a lot of credit for standing up for this bill the way they have.

Think about it. The Senator from Ohio, Mr. PORTMAN, said that 95 to 96 percent of all of the world's consumers live outside of the United States of America. That ought to tell anybody—even an idiot—that this bill is important and that international trade is important. We have all kinds of small and large businesses that are doing trade overseas but are severely limited because of the lack of a free-trade agreements with a wide variety of countries.

The advantage of this particular agreement—and people are starting to realize that it is a very advantageous agreement—is that this will provide great trade relations.

This bill will provide a means whereby 11 countries in the Asian-Pacific—through the Trans-Pacific Partnership—will have great trading rights with us, and us with them.

Additionally, should this bill pass, there are 28 nations in Europe that are party to the TTIP negotiations, and this will be one of the most important things we can do to keep trade alive and interchange with these countries in ways that will benefit not only them but us.

The fact is that we know that trade generally helps us to have better jobs in this country, and the proven fact is that when we negotiate free trade agreements, wages go up. So it is good for our workers, it is good for our consumers because we will be able to purchase products at better prices than we have in the past, and it is good for our country because we will lead the world in trade. Although we are far away from that right now because there are 400 trade agreements in the world and we are only signed on to 20 of them. It shows how lacking we are in negotiating the free-trade agreements that we really ought to.

This bill will push us forward, and it will enable us to create free trade agreements with countries that compose 40 to 60 percent of worldwide trade. That should say to anybody that this is a good thing to do. It creates jobs, it creates opportunities, and it also creates better relationships between our Nation and the almost 40 nations currently in negotiations with us under TPP and TTIP.

Having said that, there are those who do not like this bill. The labor unions, in particular, don't like this bill. I

think some of the union members do, because it means a level international playing field for their jobs, higher pay, more opportunity, their States can get well and strong, that their agriculture is going to improve, their industry is going to improve, and their manufacturers are going to improve. I could go on and on. It creates more jobs, more opportunities, and higher paying jobs.

It is pretty hard for anybody to really cite any reason why they should vote against this agreement. A lot of people have misconstrued—some of the most brilliant people in the Senate—that it as though this is the final trade agreement, that is TPP, with 11 nations.

This is TPP. This is the procedural agreement that makes it possible for those nations to sign treaties with us knowing that when the TPP or the TTIP agreements are brought to the Senate and the House, we will simply have a right to a vote those agreements up or down.

After having a complete look at them, there will be lots of transparency. People have been raising the issue that this is not transparent. Well, this is not the Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement; this is the mechanism through which we can arrive at a Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement. This bill provides more transparency than any other TPA agreement in the past.

This opens up the world for trade and says to the other countries that we are willing to comply with certain rules and regulations if they will. And in the process, we know that we are not going to be able to conclude most of these individual trade agreements with individual nations unless we have trade promotion authority in law because these countries don't want to enter into a very difficult, intensively complex set of negotiations if their only hope is that the negotiations in the trade agreement that they signed would be brought back to the two Houses of Congress that could do whatever they want to with it and open it up to any kinds of amendments. They are not going to sign on to these trade agreements.

We have had some representatives of some of these 11 countries in the Trans-Pacific Partnership negotiations saying that unless we pass trade promotion authority, they will not sign on to any agreement, and I can hardly blame them because you never know what Congress is going to do once these agreements come back.

We do have a right to know what they are. We do have a right to look at them thoroughly. We do have a right to debate them on the floor. We do have a right to vote up or down for or against these treaties, and that is a right this particular bill enshrines. That is an important right. On the other hand, we need to have TPA in order to attract other countries to negotiate and conclude agreements with our country, which is what this agreement is all about.

So those who are saying ''Well, this is not transparent'' or ''We don't know what is in the TPP'' and so forth, of course they don't. It is not concluded yet. But this gives us the right to know, this gives us the right to debate, this gives us the right to vote, and this gives us the right to be part of that system.

The administration has made it very clear that they will work in a way that every Senator in the Senate and every Member of the House of Representatives will have a right, if they want to, to participate in the process under certain terms that are really outlined by this particular bill.

What we are talking about here today is future trillions of dollars in trade—not just billions, trillions. We are talking about the United States being a leader of the free world. We are talking about leading other nations to come and work with us for freedom in this world.

Think about it. If we get those mainly Asian-Pacific countries in the Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement to agree to this agreement and agree to work with us on trade that will send a message to everybody in that area that they better work with the United States as well. It sends a message to every country in the world, really, that if they are willing to work in a fair way with the United States of America then we are willing to work with them.

If we don't pass this legislation, can you imagine what it will do to our relationships with many of these countries that are absolutely critical to our foreign influence? I would say all 11 of the Asian-Pacific and 28 of the European countries are. These are important countries to us. Just the massive percentage of trade in the world that is done by these almost 40 countries says to anybody—any thinking person—you would be crazy not to enter into agreements that outline how we can do things, do them right, protect intellectual property, and do a lot of other things that good trading relationships can grow from.

This will enable us to at least work with the United States Trade Representative, the Ambassador Michael Froman, and conclude these agreements so that everybody in our country will benefit from them. It just makes sense.

Not only that, can you imagine, if we fail to pass TPA—trade promotion authority—the message it will send to almost 40 countries, including ours? Can you imagine what message that would be? Not only that, but it would interfere with foreign policy objectives for our country in many years to come in drastically bad ways.

So the frightened people who don't like this approach, of giving the administration the tools it needs to be able to properly negotiate free-trade agreements with other countries need to understand that this is the best tool Congress has to give the American people the level playing field and competitive edge they have worked so hard for. It also lets other countries know they are going to have to comply with important and relevant terms—and it says to the people in all of those countries that the United States is a dependable partner to deal with.

This is an important debate, and that is why it has come so far. I wish to personally applaud the heroic Democrats who are willing to stand up for this, as well as Republicans. We can always find something wrong with every piece of legislation that comes through this place. I don't know of many that have been perfect, although I am sure there have been a few. Nothing seems to be perfect, but what we try to do here is do the absolute best we can to get as close to perfection as we can. Yes, this is not a perfect bill, but, by gosh, it takes us a long way toward resolving all kinds of disputes and relationships throughout the world.

This is an important bill, and we will begin the real work by holding votes on the bill on Monday. Hopefully, our colleagues will pay attention to what is in this bill and what it really means; that it is not the Trans-Pacific Partnership but that it is a means by which Congress has a say in the Trans-Pacific Partnership and TTIP, the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership, and it gives us some authority over these matters. Plus, it helps us to comply, cooperate with, and work with the President of the United States and the people he has designated to negotiate these agreements. It is just the right thing to do.

I have to say this would be a crown for the Obama administration should we pass this through. It would be a crown to every Senator and every House Member who votes for it. It is going to be a crown that a lot of people will be able to wear for years to come—at least 6 years—and it will be helpful to future administrations as well.

So I hope our colleagues will help us to pass this bill. I hope they will help us to keep amendments that shouldn't be on and that really aren't helpful off this bill. I hope they will help us to keep the poison pills that sometimes come up around here off, so this bill can pass through and become law. Then, it will enable whatever administration it is—this administration for the next year and a half, approximately—to be able to complete some of these agreements with other countries that are important to our well-being as well as their well-being, that may be as important to our relationship with them as it is to their relationships with us, and to our region as well as their region. To have the United States of America working with them and have them working with us sends a message to a lot of enemies around this world that we are making headway. We are doing things the way they ought to be done, that the United States is a good trading partner, and that as tough as it sometimes is to get these types of landmark pieces of legislation through

both Houses of Congress, this one is worthwhile to put through.

I hope we will conclude this in a way that will help the administration do a really good job and will help us to move forward as a nation and will help our economy and help their economies and create greater foreign policy presence for our great country around the world, especially for the countries involved in these agreements.

With that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan.

Ms. STABENOW. Madam President, this is a very important debate. I was here earlier this week and I look forward to more debate next week. I look forward to a vote on the Portman-Stabenow amendment addressing currency manipulation.

At this point in time, I wish to speak as in morning business, and I ask unanimous consent to do so.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

REMEMBERING RACHEL JACOBS

Ms. STABENOW. Madam President, I rise today on the floor of the U.S. Senate in memory of a young woman whose life was extraordinary and meaningful and whose passing has left so many of us so profoundly sad.

On Tuesday night, Rachel Jacobs left work and boarded a train to go home to her husband Todd and her 2-year-old son Jacob. Rachel's life, so filled with passion and purpose, was lost that night, along with at least seven others, when her train—and we all know now about the train—derailed just outside of Philadelphia.

Rachel touched so many lives all across the country. Today, all of those hearts are broken. The loss is so profound. Her family has lost a wonderful wife and mother and daughter and sister, and all of us have lost someone who had accomplished so much already in her young life and would have done so much more to make the world a better place if only she had been given the time.

I want my colleagues in the Senate to know Rachel. I want them to know the life she lived. She grew up in the Detroit area, where she was a smart, engaged young woman who was active in her community and always looked for ways to make a difference. She was an exceptionally talented and bright young woman. She went to college at Swarthmore and then to Columbia for her MBA.

Two months ago, she became the CEO of ApprenNet, an online workforce training startup. She had a vision to use technology to help people get the right skills to be successful in the fastest growing sectors of our economy, such as health care.

She was also the cofounder and chair of Detroit Nation, which brought together native Detroiters around the country to stay engaged and connected to their hometown in an effort to create jobs and economic growth.

Rachel did so much for others—something I know she learned from her parents, Gilda and John Jacobs. Gilda is a dear friend of mine and someone who has devoted her own life to public service. I cannot imagine the sadness of her family today. It is small comfort that Rachel's dedication to her family and community is a testament to the wonderful person she was. She was an inspiration to so many and that inspiration will endure.

Rachel's life was not the only one lost on Tuesday night. A Navy midshipman from New York, a college dean, an award-winning Associated Press technology staffer, and five other Americans with families and friends and with so much going for them, and we are finding more who have lost their lives—so many lives cut short in their prime, so many people who were doing so much good in the world.

There are many questions as the investigation into this crash gets underway. Federal authorities are doing their work right now, and the families of those killed or injured deserve answers.

So I was truly stunned yesterday when the House of Representatives voted in committee to slash funding for our infrastructure, including Amtrak. I could not believe that happened. There is something deeply wrong when an unthinkable tragedy such as this occurs—that should serve as a wakeup call to all of us to work together—and not even 24 hours later, Republican Members of Congress act as if nothing had happened.

Our roads and bridges and railroads carry people. They carry young mothers such as Rachel who want to get home to hold their babies. They carry young men such as Justin Zemser, the 20-year-old midshipman at the Naval Academy—a patriot whose contributions to his country could have been incredible. I know, from speaking to Senator SCHUMER who nominated him, he was an incredible young man.

We have a responsibility to the people of this country, to the people who sent us here to represent them, to make sure our infrastructure is secure. Yet we see on the horizon the very real possibility that our highway trust fund will soon be empty. We see the events of yesterday, with a vote in the House Appropriations Committee to slash funding for trains and roads and bridges. It is personally very alarming to me.

As we engage in these discussions over the next few weeks about how to fund transportation in this country, I hope my colleagues will not forget the people who use our transportation system—people like Rachel Jacobs.

Thank you, Madam President.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas.

Mr. MORAN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NIH-SUPPORTED RESEARCH AND ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE

Mr. MORAN. Madam President, I wish to call to the attention of my colleagues the idea that biomedical research must be a national priority.

The Presiding Officer and myself, as members of the Appropriations Committee, are in the process of crafting our appropriations bills for fiscal year 2016, and we face a tremendous task in trying to balance effective, efficient government operations with the necessity of righting our Nation's fiscal course during very difficult and challenging times. Therefore, what I take from that—the circumstance we are in—is it is extremely important that we prioritize initiatives that are effective in their service to the American people and demonstrate a significant and sufficient return on investment. Congress should set spending priorities and focus our resources on initiatives with proven outcomes. No initiative meets these criteria better than biomedical research supported by the National Institutes of Health.

NIH-supported research has raised life expectancy, improved the quality of life, lowered overall health care costs, and is an economic engine that strengthens American global competitiveness.

The benefits of NIH are widely acknowledged on a bipartisan basis. During the recent negotiations on the fiscal year 2016 budget agreement, 34 of my Senate colleagues, both Republicans and Democrats, cosponsored an amendment I offered affirming NIH biomedical research as a national priority. I was pleased this amendment was included in the final budget agreement passed by Congress.

Furthermore, the Senator from South Carolina, Mr. GRAHAM, and the Senator from Illinois, Mr. DURBIN, have recently agreed to form a Senate NIH—National Institutes of Health—Caucus. I am happy to be a founding member of this caucus, which will offer an opportunity for Senators to visit about the importance of NIH and to seek bipartisan strategies to provide steady, predictable growth for biomedical research.

If the United States is to continue its leadership in providing medical breakthroughs to develop cures and treat diseases, we must be committed to supporting this research.

If researchers cannot rely on consistent support from Congress, we will jeopardize our current programs, we will reduce our progress, stunt our Nation's competitiveness, and lose a generation of young researchers to other careers or other countries.

New scientific findings help us confront the staggering challenges of disease and illness. One such challenge I wish to focus on in my remarks is Alzheimer's. It is a devastating and irreversible brain disease that slowly destroys an individual's cognitive functioning, including memory and thought. Today, more than 5.3 million

Americans are living with this terrible disease. Every minute, someone in our country develops Alzheimer's. It is the sixth leading cause of death in the United States, and it is the only cause of death among the top 10 in the United States that cannot be prevented, cured or even slowed.

Within these grim statistics are immeasurable suffering and stress this disease places on individuals, on their families, on their friends. This reality hits home in the stories I hear from Kansans.

The Alzheimer's Association's Heart of America Chapter in Prairie Village, KS, tells me about Ricky from Topeka:

Ricky has early onset Alzheimer's disease. He is 60 years old. Due to Alzheimer's disease, Ricky had to retire from a good-paying job because he no longer was able to do the work. He and his family expected him to work at least another 5 years or more, and they had plans that were interrupted that caused them to have to adjust from a two-income family to a single-income family.

Ricky is frustrated at times and tries to maintain a positive attitude with his family and his peers. He and all members of his early stage support group are very scared about their future and they are desperate for a cure. They are worried about the burden they might place upon their families.

Ricky and so many of his peers are continually looking for ways to slow down the progression of this disease. This includes testing himself daily with the use of an iPad, trying new foods, and joining in a research study at the University of Kansas Medical Center. Fortunately, Ricky is still able to ride his Harley Davidson, but he knows the day is coming when the thing he enjoys so much will not be able to occur again.

I am also aware of Katrina from Shawnee, KS. She is an Alzheimer's Association ambassador and she shared her story:

As personal and health care advocates, my brother and I used more than 7 weeks of personal vacation time—some unpaid—during our mother's final year of care. During the year, she was transitioned through 10 different care facilities, we worked with more than two dozen health care professionals at these locations and some were not [even] notified of her basic needs such as her iodine allergy or insurance—information she was unable to share during her moves. This would be a significant life change for anyone—but especially for our mother, a 67 year old, physically strong woman but cognitively impaired due to early onset dementia diagnosed at [age] 59.

Katrina said they reflect upon her passing, which is now 3 months ago, and the emotional and financial toll of the last 27 months couldn't be quantified—long-term savings and time off from work for vacations were limited, and the time spent at work was interrupted with calls, doctors appointments, and meetings to communicate with care providers ''regarding our mother's ongoing care needs, including behavioral challenges.''

My brother and I are 40 and 37—we have children ages 4 to 15—we worked full time [during this period of time] while doing everything we could to advocate for our mother's care. We are fortunate to have devoted spouses, family, and friends and understanding employers that worked through these difficult times with us.

All of us in the Senate, every American knows someone who has been affected, someone whose family member has been affected by the terrible disease Alzheimer's. It is a tremendous personal tragedy, this disease, but it is also a very expensive disease, and we have a lot to gain both in the care for people and the quality of their lives that we want to maintain.

We also have the opportunity to invest in Alzheimer's research that will reduce the cost of Alzheimer's to us as taxpayers, to health care, to those of us who pay insurance premiums. This is a way we also can save money because, on average, per-person Medicare spending for individuals with Alzheimer's and other dementias is three times higher than Medicare spending across the board for all other seniors. So for Alzheimer's patients, Medicare has per-person expenditures three times the amount of other seniors on Medicare.

This year, the direct cost to America for caring for those with Alzheimer's is estimated at $226 billion—$226 billion. Half of these annual costs—more than $100 billion—will be borne by Medicare. These numbers mean that nearly one in five Medicare dollars is spent on individuals with Alzheimer's disease and other dementias.

In 2050, which isn't that far away, this amount will be one in every three Medicare dollars will be spent on Alzheimer's and dementia diseases. Unless something is done, in 2050, Alzheimer's will cost our country over $1 trillion in 2015 dollars. Taking into account inflation, it will be $1 trillion, and costs to Medicare will increase more than 400 percent to nearly $590 billion.

We must commit to a national strategy for speeding the development of effective interventions for Alzheimer's disease. As the baby boomer generation ages, Alzheimer's has unfortunately become a disease to define a generation, but it doesn't have to be an inevitable part of the aging process. America can tackle Alzheimer's by prioritization of our biomedical research capabilities.

In a recent New York Times editorial, former Speaker Newt Gingrich praised the considerable benefits of NIH and specifically a research breakthrough relating to Alzheimer's. He noted that a breakthrough that could delay the onset of the disease by just 5 years, slow the onset by 5 years, would reduce the number of Americans with Alzheimer's in 2050 by 42 percent and cut costs by a third.

These encouraging statistics—the idea that we can have hope and that there is a better day—these encouraging statistics would also represent increased health and quality of life for both patients and their loved ones. Current research advances give us that reason for hope. Dr. Francis Collins, the Director of the National Institutes of Health, recently stated, ''Alzheimer's research is entering a new era in which creative approaches for detecting, measuring and analyzing a wide range of biomedical data sets are leading to new insights about the causes and course of the disease.''

Dr. Collins calls on our Nation's medical researchers to work smarter, faster, and more collaboratively to determine the best path for progress in Alzheimer's disease research. As an example, NIH is implementing a new initiative called the Accelerating Medicines Partnership, working together with pharmaceutical companies to develop the next generation of drug targets for Alzheimer's disease, as well as rheumatoid arthritis, type 2 diabetes, and lupus.

NIH is also leading the Brain Research through Advancing Intuitive Neurotechnologies Initiative, or BRAIN Initiative, which is a multiagency effort to revolutionize our understanding of the human brain. The objective of the BRAIN Initiative is to enable the development and use of innovative technologies to produce a clear understanding of how individual cells and neurocircuits interact. By better understanding how the brain works, technologies developed under this initiative could help reveal the underlying cause of a wide array of brain disorders. Understanding these causes will provide new avenues to treat, cure, and prevent neurological and psychiatric conditions such as Alzheimer's disease, traumatic brain injury, autism, schizophrenia, and epilepsy.

Groundbreaking research is taking place, and Congress must do its part to prioritize the important work supported by the NIH. As a member of the Senate Appropriations subcommittee that is responsible for the funding of NIH, I am committed to working with my colleagues to see that prioritization of NIH occurs and that within NIH there is strong support for Alzheimer's research.

In 2011, Congress passed the National Alzheimer's Plan that specifically lays out a series of scientific milestones that researchers think need to be met in order to make meaningful impact on the trajectory of Alzheimer's by 2025—what is the plan to get us where we need to be by that point in time?

Over the last two years, Congress has provided NIH with approximately $125 million in increased funding to support good science that addresses Alzheimer's disease and other dementias. Additionally, we have worked to include language in the fiscal year 2015 omnibus that requires NIH to submit a yearly budget request for Alzheimer's research based on what is required to fund the necessary science. This particular effort is to make certain we have a specific, accountable research plan to ensure that our resources are effectively targeted to meet these

milestones the scientific community has established.

Alzheimer's disease is a defining challenge for our generation. The health and financial future of our Nation are at stake, and the United States simply must not continue to ignore such a threat. This is a moral and financial issue. It is one that should be easy for us to come together on. If you are the person or the Senator who cares the most about people, who cares in compassionate ways, you should be for medical research. If you are the Senator who cares about the fiscal condition of our country and getting our financial house in order, you should be for biomedical research.

This commitment by all of us will significantly lower costs and improve health care outcomes for people living with the disease today and those who may encounter it in the future. Together, we can. This is what we are all here for. Together, we can make a difference, and we can do that by making a sustained commitment to Alzheimer's research that will benefit our Nation and bring hope and healing to Americans today and tomorrow.

The challenge is ours, and the moment to act on this disease is today. It is important for our moms, our dads, our grandparents, our family members, our friends. For the fiscal health of our Nation, the time to act is now.

Madam President, I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. HEITKAMP. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

HONORING VIETNAM VETERANS AND NORTH DAKOTA'S SOLDIERS WHO LOST THEIR LIVES IN VIETNAM

Ms. HEITKAMP. Madam President, I rise to continue an effort to honor the 198 North Dakotans—soldiers, sailors, and airmen—who gave their lives while serving in Vietnam.

Together with the Bismarck High School history and English classes, we are reaching out to families and friends of these fallen servicemembers and sharing a bit about each one on the floor of the Senate.

Today, I begin by talking about a large family, the Gietzens, who lost one of their own in Vietnam but continue to serve our country and our State. Bill and Mary raised 15 children on a farm outside Glen Ullin. It was on their farm that their children learned the importance of hard work, dedication, and bravery.

After serving in the Army in World War II, Bill married his sweetheart Mary, and they had 15 children.

GENE GIETZEN

Gene Gietzen served in Vietnam in the Marine Corps' Alpha Company, 1st Battalion, 7th Marines. Gene was born March 19, 1950. On May 21, 1969, he died as a result of wounds received on a company operation. He was 19 years old.

Gene's twin brother Glenn and older brother, Russell, were also stationed in Vietnam for a time while Gene was there. Once, when Russell and Glenn's battalion passed through Gene's camp, they had an opportunity to spend a night together. That night, the young men learned of the birth of their youngest brother Fred.

While the brothers said goodbye, Gene told them he would never get to see baby Fred. Glenn and Russell told him they would see him soon and that he needed to stop being so pessimistic. A few weeks later, they learned of Gene's death. Glenn escorted his twin brother's body home.

Russell, the oldest child, served three tours of duty in Vietnam with the Army as an interpreter and participated in several covert missions. Russell has two sons who served our State and country in the North Dakota National Guard.

Glenn also served in the Army in Vietnam. Glenn started the Injured Military Wildlife Project of North Dakota, which gives wounded veterans nationwide opportunities to hunt and fish in North Dakota.

Mark, their other brother, joined the Marine Corps and served all around the world on embassy duty.

Greg served with U.S. Special Forces for 37 years. Jim joined the Army and was stationed in Germany for 2 years.

Aaron served 22 years with Army Special Operations as a combat medic. He now trains a new generation of Army medics at the U.S. Army Special Operations Command in Fort Bragg, NC.

The rest of the Gietzen children have served as nurses, missionaries or have kept up the tradition of family farming.

North Dakota is proud to be home to this inspiring family.

Now, I will talk about more North Dakotans who, like Gene Gietzen, gave the ultimate sacrifice while serving their country during Vietnam.

GERALD ''JERRY'' DECKER

Gerald ''Jerry'' Decker was from Sentinel Butte and was born June 17, 1948. He served in the Army's 25th Infantry Division. Jerry died on April 10, 1969. He was 20 years old.

Jerry was one of seven children and the youngest of three boys. Jerry and his brother, Ron, were both stationed overseas at the same time, Ron running supplies from Thailand and Jerry as a cook in Vietnam.

Jerry chose to enlist so he could serve his country and return to the family farm and ranch as soon as possible. Jerry intended to eventually take over the farm. His sister, Rose, recalls how much Jerry loved farming, loved the animals, and loved training his dogs to hunt.

After his death, Jerry's brother, Ron, escorted his body home. The day after Jerry's funeral, their brother, Tom, had to appear before the draft board, but he was excused from service.

Rose remembers Jerry as the kind of guy everyone loved, even though he had a very dry sense of humor. She says that during Jerry's funeral, their church was overflowing with people mourning Jerry's death.

NORMAN EMINETH

Norman Emineth was from Baldwin and was born June 13, 1949. He served in the Army's 25th Infantry Division. Norman was 20 years old when he died on May 22, 1970.

Norman and his four siblings grew up on a farm outside of Baldwin. He spent his childhood working on the farm, picking rock, and milking cows. In his free time, Norman enjoyed hunting, fishing, and spending time with their neighbors.

In 1961, the singer Sue Thompson recorded a song called ''Norman.'' His friends poked fun at Norman, but despite the teasing, Norman loved the song. He bought the record and listened to the song over and over until he had memorized all of the lyrics. To this day, his sister, Elaine, can still hear the song in her head.

Elaine cherishes the time she spent with Norman when he was home on leave from Vietnam. She said that during this time, she felt like the kids had finally become adult friends instead of bickering children. The siblings all wished they could have spent time in their adult years with their brother, Norman.

LAWRENCE ESSER, JR.

Lawrence Esser, Jr., was from Minot. He was born February 21, 1948. He served in the Army's Ninth Infantry Division. He was 21 years old when he died on March 12, 1969.

Lawrence was the fourth of eight children, and his family and friends called him Junior.

His sister, Darlene, has fond memories of playing together outside making mud pies. She says that from the time Lawrence was a child, he loved to build things and work with his hands. He attended a trade school and worked for his brother-in-law in a construction firm.

Lawrence's family remembers him as a humble and quiet person. His mother, who died when she was 98 years old, still had a hard time speaking about Lawrence until her own death.

JOSEPH ''JOE'' FISCHER

Joseph ''Joe'' Fischer was from Zeeland and was born September 11, 1948. He served in the Army on the USS King as a boiler technician. Joe died on May 23, 1969. He was 20 years old.

When Joe was very young, his mother passed away. During middle school, he began living with Ben and Laura Jund of Zeeland. Joe and the Junds, his foster family, grew very close.

Joe's high school friend, Anne Welder, remembers that Joe was kind of a class clown and participated in baseball, basketball, football, drama, and

pep club. Anne and Joe's foster family believe that everyone who knew Joe loved being around him.

After his high school graduation, Joe enlisted in the Navy. He enjoyed his Navy service very much.

The day after Joe's foster family learned that Joe had died, they received a note in the mail sent to them, stating: ''I just thought I would let you know that I am still alive.''

WENDELL KELLER

Wendell Keller was from Fargo and was born May 19, 1934. He served in the Air Force 433rd Tactical Fighter Squadron. Wendell was 34 years old when he went missing in action on March 1, 1969.

Wendell's parents were Raymond and Leona Keller, and his siblings are Virginia Post, Ray Keller, and David Keller. In addition to his siblings, Wendell is survived by his wife Jacqueline, son Gregory and his wife Patty, stepson Andy, and son Michael and his wife Janie and their daughter Lydia.

While at North Dakota State University, Wendell majored in electrical engineering and graduated with an Air Force ROTC commission.

Wendell was an accomplished pilot. In 1959, he was selected to fly over the first U.S. Air Force Academy graduation ceremony. In 1968, Wendell volunteered for an assignment in Southeast Asia rather than accepting the recommendation to become a Thunderbird pilot.

On March 1, 1969, Wendell, an Air Force major at the time, was the flight commander of a night strike over Laos. It was his 80th mission, and he made multiple passes before his plane was struck by anti-aircraft fire and crashed in the rugged terrain. Search-and-rescue efforts to locate him were unsuccessful. He was declared missing in action and was promoted to lieutenant colonel.

Fifteen years later, the crash site was discovered, and after several ground searches and excavations, in 2012, his remains were identified and he was buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

The Air Force issued Lieutenant Colonel Keller medals to honor his extraordinary service, including the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Medal with Four Oak Leaf Clusters, and the Purple Heart.

STANLEY OTTMAR

Stanley Ottmar was from Mott and was born October 26, 1949. He served in the Army's 1st Cavalry Division. Stan died April 10, 1969. He was 19 years old.

His family called him Stan, and he was the third of seven children. His sister, Mavis Jarnagin, or Mavis Ottmar, was my college roommate when we were at UND and remains a good friend of mine today.

Their father served in World War II in the Army. After high school graduation, Stan followed in his father's footsteps and enlisted in the Army, where he joined a parachute training program.

Stan was a friendly and social person who had a love and talent for music. His sister, Sharon, has fond memories of Stan at home standing in front of the mirror watching himself play guitar and sing. The family cherishes the recordings they have of him singing and playing the guitar.

Stan died with just 2 weeks left in his tour, and he was already making plans at the time to buy a new car.

JOHN RENNER

John Renner was from Mandan and he was born June 24, 1949. He served in the Marine Corps' Hotel Company, 2nd Battalion, 26th Marines. He was 20 years old when he died July 28, 1969.

John was one of three kids. His sister Mary lives in Mandan, and his brother Tim lives in Arizona.

Mary remembers John as a happy, nice person who was always smiling. He was never unkind to a soul.

John was killed just 2 months after beginning his tour of duty in Vietnam.

After John died, his brother Tim joined the Marine Corps. Tim was not sent to Vietnam but felt he owed it to his brother to join the military.

John's fellow soldiers remember him as a brave and good friend. He is deeply missed by all who knew him.

VIRGIL GREANY

Virgil Greany was from Rugby and he was born November 26, 1930. He served as a major in the Army. He was 33 years old when he died September 25, 1964.

Virgil served our country for over 12 years prior to his death, including service in Korea and Ethiopia before he volunteered to go to Vietnam as an adviser. Virgil had made the military a career, but he had a passion for mathematics. Virgil's dream was to become a math teacher after he retired from the Army.

The day Virgil died, a Vietnamese soldier threw four grenades into his vehicle. The third grenade exploded inside of the truck, killing Virgil.

Virgil left behind his young wife, stepchildren, and a daughter.

ROBERT ''BOB'' SIME

Robert ''Bob'' Sime grew up in Velva and Tolna and was born on December 10, 1939. He served in the Army's 1st Cavalry Division, in what was called the ''Garry Owen'' regiment. Bob was 27 years old when he died on October 23, 1967.

His siblings are John, Richard, and Marilyn. His parents both worked in education.

Bob grew up in Velva. His senior year of high school the Sime family moved from Velva to Tolna, where his father became the superintendent of schools. Bob was tall and was talked into joining the basketball team at Tolna, where he played just for the fun of it.

Bob's cousin, Jean, remembers that Bob liked 1950s rock-and-roll music and that he always combed his hair like Elvis Presley. After graduating from Tolna High School, Bob enlisted in the Army.

In the Army, Bob met Lieutenant Bob Trimble, who became his company's executive officer. The two men had confidence in each other on missions and also enjoyed spending their free time together. Lieutenant Trimble remembers Bob's great sense of humor, even when times were tough. He was with Bob when Bob was killed and says that day will always haunt him.

THOMAS ''TOM'' SPITZER

Thomas ''Tom'' Spitzer grew up on a farm south of Wilton and was born June 17, 1941. He served as a Navy pilot on the USS *Oriskany*. Tom was 25 years old when he died on October 26, 1966.

Tom is survived by his siblings, wife, and his son Tom, who was born the month after his father was killed.

In high school, Tom and a friend began flying. He then attended North Dakota State University, where he participated in ROTC and received a degree in business administration.

During his Navy training, Tom was designated a Top Gun graduate. His brother Jeff says it was the proudest moment of Tom's life.

The Navy intended for Tom to stay in the United States to train other pilots, but Tom volunteered to go to Vietnam to serve his country. As a Navy pilot in Vietnam, Tom flew over 100 missions. One of those missions involved him flying over his wing commander, who had been shot down, to draw fire away while they waited for help to arrive. The Navy awarded Tom with distinguished medals in recognition of his heroism.

DONALD ''DONNY'' VOLLMER

Donald ''Donny'' Vollmer was from Bismark. He was born August 2, 1950. He served in the Army's 1st Aviation Brigade. Donny died on November 2, 1969. He was 19 years old.

Donny had three brothers and one sister. He enjoyed hunting and fishing in his free time. Donny decided to join the Army because his older brother Jim was enlisting and he wanted to go too. At the time, Donny was 17 years old, so his parents had to give permission, and Donny had to finish his GED while at basic training.

Donny and Jim served in the same unit, and Donny was a helicopter crew chief. A few weeks before Donny was killed, he and Jim came home on emergency leave because their mother had a heart attack. Donny spent his time at home telling his friends how much he loved serving his country. Jim's tour was almost over, so he was allowed to stay home, but Donny returned to Vietnam alone.

Jim believes that if Donny had not been killed in the war, he would have made the Army his career.

ROBERT BROTHEN

Robert Brothen was from Mohall and was born February 14, 1947. He served in the Army's 1st Infantry Division. Robert died on February 27, 1969. He had just turned 22 years old.

His two sisters were Beverly and Audrey, and his brother's name was Bernard. Even though he was Robert's

younger brother, Bernard joined the Army during the war just to help protect Robert.

At one point during their service, Robert and Bernard were both hospitalized in Washington State, being treated for foot rot, but didn't learn they were in the same place until the day after they left.

Robert's father Alvin died of cancer the same year Robert died. Their sister Beverly is the last living member of the family. Their mother Pearl passed away in 2004 but witnessed the deaths of three of her children and two husbands during her lifetime.

These are the stories of just a few North Dakotans and actually just a few of those brave soldiers killed in action in Vietnam. As we continue to participate in the commemoration of the Vietnam war, I believe it is critically important that we continue to honor and appreciate their sacrifice and to help educate the younger generation, like the Bismark High School students who are helping me with this project, on the importance of sacrifice and commitment to our country.

Madam President, I yield the floor.

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. McCONNELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. McCONNELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that all postcloture time be considered expired and the motion to proceed to H.R. 1314 be agreed to, and that Senator HATCH be recognized to offer substitute amendment No. 1221 and a first-degree amendment to strike title 2 of the amendment. I further ask that the following amendments be the only other amendments in order during today's session of the Senate: Brown No. 1242 and Lankford No. 1237.

I further ask that when the Senate resumes consideration of H.R. 1314 on Monday, May 18, the time until 5:30 p.m. be equally divided between the managers or their designees, and that at 5:30, the Senate proceed to vote in relation to the Brown and Lankford amendments in that order, with no second-degree amendments in order prior to the votes, and a 60-affirmative-vote threshold for adoption.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The minority leader.

Mr. REID. Madam President, reserving the right to object, first of all, I haven't had the opportunity to express my appreciation for the hard, hard work of the chairman and ranking member of the Committee on Finance. The senior Senator from Oregon has gone through a lot the past 2 weeks trying to help us get to the point where we are today, so I admire the work they have done and look forward to the fair amendment process we are going to have next week.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Under the previous order, the motion to proceed is agreed to.

ENSURING TAX EXEMPT ORGANIZATIONS THE RIGHT TO APPEAL ACT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 1314) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

AMENDMENT NO. 1221

(Purpose: In the nature of a substitute)

Mr. HATCH. Madam President, I call up amendment No. 1221.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Utah [Mr. HATCH] proposes an amendment numbered 1221.

Mr. HATCH. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The amendment is printed in the RECORD of May 12, 2015, under ''Text of Amendments.'')

Mr. HATCH. 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. HATCH. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 1243 TO AMENDMENT NO. 1221

Mr. HATCH. Madam President, I call up amendment No. 1243.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Utah [Mr. HATCH], for Mr. FLAKE, proposes an amendment numbered 1243 to amendment No. 1221.

Mr. HATCH. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To strike the extension of the trade adjustment assistance program)

Strike title II.

AMENDMENT NO. 1237 TO AMENDMENT NO. 1221

Mr. HATCH. Madam President, I call up the Lankford amendment No. 1237.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Utah [Mr. HATCH], for Mr. LANKFORD, proposes an amendment numbered 1237 to amendment No. 1221.

Mr. HATCH. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish consideration of the conditions relating to religious freedom of parties to trade negotiations as an overall negotiating objective of the United States)

At the end of section 2(a), add the following:

(13) to take into account conditions relating to religious freedom of any party to negotiations for a trade agreement with the United States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

AMENDMENT NO. 1242 TO AMENDMENT NO. 1221

Mr. BROWN. Madam President, I call up Brown amendment No. 1242.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. BROWN] proposes an amendment numbered 1242 to amendment No. 1221.

Mr. BROWN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To restore funding for the trade adjustment assistance program to the level established by the Trade Adjustment Assistance Extension Act of 2011)

On page 118, strike lines 19 through 23, and insert the following:

(b) TRAINING FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 236(a)(2)(A) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2296(a)(2)(A)) is amended by striking ''shall not exceed'' and all that follows and inserting ''shall not exceed $575,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2015 through 2021.''.

(2) OFFSET.—

(A) CLARIFICATION OF 6-YEAR STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS IN CASE OF OVERSTATEMENT OF BASIS.—Subparagraph (B) of Section 6501(e)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(i) by striking ''and'' at the end of clause (i), by redesignating clause (ii) as clause (iii), and by inserting after clause (i) the following new clause:

''(ii) An understatement of gross income by reason of an overstatement of unrecovered cost or other basis is an omission from gross income;'', and

(ii) by inserting ''(other than in the case of an overstatement of unrecovered cost or other basis)'' in clause (iii) (as so redesignated) after ''In determining the amount omitted from gross income'', and

(iii) by inserting ''AMOUNT OMITTED FROM'' after ''DETERMINATION OF'' in the heading thereof.

(B) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subparagraph (A) shall apply to—

(i) returns filed after the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(ii) returns filed on or before such date if the period specified in section 6501 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (determined without regard to such amendments for assessment of the taxes with respect to which such return relates has not expired as of such date.

Mr. BROWN. Madam President, if the chairman of the Committee on Finance and Senator WYDEN will indulge me, I would like 2 or 3 minutes to explain the amendment and the importance of it.

One of the most important reasons for the vote on Tuesday, I believe, is that a significant number of Members of this body and I think the public—those who support fast-track and those who oppose it—all believe that enforcement is important and assisting workers is important. So it would be a tragedy to send TPA to the desk of the President for him to sign, leading the way to at least two other trade agreements—the Trans-Pacific Partnership and the United States-European Union agreement, the so-called TTIP trade agreement—without enforcement and without assistance for workers.

We make decisions in this body, those who support this fast-track and the trade agreements, and we know—even the most enthusiastic supporters and cheerleaders for free trade acknowledge there are winners and losers when it comes to trade agreements. Some people, because of dislocation due to these trade agreements, dislocation in the economy, lose their jobs in places such as Wheeling, WV, and Bellaire, OH, right across the Ohio River. So it is important that we take care of those workers who lose their jobs because of our actions. That is why the TAA—trade adjustment assistance—provides help for workers to get new training and find new jobs when they are laid off from the chemical or steel industry along the Ohio River or elsewhere. The opportunity to be retrained is so important.

