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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. PALAZZO).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
September 29, 2015.

I hereby appoint the Honorable STEVEN M. PALAZZO 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.

UNITED NATIONS

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

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, we witnessed thugs, tyrants, and dictators from Russia, Iran, and Cuba speak before the General Assembly at the United Nations; and with straight faces, each claimed to be defenders of peace, of international standards, of human rights, principles that Putin, Rouhani, and Castro have made a living out of ignoring and abusing to the detriment of the people who live under their oppressive rule.

President Obama had an opportunity to set the tone, to call for reforms at the badly mismanaged United Nations, to challenge the status quo and reestablish America's leadership and credibility. Instead, he used it as an opportunity to pay lip service to American ideals and values and to abdicate America's role as a world leader, a void that is now being filled by our adversaries like Russia, Iran, China, and Syria.

The Russians continue their aggressive actions in Ukraine and are now sending military hardware to the murderous Assad regime. Iran has had a record number of hangings since the so-called moderate leader, Rouhani, took office, and thousands of ethnic and religious minorities are imprisoned and sentenced to death.

The President has done everything in his power not to upset the Iranians because he doesn't want to ruin the chance for a nuclear deal, a deal which will cause a nuclear and conventional arms race in the region, and his words yesterday proved to be empty rhetoric when matched to his policies and actions in the past.

Not to be