I meet people frequently who were laid off because of NAFTA or because of CAFTA and now they are back in school. A man the other day I met is becoming a nurse, a woman might become a physical therapist, a man might be trained in information technology or some other kind of work after they have lost their job. So that is the importance of trade adjustment assistance.

The President's budget called for a significantly higher number of dollars for trade adjustment assistance than the bill coming out of the Finance Committee. That is why I am offering my amendment, to get those dollars commensurate with the need, because every President in both parties—President Bush I on NAFTA, President Clinton on NAFTA and PNTR, President Bush on fast-track and CAFTA, President Obama on South Korea Free Trade Agreement and now on TPP—make big promises about trade numbers and increased jobs, big promises about higher wages. Unfortunately, those big promises end up with bad results.

We know it from South Korea most recently; we have seen it throughout the last 20 years of trade. That is why the number of dollars authorized and appropriated for the trade adjustment assistance needs to be increased, so it will take care of those people who lose their jobs because of the Trans-Pacific Partnership and because of TTIP, which this Congress could very well agree to in the next year or so.

So I ask for support of Brown amendment No. 1242. My understanding is that vote will come on Monday night. I appreciate the support of all the Members of this body.

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. HATCH. 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. HATCH. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HATCH. 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. MCCONNELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, this week we welcome thousands of law enforcement officers for National Police Week 2015. It is a time to pay tribute to all the men and women who serve in Federal, State, and local law enforcement all across America. It is a good time for those of us who benefit from the shield of protection they provide—and actually, that is all of us—to express our gratitude.

Police officers are here to rededicate themselves to the pursuit of justice and to honor fallen officers. We are proud to have them all here in Washington.

I want to recognize especially the many men and women who protect and serve as peace officers in Kentucky. Today, I had the pleasure of meeting with some of Kentucky's finest. I want to thank them personally for courageously risking their lives in the service of people across the Commonwealth.

HONORING DEPUTY SHERIFF ERNEST T. FRANKLIN

Sadly, the occasion of National Police Week is also the time when we pay tribute to the brave and honorable peace officers who have fallen in the line of duty over the last year. So I want to remember and say a few words about Kentucky's own Deputy Sheriff Ernest T. Franklin, of the Barren County Sheriff's Office, who died on April 2, 2014.

Deputy Sheriff Franklin was killed in an automobile crash on Kentucky Route 90, just west of Glasgow. He was 58 years old and had served with the sheriff's office for 7 years.

Friends and coworkers recall him as a friendly man who always had a kind word for everyone. He worshipped at Hopewell Baptist Church, volunteered at the local community center and soup kitchen, and was, by all accounts, an excellent chef.

Deputy Sheriff Franklin put his life on the line every day to protect his fellow Kentuckians. I want to extend my deepest condolences to his family and to all of those who knew and loved him.

As Deputy Sheriff Ernest T. Franklin is mourned in Barren County, in Frankfort, the Kentucky State Police have created their own unique way to memorialize their fallen fellow officers. This week they unveiled a new statue called The Trooper, a figure of a Kentucky State Trooper cast in bronze and 10 feet tall, at the Kentucky State Police Academy.

The statue is a tribute to members of the Kentucky State Police who have given their lives in the line of duty. That is 27 troopers and officers. It is quite an inspirational sight—a lone figure in uniform striding forward, ready to defend the property, dignity, and lives of his fellow Kentuckians.

I know my colleagues in the Senate join me in holding the deepest admiration and respect for the many brave law enforcement officers across Kentucky and across the Nation. Theirs is both an honorable profession and a dangerous one. It is also a necessary one because the peace and order of a civil society that we all take for granted would not exist without them. Kentucky is grateful for our law enforcement officers' service, and we are grateful for the service of Deputy Sheriff Ernest T. Franklin.

NATIONAL BLUE ALERT ACT

On a related note, I was proud to cosponsor and see to Senate passage this year of the National Blue Alert Act. The bill will establish a national Blue Alert system within the U.S. Department of Justice to help catch those criminals who kill, harm, or threaten law enforcement officers. The Blue Alert system will be similar to what the AMBER Alert system does for abducted children.

Should law enforcement officers be killed, seriously injured, threatened or go missing while in the line of duty, this system would be utilized to widely disseminate information to help identify and apprehend potential suspects.

Blue Alert will help bring to justice those who harm our police officers and hopefully help deter future violence. I was pleased to see that the House passed the bill earlier this week. With this bill, we will help protect those who put their lives on the line to protect us all.

FAIR AND EQUAL WAGES

Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, last Sunday, I joined millions of people

across the country to celebrate the mothers in our lives—in mine, my wife Marcelle, my daughter, friends, and other family members. Mother's Day is an important reminder of just how essential these inspirational women are to their families, their friends, and their communities.

Mothers—and all women—are also essential to the fabric of our economy. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, just four decades ago, fewer than half of mothers were in the American work force. Today, 70 percent of mothers are working outside the home, and one-third of working mothers are the sole wage earners in their households. More than 30 percent of Vermont families rely on working moms as the exclusive wage earners in their homes.

The numbers are staggering. Yet working moms still fall behind in equal and fair pay. The Joint Economic Committee of Congress recently released a report showing that working mothers earn 3 percent less than women without children, while fathers earn 15 percent more than men without children. Working moms also face the potential of missing scheduled wage increases or bonuses, if they take time away from the workforce to care for a child.

Vermont has been a national leader in leveling the playing field for working moms. In 2002 the Green Mountain State enacted its own Equal Pay Act, making it illegal for employers to offer anything less than equal pay for equal work. The Federal Government has fallen behind, and it is far past time for Congress to approve the Paycheck Fairness Act. This legislation, authored by one of the trailblazers in the Senate, Senator BARBARA MIKULSKI (D-MD), builds on efforts that date back more than 50 years to ensure a balanced and equal playing field in the workplace for women.

Of course, equal wages are not fair wages if they are not livable wages. According to the Joint Economic Committee, working mothers in families in the bottom 20 percent of households contribute an astounding 86 percent to their families' income. In an overwhelming majority of cases, these families are supported solely by a mother. That is just one of the many reasons we need to ensure that wages are not just equal and fair, but also livable. Two weeks ago I joined with Senator PATTY MURRAY (D-WA) and 31 other Democratic Senators to propose legislation to raise the minimum wage. The Raise the Wage Act will provide a staggered increase in the Federal minimum wage, from $7.25 to $12.00 by the year 2020. It is the right thing to do, and it is the fair thing to do, for working mothers, for our families, and for our Nation's economy as a whole.

Mother's Day is always an opportunity to show the moms in our lives just how valued they are. It is past time for Congress to do the same, and to act on commonsense bills like the Paycheck Fairness Act and the Raise the Wage Act.

TRIBUTE TO DONALD A. RITCHIE

Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, this week, the Senate will say goodbye to the Chamber's current Historian, and welcome him to the ranks of Historian Emeritus. Donald Ritchie has observed, studied, and documented the workings of the U.S. Senate for almost four decades. Only the second person to serve as the Historian of the Senate, Don has been with the Senate Historical Office since shortly after its creation.

Beginning in 1976, Don spearheaded the Senate Oral History Program, for which he interviewed dozens of former senators and their staff. He documented firsthand recollections of those individuals' time with the Senate, major events and debates, and how the institution evolved during their tenure. In the 1990s, the Senate Historical Office began making transcripts of the interviews available at various libraries and archives, including the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress and the Senate Library. These accounts are fascinating, and remind us of the intricacies—both in public and behind the scenes—of legislating in the U.S. Senate. The Oral History Program was a colossal undertaking, and one congressional scholars will study for many years to come. Don's work on this program was exceptional.

In addition the Senate Oral History Program, Don and the Senate Historical Office maintain and make available historical documents, statistics, and provide historical background and how it may pertain to current events. In addition to his enormous undertaking, for years, Don has provided enlightening—sometimes humorous, always informative—vignettes to Members and staffers of moments in history, from now famous—or infamous—committee proceedings, to turning points in historical Senate debates, to the personal interactions and relationships among Senators that often don't make the history books.

My wife Marcelle tells me that Don is always welcomed at the Senate spouses' luncheon because of his valuable insights.

Don often reminds us of our roots—how our many traditions began—and how the Senate, as a continuing body, has evolved, decade to decade, generation to generation. He reminds us that for all our political disagreements, progress in the Senate requires some measure of consent. The history of the Senate is clearer because of the talents of Don Ritchie. The time has come to thank him for his decades of service and to wish him well as he assumes a new title of Historian Emeritus.

TRIBUTE TO DONALD FRANCIS ''PAT'' PATIERNO

Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, I rise to pay tribute to one of the foundational figures of the U.S. global demining effort, Mr. Donald Francis ''Pat'' Patierno.

Pat is retiring after more than 20 years of global demining leadership both at the State Department's Office of Humanitarian Demining and subsequently as a member of the board of directors and four-term president of the 501(c)3 Mine Advisory Group, MAG, America.

Pat was the first Director of the Office of Humanitarian Demining where he organized and led the U.S. Government worldwide demining program for nearly 10 years. Under his determined and capable leadership in those formative years, U.S. participation expanded its efforts to remove the scourge of landmines, unexploded bombs and shells left behind in former areas of conflict. From its modest beginnings that program today is working around the world to save civilians from becoming limbless victims of past wars.

Before his retirement from the State Department in 2006, Mr. Patierno oversaw a $60 million program that supported humanitarian mine action assistance to over 40 countries. Subsequent to his retirement, he joined the board of directors of MAG America to carry on his humanitarian work in the area of demining and unexploded ordnance. At the same time Mr. Patierno served as the U.S. advocate for the Slovenian-based International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance. Mr. Patierno became president of the MAG America board in January 2011. So strong and dedicated was his leadership that at the request of the board, he served four 1-year terms as president.

Many Senators know of my long interest in stopping the death and maiming of civilians from landmines and other unexploded ordnance left behind when conflicts end. The carnage does not stop when the soldiers cease combat: civilians continue dying and suffering long after the fighting stops, and they continue to do so today. That is why I, as former chairman and now ranking member of the Department of State and Foreign Operations subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee have so strongly supported the dedicated work of Pat Patierno and his colleagues.

I close by expressing my admiration of and appreciation for Pat Patierno's selfless service, outstanding leadership, commitment, determination, and tenacity in this most noble and worthy cause.

JOINT COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS ON THE LIBRARY

RULES OF PROCEDURE

Mr. BLUNT. Madam President, on May 14, 2015, the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library organized, elected a chairman, a vice chairman, and adopted committee rules for the 114th Congress. Members of the Joint

Committee on the Library elected Senator ROY BLUNT as chairman and Congressman GREGG HARPER as vice chairman. Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 2, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the committee rules be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS ON THE LIBRARY, 114TH CONGRESS

TITLE I—MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

1. Regular meetings may be called by the Chairman, with the concurrence of the Vice-Chairman, as may be deemed necessary or pursuant to the provision of paragraph 3 of rule XXVI of the Standings Rules of the Senate.

2. Meetings of the committee, including meetings to conduct hearings, shall be open to the public, except that a meeting or series of meetings by the committee on the same subject for a period of no more than 14 calendar days may be closed to the public on a motion made and seconded to go into closed session to discuss only whether the matters enumerated in subparagraphs (A) through (F) would require the meeting to be closed followed immediately by a recorded vote in open session by a majority of the members of the committee when it is determined that the matters to be discussed or the testimony to be taken at such meeting or meetings—

(A) will disclose matters necessary to be kept secret in the interests of national defense or the confidential conduct of the foreign relations of the United States;

(B) will relate solely to matters of the committee staff personal or internal staff management or procedures;

(C) will tend to charge an individual with a crime or misconduct, to disgrace or injure the professional standing of an individual, or otherwise to expose an individual to public contempt or obloquy, or will represent a clearly unwarranted invasion of privacy of an individual;

(D) will disclose the identity of any informer or law enforcement agent or will disclose any information relating to the investigation or prosecution of a criminal offense that is required to be kept secret in the interest of effective law enforcement;

(E) will disclose information relating to the trade secrets or financial or commercial information pertaining specifically to a given person if—

(1) an Act of Congress requires the information to be kept confidential by Government officers and employees; or

(2) the information has been obtained by the Government on a confidential basis, other than through an application by such person for a specific Government financial or other benefit, and is required to be kept secret in order to prevent undue injury to the benefit, and is required to be kept secret in order to prevent undue injury to the competitive position of such person; or

(F) may divulge matters required to kept confidential under the provisions of law or Government regulation. (Paragraph 5(b) of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate.)

3. Written notices of committee meetings will normally be sent by the committee's staff director to all members at least 3 days in advance. In addition, the committee staff will email or telephone reminders of committee meetings to all members of the committee or to the appropriate staff assistants in their offices.

4. A copy of the committee's intended agenda enumerating separate items of committee business will normally be sent to all members of the committee by the staff director at least 1 day in advance of all meetings. This does not preclude any member of the committee from raising appropriate non-agenda topics.

5. Any witness who is to appear before the committee in any hearing shall file with the clerk of the committee at least 3 business days before the date of his or her appearance, a written statement of his or her proposed testimony and an executive summary thereof, in such form as the Chairman may direct, unless the Chairman waived such a requirement for good cause.

TITLE II—QUORUMS

1. Pursuant to paragraph 7(a)(1) of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules, 4 members of the committee shall constitute a quorum.

2. Pursuant to paragraph 7(a)(2) of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules, 2 members of the committee shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of taking testimony; provided, however, once a quorum is established, any one member can continue to take such testimony.

3. Under no circumstance may proxies be considered for the establishment of a quorum.

TITLE III—VOTING

1. Voting in the committee on any issue will normally be by voice vote.

2. If a third of the members present so demand, a recorded vote will be taken on any question by roll call.

3. The results of the roll call votes taken in any meeting upon a measure, or any amendment thereto, shall be stated in the committee report on that measure unless previously announced by the committee, and such report or announcement shall be include a tabulation of the votes cast in favor and the votes cast in opposition to each measure and amendment by each member of the committee. (Paragraph 7(b) and (c) of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules.)

4. Proxy voting shall be allowed on all measures and matters before the committee. However, the vote of the committee to report a measure or matters shall require the concurrence of a majority of the members of the committee who are physically present at the time of the vote. Proxies will be allowed in such cases solely for the purpose of recording a member's position on the question and then only in those instances when the absentee committee member has been informed of the question and has affirmatively requested that he be recorded. (Paragraph 7(a)(3) of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules.)

TITLE IV—DELEGATION AND AUTHORITY TO THE CHAIRMAN AND VICE CHAIRMAN

1. The Chairman and Vice Chairman are authorized to sign all necessary vouchers and routine papers for which the committee's approval is required and to decide in the committee's behalf on all routine business.

2. The Chairman is authorized to engage commercial reporters for the preparation of transcripts of committee meetings and hearings.

3. The Chairman is authorized to issue, on behalf of the committee, regulations normally promulgated by the committee at the beginning of each session.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

RULES OF PROCEDURE

Mr. BLUNT. Madam President, on May 14, 2015, the Joint Committee on Printing organized, elected a chairman, a vice chairman, and adopted committee rules for the 114th Congress. Members of the Joint Committee on Printing elected Senator ROY BLUNT as vice chairman and Congressman GREGG HARPER as chairman. Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 2, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the committee rules be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING, 114TH CONGRESS

RULE 1.—COMMITTEE RULES

(a) The rules of the Senate and House insofar as they are applicable, shall govern the Committee.

(b) The Committee's rules shall be published in the Congressional Record as soon as possible following the Committee's organizational meeting in each odd-numbered year.

(c) Where these rules require a vote of the members of the Committee, polling of members either in writing or by telephone shall not be permitted to substitute for a vote taken at a Committee meeting, unless the Ranking Minority Member assents to waiver of this requirement.

(d) Proposals for amending Committee rules shall be sent to all members at least one week before final action is taken thereon, unless the amendment is made by unanimous consent.

RULE 2.—REGULAR COMMITTEE MEETINGS

(a) The regular meeting date of the Committee shall be the second Wednesday of every month when the House and Senate are in session. A regularly scheduled meeting need not be held if there is no business to be considered and after appropriate notification is made to the Ranking Minority Member. Additional meetings may be called by the Chairman, as he may deem necessary or at the request of the majority of the members of the Committee.

(b) If the Chairman of the Committee is not present at any meeting of the Committee, the Vice-Chairman or Ranking Member of the majority party on the Committee who is present shall preside at the meeting.

RULE 3.—QUORUM

(a) Five members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum, which is required for the purpose of closing meetings, promulgating Committee orders or changing the rules of the Committee.

(b) Three members shall constitute a quorum for purposes of taking testimony and receiving evidence.

RULE 4.—PROXIES

(a) Written or telegraphic proxies of Committee members will be received and recorded on any vote taken by the Committee, except for the purpose of creating a quorum.

(b) Proxies will be allowed on any such votes for the purpose of recording a member's position on a question only when the absentee Committee member has been informed of the question and has affirmatively requested that he be recorded.

RULE 5.—OPEN AND CLOSED MEETINGS

(a) Each meeting for the transaction of business of the Committee shall be open to the public except when the Committee, in open session and with a quorum present, determines by roll call vote that all or part of the remainder of the meeting on that day shall be closed to the public. No such vote shall be required to close a meeting that relates solely to internal budget or personnel matters.

(b) No person other than members of the Committee, and such congressional staff and other representatives as they may authorize, shall be present in any business session that has been closed to the public.

RULE 6.—ALTERNATING CHAIRMANSHIP AND VICE-CHAIRMANSHIP BY CONGRESSES

(a) The Chairmanship and Vice Chairmanship of the Committee shall alternate between the House and the Senate by Congresses: The senior member of the minority party in the House of Congress opposite of that of the Chairman shall be the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee.

(b) In the event the House and Senate are under different party control, the Chairman and Vice Chairman shall represent the majority party in their respective Houses. When the Chairman and Vice-Chairman represent different parties, the Vice-Chairman shall also fulfill the responsibilities of the Ranking Minority Member as prescribed by these rules.

RULE 7.—PARLIAMENTARY QUESTIONS

Questions as to the order of business and the procedures of Committee shall in the first instance be decided by the Chairman; subject always to an appeal to the Committee.

RULE 8.—HEARINGS: PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENTS AND WITNESSES

(a) The Chairman, in the case of hearings to be conducted by the Committee, shall make public announcement of the date, place and subject matter of any hearing to be conducted on any measure or matter at least one week before the commencement of that hearing unless the Committee determines that there is good cause to begin such hearing at an earlier date. In the latter event, the Chairman shall make such public announcement at the earliest possible date. The staff director of the Committee shall promptly notify the Daily Digest of the Congressional Record as soon as possible after such public announcement is made.

(b) So far as practicable, all witnesses appearing before the Committee shall file advance written statements of their proposed testimony at least 48 hours in advance of their appearance and their oral testimony shall be limited to brief summaries. Limited insertions or additional germane material will be received for the record, subject to the approval of the Chairman.

RULE 9.—OFFICIAL HEARING RECORD

(a) An accurate stenographic record shall be kept of all Committee proceedings and actions. Brief supplemental materials when required to clarify the transcript may be inserted in the record subject to the approval of the Chairman.

(b) Each member of the Committee shall be provided with a copy of the hearing transcript for the purpose of correcting errors of transcription and grammar, and clarifying questions or remarks. If any other person is authorized by a Committee Member to make his corrections, the staff director shall be so notified.

(c) Members who have received unanimous consent to submit written questions to witnesses shall be allowed two days within which to submit these to the staff director for transmission to the witnesses. The record may be held open for a period not to exceed two weeks awaiting the responses by witnesses.

(d) A witness may obtain a transcript copy of his testimony given at a public session or, if given at an executive session, when authorized by the Committee. Testimony received in closed hearings shall not be released or included in any report without the approval of the Committee.

RULE 10.—WITNESSES FOR COMMITTEE HEARINGS

(a) Selection of witnesses for Committee hearings shall be made by the Committee staff under the direction of the Chairman. A list of proposed witnesses shall be submitted to the members of the Committee for review sufficiently in advance of the hearings to permit suggestions by the Committee members to receive appropriate consideration.

(b) The Chairman shall provide adequate time for questioning of witnesses by all members, including minority Members and the rule of germaneness shall be enforced in all hearings notified.

(c) Whenever a hearing is conducted by the Committee upon any measure or matter, the minority on the Committee shall be entitled, upon unanimous request to the Chairman before the completion of such hearings, to call witnesses selected by the minority to testify with respect to the measure or matter during at least one day of hearing thereon.

RULE 11.—CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FURNISHED TO THE COMMITTEE

The information contained in any books, papers or documents furnished to the Committee by any individual, partnership, corporation or other legal entity shall, upon the request of the individual, partnership, corporation or entity furnishing the same, be maintained in strict confidence by the members and staff of the Committee, except that any such information may be released outside of executive session of the Committee if the release thereof is effected in a manner which will not reveal the identity of such individual, partnership, corporation or entity in connection with any pending hearing or as a part of a duly authorized report of the Committee if such release is deemed essential to the performance of the functions of the Committee and is in the public interest.

RULE 12.—BROADCASTING OF COMMITTEE HEARINGS

The rule for broadcasting of Committee hearings shall be the same as Rule XI, clause 4, of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

RULE 13.—COMMITTEE REPORTS

(a) No Committee report shall be made public or transmitted to the Congress without the approval of a majority of the Committee except when Congress has adjourned: provided that any member of the Committee may make a report supplementary to or dissenting from the majority report. Such supplementary or dissenting reports should be as brief as possible.

(b) Factual reports by the Committee staff may be printed for distribution to Committee members and the public only upon authorization of the Chairman either with the approval of a majority of the Committee or with the consent of the Ranking Minority Member.

RULE 14.—CONFIDENTIALITY OF COMMITTEE REPORTS

No summary of a Committee report, prediction of the contents of a report, or statement of conclusions concerning any investigation shall be made by a member of the Committee or by any staff member of the Committee prior to the issuance of a report of the Committee.

RULE 15.—COMMITTEE STAFF

(a) The Committee shall have a staff director, selected by the Chairman. The staff director shall be an employee of the House of Representatives or of the Senate.

(b) The Ranking Minority Member may designate an employee of the House of Representatives or of the Senate as the minority staff director.

(c) The staff director, under the general supervision of the Chairman, is authorized to deal directly with agencies of the Government and with non-Government groups and individuals on behalf of the Committee.

(d) The Chairman or staff director shall timely notify the Ranking Minority Member or the minority staff director of decisions made on behalf of the Committee.

RULE 16.—COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

The Chairman of the Committee may establish such other procedures and take such actions as may be necessary to carry out the foregoing rules or to facilitate the effective operation of the Committee. Specifically, the Chairman is authorized, during the interim periods between meetings of the Committee, to act on all requests submitted by any executive department, independent agency, temporary or permanent commissions and committees of the Federal Government, the Government Publishing Office and any other Federal entity, pursuant to the requirements of applicable Federal law and regulations.

CONGRATULATING LIEUTENANT GENERAL CHARLES ''CHICK'' CLEVELAND

Mr. SESSIONS. Madam President, today I wish to congratulate Lt. Gen. Charles ''Chick'' Cleveland of Montgomery, AL, for receiving the Congressional Gold Medal as one of the American Fighter Aces.

Lt. Gen. ''Chick'' Cleveland's distinguished Air Force career spanned nearly four decades, and more than 4,300 flight hours. His military decorations and awards include the Distinguished Service Medal (Air Force), Legion of Merit, Distinguished Flying Cross with oak leaf cluster, Meritorious Service Medal with oak leaf cluster, Air Medal with three oak leaf clusters, Air Force Commendation Medal, Army Commendation Medal and Republic of Korea Order of Military Merit, Chung Mu.

Less than 3 years after graduating from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, and within months of joining the 334th Fighter-Interceptor Squadron at Kimpo Air Base, South Korea, he scored four confirmed MiG–15 kills. On September 21, 1952, Lieutenant Cleveland's squadron fought another flight of MiGs. Cleveland engaged one of the enemy aircraft and fired, scoring hits in the tail pipe, engine, and right wing. Within seconds, there was an explosion, and the MiG fell out of the sky. However, instead of watching the MiG to claim credit for the kill, Lieutenant Cleveland broke off the engagement to assist his squadron. He left Korea with those four confirmed kills—one confirmed victory short of becoming an ace.

After the war, he was stationed with the 27th Fighter-Bomber Wing at Bergstrom Air Force Base in Texas, where he led the transition team to the Air Force's new aircraft, the F–101 Voodoo. On August 10, 1962, Cleveland became the first pilot to achieve the 1000-flighthour mark in the Voodoo.

Lieutenant General Cleveland also served with distinction in Vietnam as the executive assistant to Gen. William Westmoreland, commander, Military Assistance Command, Vietnam.

In 2008, 55 years after his aerial victories in Korea, he finally gained official recognition by the U.S. Air Force

as a fighter ace. With the de-classification of Soviet records in 2003, his friend and fellow Korean war ace, Dolph Overton discovered the Soviets' account of the events on September 21, 1952. With those records, as well as the testimonies of Cleveland's wingman that day, Don Pascoe, and his former operations officer, Frederick ''Boots'' Blesse, the Air Force awarded Lieutenant General Cleveland credit for one of his two probable victories in Korea and officially recognized him as an Air Force Ace.

Lieutenant General Cleveland retired from the Air Force in 1984 and settled in Montgomery, AL, close to where he once had command of the Air University at Maxwell Air Force Base. He continues to involve himself in his community. I am proud to call Lieutenant General Charles ''Chick'' Cleveland a fellow Alabamian and to acknowledge and celebrate his receipt of the Congressional Gold Medal.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

RECOGNIZING SUN RIVER WATERSHED GROUP

• Mr. DAINES. Madam President, I rise to recognize Montana's Sun River Watershed Group from Cascade, MT, which was recently named one of four finalists for the 2015 North American Riverprize, a prestigious recognition from the International RiverFoundation. The award is meant to honor projects that have demonstrated excellence and diversity in river restoration.

The Sun River Watershed Group was formed in 1994 and has since prioritized the management and restoration of the river. Nineteen years later, the project is still succeeding. The group has formed a collaborative effort to discuss and solve natural resource issues and has acted as a seamless liaison between management agencies and the public.

Although the Sun River Watershed Group was not awarded the top prize, their tireless work makes all of Montana exceedingly proud. They should be commended for their dedication to restoring river flows to the Sun River as well as improving efficiency of water allocation for irrigation. To Montana, you are our winner for making our State a better place to live, work, and enjoy.•

CELEBRATING SIDNEY HUNTINGTON AND REMEMBERING DAN CUDDY

• Ms. MURKOWSKI. Madam President, this is a bittersweet week in my home State of Alaska. On Saturday, the celebrated Athabascan Elder, Sidney Huntington, turned 100. That is indeed a cause for celebration. Sidney Huntington's life is the stuff of which legends are made. His book, ''Shadows on the Koyukuk'' published in 1993, details his remarkable life. Sidney's inspiring ways are the subject of a stage play, ''The Winter Bear.'' The Winter Bear is a play that tells the story of an abused, neglected Alaska Native teenager. He decides suicide is his best option until Athabascan elder Sidney Huntington shows him how to use traditional culture to work through his despair and find his true voice

Last evening as I approached the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial to honor the memories of Alaska State Troopers Patrick Scott Johnson and Gabriel Lenox Rich, I learned of the death of Dan Cuddy of Anchorage. Dan was president of First National Bank Alaska for some six decades. Dan was age 94. He leaves a remarkable legacy which is carried on today by his daughter Betsy Lawer and a large family of achievers. I will have more to say about the exemplary life of Dan Cuddy next week.

Dennis McMillan, the recently retired CEO of the Foraker Group spoke to KTVA last evening about Dan's passing. Dennis said, ''We're losing history, especially as we are losing these 90 plus citizens, but such a great legacy because they were still engaged with the community and totally involved in all sorts of things, and great role models.''

Dennis's words seem especially appropriate this week as we celebrate Dan's legacy while at the same time wishing Sidney another 100 years of inspiration to our Alaska community.•

TRIBUTE TO JON GEDNALSKE

• Mr. THUNE. Madam President, today I recognize Jon Gednalske, an intern in my Washington, DC office, for all of the hard work he has done for me, my staff, and the State of South Dakota.

Jon is a graduate of Lincoln High School in Sioux Falls, SD. Currently, Jon is attending Luther College, where he is majoring in political science. Jon is a dedicated worker who has been committed to getting the most out of his experience.

I extend my sincere thanks and appreciation to Jon Gednalske for all of the fine work he has done and wish him continued success in the years to come.•

TRIBUTE TO CASSANDRA KRANZ

• Mr. THUNE. Madam President, today I recognize Cassandra Kranz, an intern in my Sioux Falls office, for all of the hard work she has done for me, my staff, and the State of South Dakota.

Cassandra is a graduate of Watertown High School in Watertown, SD. Currently, Cassandra is attending Augustana College, where she is majoring in accounting, business administration, and government. Cassandra is a dedicated worker who has been committed to getting the most out of her experience.

I extend my sincere thanks and appreciation to Cassandra Kranz for all of the fine work she has done and wish her continued success in the years to come.•

TRIBUTE TO JESSE NELSON

• Mr. THUNE. Madam President, today I recognize Jesse Nelson, an intern in my Washington, DC office, for all of the hard work he has done for me, my staff, and the State of South Dakota.

Jesse is a graduate of Milbank High School in Milbank, SD. Currently, Jesse is attending Augustana College, where he is majoring in government and international affairs. Jesse is a dedicated worker who has been committed to getting the most out of his experience.

I extend my sincere thanks and appreciation to Jesse Nelson for all of the fine work he has done and wish him continued success in the years to come.•

TRIBUTE TO ALEXANDRA STANLEY

• Mr. THUNE. Madam President, today I recognize Alexandra Stanley, an intern in my Washington, DC office, for all of the hard work she has done for me, my staff, and the State of South Dakota.

Alexandra is a graduate of Washington High School in Sioux Falls, SD. Alexandra is a recent graduate of the University of Arizona, where she majored in English. Alexandra is a dedicated worker who has been committed to getting the most out of her experience.

I extend my sincere thanks and appreciation to Alexandra Stanley for all of the fine work she has done and wish her continued success in the years to come.•

TRIBUTE TO JOHN WEBER

• Mr. THUNE. Madam President, today I recognize John Weber, an intern in my Sioux Falls office, for all of the hard work he has done for me, my staff, and the State of South Dakota.

John is a graduate of Highland Park Senior High School in Saint Paul, MN. John is also a recent graduate of South Dakota State University, where he majored in animal science. John is a dedicated worker who has been committed to getting the most out of his experience.

I extend my sincere thanks and appreciation to John Weber for all of the fine work he has done and wish him continued success in the years to come.•

RECOGNIZING CENTRAL PLUMBING CO.

• Mr. VITTER. Mr. President, small businesses have the unique opportunity to train skilled workers and create

well-paying jobs for members of their communities, while also providing necessary services with quality customer service. These apprenticeship programs are becoming increasingly useful to add highly-skilled workers to the general workforce. In recognition of their contribution, this week's Small Business of the Week is Central Plumbing Co. of Baton Rouge, La.

Founded in 1974 by the Payne family, Central Plumbing began serving the Baton Rouge area with one truck and a commitment to quality plumbing service. In the more than 40 years since, the Payne family has grown their business into a 40-employee operation, operating 20 trucks across the Southern Louisiana region. Today, fourth generation Master Plumber Jay Payne oversees operations of the business, continuing their commitment to providing the highest level service in residential and commercial plumbing.

Central Plumbing's commitment to service does not stop with their customers. With generations of Paynes joining the family business, the company realized the need for an organized program to train the next generation of Master Plumbers. Central Plumbing apprenticeship program offers the opportunity to learn the trade through paid, hands-on training and support. Programs like this can often serve as an alternative for individuals who do not pursue higher education. Apprenticeship programs are beneficial opportunities to pave the way for folks to become experts in a highly specialized field and get paid accordingly, and also provide a certain amount of security for sustained future of the industry and the small businesses who administer them.

Congratulations again to Small Business of the Week—Central Plumbing Co. Thank you for your decades of service and ongoing commitment to create good quality, high-paying jobs and to train the next generation of Louisianians to be Master Plumbers.●

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 which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The President pro tempore (Mr. HATCH) reported that he had signed the following enrolled bills, which were previously signed by the Speaker of the House:

H.R. 651. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 820 Elmwood Avenue in Providence, Rhode Island, as the ''Sister Ann Keefe Post Office''.

H.R. 1075. An act to designate the United States Customs and Border Protection Port of Entry located at First Street and Pan American Avenue in Douglas, Arizona, as the ''Raul Hector Castro Port of Entry''.

At 1:08 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 36. An act to amend title 18, United States Code, to protect pain-capable unborn children, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2048. An act 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.

The message also announced that pursuant to section 301 of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1381), as amended by Public Law 114–6, the Speaker and Minority Leader of the House of Representatives and the Majority and Minority Leaders of the United States Senate jointly reappoint the following individuals each to a 2-year term on the Board of Directors of the Office of Compliance: Ms. Barbara L. Camens of Washington, DC, Chair and Ms. Roberta L. Holzwarth of Rockford, Illinois.

The message further announced that pursuant to sections 5580 and 5581 of the revised statuses (20 U.S.C. 42–43), and the order of the House of January 6, 2015, the Speaker appoints the following Member of the House of Representatives to the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution: Mr. BECERRA of California.

The message also announced that pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 2004(b), and the order of the House of January 6, 2015, the Speaker appoints the following Member of the House of Representatives to the Board of Trustees of the Harry S. Truman Scholarship Foundation: Mr. DEUTCH of Florida.

The message further announced that pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 4355(a), and the order of the House of January 6, 2015, the Speaker appoints the following Members of the House of Representatives to the Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy: Mr. ISRAEL of New York and Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California.

The message also announced that pursuant to section 8162 of Public Law 106–79, and the order of the House of January 6, 2015, the Speaker appoints the following Members of the House of Representatives to the Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia and Mr. THOMPSON of California.

The message further announced that pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 6913, and the order of the House of January 6, 2015, the Speaker appoints the following Members on the part of the House of Representatives to the Congressional-Executive Commission on the People's Republic of China: Mr. WALZ of Minnesota, Ms. KAPTUR of Ohio, Mr. HONDA of California, and Mr. LIEU of California.

The message also announced that pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 3003, and the order of the House of January 6, 2015, the Speaker appoints the following Member on the part of the House of Representatives to the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mr. COHEN of Tennessee, and Mr. GRAYSON of Florida.

The message further announced that pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 2081, the Minority Leader re-appoints the following Member of the House of Representatives to the United States Capitol Preservation Commission: Ms. KAPTUR of Ohio.

The message also announced that pursuant to section 4(c) of House Resolution 5, 114th Congress, the Minority Leader re-appoints the following Member of the House of Representatives to the Tom Lantos Human Rights Commission: Mr. JAMES P. MCGOVERN of Massachusetts, Co-Chair.

The message further announced that pursuant to the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 955(b) note), the Minority Leader re-appoints the following Member of the House of Representatives to the National Council on the Arts: Ms. BETTY MCCOLLUM of Minnesota.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

At 2:08 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bills:

S. 665. An act to encourage, enhance, and integrate Blue Alert plans throughout the United States in order to disseminate information when a law enforcement officer is seriously injured or killed in the line of duty, is missing in connection with the officer's official duties, or an imminent and credible threat that an individual intends to cause the serious injury or death of a law enforcement officer is received, and for other purposes.

S. 1124. An act to amend the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act to improve the Act.

The enrolled bills were subsequently signed by the President pro tempore (Mr. HATCH).

MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME

The following bills were read the first time:

H.R. 2048. An act 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.

S. 1350. A bill to provide a short-term extension of Federal-aid highway, highway safety, motor carrier safety, transit, and other programs funded out of the Highway Trust Fund, and for other purposes.

S. 1357. A bill to extend authority relating to roving surveillance, access to business records, and individual terrorists as agents of foreign powers under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 until July 31, 2015, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, May, 14, 2015, she had presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

S. 665. An act to encourage, enhance, and integrate Blue Alert plans throughout the United States in order to disseminate information when a law enforcement officer is seriously injured or killed in the line of duty, is missing in connection with the officer's official duties, or an imminent and credible threat that an individual intends to cause the serious injury or death of a law enforcement officer is received, and for other purposes.

S. 1124. An act to amend the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act to improve the Act.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, without amendment:

H.R. 460. A bill to direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to train Department of Homeland Security personnel how to effectively deter, detect, disrupt, and prevent human trafficking during the course of their primary roles and responsibilities, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 114–46).

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. KING:

S. 1338. A bill to amend the Federal Power Act to provide licensing procedures for certain types of projects; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. HATCH (for himself and Mr. CARDIN):

S. 1339. A bill to permanently authorize the special immigrant nonminister religious worker program; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MARKEY:

S. 1340. A bill to amend the Mineral Leasing Act to improve coal leasing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. VITTER:

S. 1341. A bill to amend section 444 of the General Education Provisions Act in order to improve the privacy protections available to students and their parents, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. WARREN (for herself and Mr. CRAPO):

S. 1342. A bill to require the Secretary of Energy to conduct a study and issue a report that quantifies the energy savings benefits of operational efficiency programs and services for commercial, institutional, industrial, and governmental entities; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Mr. NELSON):

S. 1343. A bill to require the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to maintain a project to improve hurricane forecasting, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. PORTMAN:

S. 1344. A bill to clarify that nonprofit organizations such as Habitat for Humanity can accept donated mortgage appraisals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. FRANKEN, and Mr. DONNELLY):

S. 1345. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to improve access to diabetes self-management training by authorizing certified diabetes educators to provide diabetes self-management training services, including as part of telehealth services, under part B of the Medicare program; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. MURKOWSKI:

S. 1346. A bill to require the Secretary of Energy to establish an e-prize competition pilot program to provide up to 4 financial awards to eligible entities that develop and verifiably demonstrate technology that reduces the cost of electricity or space heat in a high-cost region; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. ISAKSON (for himself and Mr. BENNET):

S. 1347. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act with respect to the treatment of patient encounters in ambulatory surgical centers in determining meaningful EHR use, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. TILLIS (for himself, Mr. BURR, Mr. KAINE, and Mr. WARNER):

S. 1348. A bill to amend the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 with respect to high priority corridors on the National Highway System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself and Mr. ENZI):

S. 1349. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to require hospitals to provide certain notifications to individuals classified by such hospitals under observation status rather than admitted as inpatients of such hospitals; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CARPER (for himself and Mrs. BOXER):

S. 1350. A bill to provide a short-term extension of Federal-aid highway, highway safety, motor carrier safety, transit, and other programs funded out of the Highway Trust Fund, and for other purposes; read the first time.

By Mr. VITTER:

S. 1351. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to update certain procedures applicable to commerce in firearms and remove certain Federal restrictions on interstate firearms transactions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. DONNELLY, and Ms. COLLINS):

S. 1352. A bill to increase Federal Pell Grants for the children of fallen public safety officers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. WICKER (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. CORNYN, and Mr. TESTER):

S. 1353. A bill to ensure appropriate judicial review of Federal Government actions by amending the prohibition on the exercise of jurisdiction by the United States Court of Federal Claims of certain claims pending in other courts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ENZI (for himself and Mr. CARPER):

S. 1354. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for recognition of attending physician assistants as attending physicians to serve hospice patients, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MURPHY (for himself and Mr. SCHATZ):

S. 1355. A bill to provide for higher education reform; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON (for himself, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. TESTER, and Mr. CARDIN):

S. 1356. A bill to clarify that certain provisions of the Border Patrol Agent Pay Reform Act of 2014 will not take effect until after the Director of the Office of Personnel Management promulgates and makes effective regulations relating to such provisions; considered and passed.

By Mr. MCCONNELL:

S. 1357. A bill to extend authority relating to roving surveillance, access to business records, and individual terrorists as agents of foreign powers under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 until July 31, 2015, and for other purposes; read the first time.

By Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. FRANKEN, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE):

S. 1358. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to inter in national cemeteries individuals who supported the United States in Laos during the Vietnam War era; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mrs. FISCHER (for herself and Mr. NELSON):

S. 1359. A bill to allow manufacturers to meet warranty and labeling requirements for consumer products by displaying the terms of warranties on Internet websites, and for other purposes; 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. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. HEINRICH, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. LEE):

S. Res. 179. A resolution designating May 16, 2015, as ''Kids to Parks Day''; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 30

At the request of Mrs. ERNST, her name was added as a cosponsor of S. 30, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the definition of full-time employee for purposes of the employer mandate in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

S. 81

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the names of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND), the Senator from

New York (Mr. SCHUMER) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) were added as cosponsors of S. 81, a bill to authorize preferential treatment for certain imports from Nepal, and for other purposes.

S. 127

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. VITTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 127, a bill to prohibit Federal funding for motorcycle checkpoints, and for other purposes.

S. 153

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. KIRK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 153, a bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to authorize additional visas for well-educated aliens to live and work in the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 246

At the request of Ms. HEITKAMP, the names of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) and the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES) were added as cosponsors of S. 246, a bill to establish the Alyce Spotted Bear and Walter Soboleff Commission on Native Children, and for other purposes.

S. 299

At the request of Mr. FLAKE, the names of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) and the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) were added as cosponsors of S. 299, a bill to allow travel between the United States and Cuba.

S. 311

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the names of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN), the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS), the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY), the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW), the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN), the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) were added as cosponsors of S. 311, 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. 327

At the request of Mr. MANCHIN, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 327, a bill to provide for auditable financial statements for the Department of Defense, and for other purposes.

S. 330

At the request of Mr. HELLER, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 330, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent the special rule for contributions of qualified conservation contributions, and for other purposes.

S. 599

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 599, a bill to extend and expand the Medicaid emergency psychiatric demonstration project.

S. 624

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 624, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to waive coinsurance under Medicare for colorectal cancer screening tests, regardless of whether therapeutic intervention is required during the screening.

S. 637

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 637, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend and modify the railroad track maintenance credit.

S. 681

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 681, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to clarify presumptions relating to the exposure of certain veterans who served in the vicinity of the Republic of Vietnam, and for other purposes.

S. 682

At the request of Mr. DONNELLY, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 682, a bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to modify the definitions of a mortgage originator and a high-cost mortgage.

S. 697

At the request of Mr. UDALL, the names of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) and the Senator from Indiana (Mr. COATS) were added as cosponsors of S. 697, a bill to amend the Toxic Substances Control Act to reauthorize and modernize that Act, and for other purposes.

S. 746

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 746, a bill to provide for the establishment of a Commission to Accelerate the End of Breast Cancer.

S. 797

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. KIRK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 797, a bill to amend the Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act of 1976, and for other purposes.

S. 901

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 901, a bill to establish in the Department of Veterans Affairs a national center for research on the diagnosis and treatment of health conditions of the descendants of veterans exposed to toxic substances during service in the Armed Forces that are related to that exposure, to establish an advisory board on such health conditions, and for other purposes.

S. 980

At the request of Mr. PAUL, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 980, a bill to clarify the definition of navigable waters, and for other purposes.

S. 993

At the request of Mr. FRANKEN, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 993, a bill to increase public safety by facilitating collaboration among the criminal justice, juvenile justice, veterans treatment services, mental health treatment, and substance abuse systems.

S. 1006

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1006, a bill to incentivize early adoption of positive train control, and for other purposes.

S. 1056

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. FRANKEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1056, a bill to eliminate racial profiling by law enforcement, and for other purposes.

S. 1082

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. VITTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1082, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the removal or demotion of employees of the Department of Veterans Affairs based on performance or misconduct, and for other purposes.

S. 1101

At the request of Mr. BENNET, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1101, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide for the regulation of patient records and certain decision support software.

S. 1119

At the request of Mr. PETERS, the names of the Senator from Florida (Mr. NELSON) and the Senator from Missouri (Mrs. MCCASKILL) were added as cosponsors of S. 1119, a bill to establish the National Criminal Justice Commission.

S. 1126

At the request of Mr. COONS, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1126, a bill to modify and extend the National Guard State Partnership Program.

S. 1148

At the request of Mr. NELSON, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1148, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for the distribution of additional residency positions, and for other purposes.

S. 1170

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1170, a bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to extend the authority of the United States Postal Service to issue a semipostal to raise funds for breast cancer research, and for other purposes.

S. 1175

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1175, a bill to improve the safety of hazardous materials rail transportation, and for other purposes.

S. 1212

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1212, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and the Small Business Act to expand the availability of employee stock ownership plans in S corporations, and for other purposes.

S. 1214

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1214, a bill to prevent human health threats posed by the consumption of equines raised in the United States.

S. 1252

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the names of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) and the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) were added as cosponsors of S. 1252, a bill to authorize a comprehensive strategic approach for United States foreign assistance to developing countries to reduce global poverty and hunger, achieve food and nutrition security, promote inclusive, sustainable, agricultural-led economic growth, improve nutritional outcomes, especially for women and children, build resilience among vulnerable populations, and for other purposes.

S. 1265

At the request of Mr. ROUNDS, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. VITTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1265, a bill to require the Secretary of Defense to make certain certifications to Congress before retiring B–1, B–2, or B–52 bomber aircraft.

S. 1287

At the request of Mr. KIRK, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1287, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend the program for viral hepatitis surveillance, education, and testing in order to prevent deaths from chronic liver disease and liver cancer, and for other purposes.

S. 1299

At the request of Mr. REED, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1299, a bill to revise and extend provisions under the Garrett Lee Smith Memorial Act.

S. 1324

At the request of Mrs. CAPITO, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. VITTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1324, a bill to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to fulfill certain requirements before regulating standards of performance for new, modified, and reconstructed fossil fuel-fired electric utility generating units, and for other purposes.

S. 1330

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1330, a bill to amend the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to prohibit discrimination on account of sexual orientation or gender identity when extending credit.

S. 1334

At the request of Ms. MURKOWSKI, the names of the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) were added as cosponsors of S. 1334, a bill to strengthen enforcement mechanisms to stop illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing, to amend the Tuna Conventions Act of 1950 to implement the Antigua Convention, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 148

At the request of Mr. KIRK, the names of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT) and the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 148, a resolution condemning the Government of Iran's state-sponsored persecution of its Baha'i minority and its continued violation of the International Covenants on Human Rights.

S. RES. 157

At the request of Ms. HIRONO, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 157, a resolution recognizing the economic, cultural, and political contributions of the Southeast-Asian American community on the 40th anniversaries of the beginning of Khmer Rouge control over Cambodia and the beginning of the Cambodian Genocide and the end of the Vietnam War and the ''Secret War'' in the Kingdom of Laos.

S. RES. 168

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 168, a resolution recognizing National Foster Care Month as an opportunity to raise awareness about the challenges of children in the foster care system, and encouraging Congress to implement policy to improve the lives of children in the foster care system.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. TILLIS (for himself, Mr. BURR, Mr. KAINE, and Mr. WARNER):

S. 1348. A bill to amend the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 with respect to high priority corridors on the National Highway System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Mr. TILLIS. Mr. President, I am introducing the Route to Opportunity and Development Act of 2015, which would amend the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act, ISTEA, of 1991 to begin the process toward eventually making the Raleigh to Norfolk Corridor in North Carolina and Virginia part of the Interstate system, and to help fully upgrade the corridor to interstate standards. My colleagues, Senator RICHARD BURR, Senator TIM KAINE, and Senator MARK WARNER have agreed to cosponsor the bill. In addition, Congressman G.K. BUTTERFIELD has introduced a companion bill in the House of Representatives.

The Route to Opportunity and Development Act of 2015 would designate the following as high priority: the Raleigh-Norfolk Corridor from Raleigh, NC, through Rocky Mount, Williamston, and Elizabeth City, NC, to Norfolk, VA.

If the Raleigh-Norfolk corridor becomes part of the Interstate system, it would connect vital centers of commerce in the Raleigh and Norfolk/Hampton Roads region. Raleigh and Hampton Roads are two of the largest east coast metropolitan regions served by a single primary interstate route and this act proposes a second primary interstate route for the two areas.

This act helps advance the North Carolina Department of Transportation's Strategic Transportation Corridors Vision, which aims to provide North Carolina with a network of high priority corridors to promote economic development and enhance interstate commerce. It is also an important part of the future vision for transportation in the Commonwealth of Virginia. Federal High Priority Corridors are eligible for Federal funds to assist states in the coordination, planning, design and construction of nationally significant transportation corridors for the purposes of economic growth and international and interregional growth.

By Mr. MCCONNELL:

S. 1357. A bill to extend authority relating to roving surveillance, access to business records, and individual terrorists as agents of foreign powers under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 until July 31, 2015, and for other purposes; read the first time.

Mr. MCCONNELL. 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. 1357

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. EXTENSIONS OF AUTHORITY UNDER THE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE SURVEILLANCE ACT OF 1978.

(a) ROVING SURVEILLANCE AND ACCESS TO BUSINESS RECORDS.—Section 102(b)(1) of the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005 (50 U.S.C. 1805 note) is amended by striking ''June 1, 2015'' and inserting ''July 31, 2015''.

(b) INDIVIDUAL TERRORISTS AS AGENTS OF FOREIGN POWERS.—Section 6001(b)(1) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (50 U.S.C. 1801 note) is amended by striking ''June 1, 2015'' and inserting ''July 31, 2015''.

By Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. FRANKEN, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE):

S. 1358. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to inter in national cemeteries individuals who supported the United States in Laos during the Vietnam War era; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, today, I am reintroducing a piece of legislation which I strongly believe in and know that it is long overdue. The Hmong Veterans' Service Recognition Act is a bill to authorize the interment in national cemeteries of Hmong veterans who served in support of U.S. forces during the Vietnam War. I, along with a bipartisan group of colleagues, Senators Klobuchar, Sullivan, Franken, and Whitehouse believe this is an appropriate honor.

Public Law 106–207, The Hmong Veterans' Naturalization Act of 2000 already acknowledges Hmong Special Guerilla Unit's contributions during Vietnam and recognizes the service of Hmong Special Guerilla Unit veterans for the purpose of naturalization. Today we try to write the next chapter for these brave veterans and grant them the one right they are requesting, to be buried in our U.S. national cemeteries.

The Hmong were ideal candidates for America's secret war—they were fighters known for their bravery and warrior traditions who knew the rocky mountain terrain of Northern Laos very well. The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency conducted covert operations in Laos which employed some 60,000 Hmong volunteers in Special Guerilla Units. The Hmong Fighters interrupted operations on the Ho Chi Minh trail and assisted in downed aircraft recovery operations of American Airmen. In Laos, they valiantly fought the Vietnamese and Laotian Communists for over a decade and were critical to America's war efforts in Vietnam.

This year marks the 40th anniversary of the end of the Vietnam War. More than 35,000 Hmong lost their lives and many more were injured and disabled. I would like to recognize several Hmong Combat Veterans who live in Alaska. Lieutenant Pasert Lee from Mountain View in Achorage, AK, was injured in 1972 when his bunker was bombed while providing radio support for American jets in Laos. He recovered after several days, made his way to a refugee camp and many years later he was able to come to America. Lieutenant Wilson Chong Neng Vang, Sergeant Tong Pao Less and Sergeant Xia Ger Vang reside in Anchorage, AK, and are recognized for their selfless service in the U.S. Secret Army, Kingdom of Laos.

There are currently over 260,000 Hmong people in America and according to the 2010 Census, the heaviest concentrations are in California, Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Carolina, Michigan, Colorado, Georgia, Oklahoma, Oregon, and my home state of Alaska. Of the Hmong who became U.S. citizens, approximately 6,000 veterans are still with us today, and they deserve the choice to be buried in national cemeteries.

This concept is not without precedent. Currently, burial benefits are available for Philippine Armed Forces veterans who answered the call to serve during World War II, just like the Hmong. This legislation would not grant the small group of Hmong veterans full veteran benefits, but would simply authorize their interment in national cemeteries across the Nation. A small, but deserved token of appreciation and an appropriate honor for their sacrifices towards a common goal of democracy and freedom in the world.

I believe it is time to recognize the Hmong-American's bravery, sacrifice and loyalty to the United States. We would like to honor the Hmong Special Guerilla Unit Veterans' service and sacrifices by allowing them to be buried alongside their brothers in arms in our national cemeteries. Again, I appreciate the support of my colleagues who have joined me to introduce this legislation and look forward to working with them and others in the Senate to finally getting this approved into law.

Mr. FRANKEN. Mr. President, today marks the 40th anniversary of the beginning of the forced exit of many members of the Hmong community from Laos following the U.S. withdrawal of troops from Vietnam. Tens of thousands of the Hmong came to my State of Minnesota, and today in Minnesota, we are honoring this anniversary with Hmong American Day. I am proud to join my State in recognizing the remarkable service of those who fought on our behalf, and in celebrating the contributions of Hmong Americans to our shared community over the last 40 years.

The way I like to explain to people why there are so many Hmong Americans in Minnesota is by telling them that there are many fewer American names on the Vietnam War Memorial because of what the Hmong did for us during the ''secret war.'' Many people in America still do not realize that. But as the permanent memorial at Arlington says about the Hmong fighters and their American advisors: ''Their patriotic valor and loyalty in the defense of liberty and democracy will never be forgotten.'' In Minnesota, we recognize the remarkable service the Hmong fighters performed for our country, and we will never forget.

The Senate resolution I am proud to join Senator HIRONO and many of our colleagues in introducing in recognition of May as Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month states, ''the actions of the Hmong in Laos in support of the United States during the Vietnam War saves the lives of countless people of the United States.'' The Hmong fought on our behalf and saved American lives. But as the new communist regime took control in Laos, the Hmong were forced to begin their journey as refugees. For many, this journey would eventually end in Minnesota. Today, the vibrant Hmong American community in the Twin Cities—the largest urban Hmong community in the country—and throughout Minnesota is tens of thousands strong and is woven into the fabric of our society.

You can see their tremendous contribution to American life every day in the many small businesses started by Hmong Americans on University Avenue, or at Hmong Village. You can see it in all the ways that Hmong Americans have brought their culture to the United States and helped to shape the culture of today's Minnesota. I also remain incredibly proud that Minnesota can boast that we had the Nation's very first Hmong American State legislator with my good friend Mee Moua, who has become a national leader on Asian American issues. I am glad others have followed in her wake.

Representing the Hmong American community in the Senate is an important part of my job. That is why I am a cosponsor of a bill being reintroduced by Senator MURKOWSKI of Alaska along with my fellow Minnesota Senator, Senator KLOBUCHAR, to make sure that Hmong fighters in the ''secret war'' can be honored with burial in our national cemeteries. The Hmong Americans who fought for us deserve nothing less. It is also why I traveled to Laos several years ago to engage the Lao Government directly on protecting the Hmong people, including refugees who had been forcibly repatriated to Laos from Thailand.

And it is why I fight for the Hmong Americans of Minnesota every day in the Senate. Hmong Americans want the same things that all Americans want—good-paying jobs, a bright future for their children, excellent health care. It is my job to help make sure those things are within everyone's reach.

The Hmong American community has come through so much adversity as they left Laos and as they resettled in America, and they faced that adversity with resilience and courage. They serve as an inspiration to us all.

We are so proud that the Hmong American community is part of the Minnesota—and the American—community. I am very pleased to join Minnesota in celebrating Hmong American

Day—to celebrate the community's achievements and to commemorate the sacrifices of their loved ones in support of American troops so many years ago.

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. 1358

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 ''Hmong Veterans' Service Recognition Act''.

SEC. 2. ELIGIBILITY FOR INTERMENT IN NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2402(a) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(10) Any individual—

''(A) who—

''(i) was naturalized pursuant to section 2(1) of the Hmong Veterans' Naturalization Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–207; 8 U.S.C. 1423 note); and

''(ii) at the time of the individual's death resided in the United States; or

''(B) who—

''(i) the Secretary determines served with a special guerrilla unit or irregular forces operating from a base in Laos in support of the Armed Forces of the United States at any time during the period beginning February 28, 1961, and ending May 7, 1975; and

''(ii) at the time of the individual's death—

''(I) was a citizen of the United States or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United States; and

''(II) resided in the United States.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to an individual dying on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 179—DESIGNATING MAY 16, 2015, AS ''KIDS TO PARKS DAY''

Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. HEINRICH, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. LEE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 179

Whereas the 5th annual Kids to Parks Day will be celebrated on May 16, 2015;

Whereas the goal of Kids to Parks Day is to promote healthy outdoor recreation and environmental stewardship, empower young people, and encourage families to get outdoors and visit the parks and public land of the United States;

Whereas on Kids to Parks Day, individuals from rural and urban areas of the United States can be reintroduced to the splendid national, State, and neighborhood parks located in their communities;

Whereas communities across the United States offer a variety of natural resources and public land, often with free access, to individuals seeking outdoor recreation;

Whereas the people of the United States, young and old, should be encouraged to lead more healthy and active lifestyles;

Whereas Kids to Parks Day is an opportunity for families to take a break from their busy lives and come together for a day of active, wholesome fun; and

Whereas Kids to Parks Day will broaden an appreciation for nature and the outdoors in young people, foster a safe setting for independent play and healthy adventure in neighborhood parks, and facilitate self-reliance while strengthening communities: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates May 16, 2015, as ''Kids to Parks Day;''

(2) recognizes the importance of outdoor recreation and the preservation of open spaces to the health and education of the young people of the United States; and

(3) encourages the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1226. Mr. MCCAIN (for himself, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. AYOTTE, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. KIRK, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. RISCH, Mr. CASEY, Mr. REED, and Mr. PETERS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1227. Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1228. Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. NELSON, and Mr. MENENDEZ) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1229. Mr. CARDIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1314, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1230. Mr. CARDIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1314, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1231. Mr. CARDIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1314, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1232. Mr. CARDIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1314, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1233. Mr. SESSIONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1234. Mr. SESSIONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1235. Mr. MARKEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1314, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1236. Mr. MARKEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1314, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1237. Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, supra.

SA 1238. Mr. HATCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1239. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 1314, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1240. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. HATCH) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 1295, to extend the African Growth and Opportunity Act, the Generalized System of Preferences, the preferential duty treatment program for Haiti, and for other purposes.

SA 1241. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. HATCH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL to the bill H.R. 644, to reauthorize trade facilitation and trade enforcement functions and activities, and for other purposes.

SA 1242. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations.

SA 1243. Mr. HATCH (for Mr. FLAKE) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, supra.

SA 1244. Mr. DURBIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1314, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1245. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. SULLIVAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL to the bill H.R. 1314, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1246. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. SULLIVAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL to the bill H.R. 1314, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1247. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. SULLIVAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL to the bill H.R. 1314, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1248. Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1226. Mr. MCCAIN (for himself, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. AYOTTE, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. KIRK, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. RISCH, Mr. CASEY, Mr. REED, and Mr. PETERS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

TITLE III—EXPANDING TRADE EXPORTS

SEC. 301. REPEAL OF DUPLICATIVE INSPECTION AND GRADING PROGRAM.

(a) FOOD, CONSERVATION, AND ENERGY ACT OF 2008.—Effective June 18, 2008, section 11016 of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–246; 122 Stat. 2130) is repealed.

(b) AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 2014.—Effective February 7, 2014, section 12106 of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (Public Law 113–79; 128 Stat. 981) is repealed.

(c) APPLICATION.—The Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) and the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C.

1621 et seq.) shall be applied and administered as if the provisions of law struck by this section had not been enacted.

SA 1227. Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of section 109, add the following:

(c) OUTREACH AND INPUT FROM SMALL BUSINESSES TO TRADE PROMOTION AUTHORITY.—Section 609 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(f)(1) Not later than 30 days after the date on which the President submits the notification required under section 5(a) of the Bipartisan Congressional Trade Priorities and Accountability Act of 2015, the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration (in this subsection referred to as the 'Chief Counsel') shall convene an Interagency Working Group (in this subsection referred to as the 'Working Group'), which shall consist of an employee from each of the following agencies, as selected by the head of the agency or an official delegated by the head of the agency:

''(A) The Office of the United States Trade Representative.

''(B) The Department of Commerce.

''(C) The Department of Agriculture.

''(D) Any other agency that the Chief Counsel, in consultation with the United States Trade Representative, determines to be relevant with respect to the subject of the trade agreement being negotiated pursuant to section 3(b) of the Bipartisan Congressional Trade Priorities and Accountability Act of 2015 (in this subsection referred to as the 'covered trade agreement').

''(2) Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Chief Counsel convenes the Working Group under paragraph (1), the Chief Counsel shall identify a diverse group of small entities, representatives of small entities, or a combination thereof, to provide to the Working Group the views of small businesses in the manufacturing, services, and agriculture industries on the potential economic effects of the covered trade agreement.

''(3)(A) Not later than 180 days after the date on which the Chief Counsel convenes the Working Group under paragraph (1), the Chief Counsel shall submit to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship and the Committee on Finance of the Senate and the Committee on Small Business and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives a report on the economic impacts of the covered trade agreement on small entities, which shall—

''(i) identify the most important priorities, opportunities, and challenges to various industries from the covered trade agreement;

''(ii) assess the impact for new small entities to start exporting, or increase their exports, to markets in the covered trade agreement;

''(iii) analyze the competitive position of industries likely to be significantly affected by the covered trade agreement;

''(iv) identify—

''(I) any State-owned enterprises in each country pertaining to the covered trade agreement that could be pose a threat to small entities; and

''(II) any steps to take to create a level-playing field for those small entities;

''(v) identify any rule of an agency that should be modified to become compliant with the covered trade agreement; and

''(vi) include an overview of the methodology used to develop the report, including the number of small entity participants by industry, how those small entities were selected, and any other factors that the Chief Counsel may determine appropriate.

''(B) To ensure that negotiations for the covered trade agreement are not disrupted, the President may require that the Chief Counsel delay submission of the report under subparagraph (A) until after the negotiations of the covered trade agreement are concluded, provided that the delay allows the Chief Counsel to submit the report to Congress not later than 45 days before the Senate or the House of Representatives acts to approve or disapprove the covered trade agreement.

''(C) The Chief Counsel shall, to the extent practicable, coordinate the submission of the report under this paragraph with the United States International Trade Commission, the United States Trade Representative, other agencies, and trade advisory committees to avoid unnecessary duplication of reporting requirements.''.

(d) STATE TRADE AND EXPORT PROMOTION GRANT PROGRAM.—Section 22 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 652) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (l) as subsection (m); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (k) the following:

''(l) STATE TRADE AND EXPORT PROMOTION GRANT PROGRAM.—

''(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection—

''(A) the term 'eligible small business concern' means a business concern that—

''(i) is organized or incorporated in the United States;

''(ii) is operating in the United States;

''(iii) meets—

''(I) the applicable industry-based small business size standard established under section 3; or

''(II) the alternate size standard applicable to the program under section 7(a) of this Act and the loan programs under title V of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (15 U.S.C. 695 et seq.);

''(iv) has been in business for not less than 1 year, as of the date on which assistance using a grant under this subsection commences;

''(v) is export ready, as determined by the Associate Administrator; and

''(vi) has access to sufficient resources to bear the costs associated with exporting and doing business with foreign purchasers, including the costs of packing, shipping, freight forwarding, and customs brokers;

''(B) the term 'program' means the State Trade and Export Promotion Grant Program established under paragraph (2);

''(C) the term 'rural small business concern' means an eligible small business concern located in a rural area, as that term is defined in section 1393(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986;

''(D) the term 'socially and economically disadvantaged small business concern' has the meaning given that term in section 8(a)(4)(A) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(a)(4)(A)); and

''(E) the term 'State' means each of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa.

''(2) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.—The Associate Administrator shall establish a trade and export promotion grant program, to be known as the 'State Trade and Export Promotion Grant Program', to make grants to States to carry out export programs that assist eligible small business concerns in—

''(A) participation in a foreign trade mission;

''(B) a foreign market sales trip;

''(C) a subscription to services provided by the Department of Commerce;

''(D) the payment of website translation fees;

''(E) the design of international marketing media;

''(F) a trade show exhibition;

''(G) participation in training workshops;

''(H) a reverse trade mission;

''(I) procurement of foreign consultancy services (after consultation with the Department of Commerce to avoid duplication); or

''(J) any other export initiative determined appropriate by the Associate Administrator.

''(3) GRANTS.—

''(A) JOINT REVIEW.—In carrying out the program, the Associate Administrator may make a grant to a State to increase the number of eligible small business concerns in the State that export and to increase the value of the exports by eligible small business concerns in the State.

''(B) CONSIDERATIONS.—In making grants under this subsection, the Associate Administrator may give priority to an application by a State that proposes an export program that—

''(i) focuses on eligible small business concerns as part of an export promotion program;

''(ii) demonstrates intent to promote exports by—

''(I) socially and economically disadvantaged small business concerns;

''(II) small business concerns owned or controlled by women; and

''(III) rural small business concerns;

''(iii) promotes exports from a State that is not 1 of the 10 States with the highest percentage of exporters that are eligible small business concerns, based upon the most recent data available from the Department of Commerce; and

''(iv) includes—

''(I) activities which have resulted in the highest return on investment based on the most recent year; and

''(II) the adoption of shared best practices included in the annual report of the Administration.

''(C) LIMITATIONS.—

''(i) SINGLE APPLICATION.—A State may not submit more than 1 application for a grant under the program in any 1 fiscal year.

''(ii) PROPORTION OF AMOUNTS.—The total value of grants made under the program during a fiscal year to the 10 States with the highest percentage of exporters that are eligible small business concerns, based upon the most recent data available from the Department of Commerce, shall be not more than 40 percent of the amounts appropriated for the program for that fiscal year.

''(iii) DURATION.—The Associate Administrator shall award a grant under this program for a period of not more than 2 years.

''(D) APPLICATION.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—A State desiring a grant under the program shall submit an application at such time, in such manner, and accompanied by such information as the Associate Administrator may establish.

''(ii) CONSULTATION TO REDUCE DUPLICATION.—A State desiring a grant under the program shall—

''(I) before submitting an application under clause (i), consult with applicable trade agencies of the Federal Government on the scope and mission of the activities the State proposes to carry out using the grant, to ensure proper coordination and reduce duplication in services; and

''(II) document the consultation conducted under subclause (I) in the application submitted under clause (i).

''(4) COMPETITIVE BASIS.—The Associate Administrator shall award grants under the program on a competitive basis.

''(5) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of the cost of an export program carried out using a grant under the program shall be—

''(A) for a State that has a high export volume, as determined by the Associate Administrator, not more than 65 percent; and

''(B) for a State that does not have a high export volume, as determined by the Associate Administrator, not more than 75 percent.

''(6) NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—The non-Federal share of the cost of an export program carried out using a grant under the program shall be comprised of not less than 50 percent cash and not more than 50 percent of indirect costs and in-kind contributions, except that no such costs or contributions may be derived from funds from any other Federal program.

''(7) REPORTS.—

''(A) INITIAL REPORT.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Associate Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate and the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives a report, which shall include—

''(i) a description of the structure of and procedures for the program;

''(ii) a management plan for the program; and

''(iii) a description of the merit-based review process to be used in the program.

''(B) ANNUAL REPORTS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The Associate Administrator shall publish on the website of the Administration an annual report regarding the program, which shall include—

''(I) the number and amount of grants made under the program during the preceding year;

''(II) a list of the States receiving a grant under the program during the preceding year, including the activities being performed with each grant;

''(III) the effect of each grant on exports by eligible small business concerns in the State receiving the grant;

''(IV) the total return on investment for each State; and

''(V) a description of best practices by States that showed high returns on investment and significant progress in helping more eligible small business concerns to export.

''(ii) NOTICE TO CONGRESS.—On the date on which the Associate Administrator publishes a report under clause (i), the Associate Administrator shall notify the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate and the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives that the report has been published.

''(8) REVIEWS BY INSPECTOR GENERAL.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Inspector General of the Administration shall conduct a review of—

''(i) the extent to which recipients of grants under the program are measuring the performance of the activities being conducted and the results of the measurements; and

''(ii) the overall management and effectiveness of the program.

''(B) REPORTS.—

''(i) PILOT PROGRAM.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Inspector General of the Administration shall submit to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate and the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives a report regarding the use of amounts made available under the State Trade and Export Promotion Grant Program under section 1207 of the Small Business Jobs Act of 2010 (15 U.S.C. 649b note).

''(ii) NEW STEP PROGRAM.—Not later than 18 months after the date on which the first grant is awarded under this subsection, the Inspector General of the Administration shall submit to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate and the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives a report regarding the review conducted under subparagraph (A).

''(9) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out the program—

''(A) $30,000,000 for fiscal year 2016;

''(B) $35,000,000 for fiscal year 2017;

''(C) $40,000,000 for fiscal year 2018;

''(D) $45,000,000 for fiscal year 2019; and

''(E) $50,000,000 for fiscal year 2020.''.

(e) MEMBERSHIP OF REPRESENTATIVES OF STATE TRADE PROMOTION AGENCIES ON TRADE PROMOTION COORDINATING COMMITTEE.—Section 2312 of the Export Enhancement Act of 1988 (15 U.S.C. 4727) is amended—

(1) in subsection (d)—

(A) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (3); and

(B) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

''(2) REPRESENTATIVES FROM STATE TRADE PROMOTION AGENCIES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The TPCC shall also include 1 or more members appointed by the President, after consultation with associations representing State trade promotion agencies, who are representatives of State trade promotion agencies.

''(B) TERM.—A member appointed under subparagraph (A) shall be appointed for a term of 2 years.

''(C) PERSONNEL MATTERS.—

''(i) NO COMPENSATION.—A member of the TPCC appointed under subparagraph (A) shall serve without compensation.

''(ii) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—A member of the TPCC appointed under subparagraph (A) shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized for employees of agencies under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, while away from the homes or regular place of business of the member in the performance of services for the TPCC.

''(iii) ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary of Commerce, or the head of another agency, as appropriate, shall make available to a member of the TPCC appointed under subparagraph (A) administrative services and assistance, including a security clearance, as the member may reasonably require to carry out services for the TPCC.''; and

(2) in subsection (e), in the first sentence, by inserting ''(other than members described in subsection (d)(2))'' after ''Members of the TPCC''.

(f) STATE AND FEDERAL EXPORT PROMOTION COORDINATION WORKING GROUP.—Subtitle C of the Export Enhancement Act of 1988 (15 U.S.C. 4721 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 2313 the following:

''SEC. 2313A. STATE AND FEDERAL EXPORT PROMOTION COORDINATION WORKING GROUP.

''(a) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States to promote exports as an opportunity for small businesses. In exercising their powers and functions in order to advance that policy, all Federal departments and agencies shall work constructively with State and local agencies engaged in export promotion and export financing activities.

''(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—The President shall establish a State and Federal Export Promotion Coordination Working Group (in this section referred to as the 'Working Group') as a subcommittee of the Trade Promotion Coordination Committee (in this section referred to as the 'TPCC').

''(c) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Working Group are—

''(1) to identify issues related to the coordination of Federal resources relating to export promotion and export financing with such resources provided by State and local governments;

''(2) to identify ways to improve coordination with respect to export promotion and export financing activities through the strategic plan developed under section 2312(c);

''(3) to develop a strategy for improving coordination of Federal and State resources relating to export promotion and export financing, including methods to eliminate duplication of effort and overlapping functions; and

''(4) to develop a strategic plan for considering and implementing the suggestions of the Working Group as part of the strategic plan developed under section 2312(c).

''(d) MEMBERSHIP.—The Secretary of Commerce shall select the members of the Working Group, who shall include—

''(1) representatives from State trade agencies representing regionally diverse areas; and

''(2) representatives of the departments and agencies that are represented on the TPCC, who are designated by the heads of their respective departments or agencies to advise the head on ways of promoting the exportation of United States goods and services.''.

(g) REPORT ON IMPROVEMENTS TO EXPORT.GOV AS A SINGLE WINDOW FOR EXPORT INFORMATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Associate Administrator for International Trade of the Small Business Administration shall, after consultation with the entities specified in paragraph (2), submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes the recommendations of the Associate Administrator for improving the experience provided by the Internet website Export.gov (or a successor website) as—

(A) a comprehensive resource for information about exporting articles from the United States; and

(B) a single website for exporters to submit all information required by the Federal Government with respect to the exportation of articles from the United States.

(2) ENTITIES SPECIFIED.—The entities specified in this paragraph are—

(A) small business concerns (as defined in section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632)) that are exporters; and

(B) the President's Export Council, State agencies with responsibility for export promotion or export financing, district export councils, and trade associations.

(3) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Small Business and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(h) SMALL BUSINESS INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE ON EXPORT FINANCING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of the Small Business Administration, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Export-Import Bank of the United States, and the Overseas

Private Investment Corporation shall jointly establish a Small Business Inter-Agency Task Force on Export Financing to—

(A) review and improve Federal export finance programs for small business concerns; and

(B) coordinate the activities of the Federal Government to assist small business concerns seeking to export.

(2) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term ''small business concern'' has the meaning given that term in section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632).

(i) AVAILABILITY OF STATE RESOURCES GUIDES ON EXPORT.GOV.—The Secretary of Commerce shall make available on the Internet website Export.gov (or a successor website) information on the resources relating to export promotion and export financing available in each State—

(1) organized by State; and

(2) including information on State agencies with responsibility for export promotion or export financing and district export councils and trade associations located in the State.

SA 1228. Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. NELSON, and Mr. MENENDEZ) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

TITLE III—TARIFF PREFERENCE LEVEL PROGRAMS

SEC. 301. EXTENSION OF TARIFF PREFERENCE LEVEL PROGRAM FOR NICARAGUA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall proclaim an extension until December 31, 2024, of the preferential tariff treatment for apparel goods imported from Nicaragua—

(1) described in U.S. Note 15 to subchapter XV of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States; and

(2) provided for under Annex 3.28 of the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement and the letters described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of section 1634(a)(2) of the Miscellaneous Trade and Technical Corrections Act of 2006 (title XIV of Public Law 109–280; 120 Stat. 1167).

(b) LIMITATION ON APPLICATION OF ONE-FOR-ONE PURCHASING RULE FOR COTTON WOVEN TROUSERS.—The limitation specified in clause (iv) of paragraph (7)(b) of the letter described in section 1634(a)(2)(A) of the Miscellaneous Trade and Technical Corrections Act of 2006 shall apply with respect to the one-for-one purchasing rule described in paragraph (7)(b) of that letter in each year after the extension pursuant to subsection (a) of the preferential tariff treatment described in that subsection.

(c) AMENDMENT TO MISCELLANEOUS TRADE AND TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS ACT OF 2006.—Section 1634(c) of the Miscellaneous Trade and Technical Corrections Act of 2006 is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking ''under Annex 3.28 of the Agreement'' and inserting ''under the Nicaraguan tariff preference level program''; and

(B) by striking ''provided in Annex 3.28 of the Agreement'' and inserting ''under the Nicaraguan tariff preference level program'';

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking ''provided in Annex 3.28 of the Agreement'' and inserting ''under the Nicaraguan tariff preference level program''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(4) NICARAGUAN TARIFF PREFERENCE LEVEL PROGRAM DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term 'Nicaraguan tariff preference level program' means the preferential tariff treatment provided for under Annex 3.28 of the Agreement and extended pursuant to the Trade Preferences Extension Act of 2015.''.

(d) RETROACTIVE APPLICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1514) or any other provision of law, and subject to paragraph (2), any entry of an article to which duty-free treatment or other preferential treatment under the Nicaraguan tariff preference level program would have applied if the entry had been made on December 31, 2014, that was made—

(A) after December 31, 2014, and

(B) before the effective date of the presidential proclamation referred to in subsection (a),

shall be liquidated or reliquidated as though such entry occurred after the effective date of the presidential proclamation referred to in subsection (a).

(2) REQUESTS.—A liquidation or reliquidation may be made under paragraph (1) with respect to an entry only if a request therefor is filed with U.S. Customs and Border Protection not later than 180 days after the effective date of the presidential proclamation referred to in subsection (a) that contains sufficient information to enable U.S. Customs and Border Protection—

(A) to locate the entry; or

(B) to reconstruct the entry if it cannot be located.

(3) PAYMENT OF AMOUNTS OWED.—Any amounts owed by the United States pursuant to the liquidation or reliquidation of an entry of an article under paragraph (1) shall be paid, without interest, not later than 90 days after the date of the liquidation or reliquidation (as the case may be).

(4) ENTRY DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ''entry'' includes a withdrawal from warehouse for consumption.

SEC. 302. EXTENSION OF TARIFF PREFERENCE LEVEL PROGRAM FOR BAHRAIN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—U.S. Note 13 to subchapter XIV of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (a)—

(A) by striking ''2015'' and inserting ''2025''; and

(B) by striking ''January 1, 2016, through July 31, 2016'' and inserting ''January 1, 2026, through July 31, 2026''; and

(2) in the matter following paragraph (d), by striking ''July 31, 2016'' and inserting ''July 31, 2026''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 1, 2016.

SEC. 303. EXTENSION OF TARIFF PREFERENCE LEVEL PROGRAM FOR MOROCCO.

(a) IN GENERAL.—U.S. Note 64(b) to subchapter XII of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended—

(1) by striking ''shall be as follows:'' and all that follows through ''As used in this note'' and inserting ''shall be 10,000,000 SME for each of the calendar years 2016 through 2025. As used in this note''; and

(2) by striking ''December 31, 2015'' and inserting ''December 31, 2025''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 1, 2016.

SA 1229. Mr. CARDIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 301. EXTENSION OF TARIFF PREFERENCE LEVEL PROGRAM FOR NICARAGUA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall proclaim an extension until December 31, 2024, of the preferential tariff treatment for apparel goods imported from Nicaragua—

(1) described in U.S. Note 15 to subchapter XV of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States; and

(2) provided for under Annex 3.28 of the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement and the letters described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of section 1634(a)(2) of the Miscellaneous Trade and Technical Corrections Act of 2006 (title XIV of Public Law 109–280; 120 Stat. 1167).

(b) LIMITATION ON APPLICATION OF ONE-FOR-ONE PURCHASING RULE FOR COTTON WOVEN TROUSERS.—The limitation specified in clause (iv) of paragraph (7)(b) of the letter described in section 1634(a)(2)(A) of the Miscellaneous Trade and Technical Corrections Act of 2006 shall apply with respect to the one-for-one purchasing rule described in paragraph (7)(b) of that letter in each year after the extension pursuant to subsection (a) of the preferential tariff treatment described in that subsection.

(c) AMENDMENT TO MISCELLANEOUS TRADE AND TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS ACT OF 2006.—Section 1634(c) of the Miscellaneous Trade and Technical Corrections Act of 2006 is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking ''under Annex 3.28 of the Agreement'' and inserting ''under the Nicaraguan tariff preference level program''; and

(B) by striking ''provided in Annex 3.28 of the Agreement'' and inserting ''under the Nicaraguan tariff preference level program'';

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking ''provided in Annex 3.28 of the Agreement'' and inserting ''under the Nicaraguan tariff preference level program''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(4) NICARAGUAN TARIFF PREFERENCE LEVEL PROGRAM DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term 'Nicaraguan tariff preference level program' means the preferential tariff treatment provided for under Annex 3.28 of the Agreement and extended pursuant to the Trade Preferences Extension Act of 2015.''.

(d) RETROACTIVE APPLICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1514) or any other provision of law, and subject to paragraph (2), any entry of an article to which duty-free treatment or other preferential treatment under the Nicaraguan tariff preference level program would have applied if the entry had been made on December 31, 2014, that was made—

(A) after December 31, 2014, and

(B) before the effective date of the presidential proclamation referred to in subsection (a),

shall be liquidated or reliquidated as though such entry occurred after the effective date of the presidential proclamation referred to in subsection (a).

(2) REQUESTS.—A liquidation or reliquidation may be made under paragraph (1) with respect to an entry only if a request therefor is filed with U.S. Customs and Border Protection not later than 180 days after the effective date of the presidential proclamation referred to in subsection (a) that contains

sufficient information to enable U.S. Customs and Border Protection—

(A) to locate the entry; or

(B) to reconstruct the entry if it cannot be located.

(3) PAYMENT OF AMOUNTS OWED.—Any amounts owed by the United States pursuant to the liquidation or reliquidation of an entry of an article under paragraph (1) shall be paid, without interest, not later than 90 days after the date of the liquidation or reliquidation (as the case may be).

(4) ENTRY DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ''entry'' includes a withdrawal from warehouse for consumption.

SA 1230. Mr. CARDIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of section 105(a), add the following:

(6) OBSERVANCE OF HUMAN RIGHTS.—In determining whether to enter into negotiations with a particular country, the President shall take into account whether the government of that country engages in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights.

SA 1231. Mr. CARDIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 102(b)(14), add at the end the following:

(D) to seek commitments from United States trading partners to strengthen their legal institutions, including by establishing an independent judiciary, ensuring the independence of prosecutors, and ensuring that such institutions are fully funded.

SA 1232. Mr. CARDIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 102(c)(4), insert before the end period the following: '', including a discussion of those activities that strengthen good governance, rule of law, effective legal regimes, and protections for internationally recognized human rights''.

SA 1233. Mr. SESSIONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 100, between lines 20 and 21, insert the following:

(7) REQUIREMENT FOR CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, section 103(b)(3) of this Act and the provisions of section 151 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2191) (relating to trade authorities procedures) shall not apply to any bill implementing a trade agreement between the United States and any other country or countries if such trade agreement or implementing legislation contains any provision that would permit, without the approval of Congress—

(i) modifications, amendments, or additions to the provisions of any such agreement or implementing legislation;

(ii) modification of the parties to any such agreement;

(iii) the adoption of an interpretation of any such agreement, if such interpretation affects United States law or policy; or

(iv) the granting of a waiver of any obligation under any such agreement, if such waiver affects United States law or policy.

(B) POINT OF ORDER IN SENATE.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—When the Senate is considering an implementing bill, upon a point of order being made by any Senator against any part of the implementing bill or trade agreement that contains material in violation of subparagraph (A), and the point of order is sustained by the Presiding Officer, the Senate shall cease consideration of the implementing bill under the trade authorities procedures referred to in subparagraph (A).

(ii) WAIVERS AND APPEALS.—

(I) WAIVERS.—Before the Presiding Officer rules on a point of order described in clause (i), any Senator may move to waive the point of order. Such motion to waive shall not be subject to amendment. A point of order described in clause (i) may only be waived by the affirmative vote of 60 Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn.

(II) APPEALS.—After the Presiding Officer rules on a point of order under this subparagraph, any Senator may appeal the ruling of the Presiding Officer on the point of order as it applies to some or all of the provisions on which the Presiding Officer ruled. A ruling of the Presiding Officer on a point of order described in clause (i) is sustained unless a majority of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, vote not to sustain the ruling.

(III) DEBATE.—Debate on a motion to waive under subclause (I) or on an appeal of the ruling of the Presiding Officer under subclause (II) shall be limited to 1 hour. Such time shall be equally divided between, and controlled by, the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader of the Senate, or their designees.

(C) IN GENERAL.—In this paragraph, the term ''approval of Congress'' means the affirmative vote of both chambers of Congress in accordance with the applicable rules and procedures of each chamber.

SA 1234. Mr. SESSIONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 100, between lines 20 and 21, insert the following:

(7) LIMITATION ON IMMIGRATION PROVISIONS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, section 103(b)(3) of this Act and section 151 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2191) (relating to trade authorities procedures) shall not apply to any bill implementing a trade agreement between the United States and any other country if the trade agreement or the implementing bill contains any provision relating to the immigration laws of the United States or the entry of aliens into the United States.

(8) POINT OF ORDER IN SENATE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—When the Senate is considering an implementing bill, upon a point of order being made by any Senator against any part of the implementing bill or trade agreement that contains material in violation of paragraph (7), and the point of order is sustained by the Presiding Officer, the Senate shall cease consideration of the implementing bill under the trade authorities procedures referred to in section 103(b)(3) of this Act or set forth in section 151 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2191).

(B) WAIVERS AND APPEALS.—

(i) WAIVERS.—Before the Presiding Officer rules on a point of order described in subparagraph (A), any Senator may move to waive the point of order and the motion to waive shall not be subject to amendment. A point of order described in subparagraph (A) is waived only by the affirmative vote of 60 Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn.

(ii) APPEALS.—After the Presiding Officer rules on a point of order under this subparagraph, any Senator may appeal the ruling of the Presiding Officer on the point of order as it applies to some or all of the provisions on which the Presiding Officer ruled. A ruling of the Presiding Officer on a point of order described in subparagraph (A) is sustained unless a majority of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, vote not to sustain the ruling.

(iii) DEBATE.—Debate on a motion to waive under clause (i) or on an appeal of the ruling of the Presiding Officer under clause (ii) shall be limited to 1 hour, which shall be equally divided between, and controlled by, the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader of the Senate, or their designees.

SA 1235. Mr. MARKEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of section 102(b), add the following:

(21) ENERGY.—The principal negotiating objectives of the United States with respect to trade in natural gas are—

(A) to ensure that energy expenditures by consumers, including households and businesses, in the United States do not increase;

(B) to protect key sectors of the United States economy that are energy intensive and exposed to the effects of trade, such as manufacturing, from price increases or job losses;

(C) to promote the energy security of the United States, including the ability of the United States to reduce its reliance on imported oil; and

(D) to ensure that domestic natural gas supplies are used to meet the future energy needs of the United States, including through use in the transportation, industrial, and electricity sectors of the United States.

SA 1236. Mr. MARKEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative

appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of section 106(b), add the following:

(7) LIMITATION ON TRADE AUTHORITIES PROCEDURES FOR CERTAIN AGREEMENTS.—The trade authorities procedures shall not apply to any implementing bill submitted with respect to a trade agreement or trade agreements entered into under section 3(b) if the agreement or agreements allow for national treatment for trade in natural gas.

SA 1237. Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; as follows:

At the end of section 2(a), add the following:

(13) to take into account conditions relating to religious freedom of any party to negotiations for a trade agreement with the United States.

SA 1238. Mr. HATCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike title II.

SA 1239. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

TITLE III—TRADE PREFERENCES FOR NEPAL

SEC. 301. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Nepal Trade Preferences Act''.

SEC. 302. ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President may authorize the provision of preferential treatment under this title to articles that are imported directly from Nepal into the customs territory of the United States pursuant to section 703 if the President determines—

(1) that Nepal meets the requirements set forth in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of section 104(a) of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (19 U.S.C. 3703(a)); and

(2) after taking into account the factors set forth in paragraphs (1) through (7) of subsection (c) of section 502 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2462), that Nepal meets the eligibility requirements of such section 502.

(b) WITHDRAWAL, SUSPENSION, OR LIMITATION OF PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT; MANDATORY GRADUATION.—The provisions of subsections (d) and (e) of section 502 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2462) shall apply with respect to Nepal to the same extent and in the same manner as such provisions apply with respect to beneficiary developing countries under title V of that Act (19 U.S.C. 2461 et seq.).

SEC. 303. ELIGIBLE ARTICLES.

(a) CERTAIN MANUFACTURED AND OTHER ARTICLES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—An article described in paragraph (2) may enter the customs territory of the United States free of duty.

(2) ARTICLES DESCRIBED.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—An article is described in this paragraph if—

(i) the article is the growth, product, or manufacture of Nepal;

(ii) the article is imported directly from Nepal into the customs territory of the United States;

(iii) the article is described in subparagraphs (B) through (G) of subsection (b)(1) of section 503 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2463);

(iv) the President determines, after receiving the advice of the United States International Trade Commission in accordance with subsection (e) of that section, that the article is not import-sensitive in the context of imports from Nepal; and

(v) subject to subparagraph (C), the sum of the cost or value of the materials produced in, and the direct costs of processing operations performed in, Nepal or the customs territory of the United States is not less than 35 percent of the appraised value of the article at the time it is entered.

(B) EXCLUSIONS.—An article shall not be treated as the growth, product, or manufacture of Nepal for purposes of subparagraph (A)(i) by virtue of having merely undergone—

(i) simple combining or packaging operations; or

(ii) mere dilution with water or mere dilution with another substance that does not materially alter the characteristics of the article.

(C) LIMITATION ON UNITED STATES COST.—For purposes of subparagraph (A)(v), the cost or value of materials produced in, and the direct costs of processing operations performed in, the customs territory of the United States and attributed to the 35-percent requirement under that subparagraph may not exceed 15 percent of the appraised value of the article at the time it is entered.

(b) TEXTILE AND APPAREL ARTICLES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A textile or apparel article described in paragraph (2) or (3) may enter the customs territory of the United States free of duty.

(2) TEXTILE AND APPAREL ARTICLES WHOLLY ASSEMBLED IN NEPAL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A textile or apparel article is described in this paragraph if the textile or apparel article is—

(i) wholly assembled in Nepal, without regard to the country of origin of the yarn or fabric used to make the articles; and

(ii) imported directly from Nepal into the customs territory of the United States.

(B) LIMITATIONS.—

(i) LOW VOLUME OF IMPORTS.—If, during a calendar year, imports of textile and apparel articles described in subparagraph (A) from Nepal are less than 1 percent of the aggregate square meter equivalents of all textile and apparel articles imported into the customs territory of the United States during that calendar year, such imports from Nepal may be increased to an amount that is equal to not more than 1.5 percent of the aggregate square meter equivalents of all textile and apparel articles imported into the customs territory of the United States during that calendar year for the succeeding calendar year.

(ii) HIGHER VOLUME OF IMPORTS.—If, during a calendar year, imports of textile and apparel articles described in subparagraph (A) from Nepal are at least 1 percent of the aggregate square meter equivalents of all textile and apparel articles imported into the customs territory of the United States during that calendar year, such imports from Nepal may be increased by an amount that is equal to not more than ⅓ of 1 percent of the aggregate square meter equivalents of all textile and apparel articles imported into the customs territory of the United States during that calendar year for the succeeding calendar year.

(iii) AGGREGATE COUNTRY LIMIT.—In no case may the aggregate quantity of textile and apparel articles described in subparagraph (A) imported into the customs territory of the United States from Nepal during a calendar year under this subsection exceed the applicable percentage set forth in paragraph (4)(B) for that calendar year.

(3) HANDLOOMED, HANDMADE, FOLKLORE ARTICLES AND ETHNIC PRINTED FABRICS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A textile or apparel article is described in this paragraph if the textile or apparel article is—

(i) imported directly from Nepal into the customs territory of the United States;

(ii) on a list of textile and apparel articles determined by the President, after consultation with the Government of Nepal, to be handloomed, handmade, folklore articles or ethnic printed fabrics of Nepal; and

(iii) certified as a handloomed, handmade, folklore article or an ethnic printed fabric of Nepal by the competent authority of Nepal.

(B) ETHNIC PRINTED FABRIC.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), an ethnic printed fabric of Nepal is fabric—

(i) containing a selvedge on both edges and having a width of less than 50 inches;

(ii) classifiable under subheading 5208.52.30 or 5208.52.40 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States;

(iii) of a type that contains designs, symbols, and other characteristics of Nepal—

(I) normally produced for and sold in indigenous markets in Nepal; and

(II) normally sold in Nepal by the piece as opposed to being tailored into garments before being sold in indigenous markets in Nepal;

(iv) printed, including waxed, in Nepal; and

(v) formed in the United States from yarns formed in the United States or formed in Nepal from yarns originating in either the United States or Nepal.

(4) LIMITATIONS ON BENEFITS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Preferential treatment under this subsection shall be extended in the 1-year period beginning January 1, 2016, and in each of the succeeding 10 1-year periods, to imports of textile and apparel articles from Nepal under this subsection in an amount not to exceed the applicable percentage of the aggregate square meter equivalents of all textile and apparel articles imported into the customs territory of the United States in the most recent 12-month period for which data are available.

(B) APPLICABLE PERCENTAGE.—For purposes of this paragraph, the term ''applicable percentage'' means 1.5 percent for the 1-year period beginning January 1, 2016, increased in each of the 10 succeeding 1-year periods by equal increments, so that for the 1-year period beginning January 1, 2025, the applicable percentage does not exceed 3.5 percent.

(5) SURGE MECHANISM.—The provisions of subparagraph (B) of section 112(b)(3) of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (19 U.S.C. 3721(b)(3)) shall apply to textile and apparel articles imported from Nepal to which preferential treatment is extended under this subsection to the same extent and in the same manner that such provisions apply to textile and apparel articles described in such section 112(b)(3) and imported

from a beneficiary sub-Saharan African country.

(6) SPECIAL ELIGIBILITY RULES; PROTECTIONS AGAINST TRANSSHIPMENT.—The provisions of subsection (e) of section 112 and section 113 of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (19 U.S.C. 3721 and 3722) shall apply to textile and apparel articles imported from Nepal to which preferential treatment is extended under this subsection to the same extent and in the same manner that such provisions apply to textile and apparel articles imported from beneficiary sub-Saharan countries to which preferential treatment is extended under such section 112.

SEC. 304. REPORTING REQUIREMENT.

The President shall monitor, review, and report to Congress, not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, on the implementation of this title and on the trade and investment policy of the United States with respect to Nepal.

SEC. 305. TERMINATION OF PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT.

No preferential treatment extended under this title shall remain in effect after December 31, 2025.

SEC. 306. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The provisions of this title shall take effect on January 1, 2016.

SA 1240. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. HATCH) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 1295, to extend the African Growth and Opportunity Act, the Generalized System of Preferences, the preferential duty treatment program for Haiti, and for other purposes; as follows:

Amend the title so as to read:

''An Act to extend the African Growth and Opportunity Act, the Generalized System of Preferences, the preferential duty treatment program for Haiti, and for other purposes.''

SA 1241. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. HATCH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL to the bill H.R. 644, to reauthorize trade facilitation and trade enforcement functions and activities, and for other purposes; as follows:

Amend the title so as to read:

''An Act to reauthorize trade facilitation and trade enforcement functions and activities, and for other purposes.''

SA 1242. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; as follows:

On page 118, strike lines 19 through 23, and insert the following:

(b) TRAINING FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 236(a)(2)(A) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2296(a)(2)(A)) is amended by striking ''shall not exceed'' and all that follows and inserting ''shall not exceed $575,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2015 through 2021.''.

(2) OFFSET.—

(A) CLARIFICATION OF 6-YEAR STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS IN CASE OF OVERSTATEMENT OF BASIS.—Subparagraph (B) of Section 6501(e)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(i) by striking ''and'' at the end of clause (i), by redesignating clause (ii) as clause (iii), and by inserting after clause (i) the following new clause:

''(ii) An understatement of gross income by reason of an overstatement of unrecovered cost or other basis is an omission from gross income;'', and

(ii) by inserting ''(other than in the case of an overstatement of unrecovered cost or other basis)'' in clause (iii) (as so redesignated) after ''In determining the amount omitted from gross income'', and

(iii) by inserting ''AMOUNT OMITTED FROM'' after ''DETERMINATION OF'' in the heading thereof.

(B) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subparagraph (A) shall apply to—

(i) returns filed after the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(ii) returns filed on or before such date if the period specified in section 6501 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (determined without regard to such amendments for assessment of the taxes with respect to which such return relates has not expired as of such date.

SA 1243. Mr. HATCH (for Mr. FLAKE) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; as follows:

Strike title II.

SA 1244. Mr. DURBIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ___. COMPREHENSIVE STRATEGY TO INCREASE UNITED STATES EXPORTS TO AFRICA.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall—

(1) establish and implement a comprehensive strategy to increase United States exports to Africa by not less than 200 percent in real dollar value during the 10-year period beginning on such date of enactment; and

(2) submit to Congress a report on the strategy.

SA 1245. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. SULLIVAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of section 102(b), add the following:

(21) ENERGY NEGOTIATIONS.—The principal negotiating objectives of the United States with respect to trade in energy products and natural resources, including hydrocarbons such as oil, gas, and coal, and mineral and timber resources, are to obtain competitive opportunities for United States exports of energy products and natural resources in foreign markets substantially equivalent to the competitive opportunities afforded foreign exports of energy products and natural resources in United States markets and to achieve fairer and more open conditions of trade in energy products and natural resources.

SA 1246. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. SULLIVAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of section 102(b), add the following:

(21) FISHERIES NEGOTIATIONS.—The principal negotiating objectives of the United States with respect to trade in fish, seafood, and shellfish products are to obtain competitive opportunities for United States exports of fish, seafood, and shellfish products in foreign markets substantially equivalent to the competitive opportunities afforded foreign exports of fish, seafood, and shellfish products in United States markets and to achieve fairer and more open conditions of trade in fish, seafood, and shellfish products.

SA 1247. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. SULLIVAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 6(b), add at the end the following:

(7) LIMITATIONS ON PROCEDURES WITH RESPECT TO AGREEMENTS THAT CHANGE IMMIGRATION LAWS.—The trade authorities procedures shall not apply to any implementing bill submitted with respect to a trade agreement or trade agreements entered into under section 3(b) that makes any changes to the immigration laws of the United States.

SA 1248. Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

TITLE III—EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

SEC. 301. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Export-Import Bank Reform and Reauthorization Act of 2015''.

Subtitle A—Taxpayer Protection Provisions and Increased Accountability

SEC. 311. REDUCTION IN AUTHORIZED AMOUNT OF OUTSTANDING LOANS, GUARANTEES, AND INSURANCE.

Section 6(a) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (12 U.S.C. 635e(a)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4); and

(2) by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

''(2) APPLICABLE AMOUNT DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term 'applicable amount', for

each of fiscal years 2015 through 2019, means $135,000,000,000.

''(3) FREEZING OF LENDING CAP IF DEFAULT RATE IS 2 PERCENT OR MORE.—If the rate calculated under section 8(g)(1) is 2 percent or more for a quarter, the Bank may not exceed the amount of loans, guarantees, and insurance outstanding on the last day of that quarter until the rate calculated under section 8(g)(1) is less than 2 percent.''.

SEC. 312. INCREASE IN LOSS RESERVES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 6 of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (12 U.S.C. 635e) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (c); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (a) the following:

''(b) RESERVE REQUIREMENT.—The Bank shall build to and hold in reserve, to protect against future losses, an amount that is not less than 5 percent of the aggregate amount of disbursed and outstanding loans, guarantees, and insurance of the Bank.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect on the date that is one year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 313. REVIEW OF FRAUD CONTROLS.

Section 17(b) of the Export-Import Bank Reauthorization Act of 2012 (12 U.S.C. 635a–6(b)) is amended to read as follows:

''(b) REVIEW OF FRAUD CONTROLS.—Not later than 4 years after the date of the enactment of the Export-Import Bank Reform and Reauthorization Act of 2015, and every 4 years thereafter, the Comptroller General of the United States shall—

''(1) review the adequacy of the design and effectiveness of the controls used by the Export-Import Bank of the United States to prevent, detect, and investigate fraudulent applications for loans and guarantees and the compliance by the Bank with the controls, including by auditing a sample of Bank transactions; and

''(2) submit a written report regarding the findings of the review and providing such recommendations with respect to the controls described in paragraph (1) as the Comptroller General deems appropriate to—

''(A) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

''(B) the Committee on Financial Services and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.''.

SEC. 314. OFFICE OF ETHICS.

Section 3 of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (12 U.S.C. 635a) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(k) OFFICE OF ETHICS.—

''(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established an Office of Ethics within the Bank, which shall oversee all ethics issues within the Bank.

''(2) HEAD OF OFFICE.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The head of the Office of Ethics shall be the Chief Ethics Officer, who shall report to the Board of Directors.

''(B) APPOINTMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Export-Import Bank Reform and Reauthorization Act of 2015, the Chief Ethics Officer shall be—

''(i) appointed by the President of the Bank from among persons—

''(I) with a background in law who have experience in the fields of law and ethics; and

''(II) who are not serving in a position requiring appointment by the President of the United States before being appointed to be Chief Ethics Officer; and

''(ii) approved by the Board.

''(C) DESIGNATED AGENCY ETHICS OFFICIAL.—The Chief Ethics Officer shall serve as the designated agency ethics official for the Bank pursuant to the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App. 101 et seq.).

''(3) DUTIES.—The Office of Ethics has jurisdiction over all employees of, and ethics matters relating to, the Bank. With respect to employees of the Bank, the Office of Ethics shall—

''(A) recommend administrative actions to establish or enforce standards of official conduct;

''(B) refer to the Office of the Inspector General of the Bank alleged violations of—

''(i) the standards of ethical conduct applicable to employees of the Bank under parts 2635 and 6201 of title 5, Code of Federal Regulations;

''(ii) the standards of ethical conduct established by the Chief Ethics Officer; and

''(iii) any other laws, rules, or regulations governing the performance of official duties or the discharge of official responsibilities that are applicable to employees of the Bank;

''(C) report to appropriate Federal or State authorities substantial evidence of a violation of any law applicable to the performance of official duties that may have been disclosed to the Office of Ethics; and

''(D) render advisory opinions regarding the propriety of any current or proposed conduct of an employee or contractor of the Bank, and issue general guidance on such matters as necessary.''.

SEC. 315. CHIEF RISK OFFICER.

Section 3 of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (12 U.S.C. 635a), as amended by section 314, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

''(l) CHIEF RISK OFFICER.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—There shall be a Chief Risk Officer of the Bank, who shall—

''(A) oversee all issues relating to risk within the Bank; and

''(B) report to the President of the Bank.

''(2) APPOINTMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Export-Import Bank Reform and Reauthorization Act of 2015, the Chief Risk Officer shall be—

''(A) appointed by the President of the Bank from among persons—

''(i) with a demonstrated ability in the general management of, and knowledge of and extensive practical experience in, financial risk evaluation practices in large governmental or business entities; and

''(ii) who are not serving in a position requiring appointment by the President of the United States before being appointed to be Chief Risk Officer; and

''(B) approved by the Board.

''(3) DUTIES.—The duties of the Chief Risk Officer are—

''(A) to be responsible for all matters related to managing and mitigating all risk to which the Bank is exposed, including the programs and operations of the Bank;

''(B) to establish policies and processes for risk oversight, the monitoring of management compliance with risk limits, and the management of risk exposures and risk controls across the Bank;

''(C) to be responsible for the planning and execution of all Bank risk management activities, including policies, reporting, and systems to achieve strategic risk objectives;

''(D) to develop an integrated risk management program that includes identifying, prioritizing, measuring, monitoring, and managing internal control and operating risks and other identified risks;

''(E) to ensure that the process for risk assessment and underwriting for individual transactions considers how each such transaction considers the effect of the transaction on the concentration of exposure in the overall portfolio of the Bank, taking into account fees, collateralization, and historic default rates; and

''(F) to review the adequacy of the use by the Bank of qualitative metrics to assess the risk of default under various scenarios.''.

SEC. 316. RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3 of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (12 U.S.C. 635a), as amended by sections 214 and 215, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

''(m) RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE.—

''(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a management committee to be known as the 'Risk Management Committee'.

''(2) MEMBERSHIP.—The membership of the Risk Management Committee shall be the members of the Board of Directors, with the President and First Vice President of the Bank serving as ex officio members.

''(3) DUTIES.—The duties of the Risk Management Committee shall be—

''(A) to oversee, in conjunction with the Office of the Chief Financial Officer of the Bank—

''(i) periodic stress testing on the entire Bank portfolio, reflecting different market, industry, and macroeconomic scenarios, and consistent with common practices of commercial and multilateral development banks; and

''(ii) the monitoring of industry, geographic, and obligor exposure levels; and

''(B) to review all required reports on the default rate of the Bank before submission to Congress under section 8(g).''.

(b) TERMINATION OF AUDIT COMMITTEE.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of the United States shall revise the bylaws of the Bank to terminate the Audit Committee established by section 7 of the bylaws.

SEC. 317. INDEPENDENT AUDIT OF BANK PORTFOLIO.

(a) AUDIT.—The Inspector General of the Export-Import Bank of the United States shall conduct an audit or evaluation of the portfolio risk management procedures of the Bank, including a review of the implementation by the Bank of the duties assigned to the Chief Risk Officer under section 3(l) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended by section 315.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and not less frequently than every 3 years thereafter, the Inspector General shall submit to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives a written report containing all findings and determinations made in carrying out subsection (a).

SEC. 318. PILOT PROGRAM FOR REINSURANCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any provision of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (12 U.S.C. 635 et seq.), the Export-Import Bank of the United States (in this section referred to as the ''Bank'') may establish a pilot program under which the Bank may enter into contracts and other arrangements to share risks associated with the provision of guarantees, insurance, or credit, or the participation in the extension of credit, by the Bank under that Act.

(b) LIMITATIONS ON AMOUNT OF RISK-SHARING.—

(1) PER CONTRACT OR OTHER ARRANGEMENT.—The aggregate amount of liability the Bank may transfer through risk-sharing pursuant to a contract or other arrangement entered into under subsection (a) may not exceed $1,000,000,000.

(2) PER YEAR.—The aggregate amount of liability the Bank may transfer through risk-sharing during a fiscal year pursuant to contracts or other arrangements entered into

under subsection (a) during that fiscal year may not exceed $10,000,000,000.

(c) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter through 2019, the Bank shall submit to Congress a written report that contains a detailed analysis of the use of the pilot program carried out under subsection (a) during the year preceding the submission of the report.

(d) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect, impede, or revoke any authority of the Bank.

(e) TERMINATION.—The pilot program carried out under subsection (a) shall terminate on September 30, 2019.

Subtitle B—Promotion of Small Business Exports

SEC. 321. INCREASE IN SMALL BUSINESS LENDING REQUIREMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2(b)(1)(E)(v) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (12 U.S.C. 635(b)(1)(E)(v)) is amended by striking ''20 percent'' and inserting ''25 percent''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to fiscal year 2016 and each fiscal year thereafter.

SEC. 322. REPORT ON PROGRAMS FOR SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED BUSINESSES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 8 of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (12 U.S.C. 635g) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(k) REPORT ON PROGRAMS FOR SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED BUSINESSES.—The Bank shall include in its annual report to Congress under subsection (a) a report on the programs of the Bank for United States businesses with less than $250,000,000 in annual sales.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to the report of the Export-Import Bank of the United States submitted to Congress under section 8 of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (12 U.S.C. 635g) for the first year that begins after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Subtitle C—Modernization of Operations

SEC. 331. ELECTRONIC PAYMENTS AND DOCUMENTS.

Section 2(b)(1) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (12 U.S.C. 635(b)(1)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(M) Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of the Export-Import Bank Reform and Reauthorization Act of 2015, the Bank shall implement policies—

''(i) to accept electronic documents with respect to transactions whenever possible, including copies of bills of lading, certifications, and compliance documents, in such manner so as not to undermine any potential civil or criminal enforcement related to the transactions; and

''(ii) to accept electronic payments in all of its programs.''.

SEC. 332. REAUTHORIZATION OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY UPDATING.

Section 3(j) of the Export-Import Act of 1945 (12 U.S.C. 635a(j)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''2012, 2013, and 2014'' and inserting ''2015 through 2019'';

(2) in paragraph (2)(B), by striking ''(I) the funds'' and inserting ''(i) the funds''; and

(3) in paragraph (3), by striking ''2012, 2013, and 2014'' and inserting ''2015 through 2019''.

Subtitle D—General Provisions

SEC. 341. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 7 of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (12 U.S.C. 635f) is amended by striking ''2014'' and inserting ''2019''.

(b) DUAL-USE EXPORTS.—Section 1(c) of Public Law 103–428 (12 U.S.C. 635 note) is amended by striking ''September 30, 2014'' and inserting ''the date on which the authority of the Export-Import Bank of the United States expires under section 7 of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (12 U.S.C. 635f)''.

(c) SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—Section 2(b)(9)(B)(iii) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (12 U.S.C. 635(b)(9)(B)(iii)) is amended by striking ''September 30, 2014'' and inserting ''the date on which the authority of the Bank expires under section 7''.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the earlier of the date of the enactment of this Act or June 30, 2015.

SEC. 342. CERTAIN UPDATED LOAN TERMS AND AMOUNTS.

(a) LOAN TERMS FOR MEDIUM-TERM FINANCING.—Section 2(a)(2)(A) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (12 U.S.C. 635(a)(2)(A)) is amended—

(1) in clause (i), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a semicolon; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(iii) with principal amounts of not more than $25,000,000; and''.

(b) COMPETITIVE OPPORTUNITIES RELATING TO INSURANCE.—Section 2(d)(2) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (12 U.S.C. 635(d)(2)) is amended by striking ''$10,000,000'' and inserting ''$25,000,000''.

(c) EXPORT AMOUNTS FOR SMALL BUSINESS LOANS.—Section 3(g)(3) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (12 U.S.C. 635a(g)(3)) is amended by striking ''$10,000,000'' and inserting ''$25,000,000''.

(d) CONSIDERATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS.—Section 11(a)(1)(A) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (12 U.S.C. 635i–5(a)(1)(A)) is amended by striking ''$10,000,000 or more'' and inserting the following: ''$25,000,000 (or, if less than $25,000,000, the threshold established pursuant to international agreements, including the Common Approaches for Officially Supported Export Credits and Environmental and Social Due Diligence, as adopted by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Council on June 28, 2012, and the risk-management framework adopted by financial institutions for determining, assessing, and managing environmental and social risk in projects (commonly referred to as the 'Equator Principles')) or more''.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to fiscal year 2016 and each fiscal year thereafter.

Subtitle E—Other Matters

SEC. 351. PROHIBITION ON DISCRIMINATION BASED ON INDUSTRY.

Section 2 of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (6 U.S.C. 635 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(k) PROHIBITION ON DISCRIMINATION BASED ON INDUSTRY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in this Act, the Bank may not—

''(A) deny an application for financing based solely on the industry, sector, or business that the application concerns; or

''(B) promulgate or implement policies that discriminate against an application based solely on the industry, sector, or business that the application concerns.

''(2) APPLICABILITY.—The prohibitions under paragraph (1) apply only to applications for financing by the Bank for projects concerning the exploration, development, production, or export of energy sources and the generation or transmission of electrical power, or combined heat and power, regardless of the energy source involved.''.

SEC. 352. NEGOTIATIONS TO END EXPORT CREDIT FINANCING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 11 of the Export-Import Bank Reauthorization Act of 2012 (12 U.S.C. 635a–5) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''Secretary of the Treasury (in this section referred to as the 'Secretary')'' and inserting ''President''; and

(B) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking ''(OECD)'' and inserting ''(in this section referred to as the 'OECD')''; and

(ii) by striking ''ultimate goal of eliminating'' and inserting ''possible goal of eliminating, before the date that is 10 years after the date of the enactment of the Export-Import Bank Reform and Reauthorization Act of 2015,'';

(2) in subsection (b), by striking ''Secretary'' each place it appears and inserting ''President''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(c) REPORT ON STRATEGY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Export-Import Bank Reform and Reauthorization Act of 2015, the President shall submit to Congress a proposal, and a strategy for achieving the proposal, that the United States Government will pursue with other major exporting countries, including OECD members and non-OECD members, to eliminate over a period of not more than 10 years subsidized export-financing programs, tied aid, export credits, and all other forms of government-supported export subsidies.

''(d) NEGOTIATIONS WITH NON-OECD MEMBERS.—The President shall initiate and pursue negotiations with countries that are not OECD members to bring those countries into a multilateral agreement establishing rules and limitations on officially supported export credits.

''(e) ANNUAL REPORTS ON PROGRESS OF NEGOTIATIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Export-Import Bank Reform and Reauthorization Act of 2015, and annually thereafter through calendar year 2019, the President shall submit to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives a report on the progress of any negotiations described in subsection (d).''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a) shall apply with respect to reports required to be submitted under section 11(b) of the Export-Import Bank Reauthorization Act of 2012 (12 U.S.C. 635a–5(b)) after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 353. STUDY OF FINANCING FOR INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS.

(a) ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY INDUSTRY USE OF BANK PRODUCTS.—The Export-Import Bank of the United States (in this section referred to as the ''Bank'') shall conduct a study of the extent to which the products offered by the Bank are available and used by companies that export information and communications technology services and related goods.

(b) ELEMENTS.—In conducting the study required by subsection (a), the Bank shall examine the following:

(1) The number of jobs in the United States that are supported by the export of information and communications technology services and related goods, and the degree to which access to financing will increase exports of such services and related goods.

(2) The reduction in the financing by the Bank of exports of information and communications technology services from 2003 through 2014.

(3) The activities of foreign export credit agencies to facilitate the export of information and communications technology services and related goods.

(4) Specific proposals for how the Bank could provide additional financing for the exportation of information and communications technology services and related goods through risk-sharing with other export credit agencies and other third parties.

(5) Proposals for new products the Bank could offer to provide financing for exports of information and communications technology services and related goods, including—

(A) the extent to which the Bank is authorized to offer new products;

(B) the extent to which the Bank would need additional authority to offer new products to meet the needs of the information and communications technology industry;

(C) specific proposals for changes in law that would enable the Bank to provide increased financing for exports of information and communications technology services and related goods in compliance with the credit and risk standards of the Bank;

(D) specific proposals that would enable the Bank to provide increased outreach to the information and communications technology industry about the products the Bank offers; and

(E) specific proposals for changes in law that would enable the Bank to provide the financing to build information and communications technology infrastructure, in compliance with the credit and risk standards of the Bank, to allow for market access opportunities for United States information and communications technology companies to provide services on the infrastructure being financed by the Bank.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Bank shall submit to Congress a report that contains the results of the study required by subsection (a).

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on May 14, 2015, at 10 a.m., in room SD–106 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, to conduct a hearing entitled ''Regulatory Issues Impacting End-Users and Market Liquidity.''

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on May 14, 2015, at 9:30 a.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. CRAPO. 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 14, 2015, at 10 a.m., in room SD–366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Finance be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on May 14, 2015, at 10 a.m., in room SD–215 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, to conduct a hearing entitled ''A Pathway to Improving Care for Medicare Patients with Chronic Conditions.''

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on May 14, 2015, at 2:30 p.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON EAST ASIA, THE PACIFIC, AND INTERNATIONAL CYBERSECURITY POLICY

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations Subcommittee on East Asia, the Pacific, and International Cybersecurity Policy be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on May 14, 2015, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing entitled ''Cybersecurity: Setting the Rules for Responsible Global Cyber Behavior.''

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

JOINT COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS ON THE LIBRARY

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on May 14, 2015, at 3:40 p.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Joint Committee on Printing be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on May 14, 2015, at 3:50 p.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

IRS BUREAUCRACY REDUCTION AND JUDICIAL REVIEW ACT

AMERICA GIVES MORE ACT OF 2015

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that, notwithstanding the passage of H.R. 1295 and H.R. 644, the title amendments, Nos. 1240 and 1241, be agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 1240) was agreed to, as follows:

Amend the title so as to read:

''An act to extend the African Growth and Opportunity Act, the Generalized System of Preferences, the preferential duty treatment program for Haiti, and for other purposes.''

The amendment (No. 1241) was agreed to, as follows:

Amend the title so as to read:

''An act to reauthorize trade facilitation and trade enforcement functions and activities, and for other purposes.''

RELATING TO PROVISIONS OF THE BORDER PATROL AGENT PAY REFORM ACT OF 2014

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. 1356, introduced earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1356) to clarify that certain provisions of the Border Patrol Agent Pay Reform Act of 2014 will not take effect until after the Director of the Office of Personnel Management promulgates and makes effective regulations relating to such provisions.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 1356) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 1356

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. EFFECTIVE DATES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2 of the Border Patrol Agent Pay Reform Act of 2014 (Public Law 113–277) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(i) EFFECTIVE DATES.—Subsections (b), (c), (d), and (g), and the amendments made by such subsections, shall take effect on the first day of the first pay period beginning on or after January 1, 2016, except that—

''(1) any provision in section 5550(b) of title 5, United States Code, as added by subsection (b), relating to administering elections and making advance assignments to a regular tour of duty, shall be applicable before such effective date to the extent determined necessary by the Director of the Office of Personnel Management; and

''(2) the Director of the Office of Personnel Management may issue such regulations as may be necessary before such effective date.''.

(b) RETROACTIVE APPLICATION.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall be deemed to have been enacted on the date of the enactment of the Border Patrol Agent Pay Reform Act of 2014.

KIDS TO PARKS DAY

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 179.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 179) designating May 16, 2015, as ''Kids to Parks Day.''

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon

the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 179) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME—S. 1350, S. 1357, and H.R. 2048

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, I understand that there are three bills at the desk, and I ask for their first reading en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bills by title for the first time.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1350) to provide a short-term extension of Federal-aid highway, highway safety, motor carrier safety, transit, and other programs funded out of the Highway Trust Fund, and for other purposes.

A bill (S. 1357) to extend authority relating to roving surveillance, access to business records, and individual terrorists as agents of foreign powers under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 until July 31, 2015, and for other purposes.

A bill (H.R. 2048) 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.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I now ask for a second reading, and I object to my own request, all en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection having been heard, the bills will receive their second reading on the next legislative day.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, MAY 18, 2015

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 2 p.m., Monday, May 18; 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 leader remarks, the Senate be in a period of morning business until 3 p.m., with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each; further, that following morning business, the Senate resume consideration of H.R. 1314.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, Senators should expect at least two rollcall votes at 5:30 p.m. on Monday in relation to amendments to the TPA bill.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY, MAY 18, 2015, AT 2 P.M.

Mr. MCCONNELL. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 6:01 p.m., adjourned until Monday, May 18, 2015, at 2 p.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

SECURITIES INVESTOR PROTECTION CORPORATION

LESLIE E. BAINS, OF NEW YORK, TO BE A DIRECTOR OF THE SECURITIES INVESTOR PROTECTION CORPORATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING DECEMBER 31, 2015, VICE WILLIAM S. JASIEN, TERM EXPIRED.

LESLIE E. BAINS, OF NEW YORK, TO BE A DIRECTOR OF THE SECURITIES INVESTOR PROTECTION CORPORATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING DECEMBER 31, 2018. (REAPPOINTMENT)

INTER–AMERICAN FOUNDATION

JUAN CARLOS ITURREGUI, OF MARYLAND, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE INTER–AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING JUNE 26, 2020, VICE THOMAS JOSEPH DODD, TERM EXPIRED.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

KARL BOYD BROOKS, OF KANSAS, TO BE AN ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, VICE CRAIG E. HOOKS, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

LAURA FARNSWORTH DOGU, OF TEXAS, 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 NICARAGUA.

JOHN L. ESTRADA, OF FLORIDA, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

SAMUEL D. HEINS, OF MINNESOTA, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE KINGDOM OF NORWAY.

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

THOMAS O. MELIA, OF MARYLAND, TO BE AN ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR OF THE UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, VICE PAIGE EVE ALEXANDER, RESIGNED.

IN THE COAST GUARD

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE GRADE INDICATED TO THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD UNDER TITLE 14, U.S.C., SECTION 271(D):

To be rear admiral

PETER J. BROWN
SCOTT A. BUSCHMAN
MICHAEL F. MCALLISTER
JUNE E. RYAN
JOSEPH M. VOJVODICH

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be brigadier general

COL. PAUL E. BAUMAN

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 ANTONIO A. AGUTO, JR.
COLONEL MARIA B. BARRETT
COLONEL JAMES E. BONNER
COLONEL JEFFERY D. BROADWATER
COLONEL XAVIER T. BRUNSON
COLONEL CHARLES H. CLEVELAND
COLONEL DOUGLAS C. CRISSMAN
COLONEL TIMOTHY J. DAUGHERTY
COLONEL BRADLEY K. DREYER
COLONEL JOHN R. EVANS, JR.
COLONEL ANTONIO M. FLETCHER
COLONEL PATRICK D. FRANK
COLONEL BRADLEY T. GERICKE
COLONEL STEVEN W. GILLAND
COLONEL KARL H. GINGRICH
COLONEL WILLIAMS H. GRAHAM, JR.
COLONEL CHARLES R. HAMILTON
COLONEL DIANA M. HOLLAND
COLONEL GARY W. JOHNSTON
COLONEL KENNETH L. KAMPER
COLONEL JOHN S. LASKODI
COLONEL DONNA W. MARTIN
COLONEL JOSEPH P. MCGEE
COLONEL RANDALL A. MCINTIRE
COLONEL JOHN E. NOVALIS II
COLONEL MARK W. ODOM
COLONEL PAUL H. PARDEW
COLONEL THOMAS A. PUGH
COLONEL JAMES H. RAYMER
COLONEL JOHN B. RICHARDSON IV
COLONEL ANDREW M. ROHLING
COLONEL MICHEL M. RUSSELL, SR.
COLONEL THOMAS H. TODD III
COLONEL JOEL K. TYLER
COLONEL KEVIN VEREEN
COLONEL DANIEL R. WALRATH

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be brigadier general

COL. WILLIAM W. WAY

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 156:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. DARSE E. CRANDALL

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY AS CHAPLAINS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 3064:

To be lieutenant colonel

ROBERT B. ALLMAN III
DAVID K. BEAVERS
BYRON V. BRIDGES
HOWARD F. CANTRELL
RAYNARD J. CHURCHWELL
DEAN A. DARROUX
RAYMOND E. FOLSOM
LESLIE J. FORBESMARIANI
JAMES J. FOSTER
EVERETT J. FRANKLIN
BRET J. GILMORE
COLLIN S. GROSSRUCK
ABDULLAH A. HULWE
ERNEST M. IBANGA
MICHAEL L. JEFFRIES
CRAIG M. JOHNSON
CARRON A. JONES
KRZYSZTOF A. KOPEC
VAIOA T. LEAU
SUN C. LEE
BRAD P. LEWIS
ROBERT E. MARSI
KEVIN B. MATEER
SHAWN E. MCCAMMON
ERIC R. MEYNERS
BYUNG K. MIN
FLORIO F. PIERRE
KELLY D. PORTER
DAVID A. SCHNARR
MICHAEL T. SHELLMAN
ROBERT R. STEVENSON
MARK A. STEWART
ANTHONY L. TAYLOR, SR.
STANTON D. TROTTER
SEAN S. C. WEAD
RICHARD F. WINCHESTER
EDWARD J. YURUS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY AS CHAPLAINS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 3064:

To be major

LYDE C. ANDREWS
JONATHAN D. BAILEY
HOWARD M. BANKSTON
RONALD BOYD
WILLIAM A. BRECKENRIDGE
APRILL M. BRIGHT
ROBERT A. CARGEL
BRYANT J. CASTEEL
HWA S. CHUNG
JOHN L. CRAVEN
TIMOTHY S. CRAWLEY
KEVIN M. DAUL
DAVID S. DENNIS
BENJAMIN S. DUNCAN
BENJAMIN F. ELLINGTON
JONATHAN P. ENTREKIN
JONATHAN R. FISHER
RONNY D. FISHER, JR.
JOHN B. GABRIEL
DAVID A. HICKS
DWAYNE W. HUGHES
LYNDON A. JONG
ABRAHAMYOUNG K. KIM
BILL E. KIM
EUN S. KIM
JOSEPH W. LAWHORN
SEAN A. LEVINE
ERIC L. LIGHT
CHARLES G. LOWMAN
PAUL LYNN
MATTHEW D. MADISON

SEAN R. MAGNUSON
MARK A. MCCORKLE
MATTHEW T. MILLER
KEVIN B. MUCHER
WILLIAM M. OLIVER
PATRICK A. OPP
JOEL S. PANZER
ERIC D. PARK
COLT L. RANDLES
PHILLIP P. RITTERMEYER
FRANTZO SAINTVAL
ABRAHAM SARMIENTO
WILLIAM J. SHEETS
BRIAN K. SMITH
STEVEN D. SMITH
WILLIAM J. SMITH
JOHN C. SNEED
ARLES C. SUTHERLAND
AARON R. SWARTZ
MICHAEL D. TURPIN, JR.
GEORGE A. TYGER
EVERETT E. ZACHARY
D012582

THE FOLLOWING NAMED INDIVIDUAL FOR REGULAR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY MEDICAL CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 531 AND 3064:

To be major

ELIZABETH M. LIBAO

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR REGULAR APPOINTMENT IN THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY AS A CHAPLAIN UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 531 AND 3064:

To be colonel

JOHN J. MORRIS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 3064:

To be colonel

CHRISTOPHER A. WODARZ

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE REGULAR NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531:

To be lieutenant commander

FATMATTA M. KUYATEH
LUCAS S. MCDONALD
MARY S. PADEN
PAUL J. ROSZKO
MICHAEL J. SCARCELLA

THE FOLLOWING NAMED INDIVIDUAL FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE REGULAR NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531:

To be lieutenant commander

MAREGINA L. WICKS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED INDIVIDUAL FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE REGULAR NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531:

To be lieutenant commander

NIKKI K. CONLIN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE GRADES INDICATED IN THE REGULAR NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531:

To be commander

MICHAEL R. CATHEY

To be lieutenant commander

SARAH BALLARD
LAURENCE J. BELIN
BRANDON G. CHEW
CRAIG S. COLEMAN
JUSTIN A. DYE
CHARLES L. EGAN
THOMAS M. HEARTY
JUSTIN R. HENNING
JASON D. KEHRER
DAVID J. KLIMASKI
PIROSKA K. KOPAR
LINDSAY J. LIPINSKI
CHRISTOPHER D. MAROULES
SEAN T. MEINER
EVELYN M. POTOCHNY
ANDREW E. SHEEP
JASON M. SOUZA
MATTHEW T. STEPANOVICH
ERIC H. TWERDAHL, JR.

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

TERESA M. ALLEN
JARED L. ANTEVIL
STEPHEN P. ARLES
JOHN C. ARNOLD
SAIRA N. ASLAM
LUKE H. BALSAMO
JOHN T. BASSETT
ERIC E. BELIN
RODD J. BENFIELD
CLIFFORD A. BLUMENBERG
RODERICK C. BORGIE
BRIAN N. BOWES
RODNEY D. BOYUM
SHAUN D. CARSTAIRS
CHRISTOPHER B. CHISHOLM
CHRISTOPHER B. CORNELISSEN
CHARLES E. CRAVEN
MICHAEL E. EPPERLY
JESSE R. GEIBE
MARSHAL F. HARPE
JASON O. HEATON
JOSE HENAO
GEOFFREY S. JACOBY
JAMES W. KECK
PAMELA L. KRAHL
STEVEN M. KRISS
LAURENCE J. KUHN
CHRISTOPHER T. KUZNIEWSKI
TODD R. LAROCK
JONATHAN M. LIESKE
LUIS E. MARQUEZ
GREGG J. MONTALTO
WON K. MOON
KRISTINA V. MOROCCO
JOEL NATIONS
ETHEL L. ONEAL
CARL E. PETERSEN
ALICIA R. SANDERSON
GILBERT SEDA
MICHAEL SEXTON
INGRID V. SHELDON
PETER R. SHUMAKER
JAMES E. STEPENOSKY
NIMFA C. TENEZAMORA
MARK H. TUCKER
JOHN VANSLYKE
DAVID E. WEBSTER
CARLOS D. WILLIAMS
GORDON G. WISBACH
JOON S. YUN

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

MARTIN J. ANERINO
MARK R. BOONE
LARRY C. BURTON
WILLIE S. CHAO
RAYNESE S. FIKES
HEATHER L. GNAU
JULIET R. HOFFMAN
THOMAS B. JORDAN
TARAS J. KONRAD
PAUL I. LIM
LAURA S. MCFARLAND
SHAY S. RAZMI
MELISSA L. RUFF
MARTHA S. SCOTTY

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

DAVID J. BACON
THOMAS G. BODNOVICH, JR.
RODERICK L. BOYCE
TYSON J. BRUNSTETTER
JOSEPH V. COHN
GERALD T. DELONG
JODY A. DREYER
DOUGLAS W. FLETCHER
RICHARD V. FOLGA
EDRION R. GAWARAN
DAVID W. HARDY
MICHAEL J. KEMPER
JOHN P. KENDRICK
CARRIE H. KENNEDY
FRANCIS V. MCLEAN
DEVIN J. MORRISON
DAN K. PATTERSON
CHAD E. ROE
JERRY N. SANDERS, JR.
JENNIFER E. SMITH
MATTHEW J. SWIERGOSZ
SHANE A. VATH
ANTHONY S. WILLIAMS
RICHARD G. ZEBER

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

ARTHUR R. BLUM
DANIEL CIMMINO
JUSTIN B. CLANCY
ROBERT C. DETOLVE
BRUCE A. GRAGERT
ANDREW R. HOUSE
DOMINIC J. JONES
JON D. PEPPETTI
LIA M. REYNOLDS
AARON C. RUGH
FLORENCIO J. YUZON

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

PATRICK K. AMERSBACH
DONNA N. BRADLEY
TRACI L. BROOKS
ANNE M. BROWN
MARNIE S. BUCHANAN
CAROL A. BURROUGHS
SARAH M. BUTLER
ANN M. CASE
DENISE M. GECHAS
ELIZABETH K. GILLARD
SANDRA K. HEAVEN
KATHLEEN A. HINZ
MICHELE C. HUDDLESTON
ETHAN B. JOSIAH
TERRI A. KINSEY
MARYANN C. MATTONEN
BARBARA A. MULLEN
CHRISTOPHER J. REDDIN
ERIN C. ROBERTSON
FRANCES C. SLONSKI
DENNIS L. SPENCE
KIMBERLY A. TAYLOR
EVELYN J. TYLER
ESTHER C. VOSSLER
BARBARA C. WHITESIDE
NANCY V. WILSON

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

CRAIG L. ABRAHAM
BRIAN J. ANDERSON
GEORGE E. BRESNIHAN
WILLIAM H. CLARKE
BRENT L. DESSING
FREDERICK M. DINI
TERREL J. FISHER
JAMES R. S. GAYTON
MATTHEW P. HOFFMAN
CHONG HUNTER
TRENT C. KALP
CHRISTOPHER D. LIGHT
SPENCER A. MOSELEY
CHRISTOPHER T. NELSON
SHAWN B. NORWOOD
RICHARD A. PAQUETTE
MARK C. RICE
CHAD R. RIDDER
BRIAN V. ROSA
DAVID E. SMITH
AARON S. TRAVER
SCOTT Y. YAMAMOTO

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

CHAD M. BROOKS
SCOTT O. CLOYD
JOSEPH L. GREESON
ERIK J. KARLSON
MICHAEL D. KENNEY, JR.
SCOTT R. KING
KIRK A. LAGERQUIST
THOMAS M. MOSKAL
ROD W. TRIBBLE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be captain

HEATHER J. WALTON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED INDIVIDUALS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE REGULAR NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531:

To be lieutenant commander

WILLIAM A. HLAVIN
BASHON W. MANN

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

UNITING AND STRENGTHENING AMERICA BY FULFILLING RIGHTS AND ENSURING EFFECTIVE DISCIPLINE OVER MONITORING ACT OF 2015

SPEECH OF

HON. PETER A. DeFAZIO

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 2015

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I have always been a staunch defender of privacy and civil liberties. I voted against the Patriot Act and its extension in 2008 and 2011 because I feared it gave the federal government too much unchecked power over the rights of law abiding citizens and lacked effective oversight tools for Congress. Clearly I was proven right. Thankfully, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit ruled that the NSA's program to collect telephone records in bulk under Section 215 of the Patriot Act is illegal. This was a big win for privacy and civil liberties advocates, but it is not the end of the fight. Given this decision, it is clear that Congress must do more to rein in unconstitutional intrusion into our personal lives. Unfortunately, today's bill fell short of those reforms.

H.R. 2048 is an improvement from the weakened bill that passed the House last year. However, it falls short of shutting the door on unrestrained government surveillance. The bill does nothing to address ''backdoor'' searches of U.S. citizens under Section 702 of the FISA Amendments Act. This statute is possibly of more concern than the telephone records collected under Section 215. While Section 702 expressly prohibits the government from intentionally targeting the communications of U.S. persons, the NSA has applied an incredibly loose interpretation of this statute and used it to justify collecting not only communications records of U.S. citizens, but also the contents of communications, including email, social media messages, or web browsing history.

While this bill attempts to address bulk data collection under Section 215 of the Patriot Act, the NSA has an unscrupulous tendency to find loopholes in statute and twist the intent of Congress to fulfill their own wishes. I fear that given our past experience, this bill will undermine the Second Circuit's decision and create new legal loopholes for the NSA and law enforcement agencies to collect even more data on millions of Americans.

It is possible to gain information on potential terrorist threats while still protecting the privacy and freedom of American citizens, complying with the Constitution, and preserving adequate congressional and judicial oversight. The original version of the USA Freedom Act, introduced in 2013, balanced these priorities. The bill we considered today did not. I urge the Senate to make the needed reforms to this bill so that it bolsters the Second Circuit's decision and accomplishes the goal of once and for all ending mass government surveillance of law-abiding Americans.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. YVETTE D. CLARKE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 2015

Ms. CLARKE of New York. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, I voted against this re-vamped version of H.R. 36, the ''Pain-Capable Unborn Child Protection Act.'' This act is both dangerous and unconstitutional and violates the rights of women to an abortion. By allowing this act to become law, we are limiting the reproductive rights for all women in this nation.

H.R. 36 is blatantly unconstitutional, as it bans abortions after the twenty week mark. This bill is in clear violation of more than 40 years of Supreme Court precedent that protect women's access to abortion prior to viability—that is prior to twenty-four NOT twenty weeks.

This bill provides fake fixes that make it worse than the first version of this bill. This bill requires sexual assault victims seeking abortion services after twenty weeks to provide written proof that they obtained counseling or medical treatment for their sexual assault. This bill also requires a minor, who is an incest victim and who seeks abortion services after twenty weeks, to provide written proof that the crime was reported to law enforcement or a government agency.

Forcing sexual assault victims and minor incest victims to report their rape is bad enough, but this bill gets even more dangerous because it requires doctors who provide abortion services after twenty weeks to publicly disclose, to the government, the location of where care was provided. In light of Americans' easy access to guns and explosive materials, this provision would endanger many lives. This is a nightmare waiting to happen—a nightmare that I refuse to take part in supporting.

We cannot allow a woman's right to choose to be infringed upon by a minority of people in this nation. We cannot let them bully the rest of the country into accepting their worldview. I stand with women, which is why I opposed H.R. 36.

WATER SAFETY AWARENESS MONTH

HON. LAMAR SMITH

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 2015

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the month of May is Water Safety Awareness Month. Swimming and other water recreational activities are very popular among Americans of all ages. As the warm summer months approach, we should work to ensure the public is educated on the most up-to-date water safety practices so that these activities remain a safe way to exercise and enjoy recreation.

A local chapter of the Independent Pool and Spa Service Association is hosting a safe swimming event in San Antonio, Texas, on May 16, 2015. This event will serve to educate 4th grade students at Baskin Elementary School on the importance of water safety and to teach them safe swimming practices. I want to recognize their efforts and encourage all Texans to learn about and follow proper water safety measures.

RECOGNIZING SOUTH CENTRAL COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM FOR ITS 50TH YEAR OF HELPING COMBAT POVERTY IN PENNSYLVANIA

HON. BILL SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 2015

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the South Central Community Action Program (SCCAP) on the occasion of their 50th year of service to communities in Franklin and Adams counties in Pennsylvania.

Community Action Agencies, which were created to carry out the Community Action Program that was established by the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, have been important assets in helping reduce the effects of poverty felt around the United States. First called the Adams County Community Action Agency, SCCAP has played a critical role in bringing these support services to the underserved community members of Franklin and Adams counties.

From its beginnings as an organization run out of a two-room office, the hard-working SCCAP staff and volunteers have earned federal grant funding and organized the communities they serve to enable them to better support those in need. Later expanded to provide services to Franklin County residents, SCCAP has undergone an impressive transformation as it has continued to aid countless handicapped and underprivileged citizens in its 50 years. Despite challenges and its many changes, one thing has always stayed the same: SCCAP has been committed to helping families and underserved individuals move out of poverty since its creation.

I am privileged to not only congratulate the South Central Community Action Program, an organization that serves more than 11,000 families in Franklin County, on its 50th anniversary, but also thank the tireless SCCAP staff and volunteers for their selfless and unrelenting commitment to making the communities in their region a better place.

EMS WEEK

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 2015

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I stand before you today to

recognize emergency medical services (EMS) providers across the nation as we celebrate the week of May 17 to 23, in recognition of their significant and heroic work. During EMS week, we show our gratitude to the EMS practitioners who aid our families, friends, and neighbors in their moments of need. For their unyielding dedication to serving their communities, EMS employees are to be commended.

In recognition of this week, numerous agencies throughout the community of Northwest Indiana have come together to establish the inaugural Regional EMS Conference, presented by Prompt Ambulance Service, which will take place on May 18, 2015. The goal of this conference is to encourage collaboration among EMS providers throughout the region in order to further the development of essential skills in the EMS community.

At this time, I would like to acknowledge several individuals who have dedicated their time and efforts to make this conference possible for the advancement of the medical community. I would like to recognize Ron Donahue—Prompt Ambulance Service; Jeff Zielinski—Prompt Ambulance Service; Christina Lopez—Methodist Hospital; Janene Gumz-Pulaski—Franciscan Alliance, Michigan City; Kelley Holdren—University of Chicago Aeromedical Network; Jake Messing—Saint Catherine Behavioral Health Services; Aaron Kochar—Porter Starke Services; Joseph Ferrandino—Indiana University Northwest; Thomas Bettenhausen—Community Hospital, District 1; Craig Felty—Indiana University Health; Tom Fentress—Methodist Hospital; David Cummins—Porter Regional Hospital; and Jana Marie Szostek—Indiana University Northwest, Indiana EMS Educator Workgroup.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and my other distinguished colleagues join me in honoring our EMS providers who dedicate their lives each day to ensuring the well-being and safety of our neighborhoods. Each member of the EMS family makes every effort to provide exceptional service by doing what is right for their patients, colleagues, and communities. Through their service to so many in need throughout Northwest Indiana and across the nation, EMS providers serve as an inspiration to us all, and they are worthy of the highest praise.

TRIBUTE TO SENIOR MASTER SERGEANT ANITA MARIE SULLIVAN

HON. JOHN KATKO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 2015

Mr. KATKO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the career of Senior Master Sergeant Anita Marie Sullivan, a native of East Syracuse, New York and currently a resident of Oneida, New York. Sergeant Sullivan has more than 38 years of military service with the United States Air Force and the New York Air National Guard. She has been decorated with numerous medals, awards, and service distinctions and will retire from military service on 1 July 2015. It is my honor to recognize such a distinguished citizen and airman.

Sergeant Sullivan was born Anita M. Mozo on 29 August 1957. She is a 1975 graduate of East Syracuse-Minoa High School. After graduating from high school, she worked full-time at the Syracuse School of Automation and subsequently the Syracuse University Department of Geology as a receptionist.

Sergeant Sullivan began her military career in the United States Air Force in January 1977, enlisting in the New York Air National Guard, and left for Basic Military Training to Lackland Air Force Base, Texas on 1 April 1977. After graduating from Basic Military Training, she began her Air Force Technical Training as an Air Passenger Specialist at Sheppard Air Force Base, Texas. Upon graduation from technical training in July 1977, she returned to Hancock Field Air National Guard Base as a Drill Status Guardsman in the Traffic Management Office, where she worked during monthly Unit Training Assembly weekends and also performed additional annual training to achieve her 3-skill level and 5-skill level as an Air Passenger Specialist, becoming the "go to" person on base for all airline reservations. While assigned to Hancock Field she met Master Sergeant William E. Dardis and married on 30 September 1978, becoming Sergeant Anita M. Dardis. In June 1979, she applied for and was subsequently hired as a full-time Air Technician as a GS–04 Clerk-Typist in the Supply Squadron.

In December 1979, then Sergeant Dardis was hired as a full-time Air Technician as a GS–05 Air Operations Specialist assigned to the 174th Operations Group, and began career field cross-training into the Airfield Management career field and received her 7-skill level in Air Force Specialty Codes 27171 and 27172. During her tenure in the 174th Operations Group, she participated in several unit deployments to include a two week Coronet Sail deployment as part of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Checkered Flag Exercise program to Lechfeld Air Base, Germany in 1981; two deployed Operational Readiness Inspections to Savannah, Georgia in 1982 and Volk Field, Wisconsin in 1986; and also participated in unit deployments to Patrick Air Force Base, Florida in 1983 and Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Arizona in 1982.

In 1982, Sergeant Dardis was assigned a position as the GS–07 Standardization/Evaluation Technician, and in 1983 began an Active Duty Title 32 tour as the Wing Standardization/Evaluation NCO. In 1989, Sergeant Dardis left her Active Duty position and transferred into the 174th Fighter Wing Safety Office as the Administrative NCO as a Duty Status Guardsman, which allowed her to spend more time at home with her two young children. In 1992 Sergeant Dardis attended the 7-level in-residence technical school for the 3A071 Air Force Specialty Course at Keesler AFB, Mississippi, and earned the distinction of being named the class leader. She maintained her position in the Wing Safety Office until 1995. Sergeant Dardis performed additional duty at Hancock Field Air National Guard Base in 1990 and 1991 when the 174th Fighter Wing was called to Federal Active Service in support of Operation DESERT SHIELD and Operation DESERT STORM, backfilling various positions in the 174th Operations Group for NCO's who deployed with the aircrew package in support of the Persian Gulf War.

In Nov 1995, Sergeant Dardis was asked by the acting Wing and Vice Commanders to take the position of the Commander's Executive Assistant as a temporary technician. In March 1996, she was hired into the position as a permanent GS–06 Air Technician. In April 1999, the position was upgraded to a GS–07 and advertised as an Active Guard/Reserve active duty position which she applied for and was hired for as the Executive Assistant to the Wing Commander. She served in this position working directly for Wing Commanders Colonel Robert A. Knauff from 1996 to 2003; Colonel Anthony Basile from 2003–2008; Colonel Kevin Bradley from 2008–2012; and for Colonel Greg Semmel from 2008 until her retirement on 1 July 2015.

In June 2006, Sergeant Dardis became a widow when her husband, Master Sergeant (Retired) William E. Dardis passed away unexpectedly. In January 2009, she remarried to Master Sergeant (Retired) John D. Sullivan and became Master Sergeant Anita M. Sullivan. Mr. Sullivan retired from the 174th in 2003 and is currently employed at Hancock Field as a New York State employee as the Base Carpenter.

In 2007, Sergeant Sullivan completed the Senior Noncommissioned Officer Academy Course. In 2010 she was reassigned to the military position of the Cyber Systems Superintendent and promoted to the rank of Senior Master Sergeant. That same year she attended the Air Force Protocol Fundamentals Course at Maxwell AFB, Mississippi and was assigned the high profile additional duty as the 174th Fighter Wing Protocol Coordinator for high ranking distinguished visitor arrivals and numerous protocol events for the 174th Fighter Wing. During her tenure in this position, Sergeant Sullivan played an integral part in the planning and execution of countless high level Distinguished Visitor visits, numerous Change of Command Ceremonies, Wing Commander Farewell Receptions, Retirement Ceremonies, F–16 aircraft Farewell, F–86 aircraft static display dedication, Military Funerals, unit re-designation ceremony, as well as numerous community events involving the Salvation Army, American Red Cross, and various Veteran's Service Organizations, and various other community organizations.

Sergeant Sullivan's military Decorations include the Meritorious Service Medal; the Air Force Commendation Medal; and Air Force Achievement Medal. Her military service awards include the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award with five oak leaf clusters; the Air Reserve Forces Meritorious Service Medal with eleven oak leaf clusters; the National Defense Service Medal with one bronze service star; the Global War on Terrorism Service Medal; the Air Force Longevity Service Ribbon with eight oak leaf clusters; the Armed Forces Reserve Medal with gold hourglass and mobilization "M" device; and the Air Force Training Ribbon.

Sergeant Sullivan also holds the following New York State awards and decorations: New York State Long and Faithful Service Award, with one gold and one silver device; the New York State Defense of Liberty Medal; New York State Medal for Merit with one silver shield device; New York State Recruiting Medal; New York State Exercise Support Ribbon; and the New York State Physical Fitness Ribbon with two silver shield devices.

In addition to the previously mentioned awards and decorations, Sergeant Sullivan was also named the 174th Fighter Wing's Outstanding Noncommissioned Officer of the Quarter in December 1984, and the 174th Fighter Wing's Outstanding Unit Career Advisor of the Quarter in July 1985.

Sergeant Sullivan was promoted to Airman in 1977; Airman First Class in 1978; Sergeant in 1979; Staff Sergeant in 1980; Technical Sergeant in 1982; Master Sergeant in 1996; and her current rank of Senior Master Sergeant in 2010.

Without question, Mr. Speaker, Sergeant Sullivan is a very special person. She willingly served her nation, exuding loyalty and pride. For her unrelenting service and dedication to duty, Sergeant Sullivan can retire knowing she has earned such a status. I would like to wish Sergeant Sullivan well in her retirement years as she will now be able to spend more free time with her husband John, daughter Katelin Dardis, son and daughter-in-law Christopher and Amy Dardis, stepsons Daniel, Ryan, and Evan Sullivan, and granddaughter Ryleigh Dardis. Your late father Casper Mozo and your mother Margery (Burbank) Mozo can be proud of your service and accomplishments. Sergeant Sullivan, thank you for all your years of hard work, dedication and service to our country.

RECOGNIZING MAJOR FRED BROUSSARD

HON. GWEN GRAHAM

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 2015

Ms. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize Major Fred Broussard upon the occasion of his retirement after 29 years of honorable service to our great Nation in the United States Air Force and Air Force Reserve.

Major Broussard began his career in 1986, upon graduation of Basic Personnel School, as a Distinguished Graduate. He was then assigned to Hurlburt Field, where in 1990, as a recognized expert in the Personnel career field, he was selected to facilitate the stand-up of the Headquarters Squadron Section for Headquarters Air Force Special Operations Command (HQ AFSOC) and was nominated and selected as the Military Personnel Technician of the Year for 1990 and 1991; and deployed as the sole SOF representative of the Personnel Support for Contingency Operations team during OPERATION DESERT STORM. He was selected as a member of the USAF ''Thunderbird'' Team in 1993, where he served as the Assignments NCO until his separation from active duty in 1995.

After leaving active duty, he immediately entered the Air Force Reserve where he served as a Traditional Reservist and Individual Mobilization Augmentee (IMA) in a variety of assignments. After nearly 15-years in the enlisted ranks, he earned his commission as an officer in April 2001. He was brought to Washington D.C. at the U.S. Air Force Headquarters, Pentagon in 2006 where he has served in three directorates filling numerous positions.

Throughout his myriad of assignments in the Pentagon, Major Broussard's ceaseless efforts and devotion to duty resulted in several accomplishments to include; successful articulation of the Air Force Reserve in the crafting of the Department of Defense policy on Active Duty for Operational Support and the Department of the Air Force policy for the Post Deployment-Mobilization Respite Absence; crafting the first ever game plan for the creation of the Air Force Reserve General Officer Vacancy Promotion Board, leading the nomination process, whereby shortening the timeline from nomination to Senate confirmation; building the foundation and ensuring the implementation of consolidated Full-Time support guidance; crafting revised promotion processes encompassing all three components of the Air Force in keeping with the implementation of the Under Secretary of the Air Force for Manpower and Reserve Affairs initiative to consolidate personnel programs; pioneering the institutionalizing statute-required process for release of promotion results, which were adopted by the Chief of Air Force Reserve, Chief of the Air National Guard and the General Counsel for the Secretary of the Air Force.

Major Broussard's final role began in July 2012, as the AFR Program Manager for Legislative proposals, Office of Reserve Policy Integration, in direct support of the Chief of Air Force Reserve. In this position, Major Broussard played an integral role in proactively engaging Congress as he developed and defended legislation required to enact needed policy changes.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the United States Congress and a grateful Nation, I extend our deepest appreciation of Major Joseph Fred Broussard for his many years of dedicated service. There is no question that the Air Force, Department of Defense, and the United States benefitted greatly from Major Broussard's visionary leadership, planning, and foresight, and we wish him and his wife, Elaine the very best.

HONORING J'MYIAH SMITH

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 2015

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a goal oriented student at Quitman County Middle School.

J'Myiah Smith is the daughter of Ms. Teresa Smith of Sledge, MS. She is a very intelligent individual, and she is an outstanding student because she continues to strive to maintain a spot on the Superintendent's List. Among her outstanding grades, J'Myiah was also elected as Miss Seventh Grade 2014–2015 by her peers. She is an active member of the Quitman County Middle School Student Council, Newspaper Committee, and QCMS S.T.E.F. Ambassador Society.

J'Myiah is active in her community as well. On this past year, she participated in the ''I Support the Bond'' meetings and marches. She has collected clothes and donated them to the needy. She is also a member of her church's youth choir. J'Myiah plans to attend Jackson State University and later attend medical school.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing J'Myiah Smith as a student who is goal oriented and making a difference in her community.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BRENDAN F. BOYLE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 2015

Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, on May 13, 2015, I traveled to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania to be with the health care providers, first responders, and volunteers working to restore peace and safety to the scene of Amtrak Northeast Regional Train 188's derailment. For this reason, unfortunately, I missed some important votes on the floor of the House of Representatives, including H.R. 2048, the USA FREEDOM Act. If I were present, I would have voted ''yes'' on rollcall 224.

PEGGY PICKENS—TEACHER, COUNSELOR AND COMMUNITY WARRIOR

HON. TED POE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 2015

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, Peggy Pickens has served as a pillar of the greater Humble/Kingwood community for over thirty-five years, devoting herself to her family, church, and school communities. A native Houstonian, Mrs. Pickens graduated from Phyllis Wheatley High School in the historic Fifth Ward, going on to earn a degree in education from the University of Houston in 1974 and a Master's Degree in Counseling from Prairie View A&M University. She then began her career in education as a teacher in the Aldine Independent School District at Teague Middle School, Nimitz High School, and MacArthur High School. In 1987, Mrs. Pickens joined the Counseling team at Kingwood High School, serving with true distinction until her retirement from public education in 2002.

Immediately following her first retirement, Mrs. Pickens began developing the Counseling program at Northeast Christian Academy.

During her successful tenure at NCA, Mrs. Pickens has assisted over three hundred graduating seniors earn acceptance into some of the most prestigious colleges and universities in our nation. Through the guidance of Mrs. Pickens, NCA graduates have successfully attended such schools as Stanford University, Duke, Vanderbilt, West Point, the United States Air Force Academy, Rice University, the University of Texas at Austin and Texas A&M University. Her love of students and commitment to their lifelong success has been the hallmark of her distinguished career.

Yet, not only has Mrs. Pickens invested herself into the lives of countless students, but she has faithfully served her church community at Second Baptist Church North Campus in Kingwood for over a decade. Through the teaching of various Bible studies, the mentoring of others, as well as numerous public speaking engagements, Mrs. Pickens has modeled for others the life of a servant leader in all she has done. Her influence and impact on the lives of others has been a living testimony to the work of Christ and His gospel in and through her.

Peggy Pickens and her husband Al have five children and twelve grandchildren, each of whom have continued their legacy of service to Christ, their families, our nation, and their communities. She we will be greatly missed, yet the seeds that she has sown throughout her tenure at NCA will continue to bear great fruit in the lives of the future graduates of Northeast Christian Academy.

As the husband and father of school teachers, I know that educators, like Peggy, are the backbone of our communities.

Thanks for the work you've done Peggy, best of luck in newest chapter of your life.

And that's just the way it is.

IN RECOGNITION OF OCA—ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN ADVOCATES, SACRAMENTO CHAPTER

HON. DORIS O. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 2015

Ms. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize OCA—Asian Pacific American Advocates, Sacramento Chapter and the distinguished leaders who are being honored at their 2015 Dragon Boat Festival and 20th anniversary gala. I ask all my colleagues to join me in honoring OCA Sacramento and these fine Sacramentans.

Dedicated to advancing the social, political, and economic well-being of Asian Pacific Islander Americans, OCA's Sacramento chapter is an active advocate for all Asian Pacific Islander Americans and works diligently to develop strong leadership, community involvement and civic participation. OCA Sacramento also fosters cultural heritage by hosting a variety of annual events celebrating traditional Chinese holidays and festivals, such as the Dragon Boat Festival. The events bring together the Asian Pacific Islander American community, while also educating and sharing its heritage with our entire community. OCA Sacramento promotes education and leadership for young people by offering essay contests and scholarships, as well as internship opportunities. It is clear to me and so many others that OCA Sacramento's deep involvement and commitment to improving Sacramento is exemplary.

In keeping with their theme of ''Honoring the Past, Celebrating the Future,'' being recognized at this year's Dragon Boat Festival are past Chapter Presidents Dwanchen Hsu, Tom Bhe, Ph.D., Felix Chen, Ph.D., RungFong Hsu, Sam Ong, Linda Ng, Joyce Eng, Michael Head, and David Low. These community leaders have all dedicated their lives to improving Sacramento through their work with OCA Sacramento. All that has been accomplished by the organization would not be possible without these individuals at the forefront of their efforts.

Mr. Speaker, as the members of OCA—Asian Pacific American Advocates, Sacramento Chapter gather at the Dragon Boat Festival to celebrate their 20th anniversary, I ask all my colleagues to join me in honoring them for their unwavering commitment to the Sacramento region.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. STEPHEN LEE FINCHER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 2015

Mr. FINCHER. Mr. Speaker, on May 12, 2015, I missed a series of Roll Call votes. Had I been present, I would have voted ''YEA'' on #216. I would have voted ''NAY'' on #217 and 218. I would have voted ''YEA'' on #219 and 220.

CELEBRATING THE LIFE OF THE HONORABLE BRUCE REYNOLDS ALGER

HON. KENNY MARCHANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 2015

Mr. MARCHANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the life of an outstanding citizen and public servant, my former congressman, Bruce Reynolds Alger. He recently passed away in Palm Bay, Florida at the age of 96.

The Honorable Bruce Alger served the 5th District of Texas in the House of Representatives from 1955 to 1965. Congressman Alger served in a very significant time in Texas history with President Lyndon B. Johnson and Speaker Samuel T. Rayburn, both of the Lone Star State, leading the country during his tenure. He was a pioneer of his time by being the only Republican Congressman in the Texas delegation for eight years. It wasn't until his final term in Congress that he could hold a Republican meeting of Texas Representatives with more than just himself. Congressman Ed Foreman from Odessa, Texas was elected in 1963 to double the size of the Texas GOP delegation.

Congressman Alger was one of the earliest Republican members of the Texas Delegation in the mid-20th Century and the first Republican Representative from Dallas County. He fought and spoke for limited government, balanced budget, flat income tax, and many other ideals that became the basis for conservative principles for years to come. He was the eleventh Texan to be appointed to the Ways and Means committee, which I sit upon today.

Prior to being elected to Congress, he was also a distinguished veteran. Like many of the greatest generation, he answered the call to service. He served during World War II in the United States Army from 1941–1945. As a pilot, he received the Distinguished Flying Cross and attained the rank of Captain. He devoted much of his life to public service and did what he could to better our country. Congressman Alger's endless energy benefited so many who he served.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to celebrate the life of the Honorable Bruce Reynolds Alger. I ask all of my distinguished colleagues to join me in celebrating our former House colleague's remarkable life and service in Congress and to our country.

HONORING MIKE WOLF, NAPA VALLEY GROWER OF THE YEAR

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 2015

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor Mike Wolf upon being named the Napa Valley 2015 Grower of the Year.

For more than 35 years, Mr. Wolf has been involved with developing and managing California vineyards. Michael Wolf Vineyard Services was founded in 1997, and oversees all phases of the vineyard development process for many of Napa Valley's leading independent growers, and premium and ultra-premium wineries. Mr. Wolf currently farms over 800 acres across Napa County.

Throughout his career, Mr. Wolf has been committed to innovation and the advancement of viticultural best practices in the Napa Valley. Never afraid of new ideas, he has researched and applied new technologies to continually improve the quality of the grapes that he grows. Also widely respected for his humble leadership, Mr. Wolf has graciously contributed his approach to farming and extensive experience in viticulture to the mentorship of the next generation of Napa Valley's grapegrowers.

Mr. Wolf has been a consistent and committed benefactor to his community through his patronage and support of innumerable causes and events in Napa County from the annual NVG Pruning Contest, Harvest STOMP, and the Napa Valley Farmworker Foundation to his ongoing sponsorship for the County Crop Report. As part of his contributions to the Napa Valley grape-growing community, he has served in a number of posts including Board Trustee of the California Grower Foundation since 1987, a member of the Napa Valley Viticultural Technical Group's Executive Committee, and as a professional member of the American Society of Enology and Viticulture.

Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate at this time that we honor Mike Wolf for his professional and philanthropic contributions to Napa Valley. He is an invaluable asset to our district and the grape-growing community of California.

OUR UNCONSCIONABLE NATIONAL DEBT

HON. MIKE COFFMAN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 2015

Mr. COFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, on January 20, 2009, the day President Obama took office, the national debt was $10,626,877,048,913.08.

Today, it is $18,152,446,693,102.28. We've added $7,525,569,644,189.20 to our debt in 6 years. This is over $7.5 trillion in debt our nation, our economy, and our children could have avoided with a balanced budget amendment.

HONORING MR. CEDRIC GARDNER

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 2015

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, Cedric Gardner is a John F. Kennedy 9th grade student of Mound Bayou, Mississippi and is a very diligent young student who is committed to learning and being an outstanding athlete.

Prior to joining the Hornets football, baseball, basketball, cross country and track athletic programs, Cedric participated in numerous community athletic activities. Starting in 2006, he played in the Mound Bayou Mississippi Little League and Cleveland Mississippi Park Commission athletic programs.

He was selected to be included in the 2011 edition of the United States Specialty Sports Association baseball. In 2012 he was one to be selected to participate in the Down Under Sports for Cross Country Runners and participated in the World Series for youth in Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Even with facing prejudice, Cedric helped lead the John F. Kennedy's Cross Country team in winning their 1 A Title in 2014.

Besides being an athlete, Cedric is also a member of The Future Business Leaders of America, Wander's Home Baptist Choir and Sunday School Records Clerk, as well as, playing the drums.

Cedric is exciting, loveable and down to earth and loves to teach young youth athletics. He will always greet you with a handshake, hug or a smile. He made it his life's mission to continue the legacy of his late cousin, Coach Sank Powe, help others and encourage them that you can do anything you set your mind to.

Cedric has decided, when he graduates in high school 2018, he will continue his education at The University of Oregon. He plans on becoming a professional Baseball Player or Coach/ Teacher.

Cedric is the son of Tabithia Gardner and his motto is: ''Stay positive and always believe in yourself.''

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing an amazing student.

INTRODUCTION OF THE EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 2015

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, it has been forty-three years since Congress passed the Equal Rights Amendment (also known as the Women's Equality Amendment). This historic amendment is intended to enshrine in our United States Constitution fundamental equality based on sex in all areas of society.

In 1972, Congress passed the ERA with a measure that it had to be ratified by the necessary number of states (38) within 7 years. The deadline was ultimately extended an additional three years, but with this narrow and arbitrary time limit, the ERA fell just three states shy of full ratification when the deadline passed. Other constitutional amendments have been afforded much longer for ratification. One example is the 27th amendment, concerning Congressional pay raises, which was accepted after a 203-year ratification period.

This Congress, I am joined by my colleague Representative CYNTHIA LUMMIS in this important bipartisan effort to finally add women to the Constitution. It is time for our nation to definitively declare that we will not tolerate discrimination against half the population. While we have made cracks in the glass ceiling throughout history, we have yet to shatter it. We believe that this amendment is far more than a symbolic demonstration of equality, but rather would provide protections that are vital to the wellbeing and prosperity of women and their families.

The ERA will ensure all citizens have the opportunity to reach their full potential. Women and men must have equal rights for a democracy to thrive.

The ERA will put women on equal footing in the legal systems of all 50 states, particularly in areas where women have historically been treated as second-class citizens, including in cases of public education, divorce, child custody, domestic violence, and sexual assault.

Passing the ERA will put the full weight of the U.S. Constitution behind employment laws relating to the prevention of sex discrimination in hiring, firing, promotions, and benefits—especially in the public sector.

Pregnancy discrimination continues to be prevalent in the workforce. The ERA can protect women from being harmed by a policy simply because she is a woman.

The 14th amendment is not enough. Only the ERA would provide for gender equity and offer an ''overriding guarantee'' of equal protection for women.

The ERA would protect the progress made on women's rights from any shifting political trends.

The ERA will ensure that the rights of American women and girls will not be diminished by any Congress or any political trend, but instead be preserved as basic rights guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution.

Over the past several decades, legislative efforts have aimed to advance the rights of women—but this progress is not irreversible. Without the ERA, women have often been denied the ability to seek justice when they have experienced discrimination. We have seen that constitutional ambiguity on women's rights can have negative consequences when cases that affect the lives of women are brought before the Supreme Court. Until women's equality is clearly acknowledged in our Constitution, half of our population will continue to be without constitutionally guaranteed equality. The time is now to make women's equality a constitutional reality.

Our democracy rests on the principle of ''liberty and justice for all.'' We need the ERA to ensure that this concept applies equally to all.

I am pleased to introduce this bill with 171 of my bipartisan colleagues. I urge my fellow Members of Congress to join in support.

OFFICER BENJAMIN DEEN

HON. STEVEN M. PALAZZO

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 2015

Mr. PALAZZO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the bravery, fortitude, and sacrifice demonstrated by Officer Benjamin J. Deen, a member of the Hattiesburg Police Department, who was tragically slain in the line of duty on Saturday, the ninth day of May in the year two thousand and fifteen.

Officer Benjamin J. Deen, known as ''B. J.'', was thirty-four years old, a resident of Sumrall, Mississippi, and a graduate of Sumrall High School. He was a loving husband to his wife, Robin, and devoted father to his son Walker and daughter Melah. Prior to becoming a police officer, B. J. attended the Mississippi Fire Training Academy and served his community as a firefighter. He later attended the Hattiesburg Police Training Academy and became a patrolman with Hattiesburg Police Force. Deen soon after trained to become a K–9 officer and bonded with Tommy, his K–9 counterpart, who also became a beloved member of the family.

Together, B. J. and Tommy successfully apprehended and arrested numerous drug-related offenders. Officer Deen was not only an exceptional citizen and neighbor, but he chose to live a life of service, stepping into harm's way daily in order to protect his community.

An exceptional member of the force, Deen was named Hattiesburg Police Department's 2012 Officer of the Year. He was an outstanding and respectable man and a valuable asset to the Hattiesburg Police Department, even earning perfect attendance during two of his nearly six years on the force.

The City of Hattiesburg and the Great State of Mississippi have suffered the loss of one of our own: a family member and a protector and defender of our Constitution and laws. Every citizen deeply and sincerely feels the loss of such a devoted law enforcement officer, and his service, heroism, and sacrifice will not be forgotten.

IN RECOGNITION OF NORMAND DRAPEAU FOR BEING AWARDED THE CHEVALIER OF THE FRENCH LEGION OF HONOR

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 2015

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to recognize Normand Drapeau for being awarded the chevalier (knighthood) of the French Legion of Honor by the French Government for his courageous actions while serving in the United States Navy during World War II.

Normand was born on May 1, 1925 in Holyoke, Massachusetts into a large Catholic family as the oldest boy of twelve children. He attended the Immaculate Conception School for his primary education as well as spent a year at LaSalette Seminary in New Hampshire before ultimately deciding to work as a butcher at his family's business, Drapeau's Market. In 1942 on Holy Thursday when he was only seventeen, Normand enlisted in the United

States Navy and was shipped off to boot camp the next day on Good Friday. After he completed amphibious training in Little Creek, Virginia and Fort Pierce, Florida, he was sent off to Dartmouth, England in preparation for the invasion of France.

However, Normand did not have to wait until D-Day to see some action. On April 27, 1944, German gunboats attacked Normand's flotilla while they were on an exercise in the English Channel. One of the blasts threw Normand into the channel but he was not seriously injured. A month later, when General Eisenhower postponed the invasion of Normandy due to poor weather conditions, Normand's Landing Craft Mechanized (LCM) flotilla decided to embark across the 120-mile channel when their tow got cancelled. Once the flotilla reached Omaha Beach, Normand faced the brutal fighting and harsh reality that the beach is infamous for in order to liberate France. Normand was slightly injured during the battle but was able to be treated on the battlefield.

On June 16, 1944, Normand was hit by a landmine and was seriously wounded. This led to a difficult and dangerous journey back to the United States. He was put on a Landing Ship Tank (LST) to be brought back to a hospital in England. While on board, the ship was hit by a German torpedo and was disabled, forcing it to be towed back to England. Once in the hospital in England receiving treatment, he still had to deal with a series of German attacks. The hospital was hit by German V1 and V2 rockets, causing severe damage to the building. Normand was then moved to Scotland to await a cargo plane to take him back to the U.S. His original plane was overbooked, forcing him to fly to Newfoundland first. This last minute change ended up saving Normand's life because his original plane was shot down. He eventually got back to the United States and was treated at a naval hospital. Normand was discharged from the Navy in June 1945 and received two Purple Hearts for being wounded on the battlefield.

Mr. Speaker, Normand Drapeau is the epitome for our quiet American heroes. This very humble man does not seek any recognition or special attention for his bravery. He simply wanted to serve his country and to defend the enduring cause for freedom around the world. As the French government awards Normand with one of its highest honors, I want to take a moment to thank Normand on behalf of the United States House of Representatives and the American people for his service to our nation and congratulate him on receiving this prestigious honor.

PAIN-CAPABLE UNBORN CHILD PROTECTION ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. EARL BLUMENAUER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 2015

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Speaker, I support the right for women to make their own personal health care decisions and oppose H.R. 36, the ''Pain-Capable Unborn Child Protection Act.'' I will vote against this legislation because it imposes the will of an intolerant minority on our mothers, sisters, and daughters. It is a deliberate attack on women and it's wrong.

The new language in H.R. 36 is bad for women's health. It would require adult women who have been raped to receive potentially unwanted medical treatment and proof of counseling before receiving an abortion. This is an attempt to shame and stigmatize rape victims, while doing nothing to provide necessary mental and physical health services to women in need.

While it is couched in the language of protecting unborn fetuses from pain, this legislation is nothing more than a cruel disregard for personal circumstances of women's lives.

REMEMBERING HARVEY MILLER

HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 2015

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to note the passing of one of this nation's preeminent bankruptcy attorneys, Harvey R. Miller. Harvey was a giant of the profession, having played a leading role in some of the most significant cases of the last half century. These cases included Texaco Inc., Drexel Burnham Lambert Group Inc., Eastern Airlines Corp., Continental Airlines, R. H. Macy, WorldCom, Global Crossing, Enron, Lehman Brothers, and General Motors, just to name a few.

Harvey was also a mentor to some of this nation's top practitioners, and an outstanding law professor. He even took the time to help me understand the Bankruptcy Code and many complex legal issues arising from it when this House considered a rewrite of the Code a decade ago.

Speaking to the New York Times in 2007, he said, ''Life should be an adventure. My practice at Weil was and still is exactly that. By working on reorganizations and restructuring work in so many different businesses—such as energy, retail, manufacturing and even satellites—that's the glory of the practice and that's what I love about it. I've always said that about restructuring practice. It is probably the last area of the generalist.''

As a member of the National Bankruptcy Conference, Harvey worked with his colleagues in the profession to advise Congress on changes to the Bankruptcy Code, advice that was both scholarly and informed by the real world experience of the nation's top practitioners. That advice was too often ignored by this institution and the state of the law is the poorer for it.

Harvey was a consummate New Yorker. He would note with satisfaction that his office in the General Motors building on Fifth Avenue was ''across from Bergdorf's men's shop and close to Barneys.'' He was also a great lover of the opera, and served as an Advisory Director of the Metropolitan Opera.

Mr. Speaker, I was proud to count Harvey Miller, a fellow son of Brooklyn, as a friend. He was greatly admired by all who knew him. His contributions to the profession, and to the development of bankruptcy law in the United States, are incalculable. I ask all my colleagues to join me in honoring the life and work of this great legal scholar and practitioner, and to join me in extending to his wife, Ruth, our deepest sympathies.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. RAUL RUIZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 2015

Mr. RUIZ. Mr. Speaker, as I was summoned to serve on jury duty in my district, I was unable to be present for votes on the House floor on May 12, 2015. Below is an explanation of how I would have voted and why.

I would have voted for H.R. 606, the Don't Tax Our Fallen Public Safety Heroes Act, which excludes benefits paid to survivors of public safety officers killed in the line of duty from federal income tax. While such federal survivor benefits are generally exempt from taxation, this bill would ensure that the grieving families of brave officers who give their life in the line of duty do not also bear an unexpected income tax burden.

I would have voted for Rep. Edwards's amendment to H.R. 1732, the Regulatory Integrity Protection Act, which aims to address criticisms of the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) proposed rule defining ''Waters of the United States.'' This amendment would have clarified that the new definition does not expand the scope of EPA's authority under the Clean Water Act, and provided specific exemptions that help prevent spikes in the cost of water in our desert communities.

However, I would have voted against final passage of H.R. 1732, the Regulatory Integrity Protection Act, which would prevent the EPA from finalizing a proposed rule clarifying which bodies of water are subject to the Clean Water Act. This bill would undermine the EPA's ability to safeguard our water supply, and invalidates the thousands of public comments submitted on the proposed rule without even seeing the final product.

HONORING THE SERVICE OF SOUTHLAKE MAYOR JOHN TERRELL

HON. KENNY MARCHANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 2015

Mr. MARCHANT. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to recognize the Honorable John Terrell, who is retiring from the Southlake City Council after six years of service as Mayor and five years as Councilmember of Place 3.

Mayor Terrell was elected Mayor of Southlake in 2009 after serving two terms as a councilmember. He has been an instrumental leader in the successful growth of Southlake. Throughout his tenure, the City of Southlake has developed into a premiere location where families want to live, businesses want to operate, and people want to visit.

Mayor Terrell has served on a number of Southlake committees that address transportation and taxes. Among these groups are the Audit Committee (2008–present), Tax Increment Reinvestment Zone No. 1 (2004–present), and Southlake 2030 Committee (2009–present). Additionally, he has served on community boards addressing development and energy, such as the Super Bowl Planning Committee (2009–2011), Oil and Gas Drilling

Task Force (2007–2008), Joint Utilization Committee (2004–2009), Southlake 2025 Committee (2002–2004), Planning and Zoning Commission–Chairman (2000–2004), and Zoning Board of Adjustment (1999–2000).

Furthermore, Mayor Terrell has been an active member of regional organizations committed to enhancing the quality of life for North Texans. These groups include the International Council of Shopping Centers, Urban Land Institute, Metroport Transit Authority, Northeast Leadership Forum, Southlake Executive Forum, Southlake Sister Cities, Texas Regional Transportation Commission, and Vision North Texas.

As a leader, Mayor Terrell's impact on the City of Southlake and North Texas area has been acknowledged throughout his years of service. The accolades he has achieved include the 2013 Southlake Chamber of Commerce's Citizen of the Year, 2008 Southlake Chamber of Commerce's Leadership Southlake Alumni of the Year, 2008 Industrial Asset Management Council's Corporate Real Estate Executive of the Year, and City of Southlake Department of Public Safety's Life Saving Award. Additionally, he has been recognized by the Dallas Business Journal for the 2005 Best New Industrial Development, 2002 Best New Development Retail/Hospitality, and 2000 Best Development Deal. He has also been distinguished as the 2011 Best of the Best Government Official selected through the readers of the Southlake Journal, Grapevine Courier, and Colleyville Courier.

Outside of his duties as a public servant, Mayor Terrell works for Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport as the Vice President of Commercial Development. He has been a Southlake resident for more than 17 years where he has lived with his wife, Joanne, and their two children.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the 24th Congressional District of Texas, I ask all my distinguished colleagues to join me in thanking the Honorable John Terrell for his years of service on the Southlake City Council.

HONORING RAVEYN NICOLE JACKSON

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 2015

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a goal oriented student at Quitman County Middle School.

Raveyn Nicole Jackson is the daughter of Ronnie and Bonnie Jackson of Marks, MS. She earned numerous academic awards at Quitman County Elementary School. She was the 2013–2014 Miss Quitman County Elementary School. While attending QCES, she received numerous awards in reading and math. She transitions on to Quitman County Middle School, where she continues to earn academic awards of achievement in Reading and Math.

Raveyn is loved and respected by her classmates, community members, and parents. She is a member of the New St. John M.B. Church under the leadership of Pastor Jimmy Jones where she is very active in the choir.

Raveyn plans to graduate from Madison Shannon Palmer High School and go on to a college of her choice majoring in Nursing or Education. She also plans to pursue and acquire her Master's Degree. Upon completion of her program of study, Raveyn plans to give back to her local community as a teacher or nurse.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Raveyn Nicole Jackson as a student who is goal oriented and making a difference in her community.

CELEBRATING THE PUBLIC SERVICE OF THE HONORABLE NANCY F. MUÑOZ

HON. LEONARD LANCE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 2015

Mr. LANCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the public service of the Honorable Nancy F. Muñoz, Assemblywoman for New Jersey's 21st Legislative District, as she is honored by the Somerset County Federation of Republican Women as the recipient of its Millicent Fenwick Award for Outstanding Public Service.

Nancy's career as a dedicated public servant started with her interest in public health. She was graduated from Skidmore College with a bachelor's degree in nursing and later earned a master's degree from Hunter College as a clinical nurse specialist. She worked as a nurse in surgical intensive care at Yale-New Haven Hospital and also worked at Massachusetts General, Lenox Hill Hospital Emergency Room and Memorial-Sloan Kettering Cancer Center.

Nancy took an important role in the public school system of Summit, New Jersey where her five children, Wills, Eric, Alex, Elizabeth and Max were educated. Nancy was active in the Parent Teacher Associations at Summit's elementary, middle and high school. Her late husband, Eric, was a renowned trauma surgeon, member of the Summit Common Council and member of the New Jersey General Assembly.

In 2009 Nancy was elected to complete Eric's unexpired term in the General Assembly following his passing. Nancy is an outstanding legislator, championing causes important to Eric and forging ahead on new endeavors of significance to her and the 21st Legislative District. Her expertise as a health care professional has led to Nancy's service on the Assembly Health and Senior Services Committee. She also sits on the Assembly Commerce and Economic Development Committee as well as the Assembly Committee on Women and Children.

Nancy is a defender of those who cannot defend themselves. One of her most significant accomplishments was her work in securing passage of the Jessica Lunsford Act, which increased penalties on sexual offenders and the people who harbor them. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, the Honorable Stuart Rabner, has also appointed Nancy to the Supreme Court Ad Hoc Committee on Domestic Violence Resources. Her accomplishments and dedication have been recognized by her Assembly colleagues who have selected Nancy as the Deputy Republican Leader.

The Millicent Fenwick Award for Outstanding Public Service is awarded to a role model for women who serve in the tradition of the late Congresswoman Fenwick: never compromise your principles, do what was in the best interests of your constituents and be of service to those in need. I congratulate Assemblywoman Nancy F. Muñoz on this well-deserved recognition.

TRIBUTE TO DAVID DELUCIA

HON. JOHN KATKO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 2015

Mr. KATKO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the career of David DeLucia. Mr. DeLucia has bravely served the 24th District of New York for over 30 years in the Emergency Medical Services (EMS) field. It is my honor to recognize such a distinguished citizen and civil servant.

Mr. DeLucia has served the greater Central New York area in many capacities, within and outside of the EMS field, including at the Onondaga County Medical Examiner's Office and St. Joseph's Hospital.

In addition to his exceptional work as a first responder in Central New York, Mr. DeLucia has been a leading force in the development of EMS services in Jamaica. Since 2008, he has served as the Jamaica Project Coordinator for the Medical Relief Foundation. Mr. DeLucia has assisted in the advancement of Jamaica's EMS system, training EMTs in the country and facilitating the receipt of necessary medical equipment.

Mr. DeLucia has received a number of commendation awards for emergency medical situations including the rescue of a patient from a ravine in Cayuga County, multiple citations for field excellence, and he was named the ALS Provider of the Year for Central New York and New York State in 2013.

Mr. DeLucia holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in Psychology from the State University of New York at Oswego and has completed graduate coursework at the State University of New York College of Environmental Science and Forestry. Additionally, he holds provider and instructor certifications in ACLS, BLS, and PALS.

As a provider, educator, and humanitarian, Mr. DeLucia goes beyond the call of duty of a first responder. He has proudly served Central New York and nobly assisted the developing country of Jamaica. I am honored to thank Mr. DeLucia for his service to the 24th District, our nation, and the international community.

COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS—50 YEARS OF SUCCESS

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 2015

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give thanks to all the community health centers in America and especially those in my district in California. These clinics are the workhorses of health care. Whether it be in the rural community of San Benito County, the downtown environs of Seaside on the Monterey Peninsula, the ag community of Watsonville or the

streetscape of Santa Cruz, community health clinics provide expert health care to whomever needs it. These clinics increasingly are significant sources of regular, primary health services and not just drop-in-as-a-last-resort centers. In addition to providing on-the-spot health care they also run education programs on wellness, nutrition, diabetes and pre-natal care. All this is done at little or no charge to the patient with costs picked up by federal health programs, partnerships with other public and private entities and charitable donations.

The first community health centers were established in the U.S. in 1965 and May 15, 2015 marks 50 years since their introduction. Since then they've serviced over 62 million persons, including 13 million new patients since the advent of the Affordable Care Act. In a district like mine which includes an agriculture workforce that is often on the margins of health care the community health clinics are a godsend to keeping this workforce healthy and industrious.

Mr. Speaker, I want to say for all America to hear: I am very proud of the community health clinics in my district. I am sure my House colleagues have similar good stories to tell about the community health clinics in their districts, too. I hope they will join me in saying 'thank you' and 'good job' to these clinics and wish them well as they embark on the next 50 years of service.

HONORING DEPUTY SHERIFF YEVHEN ''EUGENE'' KOSTIUCHENKO

HON. JULIA BROWNLEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 2015

Ms. BROWNLEY of California. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to pay tribute to Deputy Sheriff Yevhen ''Eugene'' Kostiuchenko, an 11-year veteran of the Ventura County Sheriff's Office, who was tragically killed in the line of duty on October 28th, 2014.

Deputy Kostiuchenko was born in Kiev, Ukraine, where he attended secondary school and later attended the Military University of Defense of Russian Federation in Moscow. Deputy Kostiuchenko served in the Ukrainian Armed Forces and as a liaison between the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Drug Enforcement Administration, and Central Intelligence Agency. He also held the prestigious position of serving as the adjutant to the General of the Ukrainian Army.

While Deputy Kostiuchenko's homeland was near to his heart, he loved America. He especially loved serving his community. In April of 2003, Eugene began his distinguished career with the County of Ventura. He initially worked with the Sheriff's Office of Emergency Services (OES), where he assisted with training and response plans for the County's Terrorism Working Group. While working in OES, Eugene received his United States citizenship in 2006, which was a proud moment in his life as he began working toward his ultimate goal of becoming a deputy sheriff.

Through discipline and dedication and a remarkable work ethic, Eugene successfully completed the rigors of training and was sworn in as a deputy sheriff on November 29, 2007.

Those who knew Deputy Kostiuchenko remember him fondly as a kind, compassionate, and caring officer. Eugene enforced the law with great distinction and it was his steadfast commitment to serving his community that made for a particularly noteworthy career.

Above all else, Deputy Kostiuchenko is remembered as a loyal friend and family man. Deputy Kostiuchenko is survived by his wife of 13 years, Maura Kelley, and his two sons, Tristan and Justin. He is also survived by his parents, Anatoly and Nadiia, and his brother Oleksandra.

Deputy Kostiuchenko's dedicated and courageous service will never be forgotten. On behalf of the people of Ventura County, who he so bravely served and protected, I express my sincere condolences to his family and friends, and to all who knew him. He will be remembered as a husband, friend, and hero.

TRIBUTE TO NOBIS DAIRY FARM IN ST. JOHNS, MICHIGAN

HON. JOHN R. MOOLENAAR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 2015

Mr. MOOLENAAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Nobis Dairy Farm in St. Johns, Michigan. I congratulate the Nobis Farm on receiving the 2015 U.S. Dairy Sustainability Award. Since 2011, the Innovation Center for U.S. Dairy has presented this annual award to farms around the country that exhibit outstanding economic and environmental practices.

In Michigan, brothers Ken and Larry Nobis manage their multi-generational dairy farm that was started by their father, Paul, in 1946. Employing 23 people, Nobis Dairy Farm has expanded from its original 180 dairy cattle to 1,050, producing over 31 million pounds of milk annually. In 1974, Ken and Larry transitioned to sand bedding, which increases the comfort and health of the cattle in their care. Nobis Dairy Farm, in conjunction with Michigan State University and the McLanahan Corporation, developed an environmentally sound technique that would solve the problem of sand-laden manure while eliminating the excessive use of fresh water.

Dairy producers are a vital part of Michigan's economy. The innovative practices pioneered by Nobis Dairy Farm will benefit the entire industry. They also keep Michigan's economy strong and preserve a clean environment for all residents to enjoy. On behalf of Michigan's Fourth Congressional District, I congratulate Nobis Dairy Farm for this achievement and wish it continued success.

HONORING SANDRA LEVEQUE

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 2015

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Sandra Leveque upon her retirement as Principal and Director of the Napa County Office of Education Juvenile Court and Community Schools. Sandra has served as Principal and Director for 23 years, and this June she will end a forty year career as an educator and school administrator throughout our district. This month, Ms. Leveque's career and retirement will be honored by the Juvenile Court, Community and Alternative School Administrators of California at their Annual Conference in Napa.

Over the past forty years, Ms. Leveque has been a dedicated educator and advocate for special needs students, working in classrooms for the deaf, autistic, and profoundly mentally handicapped. Her devotion to helping those with special needs extends beyond the classroom and includes work as a member and Chair of the Kiwanis Club of Napa's Special Olympics and as an interpreter for the deaf at Hillside Christian Center. She has also served as treasurer for the local Organization for School Administrators.

Upon her retirement, Ms. Leveque's colleagues recall her as a tireless advocate for her students who worked nonstop, was always available to help others, and who treated her students like her own children. In fact, Sandra has three children of her own—Jeremy, Jessica, and Jonathan—and four grandchildren, Emmy, Peyton, Liam, and Will.

Mr. Speaker, it is fitting and proper that we honor Sandra Leveque at this time. Her commitment to serving students, and particularly those with special needs, has made our schools and community stronger and her level of dedication will not be easily replaced.

RECOGNIZING WHITE CASTLE

HON. STEVE STIVERS

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 2015

Mr. STIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize White Castle, which is headquartered in my district, for their long history of contributing to the Central Ohio Community. White Castle has recently announced the creation of ''National Slider Day'' to celebrate little ideas that make a big difference.

In 1921, White Castle was founded with the idea of small, bite-sized sandwiches. Nearly 100 years later, this small business idea has grown into a nationwide business creating thousands of jobs for our country.

White Castle will sell over I/2 billion sliders to millions of people during the month of May alone, With 10,000 employees across the country and over 2,000 employees in Ohio, the company serves as a job creator in communities throughout America.

White Castle has also found great ways to give back to the community. To recognize ''National Slider Day,'' White Castle will be handing out 10,000 sliders in Columbus to friends and charity partners around the city. White Castle sliders have also been made available on military bases around the world to help our brave men and women in uniform enjoy a ''taste of home'' while protecting our freedom abroad.

I wish White Castle all the best as they launch ''National Slider Day'' and as they continue taking little ideas to make a big difference.

KEEP THE PROMISE ACT

HON. PAUL A. GOSAR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 2015

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, for several years, I have been actively involved in a troubling off-reservation gaming issue in my home state of Arizona involving the Tohono O'odham Nation. The tribe has been attempting to move from their ancestral lands in Tucson, into another tribe's former reservation in the Phoenix metro area, for the sole purpose of building a Las Vegas style casino.

This comes after Tohono O'odham and 16 other Arizona tribes adopted a compact, approved by Arizona voters, which expressly promised there would be no additional casinos or gaming in the Phoenix metro area until 2027. In exchange for this promise, the voters granted the tribes a statewide monopoly on gaming and other tribes gave up significant rights.

H.R. 308 was introduced to ensure that the promise of no additional casinos in the Phoenix area is kept until the existing tribal-state gaming compacts expire, without interfering in the trust acquisition itself

Let me explain how this legislation came to be and why it must be enacted into law. In return for exclusivity in Arizona, the tribes agreed to a cap on the number of casinos in the state and in the Phoenix metro area, to restrict the number of machines in the state and to share machine revenue with rural non-gaming tribes so they could benefit from the compact.

Every urban tribe, except for Tohono O'odham, agreed to this limitation. Tohono refused, citing the need for a new casino in Tucson or on the rural part of the tribe's reservation. The state and other tribes finally agreed to the restrictions on gaming being pushed by Arizona's Governor and others, but also yielded to Tohono's stated need.

After the agreement was reached, the tribes and state promoted their model compact by saturating the airwaves and newspapers with the clear message that under the compact there will be no additional casinos in Phoenix and only the possibility for Tohono O'odham to build one more facility in the Tucson area. Tohono O'odham alone spent $1.8 million dollars urging Arizona voters to rely on this limitation.

Tohono had begun efforts to find land in the Phoenix area to open their fourth casino.

The voters approved the tribal state compact in November 2002 and rejected two competing propositions. The first would have allowed unrestricted tribal gaming without any revenue sharing for rural non-gaming tribes; the second would have allowed for full commercial gaming without restriction.

Shockingly, a few months after the voters approved the compact, Tohono finalized a multiyear effort to purchase land in Glendale for a casino and used a shell corporation to conceal its identity.

Tohono's dismissal of their promise to build no additional casinos in Phoenix is not something that Congress can ignore when the result will be so harmful to what had been a national model.

Furthermore, Tohono has falsely been claiming a victory in court relative to their less-than-honest dealings with other tribes and the State of Arizona.

This sentiment is factually wrong and morally indefensible. The Tohono ''won'' nothing based on the merits. Rather, the case was dismissed on the draconian doctrine of sovereign immunity. In other words, the court ruled that the tribe cannot be sued in court because . . . It can't be sued in court.

In fact, the Court made a statement that it would have likely ruled against Tohono had it not been for sovereign immunity. Mr. Speaker, I submit evidence obtained from underlying litigation discovery in State of Arizona v. Tohono O'odham in order to supplement the record on H.R. 308. The opponents of this bill falsely claim that the Tohono O'odham Nation (Tohono O'odham, TO or the Nation) ''won'' in court relative to TO's less-than-honest dealings with other tribes and the State of Arizona. Indeed, one Member of the House publicly stated that the bill circumvents a court ruling.

This sentiment is factually wrong and morally indefensible. The TO ''won'' nothing on the merits. Rather, the case was dismissed on the draconian doctrine of sovereign immunity. In other words, the court ruled that the tribe cannot be sued in court because . . . It can't be sued in court. That circular logic is pretty much the extent of the victory. The merits of the case were never addressed, and that is why Congress' oversight in these matters is so important.

As it turned out, discovery in State of Arizona v. Tohono O'odham revealed that the TO Nation was secretly looking to purchase land in the Phoenix metropolitan area during the last 18 months of the compact negotiations and during the entire referendum process when the tribes were actively seeking support from Arizona voters on the basis that the model compact would not permit additional casinos in the Phoenix area. Evidence of these secret plans were primarily obtained from Vikam Doag Industries (VDI), a Tohono O'odham chartered and owned corporation. Below are quotations from meeting transcripts and minutes:

5/18/01: VDI meeting notes including a description of a presentation delivered by Mark Curry, Tohono O'odham's lead negotiator in compact negotiations. The notes reflect ''107th Avenue-Stadium,'' ''gaming compact-unsure what will happen,'' ''put in a shell company-need to keep it quiet especially when negotiations of compact at stake''

6/26/01: VDI meeting with Tohono O'odham's San Lucy District Council. ''We are also looking at another project . . . based on discussions we had and continue to have about a casino on the west end of Phoenix. And part of that discussion that we've had was that—we didn't want to publicize that because of the confidentiality in terms of that issue . . . Now, in the meeting we had last summer—with the task force and Jim had met with the casino people in their—in their environment. And the understanding is that it is a good opportunity again depending on what happens with the big compact. . . You have a situation with a confidentiality issue. And that's how we're holding it, as confidential, because we don't want, you know, people to know we are seriously considering this. Because if you do, I'm sure that there's going to be a lot of resistance from, you know, the general public.'' p. 25:5–20.

8/26/01: San Lucy District Meeting: ''[Male Voice]—but that is why the Buckeye property has been identified as a casino-feasible area. And that's really why we focused on that. There—there is some county islands closer in to Phoenix that we have looked at.'' p. 24:10–15.

8/22/02: VDI meeting transcript discussing the West Phoenix casino project, whether Governor Hull's successor would also opposed additional Phoenix area casinos, and the importance is confidentiality ahead of the vote on Proposition 202. ''Max: Because if that's going to be the position of the State, they don't want any more casinos around the Phoenix area, then they're going to fight it, whoever the new governor is, (inaudible), if he's going to go along—he or she go along with Jane Hull regarding taking a position. Jim: Which is why we really want to wait until the initiative passes before its gets out.'' TON0116093–94.

9/19/02: VDI meeting transcript discussing a possible leak of information related to the West Phoenix project. ''Jim: So there is some type of information going out or a leak or—they didn't Jonathan and Mark [two in-house Tohono O'odham attorneys] didn't seem too concerned, is what they had got it wasn't up at the governor's level or at the negotiating level . . . but it's still a concern out there, especially prior to the propositions coming up for election. . . . So, we just need to be careful about, you know, things getting out and spoiling it'' p. 14:18–15:6.

10/25/02: VDI meeting transcript discussing the upcoming Prop 202 vote. ''Male Voice: We are . . . a week and a half, two weeks away from the vote. And that's going to clarify a lot also on what we can do. And, you know, assuming that it is 202 that passes, then, you know, we'll proceed in how we need to make that project develop.'' p. 2:7–3:24.

This evidence, attached hereto, establishes the fraudulent intent by the TO to deceive the state, the public and other tribes. Proposition 202, which authorized the existing tribal-state compacts, was approved by voters on November 5, 2002, less than two weeks after VDI discussed waiting for voter approval before moving forward with the West Phoenix casino plans.

In addition to the above, additional transcripts underscore the same double-dealing after the vote:

2/10/03: VDI meeting transcript discussing VDI's meetings with the Tohono O'odham Gaming Authority. ''And I think that's coming about because the agreement has been signed, the compact has been signed, and so there are no more real concerns that might jeopardize our chances on this discussion. So I think they're ready to move forward.'' p. 3:2–4:5.

2/23/03: VDI meeting transcript discussing the Glendale plan. ''Through 99–503 [Gila Bend Act] we could have a casino built, it allows it, but politically we might have problems. If we decide to, we need to put it in escrow and it needs to be kept confidential for the time being.'' p. 17:22–18:14.

2/23/03: VDI meeting transcript discussing potential political problems with the proposal. ''Male Voice: I just hope that . . . in terms of the political (inaudible) that's going to be coming (inaudible), that some of the metro tribes over there don't come back and jump on us too. . . . Male Voice: Might Gila River and Salt River indicate that it's a violation of the 202 (inaudible) metro area? Male Voice: Well, that's what I said in terms of political impact, is that even—even those metro tribes, particularly those three that are right there, might—might say something. But that's a big question mark. That's all.'' p. 48:21–50:23.

In March 2013, Tohono O'odham created Rainer Resources, Inc. and incorporated the

company in Delaware as an attempt to keep the land purchase confidential. Rainer Resources then purchased the Glendale parcel in August 2013. Rainer Resources and Tohono O'odham kept their plan secret until April 2009, when the Nation submitted its fee-to-trust application to the Department of the Interior and finally disclosed its scheme to its sister tribes.

These statements were uncovered during discovery in State of Arizona v. Tohono O'odham and revealed the depth of Tohono O'odham's conscious effort to mislead and defraud voters, as well as its State and tribal partners. Unfortunately, the U.S. District Court dismissed the State of Arizona's fraud and misrepresentation claims not on the merits, but because Tohono O'odham refused to waive its sovereign immunity from suit. With regard to the State of Arizona's ''promissory estoppel'' claim, which alleged that Tohono O'odham made false promises that induced the parties to enter into the compact to their disadvantage thus creating an enforceable promise, the court found on May 7, 2013, that the evidence supported the claim but that Tohono O'odham's sovereign immunity nevertheless barred its review of those allegations. Although Congress, through IGRA, waived tribal sovereign immunity for claims arising from executed compacts, the court determined Congress had not done so with regard to actions that preceded a compact's execution such as those that gave rise to the fraud, misrepresentation, and promissory estoppel claims in State of Arizona v. Tohono O'odham. The legal conclusion is dubious as it promotes fraud and sharp dealings long since rejected in modern commerce and illegal in many contexts.

H.R 308, the Keep the Promise Act, is narrowly crafted to address those claims that are shielded by Tohono O'odham's assertion of sovereign immunity.

I believe it is important for the truth to be known. The tribe acted immorally and covertly against its fellow tribes, the State and the general public. This incident and breach of trust has proven that TO cannot be trusted in the future relative to business dealings, tribal matters and commercial relations. I urge Congress to resolve this issue and reaffirm its authority by providing proper oversight of commerce amongst tribes.

An identical bill, H.R. 1410, passed overwhelmingly out of the Natural Resources passed the House last Congress by voice vote on September 17, 2013. This legislation has already passed the full Natural Resources Committee by unanimous consent in the 114th Congress.

I urge immediate adoption of this commonsense legislation once again by the House of Representatives.

RECOGNIZING THE SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE IMPRISONMENT OF THE SEVEN BAHA'I LEADERS IN IRAN

HON. LYNN JENKINS

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 2015

Ms. JENKINS of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, in this country, we often take for granted our ability to worship whatever faith we want without fear of government persecution. Yet, for those of the Baha'i faith in Iran, this basic human right does not exist. Simply being Baha'i in Iran makes you a target for frequent discrimination. The Iranian regime's appalling human rights record is full of cases of horrific treatment of anyone who stands up for their religious beliefs.

Take the case of Saeid Rezaei, the Baha'i prisoner of conscience I adopted a few years ago as part of the Defending Freedoms Project. Arrested on false charges, he remains imprisoned on a 20 year sentence that would see him only released when the teenage son he left outside has already turned 31 years old. Rarely is outrage as justified as it is in this case of state-sponsored discrimination against members of the Baha'i faith.

Today, on the seventh anniversary of the imprisonment of the seven Baha'i leaders in Iran, let us join together to highlight the ongoing injustices rampant throughout the actions of the Iranian regime and continue to stand up for the freedom of religion and beliefs across the world.

TRIBUTE TO DONALD C. ''DANNY'' DANIELSON

HON. TODD ROKITA

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 2015

Mr. ROKITA. Mr. Speaker, as you know the words spoken on the Floor of this House in many ways become the official record of our great Nation, as each word spoken here is made part of the official House RECORD.

As such, I rise today to honor a great American, philanthropist, my Sigma Chi brother and good friend, Donald Danielson. Danny was widely known for his nearly 40-year career at City Securities, one of Indianapolis' oldest investment firms. He was the former president of New Castle-based Modernfold, the company whose accordion-fold door helped change the way businesses, schools and churches utilized interior space.

As a Sigma Chi, Danny was devoted to the ideals of the White Cross we wear. To all he came to know, his friendship was enduring; his generosities were large; and his life was an inspiration. He loved his Fraternity, but he knew that its helpfulness and sympathies were meant to broaden more than the bounds of an organization. To that end, his loyalty was grounded in the faith that fraternalism stands for better citizenship, for a more noble civilization, and for the higher ideals of life in its service to man and reverence to God. And in that, Mr. Speaker, we have found in Mr. Danielson not only the ideals of Sigma Chi, but the essence of America.

He was accepted to Indiana University on a baseball scholarship, graduated and became one of the longest-serving trustees on record at the University, serving as its president for 11 of his 22 years of service. He helped create IU's Wells Scholar program and in 1994 was awarded an honorary doctor of laws degree.

After graduation, Danny served his Country in the U.S. Navy in both the Pacific and Atlantic theaters of World War II being discharged in 1946 with a rank of Lieutenant. He married his wife Patricia in 1947 and though being signed to play professional baseball by the Brooklyn Dodgers, decided to take a job at the IU Alumni Association instead.

In 2009, Danielson received the Sachem award, the highest honor given by the state of Indiana. He received several Sagamore of the Wabash awards from Indiana Governors, and in 2014, the Indiana Historical Society named him a Living Legend. He was inducted into the Junior Achievement of Central Indiana Business Hall of Fame in 2010, and was appointed by President George H.W. Bush to the Credit Standards Advisory Committee.

Preceded in death by his beloved wife Patti, Danny leaves three daughters, Mary, Susie and Amy, eight cherished grandchildren and 13 great-grandchildren. On behalf of many Hoosiers, I offer to all of them, their extended families, and all those who share the grief of his loss, my sincerest condolences.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONOR FLIGHT OF EASTERN AND PORTLAND OREGON

HON. GREG WALDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 2015

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the 48 World War II veterans from Oregon who will be visiting their memorial this Friday in Washington, D.C. through Bend Heroes Foundation. On behalf of a grateful state and country, we welcome these heroes to our nation's capital.

The veterans on this flight from Oregon are: Joe DeMarsh, Army; Harry Galloway, Army; Donald Hoyt, Army; Robert Hughley, Army; Shige Imai, Army; Fred Krieger, Army; Steve Lund, Army; Roger Mockford, Army; Andy Riener, Army; Bud Simonis, Army; Jim Starr, Army; Bill Stewart, Army; Jack Tavenner, Army; Rodger Barber, Army Air Force; Les Barnhart, Army Air Force; Don Bennett, Army Air Force; Tom Bessonette, Army Air Force; Ralph Butterworth, Army Air Force; Nick Cassinelli, Army Air Force; Dick Ford, Army Air Force; Fred Forsythe, Army Air Force; Ed Miller, Army Air Force; Jim Murphy, Army Air Force; Sandy Porter, Army Air Force; Kenny Arnold, Navy; Betty Ashford, Navy; Don Bower, Navy; Gib Branstetter, Navy; Mike Brant, Navy; Frankie Carling, Navy; Paul Clayton, Navy; Dalton Fox, Navy; Bob Grills, Navy; Carroll Heckenlively, Navy; Cal Husbands, Navy; Royce Irby, Navy; Vern Kube, Navy; Harry Kuhlmann, Navy; Ken Larsen, Navy; Ernie McCabe, Navy; Donald McLaughlin, Navy; Lloyd McNary, Navy; Alice Tatone, Navy; Al Walters, Navy; Fred Warner, Navy; George Griffith, Marine Corps; Irv Kaplan, Marine Corps; Ted Carlson, USCG Merchant Marine.

These 48 heroes join more than 138,000 veterans from across the country who, since 2005, have journeyed from their home states to Washington, D.C. to reflect at the memorials built in honor of our nation's veterans.

Mr. Speaker, each of us is humbled by the courage of these brave Americans who put themselves in harm's way for our country and way of life. As a nation, we can never fully repay the debt of gratitude owed to them for their honor, commitment, and sacrifice in defense of the freedoms we have today.

My colleagues, please join me in thanking these veterans of Honor Flight of Eastern and Portland Oregon for their exemplary dedication and service to this great country. I especially want to recognize Bend Heroes Foundation Chairman Dick Tobiason, and Trip Leaders Erik Tobiason and Pam Kelsay. Their tireless work will result in over 450 World War II veterans from Honor Flight of Eastern and Portland Oregon visiting the memorials and U.S. Capitol.

HONORING HAROLD DAUM

HON. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 2015

Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Harold Daum, an exceptional individual who has worked tirelessly to ensure vulnerable seniors receive essential legal services.

It is with fond recollection that I remember my time working alongside Harold during the Legal Resources for the Elderly Program (LREP)'s infancy. His persona struck me instantly; Harold had this vibrant personality, determined fervor and you could sense that anything he undertook would feel the full weight of his energy.

For over 27 years, as a retiree, Harold has committed himself to LREP. When seniors would call to inquire about the program Harold was the first to answer—he took in their concerns, assuaged their worries, and was instrumental in our commitment to guaranteeing seniors quality legal representation.

Those at LREP will tell you that his vitality is endless, and his charismatic smile is a pleasant welcome for anyone coming into the office. Harold is a truly remarkable person and deeply loves his country and community. He can often be found sharing an exciting story about his service as a United States Navy medic during World War II.

As Harold enters his retirement and we celebrate his contributions, we are reminded of the joy that he brings all of us. It is through Harold that we recognize the profound impact one individual can have on an entire community. I am honored to have had the opportunity to work with Harold—he is an inspiration to us all.

HONORING U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

HON. STACEY E. PLASKETT

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 2015

Ms. PLASKETT. Mr. Speaker, as we commemorate National Police Week, I solemnly rise to honor and salute the sacrifice of our law enforcement officers around the country and in my district, the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Law enforcement officers risk their lives every day to ensure the safety and security of our communities. With endless dedication they bear a great responsibility, as their family and friends share their sacrifices. I know that sacrifice first-hand as my father was an NYPD officer for 30 years and my grandfather was the Virgin Islands Deputy Police Commissioner.

While we should honor their acts of valor and memorialize the sacrifice of the fallen daily, National Police Week affords us the opportunity to join together as a nation to honor their courage and salute their sacrifice. I ask that the members of the 114th Congress join me in saluting the sacrifices of the Virgin Islands Police Officers who have died in the line of duty. They are:

Patrolman Leopold E. Fredericks; Patrolman Leroy Alvaro Swan; Patrolman Rudel Albert Parrott; Patrolman Allan Williams; Patrolman Patrick Emmanuel Sweeney; Patrolman Wilbur Horatio Francis; Officer Dexter L. Mardenborough; Officer Steven Hodge; Officer Cuthbert Ezekiel Chapman; Officer Ariel Anton Frett; Officer Akeem Basil Newton and Officer Colvin Terrance Georges, Sr.

HONORING MIKE GRGICH AND GRGICH HILLS ESTATE

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 2015

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Miljenko ''Mike'' Grgich and Grgich Hills Estate Winery as they celebrate the thirty-fifth anniversary of the ''Great Chicago Chardonnay Showdown.'' At a tasting of more than 200 wines thirty-five years ago this month, Grgich Hills Chardonnay was recognized as the best chardonnay in the world.

In the spring of 1980, Craig Goldwyn, the wine columnist for the Chicago Tribune, organized a tasting that went on to be known as the Great Chicago Chardonnay Showdown. Chardonnays from across the world, from France to California, and even Bulgaria were collected for an historic first, the largest blind tasting of one single varietal. Grgich Hills Estate's very first vintage was announced the winner, just a few short years after Mike Grgich won the Judgement of Paris wine competition with his Chateau Montelena chardonnay. The Chicago tasting is credited for helping to make chardonnay the most popular varietal in the United States.

In his native Croatia, winemaking was a family passion, and Mr. Grgich continued the tradition through his studies at Zagreb University. Inspired by the stories of a better life abroad, he made his way across the Atlantic, and in a true demonstration of the American dream, went on to found his own winery. According to Grgich, ''There is no scientific formula for making great wines. You make wines with your heart. You pour your love into them and nurture them like children, and transmit to them the richness of your spirit.''

Currently, Grgich Hills produces 70,000 cases of wine each year using exclusively their own organically-grown grapes, and much of the winery is run by solar power. Methods that have become standard practice in the wine industry can trace their roots to Grgich. His influence has even spread back to his native Croatia where he opened a winery and introduced these modern techniques to the industry.

Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate at this time that we honor Mike Grgich for his lifetime of success and influence in the wine industry, both at home and abroad.

THE WUNSCHE BROTHERS CAFÉ AND SALOON

HON. TED POE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 2015

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, located just off the railroad tracks in Old Town Spring, Texas, sits a quaint café. But this is no ordinary joint. The Wunsche Brothers Café and Saloon has been around since 1902. The café fries up great American classics like burgers, fries, onion rings, chicken-fried steak, basically all the makings for a post-lunch nap.

It originally opened its doors as a hotel and saloon, but the café has stayed in business for over 100 years.

Wunsche Café has morphed into a community icon and is somewhat of a local legend. It even attracts out-of-towners, why? Because it's haunted.

It's said that the original owner, Charlie Wunsche, roams the restaurant, pranking workers. A little mischievous, but good natured, the spirit of Charlie hides items, messes with electronics and employees and is even said to have been spotted.

Charlie, I'm sure, is just watching over his business, wanting to make sure it serves its customers well, who can blame him?

Sadly the century old café suffered a mishap recently. The newest addition to the Wunsche Brother's Café burst into flames in the early morning hours. The flames engulfed the café, however thankfully there were no injuries reported.

But here is where the story gets interesting, or maybe a little spooky, the original wooden, 1900's structure only sustained smoke damage (that's the part that is haunted). The new additions, put into place around the mid 80's, suffered the most destruction. The historic foundation still stands strong, showing the community that amongst the piles of soot and insulation, there is hope.

The café's new owner, Nathan Lavaige, has remained firm in his promise that they will rebuild. It will keep on standing, making delicious meals for Texans and tourists from all over. Haunted or not, someone was watching over the café in those early morning hours. I am more inclined to think it was Charlie, but we will never know.

Thanks to the Wunsche Brothers Café for 113 years of serving up comfort food to hungry customers and here's to the next 113 years. Best wishes in the rebuild. The Houston community cannot wait until the café reopens.

And that's just the way it is.

HONORING IRWIN STOVROFF

HON. LOIS FRANKEL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 2015

Ms. FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate and honor Mr. Irwin Stovroff of Boca Raton for receiving his honorary doctorate from Florida Atlantic University on April 30th at age 92. Irwin was an Air Force 2nd Lieutenant and bombardier who flew over Normandy in the D-Day invasion during World War II.

Florida Atlantic University (FAU) awards the Honorary Doctorate of Humane Letters degree on a very selective basis to recognize achievements in the arts or high distinction in public service. With his golden retriever Cash by his side, Irwin addressed a group of 2,400 graduates and their families explaining his experience as a Prisoner of War after being captured by a Nazi soldier.

After returning home, Irwin did what so many from the Greatest Generation did. He married, started a family, and went on to a successful business career. After retiring at age 75, he continued to serve his community and volunteered at our local Veteran's Administration Hospital in Riviera Beach. During his time at the VA Hospital, he spoke to many veterans and realized that they needed additional emotional support, so he founded "Vets Helping Heroes". His organization has raised over $4.5 million dollars to provide service dogs to wounded service members.

In honor of his continued service to our country during World War II and still now, I am pleased to recognize Mr. Irwin Stovroff and congratulate him on the receipt of an honorary doctorate degree from Florida Atlantic University. I am proud to represent him in our great district.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BRENDAN F. BOYLE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 2015

Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with deep sympathy and sorrow for the countless deaths and injuries caused by the derailment of Amtrak Northeast Regional Train 188 in Philadelphia. My thoughts and prayers are with the victims and their families. Due to this tragedy, the scale of which is unprecedented over the last decade, last night I decided to be with the grieving families, law enforcement officers, emergency responders, health care professionals, and all those working in my district to preserve life, help the injured, and otherwise recover from the derailment in Philadelphia. For this reason, unfortunately, I missed some important votes on the floor of the House of Representatives. I hope my colleagues understand the imperative nature of my travelling to Philadelphia to be there for my constituents working to recover in the aftermath of this horrific disaster.

I did not make this decision lightly. Serving my constituents is my highest honor and responsibility as a Member of Congress. Of course, my voting decisions are also of highest importance. Yet, after careful deliberation and with a heavy heart, I felt compelled to be on the scene of the Amtrak tragedy as we work as a community—local, state and federal governmental entities working hand-in-hand—to bring peace to impacted families and a sense of order to the scene.

In light of these circumstances, and my sincere opposition to one particular bill on the House floor last night, I submit some of the many reasons why I so strongly oppose H.R. 36, the so-called Pain-Capable Unborn Child Protection Act, and state that I would have in fact voted against this misguided, unconstitutional legislation. This dangerous legislation is another alarming attempt by the Republican Party to deny women their constitutional right to family planning. The Supreme Court has spoken on the issue. This is settled law.

This legislation is out of touch with the rights and health care needs of women. The bill's inadequate rape exception and overly burdensome reporting requirements continue to shame victims of rape and are particularly offensive. It is irresponsible for Members of Congress to continue to undermine and play politics with the rights of women and families throughout America. Moreover, this bill has no meaningful exceptions to protect women's health, and criminalizes physicians for providing necessary and constitutionally-protected care.

For these reasons, I continue to strongly oppose and, had I been present, would in no uncertain terms have voted "no" on rollcall 223, H.R. 36 final passage, and "yes" on rollcall 222, the Motion to Recommit H.R. 36. However, again, in light of the tragic events in Philadelphia, I felt compelled to be there with the health care providers, first responders, and volunteers working to restore peace and safety to the scene. Once again, I'd like to express my condolences to the families and loved ones of the victims of Amtrak Train 188's derailment. I hope my colleagues and constituents will understand my absence despite the importance of this vote.

HONORING THE EBONETTE SOCIAL & CIVICS CLUB

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 2015

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a group of ladies who have shown what can be done through hard work, dedication and a desire to serve their community, the Ebonette Social & Civics Club. The Ebonette Social & Civics Club has served as an informational vehicle to citizens of Sharkey & Issaquena Counties.

The Ebonette Social and Civics Club was established in 1968 with local ladies from Sharkey and Issaquena Counties. The mission and vision of the organization is for civic improvement and social entertainment. The Ebonette Social & Civics Club also provides and supports activities, services, programs and opportunities for the benefit of youth excellence and moral character; and to promote community and economic development.

The Ebonettes give yearly scholarships to students from both South Delta High School and Sharkey Issaquena Academy. To date over $25,000 has been given. The scholarships given are not discriminated based on race or any ethnic background.

The ladies also provide Christmas gifts to needy families, support Breast Cancer Organizations, provided support for burned out victims, provide meals for senior citizens and worked with the Hwy 14 clean-up and numerous of other community activities.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the Ebonette Social & Civics Club for its dedication to serving others and giving back to the community.

PAIN-CAPABLE UNBORN CHILD PROTECTION ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 2015

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 36, the Pain-Capable Unborn Child Protection Act. This legislation is yet another attempt by conservative lawmakers to dictate a woman's reproductive rights. This bill calls for a nationwide ban on abortion care after 20 weeks of pregnancy. There are 14 similar bans in states.

The bill also makes it much more difficult for sexual assault survivors to obtain abortion care by requiring that she obtain counseling or medical treatment from a list of specific locations. This counseling may not be from a health center that provides abortion care. The bill also requires incest survivors who are minors to provide written proof that the crime was reported to law enforcement or the government. This is extremely limiting and an unreasonable burden to place upon a sexual assault survivor.

The legislation also forces abortion providers to divulge private health information regarding which patients have received abortion care after 20 weeks to the government. This essentially creates a "hit list" of providers around the country for anti-choice supporters to target when they are merely providing legal and necessary care.

While the right to choose is of the utmost importance, this bill would also add unnecessary pain and suffering to women who experience fatal fetal anomalies late in pregnancy. It is callous and uncompassionate to deny an abortion to a pregnant woman who knows that her child has no chance of survival.

Banning abortion care based on arbitrary gestational limits decided by federal lawmakers is unconstitutional and unjust. This legislation is extreme and blocks a woman's access to safe health care options such as the freedom to make personal reproductive decisions.

HONORING NEW MEXICO CIVIL WAR SITES

HON. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 2015

Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the landmark locations in New Mexico where thousands of Spanish speaking New Mexico Hispanos fought valiantly during the Civil War.

When the U.S. Territorial Governor issued a call for service in 1861, 4,000 men aged 18 to 45 from Las Vegas, Santa Fe, Taos, Mora, Chaperito and other surrounding villages answered the call and were organized into five regiments known as the New Mexico Volunteers.

Brigadier General Henry Hopkins Sibley led Confederate troops into New Mexico in an attempt to capture Albuquerque, Santa Fe, Fort Union and the Santa Fe Trail so his army

could take control of the gold and silver mines in Colorado. His plan was to eventually arrive at the coast of California in order to replenish the South's depleted funds.

The Battle at Valverde took place on February 20th and 21st, 1862, near Fort Craig in southern New Mexico with the Union Army under the command of Colonel Edward Canby. Union forces blocked the passage of Confederates at the river ford until reinforcements arrived and a fierce battle ensued. During the engagement 68 Union soldiers and 36 Confederate soldiers were killed with over 300 wounded. In the end, the battle was a victory for the South.

Union forces returned to Fort Union and the Confederate forces captured Albuquerque and Santa Fe before also moving on towards Fort Union over Glorieta Pass, where the armies were destined to collide.

The Battle of Glorieta Pass took place March 26th through March 28th, 1862, in Apache Canyon with the bulk of Union forces in head-to-head combat with Confederate troops. During the battle, a group of New Mexico Volunteer scouts under the command of Lt. Colonel Manuel Chavez, and Captain Rafael Chacon, Corporal Albino Garcia, Innocencio Arellanes, and Anastasio Duran detected the Confederate supply train near Johnson's Ranch and destroyed eighty supply wagons and drove off 500 horses and mules.

At the end of the Battle of Glorieta Pass the Union lost 51 soldiers with 78 wounded, and the Confederates lost 50 soldiers with 80 wounded. Although Confederates won the battle on the field, the loss of supplies and livestock completely crippled them and they were forced to make their way back to Texas in defeat.

In 1993, the Congressional Civil War Sites Advisory Commission was tasked with identifying the nation's historically significant battle sites and the Battle of Glorieta Pass received a Priority 1, Class A, as one of the principle strategic operations having a direct impact on the course of the war—Gettysburg and Antietam received the same distinction.

Portions of the Glorieta Pass Battlefield have become a part of the National Park System and it is also designated as a National Historic Landmark. It is fitting and proper to erect a memorial at the site of the Battle of Glorieta, honoring the Hispanic Civil War Veterans who lost their lives and those that fought with courage and honor for their country.

CELEBRATING THE 175TH ANNIVERSARY OF ST. MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 2015

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, on May 16, 2015, students, faculty, and staff will gather in historic St. Mary's City, Maryland, to celebrate the St. Mary's College of Maryland Class of 2015 Commencement. They—along with many others across Maryland and our country—will also be marking the 175th anniversary of the College's founding.

Since its humble beginnings in 1840 as a female seminary, St. Mary's College of Maryland has been a center of learning and educational empowerment. Set along the St. Mary's River, where Leonard Calvert and the first English settlers disembarked from the Ark and Dove in 1634 to found the colony of Maryland, it expanded in the early twentieth century to become the State's first junior college and became co-educational. In the 1960's, the school transitioned into a four-year college and granted its first undergraduate degrees in 1971. Recognizing its tradition of excellence in liberal arts education, its high standards, and its unique history, the Maryland General Assembly formalized St. Mary's College of Maryland as the state's only public honors college in 1992. Today, it continues to graduate some of Maryland's best and brightest students from thirty-one academic programs and ranks among the best public liberal arts colleges in the nation.

I am proud to represent the students, faculty, and staff of St. Mary's College of Maryland in Congress as well as to have served as a member of its Board of Trustees since 1995. Alumni of the College run businesses, contribute to the arts and athletics, conduct research in marine biology and the environment, report the news through national outlets, and serve in government—including in my Congressional office. They are continuing their alma mater's tradition of preparing graduates to make a difference wherever they live and work throughout Maryland and across our country.

I hope my colleagues will join me in congratulating the entire St. Mary's College of Maryland community, led by its dynamic new President, Tuajuanda Jordan, on reaching its 175th year of serving as a living memorial to those first Maryland colonists' commitment to religious freedom, tolerance, and opportunity.

RECOGNIZING OPERATION THANK YOU

HON. GWEN GRAHAM

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 2015

Ms. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, today, I'd like to recognize Operation Thank You, an annual event honoring veterans and active-duty service members in Leon County.

As we mark the 65th anniversary of our nation's entry in the Korean War, the 2015 Operation Thank You will honor Korean War veterans and their families at the Florida Korean War Memorial in Tallahassee on Saturday, May 16th.

The event will include a presentation of colors by the Godby High School JROTC Color Guard, a performance of the national anthem by the Lawton Chiles High School Choir, and remarks by Korean War veterans—along with a pancake breakfast.

Leon County has a long tradition of supporting local veterans and making sure they receive the care they deserve.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the United States Congress, I extend our deepest appreciation to all of those working to make this year's Operation Thank You a success.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. RICK W. ALLEN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 2015

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, I missed a vote on the Motion to Recommit for H.R. 2029 on April 30, 2015. Listed below is how I would have voted if I had been present.

Roll Call Vote 192—Motion to Recommit H.R. 2029—Nay.

OFFICER LIQUORI TATE

HON. STEVEN M. PALAZZO

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 2015

Mr. PALAZZO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the bravery and sacrifice demonstrated by Officer Liquori Tate, a recently commissioned member of the Hattiesburg Police Department, who was tragically slain in the line of duty on Saturday, the ninth day of May in the year two thousand and fifteen.

Officer Liquori Tate was twenty-five years old, a resident of Hattiesburg, and a graduate of South Pike High School near McComb. He was the son of Youlander Ross of Jackson and Ronald Tate of Georgia and brother to thirteen siblings. He had a passion for the Miami Heat, the Atlanta Falcons, and good blues music.

Tate graduated from the Hattiesburg Police Training Academy and became a patrolman with Hattiesburg Police Force in 2014. During his training, Liquori was challenged in every way possible but, according to one of his training officers, he was the only recruit who refused to consider failure or withdrawal as an option.

Tate's lifelong ambition was to serve his community in a policeman's uniform. He was an exceptional young man who chose a life of service, placing himself in danger each day in order to protect the citizens of Hattiesburg.

Officer Tate had a passion for the siren, and could often be heard sounding his own while on patrol. He was excited about being a policeman and loved going to work each day. Those who served with him knew he was 'all smiles,' and he was a valuable member of the Hattiesburg Police Force.

The City of Hattiesburg and the Great State of Mississippi have suffered the loss of one of our own: a family member and a protector and defender of our constitution and laws. Every citizen deeply and sincerely feels the loss of Officer Liquori Tate, and his service, heroism, and sacrifice will not be forgotten.

HONORING THE BI-NATIONAL HEALTH ALLIANCE OF NAPA COUNTY

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 2015

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor the Bi-National Health Alliance of Napa County's dedication to improving the health and well-being

of our underserved Latino community. Bi-National Health Alliance of Napa County strives to improve the quality of life, promote positive physical and mental health, provide opportunities to access resources in a culturally sensitive environment, and encourage empowerment and growth.

Ten years ago, Catalina Chavez-Tapia and Queen of the Valley Medical Center founded the Napa County Bi-National Health Week Task Force, which transitioned into a year-round effort: the Bi-National Health Alliance of Napa County. By increasing awareness of risk factors affecting health and providing information on available health services and resources, the Bi-National Health Alliance of Napa County brings together existing community resources to empower local Latinos to live healthier lifestyles.

The Bi-National Health Alliance of Napa County also organizes a number of events to encourage the Latino community to become more engaged locally. This includes the Napa Valley Latina Women's Conference, which is held to empower Latina women to engage in their community through cultural, mental health, and educational workshops along with free health screenings, educational information, and follow-up care. Since the conference's inception, over 1,120 professional and newly immigrated, low-income, and disenfranchised Latina women have attended and been provided a forum to identify and address the cultural barriers to the advancement of Latina women locally.

Mr. Speaker, it is fitting and proper that we recognize the Bi-National Health Alliance of Napa County's dedication to the best ideals of public service as they host their 11th Annual Napa Valley Latina Women's Conference on May 14th, 2015. On behalf of a grateful community, we honor and thank the Bi-National Health Alliance of Napa County for their many years of service, and hope for many more.

HONORING FAATIN KHALEELAH MUHAMMAD

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 2015

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a goal oriented student, Faatin Khaleelah Muhammad.

Faatin Khaleelah Muhammad is the 17 year old daughter of James and Latonya Muhammad and is a member of Pilgrim Missionary Baptist Church located in Natchez, Mississippi.

Faatin has managed to maintain a 3.5 GPA for 4 years, at Jefferson County High School and throughout her life, excelled in school and sports: she has been a member of the Jefferson County High School Track team since 2012; she has received multiple plaques, ribbons, and metals for her performances; and she has served 2 years as a high school cheerleader. Faatin is currently president of FCCLA where she completed many community services and projects. She is also a member of FBLA, TSA, TATU and the Senior Transition Program. She has been in the Jefferson County High School Marching Band since the 9th grade.

Upon graduation, Faatin will attend Alcorn State University located in Lorman, Mississippi. She will major in Animal Science with hopes to become an Animal doctor in Mississippi.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Faatin Khaleelah Muhammad, as a student who is goal oriented and making a difference in her community.

TRIBUTE TO RALPH WIRTZ

HON. JOHN R. MOOLENAAR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 2015

Mr. MOOLENAAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Ralph Wirtz in recognition of his many contributions to Michigan's 4th District as the editor of the Midland Daily News.

Ralph Wirtz dedicated over forty years of his life to the Midland Daily News starting as a sports writer and, because of his outstanding journalistic abilities, accepted increased responsibility until his appointment as managing editor in 1989.

Ralph did not originally plan on a career in journalism but discovered a passion for sports writing while serving in the United States Navy in the 1970's. He has won numerous awards over the course of his career, including Agriculture Communicator of the Year in 1998, first place in editorial writing by the Associated Press in 2008, the 2008 Journalist of the Year award by the Press Association Society of America and the Midland Community Voices Rosemary Byers Award in 2009. Ralph has been the person that the community has turned to whenever they needed a trusted voice for their news and information.

Ralph Wirtz has set the standard for journalistic excellence in Michigan and his tireless work on behalf of his community is worthy of recognition from this Congress. On behalf of the Fourth Congressional District of Michigan, I am honored today to recognize Ralph Wirtz in gratitude for his forty years of service to the Midland Daily News and the Midland Community.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 2015

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, on May 13, I missed a Roll Call vote. Had I been present, I would have voted "YEA" on #221.

IN RECOGNITION OF NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 2015

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of National Police Week, which was first established by a joint resolution of Congress in 1962. National Police Week was initially created to coincide with the National Peace Officer Memorial Day established by President Kennedy in the same year. This week, we give special recognition to those law enforcement officers who have lost their lives in the line of duty.

I want to express my personal gratitude for the hard work and dedication that law enforcement officers selflessly give to their communities all over the country. I also wish to thank the family members of those officers who have paid the ultimate sacrifice for the safety and protection of others. They deserve our nation's highest respect and admiration.

On behalf of the residents in the 30th Congressional District of Texas, I want to thank every officer in the Balch Springs, Cedar Hill, Dallas, Desoto, Duncanville, Glenn Heights, Grand Prairie, Hutchins, Lancaster, Mesquite, Ovilla and Wilmer Police Departments. I am thankful for the leadership of our capable police chiefs and sheriffs, who are working hard to implement major reforms within their departments to decrease the instances of police related violence. I look forward to continuing our positive working relationship.

Now more than ever, there is a great need to build trust in our communities between police and the people that they pledge to serve and protect. I understand that what we ask of our police officers is a dangerous, difficult, and sometimes thankless job. Far too frequently, the actions of a few individuals overshadow the dedication and service of the hundreds of thousands of law enforcement officers who perform their duty with the utmost courtesy and integrity. I am thankful for their courage, their professionalism, and their daily sacrifice to protect and serve our communities across the country.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016

SPEECH OF

HON. MAC THORNBERRY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 2015

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1735) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2016 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:

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chair, I ask that the following exchange of letters be submitted during consideration of H.R. 1735:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, May 1, 2015.

Hon. WILLIAM M. ''MAC'' THORNBERRY,
Chairman, House Armed Services Committee, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I write to confirm our mutual understanding regarding H.R. 1735, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016, which contains substantial matter that falls within the Rule X legislative jurisdiction of the Foreign Affairs Committee. I appreciate the cooperation that allowed us to work out mutually agreeable text on numerous matters prior to your markup.

Based on that cooperation and our associated understandings, the Foreign Affairs Committee will not seek a sequential referral or object to floor consideration of the bill text approved at your Committee markup. This decision in no way diminishes or alters

the jurisdictional interests of the Foreign Affairs Committee in this bill, any subsequent amendments, or similar legislation. I request your support for the appointment of House Foreign Affairs conferees during any House-Senate conference on this legislation.

Finally, I respectfully request that you include this letter and your response in your committee report on the bill and in the Congressional Record during consideration of H.R. 1735 on the House floor.

Sincerely,

EDWARD R. ROYCE,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, May 1, 2015.

Hon. EDWARD R. ROYCE,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 1735, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016. I agree that the Committee on Foreign Affairs has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I am most appreciative of your decision not to request a referral in the interest of expediting consideration of the bill. I agree that by foregoing a sequential referral, the Committee on Foreign Affairs is not waiving its jurisdiction. Further, this exchange of letters will be included in the committee report on the bill.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM M. ''MAC'' THORNBERRY,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND GOVERNMENT REFORM,
Washington, DC, May 1, 2015.

Hon. WILLIAM M. ''MAC'' THORNBERRY,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing to you concerning the jurisdictional interest of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform in matters being considered in H.R. 1735, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016.

Our committee recognizes the importance of H.R. 1735 and the need for the legislation to move expeditiously. Therefore, while we have a valid claim to jurisdiction over the bill, I do not intend to request a sequential referral. This, of course, is conditional on our mutual understanding that nothing in this legislation or my decision to forego a sequential referral waives, reduces or otherwise affects the jurisdiction of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and that a copy of this letter and your response acknowledging our jurisdictional interest will be included in the Committee Report and as part of the Congressional Record during consideration of this bill by the House.

The Committee on Oversight and Government Reform also asks that you support our request to be conferees on the provisions over which we have jurisdiction during any House-Senate conference.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,

JASON CHAFFETZ,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, May 1, 2015.

Hon. JASON CHAFFETZ,
Chairman, Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 1735, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016. I agree that the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I am most appreciative of your decision not to request a referral in the interest of expediting consideration of the bill. I agree that by foregoing a sequential referral, the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform is not waiving its jurisdiction. Further, this exchange of letters will be included in the committee report on the bill.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM M. ''MAC'' THORNBERRY,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE,
Washington, DC, May 1, 2015.

Hon. MAC THORNBERRY,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In recognition of the importance of expediting the passage of H.R. 1735, the ''Fiscal Year 2016 National Defense Authorization Bill'', the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence hereby waives further consideration of the bill. The Committee has jurisdictional interests in H.R. 1735, including intelligence and intelligence-related authorizations and provisions in the amendment.

The Committee takes this action only with the understanding that this procedural route should not be construed to prejudice the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence's jurisdictional interest over this bill or any similar bill and will not be considered precedent for consideration of matters of jurisdictional interest to the Committee in the future, including in connection with any subsequent consideration of the bill by the House. In addition, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence will seek conferees on any provisions in the bill that are within its jurisdiction during any House-Senate conference that may be convened on this legislation.

Finally, I would ask that you include a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter in the Congressional Record during the House debate on H.R. 1735. I appreciate the constructive work between our committees on this matter and thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

DEVIN NUNES,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, May 1, 2015.

Hon. DEVIN NUNES,
Chairman, Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 1735, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016. I agree that the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I am most appreciative of your decision not to request a referral in the interest of expediting consideration of the bill. I agree that by foregoing a sequential referral, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence is not waiving its jurisdiction. Further, this exchange of letters will be included in the committee report on the bill.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM M. ''MAC'' THORNBERRY,
Chairman.

7TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INCARCERATION OF SEVERAL PROMINENT MEMBERS OF THE BAHA'I COMMUNITY BY THE IRANIAN REGIME

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 2015

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 7th anniversary of the incarceration of several prominent members of the Baha'i community by the Iranian regime.

The 9th District of Illinois is home to the Baha'i House of Worship—which I just visited last week—and many members of the Baha'i faith. I have heard many stories about the Iranian government's mistreatment of the Baha'i community, and those stories are truly heartbreaking. Members of the Baha'i community face the constant risk of violence, arrest or worse, and suffer significant discrimination as they go about their daily lives.

The arrest and conviction of these Baha'i leaders is but one example of a much larger problem of human rights abuses. I call on the Iranian government to release the seven Baha'i leaders who have been in their custody for so long and to change the way it treats religious minorities—including members of the Baha'i community.

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

Senate passed H.R. 1295, Trade Preferences Extension Act, as amended.

Senate passed H.R. 644, Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act, as amended.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S2897–S2948.

Measures Introduced: Twenty-two bills and one resolution were introduced, as follows: S. 1338–1359, and S. Res. 179. **Page S2933**

Measures Reported:

H.R. 460, to direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to train Department of Homeland Security personnel how to effectively deter, detect, disrupt, and prevent human trafficking during the course of their primary roles and responsibilities. (S. Rept. No. 114–46) **Page S2933**

Measures Passed:

Trade Preferences Extension Act: By 97 yeas to 1 nay (Vote No. 178), Senate passed H.R. 1295, to extend the African Growth and Opportunity Act, the Generalized System of Preferences, the preferential duty treatment program for Haiti, by the order of the Senate of Wednesday, May 13, 2015, 60 Senators having voted in the affirmative, and after taking action on the following amendment proposed thereto: **Page S2907**

Adopted:

Hatch Amendment No. 1223, in the nature of a substitute. **Page S2899**

Hatch Amendment No. 1240, to amend the title. **Page S2946**

Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act: By 78 yeas to 20 nays (Vote No. 179), Senate passed H.R. 644, to reauthorize trade facilitation and trade enforcement functions and activities, by the order of the Senate of Wednesday, May 13, 2015, 60 Senators having voted in the affirmative, and after taking action on the following amendment proposed thereto: **Pages S2907–08**

Adopted:

Hatch Amendment No. 1224, in the nature of a substitute. **Page S2899**

Hatch Amendment No. 1241, to amend the title. **Page S2946**

Don't Tax Our Fallen Public Safety Heroes Act: Senate passed H.R. 606, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude certain compensation received by public safety officers and their dependents from gross income. **Pages S2913–14**

Border Patrol Agent Pay Reform Act: Senate passed S. 1356, to clarify that certain provisions of the Border Patrol Agent Pay Reform Act of 2014 will not take effect until after the Director of the Office of Personnel Management promulgates and makes effective regulations relating to such provisions. **Page S2933**

Kids to Parks Day: Senate agreed to S. Res. 179, designating May 16, 2015, as "Kids to Parks Day". **Pages S2946–47**

Measures Considered:

Ensuring Tax Exempt Organizations the Right to Appeal Act—Agreement: Senate began consideration of H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations, after agreeing to the motion to proceed, and taking action on the following amendments proposed thereto: **Pages S2926–27, S2947**

Pending:

Hatch Amendment No. 1221, in the nature of a substitute. **Page S2926**

Hatch (for Flake) Amendment No. 1243 (to Amendment No. 1221), to strike the extension of the trade adjustment assistance program. **Page S2926**

Hatch (for Lankford) Amendment No. 1237 (to Amendment No. 1221), to establish consideration of

the conditions relating to religious freedom of parties to trade negotiations as an overall negotiating objective of the United States. **Page S2926**

Brown Amendment No. 1242 (to Amendment No. 1221), to restore funding for the trade adjustment assistance program to the level established by the Trade Adjustment Assistance Extension Act of 2011. **Page S2926**

During consideration of this measure today, Senate also took the following action:

Pursuant to the order of Wednesday, May 13, 2015, the motion to proceed to the motion to reconsider the vote by which cloture was not invoked on Tuesday, May 12, 2015, was agreed to. **Page S2908**

Pursuant to the order of Wednesday, May 13, 2015, the motion to reconsider the vote by which cloture was not invoked on Tuesday, May 12, 2015, was agreed to. **Page S2912**

By 65 yeas to 33 nays (Vote No. 180), three-fifths of those Senators duly chosen and sworn, having voted in the affirmative, Senate, upon reconsideration, agreed to the motion to close further debate on the motion to proceed to consideration of the bill. **Pages S2912–13**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that when Senate resumes consideration of the bill on Monday, May 15, 2015, the time until 5:30 p.m., be equally divided between the managers, or their designees, and that at 5:30 p.m., Senate vote on or in relation to Brown Amendment No. 1242 (to Amendment No. 1221) (listed above) and Hatch (for Lankford) Amendment No. 1237 (to Amendment No. 1221) (listed above) in that order, with no second-degree amendments in order prior to the votes, and a 60 affirmative vote threshold for adoption. **Page S2926**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that at 3 p.m., on Monday, May 18, 2015, Senate resume consideration of the bill. **Page S2947**

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

Leslie E. Bains, of New York, to be a Director of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation for a term expiring December 31, 2015.

Leslie E. Bains, of New York, to be a Director of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation for a term expiring December 31, 2018.

Juan Carlos Iturregui, of Maryland, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Inter-American Foundation for a term expiring June 26, 2020.

Karl Boyd Brooks, of Kansas, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

Laura Farnsworth Dogu, of Texas, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Nicaragua.

John L. Estrada, of Florida, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago.

Samuel D. Heins, of Minnesota, to be Ambassador to the Kingdom of Norway.

Thomas O. Melia, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development.

1 Air Force nomination in the rank of general.

37 Army nominations in the rank of general.

5 Coast Guard nominations in the rank of admiral.

1 Navy nomination in the rank of admiral.

Routine lists in the Army and Navy.

Pages S2947–48

Messages from the House: **Page S2932**

Measures Read the First Time: **Pages S2932–33, S2947**

Enrolled Bills Presented: **Page S2933**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S2933–35**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: **Pages S2935–37**

Additional Statements: **Pages S2931–32**

Amendments Submitted: **Pages S2937–46**

Authorities for Committees to Meet: **Page S2946**

Record Votes: Three record votes were taken today. (Total—180) **Pages S2907–08, S2913**

Adjournment: Senate convened at 9:30 a.m. and adjourned at 6:01 p.m., until 2 p.m. on Monday, May 18, 2015. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today's Record on page S2947.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

END-USERS AND MARKET LIQUIDITY

Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry: Committee concluded a hearing to examine regulatory issues impacting end-users and market liquidity, after receiving testimony from Timothy G. Massad, Chairman, Commodity Futures Trading Commission; Terrence A. Duffy, CME Group Inc., Chicago, Illinois; Bruce Barber, ADM, Forsyth, Illinois, on behalf of Commodity Markets Council; Jeffrey L. Walker, Alliance for Cooperative Energy Services Power Marketing LLC, Carmel, Indiana; Michael D. Bopp, Gibson, Dunn and Crutcher LLP, Washington, D.C., on behalf of the Coalition for Derivatives End-Users; and Sean O. Cota, Commodity Markets Oversight Coalition, Bellows Falls, Vermont.

APPROPRIATIONS: NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies concluded a hearing to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2016 for the National Labor Relations Board, after receiving testimony from Mark Pearce, Chairman, and Richard Griffin, General Counsel, both of the National Labor Relations Board.

AUTHORIZATION—DEFENSE

Committee on Armed Services: Committee ordered favorably reported an original bill entitled, ''National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016''.

ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE LEGISLATION

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: Committee concluded a hearing to examine S. 411, to authorize the approval of natural gas pipelines and establish deadlines and expedite permits for certain natural gas gathering lines on Federal land and Indian land, S. 485, to prohibit the use of eminent domain in carrying out certain projects, S. 1017, to amend the Federal Power Act to improve the siting of interstate electric transmission facilities, S. 1037, to expand the provisions for termination of mandatory purchase requirements under the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978, S. 1196, to amend the Mineral Leasing Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to grant rights-of-ways on Federal land, S. 1201, to advance the integration of clean distributed energy into electric grids, S. 1202, to amend the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 to assist States in adopting updated interconnection procedures and tariff schedules and standards for supplemental, backup, and standby power fees for projects for combined heat and power technology and waste heat to power technology, S. 1207, to direct the Secretary of Energy to establish a grant program under which the Secretary shall make grants to eligible partnerships to provide for the transformation of the electric grid by the year 2030, S. 1210, to provide for the timely consideration of all licenses, permits, and approvals required under Federal law with respect to oil and gas production and distribution, S. 1213, to amend the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 and the Federal Power Act to facilitate the free market for distributed energy resources, S. 1217, to establish an Interagency Rapid Response Team for Transmission, to establish an Office of Transmission Ombudsperson, S. 1219, to amend the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 to provide for the safe and reliable interconnection of distributed resources and to provide for the examination of the effects of net metering, S. 1220, to improve the distribution of energy in the United States, S. 1225, to improve Federal land management, resource conservation, environmental protection, and use of Federal real property, by requiring the Secretary of the Interior to develop a multipurpose cadastre of Federal real property and identifying inaccurate, duplicate, and out-of-date Federal land inventories, S. 1227, to require the Secretary of Energy to develop an implementation strategy to promote the development of hybrid micro-grid systems for isolated communities, S. 1228, to require approval for the construction, connection, operation, or maintenance of oil or natural gas pipelines or electric transmission facilities at the national boundary of the United States for the import or export of oil, natural gas, or electricity to or from Canada or Mexico, S. 1231, to require congressional notification for certain Strategic Petroleum Reserve operations and to determine options available for the continued operation of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, S. 1232, to amend the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 to modify provisions relating to smart grid modernization, S. 1233, to amend the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 to expand the electric rate-setting authority of States, S. 1237, to amend the Natural Gas Act to limit the authority of the Secretary of Energy to approve certain proposals relating to export activities of liquefied natural gas terminals, S. 1242, to amend the Natural Gas Act to require the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to consider regional constraints in natural gas supply and whether a proposed LNG terminal would benefit regional consumers of natural gas before approving or disapproving an application for the LNG terminal, and S. 1243, to facilitate modernizing the electric grid, after receiving testimony from Brian P. Kalk, North Dakota Public Service Commissioner, Bismarck; and Erica Bowman, America's Natural Gas Alliance, Jonathan M. Weisgall, Berkshire Hathaway Energy, Amy Ericson, Alstom Inc., Greg Dotson, Center for American Progress, and James L. Hunter, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Utility Department, all of Washington, D.C.

IMPROVING CARE FOR MEDICARE PATIENTS

Committee on Finance: Committee concluded a hearing to examine a pathway to improving care for Medicare patients with chronic conditions, after receiving testimony from Patrick Conway, Acting Principal Deputy Administrator, Deputy Administrator for Innovation and Quality, and Chief Medical Officer, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services; and Mark E.

Miller, Medicare Payment Advisory Commission, Washington, D.C.

CYBERSECURITY

Committee on Foreign Relations: Subcommittee on East Asia, the Pacific, and International Cybersecurity Policy concluded a hearing to examine cybersecurity, focusing on setting the rules for responsible global cyber behavior, after receiving testimony from Christopher M. E. Painter, Coordinator for Cyber Issues, Department of State; James A. Lewis, Center for Strategic and International Studies, Washington, D.C.; and Michael Greenberger, University of Maryland Center for Health and Homeland Security, Baltimore.

INTELLIGENCE

Select Committee on Intelligence: Committee met in closed session to receive a briefing on certain intelligence matters from officials of the intelligence community.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 32 public bills, H.R. 2315–2346; and 7 resolutions, H.J. Res. 52–53; H. Con. Res. 45–46; and H. Res. 262–264, were introduced. **Pages H3211–13**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages H3214–15**

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

Supplemental report on H.R. 1806, to provide for technological innovation through the prioritization of Federal investment in basic research, fundamental scientific discovery, and development to improve the competitiveness of the United States, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 114–107, part 2);

H.R. 880, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to simplify and make permanent the research credit, with an amendment (H. Rept. 114–113); and

H.R. 1907, to reauthorize trade facilitation and trade enforcement functions and activities, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 114–114, Part 1). **Page H3211**

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein he appointed Representative Holding to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. **Page H2961**

Recess: The House recessed at 11:06 a.m. and reconvened at 12 noon. **Page H2968**

Committee Resignation: Read a letter from Representative Byrne wherein he resigned from the Committee on Natural Resources. **Page H2972**

Suspensions: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measures:

Iran Nuclear Agreement Review Act of 2015: Concurred in the Senate amendments to H.R. 1191, to provide for congressional review and oversight of agreements relating to Iran's nuclear program, and for other purposes, by a 2/3 yea-and-nay vote of 400 yeas to 25 nays, Roll No. 226; and **Pages H2972–83, H2997–98**

Hezbollah International Financing Prevention Act of 2015: H.R. 2297, to prevent Hezbollah and associated entities from gaining access to international financial and other institutions, by a 2/3 yea-and-nay vote of 423 yeas with none voting "nay", Roll No. 227. **Pages H2983–2989, H2998–99**

Clarifying the effective date of certain provisions of the Border Patrol Agent Pay Reform Act of 2014: The House agreed to discharge from committee and pass H.R. 2252, to clarify the effective date of certain provisions of the Border Patrol Agent Pay Reform Act of 2014. **Page H2999**

Recess: The House recessed at 7:21 p.m. and reconvened at 7:27 p.m. **Page H3181**

National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016: The House considered H.R. 1735, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2016 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 15. **Pages H2999–H3206**

Agreed to:

Thornberry amendment (No. 1 printed in H. Rept. 114–112) that makes technical, conforming, and clarifying changes in the bill; **Pages H3154–55**

Thornberry en bloc amendment No. 1 consisting of the following amendments printed in H. Rept. 114–112: Young (AK) (No. 3) that expresses the Sense of Congress that Pacific Air Force's F–35A basing decision should be based on a base's capability to host fighter-based bilateral and multilateral training opportunities with international partners, have sufficient airspace and range capabilities to

meet training requirements, have sufficient existing facilities, have limited encroachment, and minimize overall construction and operational costs; Heck (NV) (No. 4) that authorizes an additional $25,000,000 for the Office of Economic Adjustment to be available for transportation infrastructure improvements associated with congestion mitigation in urban areas related to recommendations of the 2005 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission; Messer (No. 6) that requires the Secretary of Defense, no earlier than 5 years after the date of enactment of this bill, to conduct a study on the impact of the Environmental Protection Agency's proposed National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone regulation on military readiness; Takai (No. 7) that enhances the authority of service members to obtain professional certifications in the maritime trades; McGovern (No. 8) that requires the Secretary of Defense to design and produce a military service medal to honor retired and former members of the Armed Forces who are radiation-exposed veterans (Atomic Veterans), which are determined in section 1112(c)(3) of title 38, in the USC; Hanna (No. 9) that allows memorial headstone or grave markers to be made available for purchase by Guard or Reserve members who served for at least six years, at no cost to the government, and clarifies that this does not allow for any new veteran benefits, and does not authorize any new burial benefit or create any new authority for an individual to be buried in a national cemetery; Kline (No. 10) that provides a one-time election for certain military retirees to regain access to TRICARE Prime because the DOD unilaterally changed the eligibility criteria for retirees living more than 100 miles from a military treatment facility, and fully off-sets the cost of TRICARE Prime by reducing the program increase in MV–22 engineering support; Thornberry (No. 11) that limits the funds made available to the Department of Defense Healthcare Management System for Fiscal Year 2016 so that no more than 75 percent can be spent until the date on which the Secretary of Defense makes the certification required in the Fiscal Year 2014 NDAA; Pascrell (No. 12) that directs the peer-reviewed Psychological Health and Traumatic Brain Injury Research Program to conduct a study on blast injury and its correlation to traumatic brain injury; Hurd (No. 13) that includes the entire federal government in the Independent Study of Matters Related to Bid Protests; Chabot (No. 14) that amends the Small Business Act to ensure that the Small Business Administration (SBA) negotiates agency prime contracting goals with a view towards encouraging participation by a wide variety of small businesses; requires that any SBA procurement scorecard assesses the use of small businesses as prime contractors and subcontractors, and looks at the small business participation rate; Perry (No. 18) that prohibits the use of funds for realignment of forces at or the closure of United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba; Hanna (No. 19) that requires the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to Congress that assesses the degree to which existing defense capabilities are able to detect, identify, and potentially disable remotely piloted aircraft within special use and restricted airspace; requires the Secretary to identify how existing research and development Department resources can be leveraged to strengthen our nation's ability to detect, identify, and disable unidentified or potentially malicious remotely piloted aircraft; Kline (No. 20) that expresses a sense of Congress that U.S. military forces should have the proper resources at all times during an ordered evacuation of an embassy abroad and that no restrictions should be placed on the ability of our military to maintain and use weapons and equipment to protect themselves and evacuees during an ordered embassy evacuation; Engel (No. 25) that requires a report to assess the effectiveness and operational requirements of establishing a no-fly zone in Syria; Connolly (No. 29) that prohibits the authorization of funds to implement any action that recognizes Russian sovereignty over Crimea or provide assistance to the central governments of countries that support the illegal annexation of Crimea; provides a national interest waiver for the prohibition on assistance to central governments supportive of the illegal annexation of Crimea; Davis (CA) (No. 36) that provides an exception to the regulations governing minor military construction in the case of military child care facilities; authorization would sunset three years following enactment; Scalise (No. 76) that exempts Ability One products from the Afghan First, Central Asian States, and Djibouti procurement program; and Engel (No. 94) that ensures a focus on the protection of human rights will be maintained as part of U.S. efforts to train Afghan National Security Forces;

Pages H3156–60

Hunter amendment (No. 21 printed in H. Rept. 114–112) that establishes an Interagency Hostage Recovery Coordinator to direct hostage rescue efforts;

Pages H3170–72

Thornberry en bloc amendment No. 2 consisting of the following amendments printed in H. Rept. 114–112: Stivers (No. 22) that permits participation in a pilot program for DoD and FAA to jointly award competitive grants to airports that support both civilian and military operations for tower or other infrastructure improvements; Thornberry (No. 24) that requires the Secretary of Defense to submit reprogrammings to be able to use funds from the Syria Train and Equip Fund to execute the Syria

Train and Equip program; requires the SECDEF to submit a comprehensive strategy for Syria and Iraq (and an update with the reprogramming requests), and requires the SECDEF to submit a certification on support provided to the trained Syria opposition; Lamborn (No. 26) that adds language to the underlying Iran Sense of Congress regarding the sale of S–300's and the importance of terrorism related sanctions; Turner (No. 28) that limits the availability of any funds, authorized through this act, which may be used to facilitate the United States & Russia's conduct of bilateral military-to-military engagement until the Secretary of Defense certifies certain criteria; Rogers (AL) (No. 30) that expresses a sense of Congress on opportunities to enhance the United States Alliance with the Republic of Korea; Ros-Lehtinen (No. 31) that authorizes the Secretary of Defense to deploy assets, personnel and resources to SOUTHCOM, in coordination with the Joint Interagency Task Force South, to combat transnational criminal organization, drug trafficking, bulk shipments of narcotics or currency, narco-terrorism, human trafficking and the Iranian presence in SOUTHCOM's AOR; Mulvaney (No. 33) that instructs the Comptroller General of the United States to submit to Congress a report on how funds authorized for overseas contingency operations were ultimately used; Walker (No. 34) that provides that defense contractor information concerning breaches can be shared with DOD and disseminated for additional purposes including cybersecurity, national security, and law enforcement; Sherman (No. 40) that adds two certifications to section 3119 of the NDAA, which concerns the transfer of nuclear technology to foreign countries, regarding (1) the recipient country's compliance with its agreement for nuclear cooperation with the US; and (2) its efforts to prevent transfers of sensitive items to countries of proliferation concern; provides further that any arrangement granting a country permission to reprocess U.S. origin spent fuel be submitted to Congress; Jackson Lee (No. 43) that provides guidance to the Secretary of Defense on identifying HBCUs and minority serving institutions to assist them in developing scientific, technical, engineering, and mathematics capabilities; Aguilar (No. 47) that requests a report, form the Secretary of Defense, outlining the number of racial or ethnic minority groups, women, and disabled persons that have participated in the DOD's National Defense Science and Engineering Graduate Fellowship; the barriers that have been found in recruiting participants from these groups; and a set of policy recommendations focused on increasing these groups participation; Clark (MA) (No. 48) that expresses the Sense of Congress that the quality of America's future STEM workforce is a matter of national security concern, that Federally Funded Research and Development Centers employ a highly skilled workforce that is qualified to support STEM initiatives, and that the Department of Defense should explore its existing authority to permit these Centers to help facilitate and shape a high-quality future STEM workforce capable of supporting Department of Defense needs; Veasey (No. 49) that increases authorization amount for digital up- grades, Research and Development for the V–22 Osprey by $75,000,000, offset by a identical reduction for Navy spares and repair parts; and Peters (No. 50) that asks DOD to report on the merger between the Office of Assistant Secretary for Operational Energy Plans and Deputy Under Secretary for Installations and Environment;

Pages H3172–77

Brooks (AL) amendment (No. 5 printed in H. Rept. 114–112) that strikes section 538, relating to a sense of the House of Representatives regarding Secretary of Defense review of section 504 of title 10, United States Code, regarding enlisting certain aliens in the Armed Forces (by a recorded vote of 221 ayes to 202 noes, Roll No. 229);

Pages H3163–64, H3178–79

Walorski amendment (No. 15 printed in H. Rept. 114–112) that extends and strengthens provisions related to detainees at Guantanamo Bay (by a recorded vote of 243 ayes to 180 noes, Roll No. 230);

Pages H3164–66, H3179

McCaul amendment (No. 17 printed in H. Rept. 114–112) that amends 10 USC 2576a to include border security activities to the list of preferred applications the Department of Defense considers when transferring excess property to other federal agencies;

Pages H3169–70, H3180–81

Lummis amendment (No. 35 printed in H. Rept. 114–112) that prohibits reducing the alert posture of the ICBM force; **Pages H3185–87**

Thornberry en bloc amendment No. 3 consisting of the following amendments printed in H. Rept. 114–112: Hardy (No. 37) that ensures that national monument designations under the Antiquities Act will not endanger our national security; guarantees our men and women in uniform access to land located beneath or associated with a Military Operations Area (MOA) for vital training and readiness activities; Zinke (No. 39) that renames the Captain William Wylie Galt Great Falls Armed Forces Readiness Center in Honor of Captain John E. Moran, a Recipient of the Medal of Honor; Costello (No. 42) that expresses a sense of Congress in support of providing the necessary funding levels for the Army to meet its tactical wheeled vehicle protection kits acquisition objectives; Collins (NY) (No. 44) that requires a report to Congress from the Secretary of the

Army detailing market survey findings and flight assessment of commercial-off-the-market wide-area surveillance sensors for Army unmanned vehicles; Hunter (No. 45) that requires a report on Tactical Combat Training System Increment II; Palazzo (No. 46) that clarifies and improves language to foster coordination and communication of defense research activities to provide open data to other entities that were previously not included in the law; Farenthold (No. 51) that ; encourages the Department of Defense to enter into contracts with third party vendors to provide free access to wireless high-speed internet to all members of the Armed Forces who are deployed overseas at any United States military facility; Loebsack (No. 53) that amends 10 USC Chapter 434 Section 4554(a)(3)(A) to authorize the inclusion of an option period of up to 25 years, in addition to the current 25 year term limitation, for a combined maximum term of 50 years; Fleming (No. 54) that requires a report and certification by the Secretary of Defense that an Army active duty end strength below 490,000 soldiers will be adequate to meet the U.S. national military strategy; McKinley (No. 55) that requires the Secretary of Defense to establish an electronic tour calculator so that reservists could keep track of aggregated active duty tours of 90 days or more served within a fiscal year; Crowley (No. 56) that Honors those from diverse backgrounds who have made sacrifices as members of the Armed Services; Takano (No. 57) that includes in the report to Congress on the direct employment pilot program for members of the National Guard and Reserve (Sec. 567) a comparison of the pilot program to other DOD and VA unemployment and underemployment programs; Israel (No. 59) that requires a report on civilian and military education requirements that are necessary to meet anticipated threats in the future security environment as described in the Quadrennial Defense Review; Keating (No. 63) that expresses the Sense of Congress in support of fully implementing a service-wide expansion of the Army's Gold Star Installation Access Card; provides entry to military installations for events and memorials for the survivors of members of the Armed Forces who have died while serving on certain active or reserve duty; Meng (No. 64) that requires a VA Regional Office (VARO) to carry out certain steps if it does not adjudicate claims within 125 days with a 98% accuracy; requires the Under Secretary for Benefits to explain how the failure of the regional office to meet the goal affected the performance evaluation of the director of the regional office; and Adams (No. 66) that recognizes the complexities of post-traumatic stress disorder among service members, its effect on children, and the need for current health programs to not only reduce a veteran's symptoms but to also allow them to reconnect with their families; **Pages H3187–91**

Jackson Lee amendment (No. 52 printed in H. Rept. 114–112) that requires outreach for small business concerns owned and controlled by women and minorities before conversion of certain functions to contractor performance; **Pages H3194–95**

Thornberry en bloc amendment No. 4 consisting of the following amendments printed in H. Rept. 114–112: Hurd (No. 58) that amends Title 10, U.S. Code on the payment of expenses to obtain professional credentials to authorize DOD and DHS to pay for both the training and exams needed to obtain IT and cybersecurity credentials for all personnel identified as critical to network defense; Stivers (No. 60) that restores the commission to Captain of Medal of Honor recipient Milton Holland; Moore (No. 61) that expresses the Sense of the Congress regarding the Posthumous promotion granted to Master Sergeant (retired) Naomi Horwitz; Austin Scott (GA) (No. 65) that ensures that the network of preferred retail pharmacies for TRICARE established under Sec. 714 allows for sufficient small business participation; Grayson (No. 67) that makes permanent the requirement that DOD, for dependents of members of the military stationed in remote locations outside the United States, provide transportation to persons requiring "obstetrical anesthesia services for childbirth that is equivalent to the obstetrical anesthesia services for childbirth available in a military treatment facility."; Austin Scott (GA) (No. 68) that ensures that sustainment needs are sufficiently considered by clarifying that Sec. 804 of the bill regarding the process for commercial item determinations does not conflict with existing Title 10 requirements for core logistics capabilities; Cole (No. 69) that ensures that sustainment requirements are considered and that the Centers of Industrial and Technical Excellence (CITES) are consulted, when DOD conducts a DOD Board Study related to the intellectual property rights of private sector firms; Foxx (No. 70) that amends the report required by Sec. 835 to include information on DoD practices regarding intellectual rights to facilitate competition in sustainment of weapons systems throughout their life-cycles; Bost (No. 71) that amends the Small Business Act to codify an independent Office of Hearings and Appeals; Hanna (No. 72) that requires training of contracting officers, and provides a definition of reverse auction; Jackson Lee (No. 75) that ensures that changes made to DOD computing systems using software bought and modified for agency use will not result in disruption of DOD operations; Connolly (No. 79) that ensures the Federal Acquisition Regulation clarifies that acquisition personnel

are permitted and encouraged to engage in responsible and constructive communication with industry; Connolly (No. 80) that requires the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, to develop a plan to improve the management of information technology programs and projects; Farr (No. 81) that requires DAU to annually convene a board of faculty representatives from relevant professional schools and DOD degree granting institutions to review and synchronize defense acquisition curricula across all of DOD; and Farr (No. 82) that strengthens academic research and analysis of the defense acquisition decision support system from both a business, public policy, operation, and information sciences perspective; **Pages H3195–99**

Thornberry en bloc amendment No. 5 consisting of the following amendments printed in H. Rept. 114–112: Thompson (PA) (No. 62) that provides an individual with a mental health screening at enlistment and uses the results as a baseline for any subsequent mental health examinations; prohibits the Secretary from considering the results of such screening in determining promotions and is respective of privacy information in the same manner as medical records; Russell (No. 73) that adds an additional exception from requirement to buy certain articles from American sources for use in the production of fire hoses; McGovern (No. 74) that maintains the simplified acquisition threshold at current level of $150,000 applying to certain textile and clothing purchases by the Defense Department; Walker (No. 77) that requires the Secretary of Defense to assess the Open Trusted Technology Provider Standard for information technology and cyber security acquisitions and provide a briefing to Armed Service House of Representatives no later than one year of the enactment of this Act; Young (AK) (No. 78) that repeals section 811 of the FY2010 NDAA and removes the exemption in 10 USC 2304(e)(4) and 41 USC 3304(f)(2)(D)(ii) for contracts exceeding $20,000,000 which are awarded pursuant to Section 8(a) of the Small Business Act. This will require that contracting agencies comply with the standard justification and approval process prior to sole sourcing these contracts; Palazzo (No. 84) that pushes back the authorized period for the transfer of certain AH–64 Apache Helicopters from Army National Guard to Regular Army from March 31, 2016 to June 30, 2016; Ellmers (No. 85) that prohibits funds from being used to deactivate the 440th Airlift Wing until the Secretary of Defense certifies that this movement will have no impact on Airborne and Special Operations units readiness; Katko (No. 86) that requires a report from the Secretary of the Air Force to the congressional defense committees addressing the immediate and critical training and operational needs of the remotely piloted aircraft community; Thornberry (No. 87) that excludes the application of Section 10 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act to meetings of the National Commission on the Future of the Army with less than five members present as a lessons learned from previous commission reports; Heck (NV) (No. 88) that requires a report after the Military Lending Act rulemaking on compliance mechanisms for identifying covered borrowers and requires the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) to report to Congress on systems reliability and plans to strengthen capabilities, and consult with private-sector users of DMDC to address issues of common concern; Crawford (No. 89) that makes it clear that EOD incident response in support of civil authorities is authorized, and does not require reimbursement by civil authorities for EOD to pick up military ordnance that has escaped government control; DeFazio (No. 92) that expresses the Sense of Congress calling for a technical correction to Section 3095, Fiscal Year 2015 National Defense Authorization regarding refinancing of Pacific Coast groundfish fishing capacity reduction loan; Lynch (No. 93) that calls for the observation of two minutes of silence on Veterans Day in honor of the service and sacrifice of veterans throughout the history of the United States; Connolly (No. 95) that authorizes up to 5% of humanitarian assistance program funds to be used for monitoring and evaluation of said programs; requires a Congressional briefing 90 days after enactment describing how the Department evaluates program and project outcomes and impact, including cost effectiveness and whether the programs met their goals; Cicilline (No. 97) that requires the Secretary of State and Secretary of Defense to submit a report within 180 days describing efforts to engage United States manufacturers in procurement opportunities related to equipping the ANSF; Sinema (No. 98) that directs the Secretary of Defense in coordination with the Secretary of State to pursue efforts to shut down ISIL's illicit oil revenues and to report on resources need to counter ISIL's oil revenues; Blumenauer (No. 100) that ensures that our Afghan allies are not made ineligible for the Special Immigrant Visa program as a result of the change in mission name from ISAF to Resolute Support, and other technical change; and **Pages H3199–H3206**

Burgess amendment (No. 83 printed in H. Rept. 114–112) that requires a report ranking all military departments and Defense Agencies in order of how advanced they are in achieving auditable financial statements as required by law. **Pages H3205–06**

Rejected:

Polis amendment (No. 2 printed in H. Rept. 114–112) that sought to reduce from 11 to 10 the statutory requirement for the number of operational carriers that the U.S. Navy must have (by a recorded vote of 60 ayes to 363 noes, Roll No. 228); and **Pages H3177–78**

Smith (WA) amendment (No. 16 printed in H. Rept. 114–112) that sought to provide a framework for closure of the detention facility at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, by December 31, 2017 (by a recorded vote of 174 ayes to 229 noes, Roll No. 231). **Pages H3179–80**

Proceedings Postponed:

Rohrabacher amendment (No. 23 printed in H. Rept. 114–112) that seeks to acknowledge Dr. Afridi's instrumental role in identifying the hiding place of Osama bin Laden and further state that it is the Sense of Congress that Dr. Shakil Afridi is an international hero and that the Government of Pakistan should release him immediately from prison; **Pages H3181–82**

Lamborn amendment (No. 27 printed in H. Rept. 114–112) that seeks to limit funding for implementing the New START treaty; **Pages H3182–84**

Blumenauer amendment (No. 32 printed in H. Rept. 114–112) that seeks to require funding for the Navy's new Ohio-class replacement submarines to come from their traditional Navy accounts, instead of the Sea-Based Deterrent Fund; transfer funds from the Sea-Based Deterrent Fund back into their historic Navy budget lines; **Pages H3184–87**

Lucas amendment (No. 38 printed in H. Rept. 114–112) that seeks to reverse and prohibit the further listing of the Lesser Prairie Chicken as a threatened or endangered species until 2021, thereby allowing the states to implement their voluntary Range-Wide Conservation Plan for the Lesser Prairie Chicken's habitat; delists the American Burying Beetle as a threatened or endangered species under the Endangered Species Act; and **Pages H3191–92**

Nadler amendment (No. 41 printed in H. Rept. 114–112) that seeks to strike section 3121, which places limits on funding for dismantlement of nuclear weapons. **Pages H3192–94**

H. Res. 260, the rule providing for further consideration of the bill (H.R. 1735) was agreed to by a yea-and-nay vote of 243 yeas to 181 nays, Roll No. 225. **Pages H2989–97**

Recess: The House recessed at 9:28 p.m. and reconvened at 9:35 p.m. **Page H3206**

Senate Messages: Messages received from the Senate by the Clerk and subsequently presented to the House today and messages received from the Senate today appear on pages H2972, H2999, H3181.

Senate Referrals: S. Con. Res. 10 and S. 1356 were held at the desk. **Pages H2972, H3181**

Quorum Calls—Votes: Three yea-and-nay votes and five recorded votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H2997, H2998, H2998–2999, H3177–78, 3178–79, 3179, 3179–80, and 3180–81. There were no quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 10 p.m.

Committee Meetings

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURE

Committee on Agriculture: Full Committee held a markup on a bill to reauthorize the Commodity Futures Trading Commission. The bill to reauthorize the Commodity Futures Trading Commission was ordered reported, as amended.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURE

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies held a markup on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2016. The Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2016 was forwarded to the full committee, without amendment.

EXAMINING THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S MISMANAGEMENT OF NATIVE AMERICAN SCHOOLS

Committee on Education and the Workforce: Full Committee held a hearing entitled "Examining the Federal Government's Mismanagement of Native American Schools". Testimony was heard from Charles M. Roessel, Director, Bureau of Indian Education, Department of Interior; and William Mendoza, Executive Director, White House Initiative on American Indian and Alaska Native Education, Department of Education.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Health held a markup on the "21st Century Cures Act"; and H.R. 1321, the "Microbead-Free Waters Act of 2015". The "21st Century Cures Act" was forwarded to the full committee, as amended. H.R. 1321 was forwarded to the full committee, without amendment.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURE

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Environment and the Economy held a markup on the "TSCA Modernization Act of 2015". The "TSCA Modernization Act of 2015" was forwarded to the full committee, as amended.

PROTECTING CONSUMERS: FINANCIAL DATA SECURITY IN THE AGE OF COMPUTER HACKERS

Committee on Financial Services: Full Committee held a hearing entitled ''Protecting Consumers: Financial Data Security in the Age of Computer Hackers''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

TILA–RESPA INTEGRATED DISCLOSURE: EXAMINING THE COSTS AND BENEFITS OF CHANGES TO THE REAL ESTATE SETTLEMENT PROCESS

Committee on Financial Services: Subcommittee on Housing and Insurance held a hearing entitled ''TILA–RESPA Integrated Disclosure: Examining the Costs and Benefits of Changes to the Real Estate Settlement Process''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

ADVANCING U.S. ECONOMIC INTERESTS IN ASIA

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Full Committee held a hearing entitled ''Advancing U.S. Economic Interests in Asia''. Testimony was heard from Daniel R. Russel, Assistant Secretary, Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs, Department of State; and Charles H. Rivkin, Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs, Department of State.

ENERGY REVOLUTION IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES FOR THE U.S.

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere held a hearing entitled ''Energy Revolution in the Western Hemisphere: Opportunities and Challenges for the U.S.''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES; A PATHWAY TO FREEDOM: RESCUE AND REFUGE FOR SEX TRAFFICKING VICTIMS

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations held a markup on H.R. 2140, to promote freedom, human rights, and the rule of law as part of United States-Vietnam relations; and H. Res. 213, condemning the April 2015 terrorist attack at the Garissa University College in Garissa, Kenya, and reaffirming the United States support for the people and Government of Kenya, and for other purposes; and a hearing entitled ''A Pathway to Freedom: Rescue and Refuge for Sex Trafficking Victims''. H.R. 2140 and H. Res. 213 were both forwarded to the full committee, without amendment. Testimony was heard from Sean Reyes, Attorney General, State of Utah; and public witnesses.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Homeland Security: Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications held a markup on H.R. 1300, the ''First Responder Anthrax Preparedness Act''; H.R. 2200, the ''CBRN Intelligence and Information Sharing Act of 2015''; and H.R. 2206, the ''State Wide Interoperable Communications Enhancement Act''. H.R. 1300 and H.R. 2200 were reported to the full committee, as amended. H.R. 2206 was reported to the full committee, without amendment.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on the Judiciary: Full Committee held a markup on H.R. 758, the ''Lawsuit Abuse Reduction Act (LARA) of 2015''; H.R. 526, the ''Furthering Asbestos Claim Transparency (FACT) Act of 2015''; and H. Con. Res. 13, expressing the sense of Congress that the radical Islamic movement in Afghanistan known as the Taliban should be recognized officially as a foreign terrorist organization by the United States Government. The following legislation was ordered reported, without amendment: H.R. 758, H.R. 526, and H. Con. Res. 13.

LITIGATION AND INCREASED PLANNING'S IMPACT ON OUR NATION'S OVERGROWN, FIRE-PRONE NATIONAL FORESTS

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Federal Lands held a hearing entitled ''Litigation and Increased Planning's Impact on Our Nation's Overgrown, Fire-Prone National Forests''. Testimony was heard from Randy Hanvelt, Supervisor, District 2, Tuolumne County, California; and public witnesses.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURE

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources held a hearing on H.R. 1644, the ''Supporting Transparent Regulatory and Environmental Actions in Mining Act''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

INADEQUATE STANDARDS FOR TRUST LAND ACQUISITION IN THE INDIAN REORGANIZATION ACT OF 1934

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Indian, Insular and Alaska Native Affairs held a hearing entitled ''Inadequate Standards for Trust Land Acquisition in the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934''. Testimony was heard from Kevin Washburn, Assistant Secretary of Interior, Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior; and public witnesses.

U.S. SECRET SERVICE: ACCOUNTABILITY FOR MARCH 4, 2015 MISCONDUCT

Committee on Oversight and Government Reform: Full Committee held a hearing entitled ''U.S. Secret Service: Accountability for March 4, 2015 Misconduct''. Testimony was heard from John Roth, Inspector General, Department of Homeland Security.

COAST GUARD MAJOR ACQUISITIONS

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure: Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation held a hearing entitled ''Coast Guard Major Acquisitions''. Testimony was heard from Rear Admiral Baffer, Assistant Commandant for Acquisitions, Coast Guard; Michele Mackin, Director, Acquisition and Sourcing Management, Government Accountability Office; and a public witness.

WASTE, FRAUD, AND ABUSE IN VA'S PURCHASE CARD PROGRAM

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations held a hearing entitled ''Waste, Fraud, and Abuse in VA's Purchase Card Program''. Testimony was heard from Edward J. Murray, Acting Assistant Secretary for Management and Interim Chief Financial Officer, Office of Management, Department of Veterans Affairs; and Linda A. Halliday, Assistant Inspector General for Audits and Evaluations, Office of Inspector General, Department of Veterans Affairs.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Subcommittee on Disability Assistance and Memorial Affairs held a markup on H.R. 675, the ''Veterans' Compensation Cost-of-Living Adjustment Act of 2015''; H.R. 677, the ''American Heroes COLA Act of 2015''; H.R. 732, the ''Veterans Access to Speedy Review Act''; H.R. 1067, the ''U.S. Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims Reform Act''; H.R. 1331, the ''Quicker Veterans Benefits Delivery Act of 2015''; H.R. 1414, the ''Pay As You Rate Act''; H.R. 1569, to amend title 38, United States Code, to clarify that the estate of a deceased veteran may receive certain accrued benefits upon the death of the veteran, and for other purposes; and H.R. 1607, the ''Ruth Moore Act of 2015''. The following bills were forwarded to the full committee, as amended: H.R. 1067, H.R. 1414, H.R. 732, and H.R. 1607. The following bills were forwarded to the full committee, without amendment: H.R. 675, H.R. 677, H.R. 1331, and H.R. 1569.

Joint Meetings

BUSINESS MEETING

Joint Committee on the Library: Committee announced designation of Chairman and Vice Chairman, and adopted its rules of procedure for the 114th Congress.

BUSINESS MEETING

Joint Committee on Printing: Committee announced designation of Chairman and Vice Chairman, and adopted its rules of procedure for the 114th Congress.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR FRIDAY, MAY 15, 2015

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

No meetings/hearings scheduled.

House

Committee on Energy and Commerce, Subcommittee on Environment and the Economy, hearing entitled ''Update on the Current State of Nuclear Waste Management Policy'', 9 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Communications and Technology, hearing entitled ''FCC Reauthorization: Improving Commission Transparency Part II'', 9:15 a.m., 2322 Rayburn.

Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Regulatory Reform, Commercial and Antitrust Law, hearing entitled ''Oversight of the Antitrust Enforcement Agencies'', 9 a.m., 2141 Rayburn.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs, Subcommittee on Health, markup on H.R. 271, the ''COVER Act''; H.R. 627, to amend title 38, United States Code, to expand the definition of homeless veteran for purposes of benefits under the laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs; H.R. 1575, to amend title 38, United States Code, to make permanent the pilot program on counseling in retreat settings for women veterans newly separated from service in the Armed Forces; H.R. 1769, the ''Toxic Exposure Research Act of 2015''; H.R. 2256, to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to submit an annual report on the Veterans Health Administration and the furnishing of hospital care, medical services, and nursing home care by the Department of Veterans Affairs; and H.R. 2257, to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the reproductive treatment provided to certain disabled veterans; hearing entitled ''Overcoming Barriers to More Efficient and Effective VA Staffing'', 9:45 a.m., 334 Cannon.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

2 p.m., Monday, May 18

Senate Chamber

Program for Monday: After the transaction of any morning business (not to extend beyond 3 p.m.), Senate will resume consideration of H.R. 1314, Ensuring Tax Exempt Organizations the Right to Appeal Act. At 5:30 p.m., Senate will vote on or in relation to Brown Amendment No. 1242 (to Amendment No. 1221) to the bill and Hatch (for Lankford) Amendment No. 1237 (to Amendment No. 1221) to the bill.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

9 a.m., Friday, May 15

House Chamber

Program for Friday: Complete consideration of H.R. 1735—National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016.

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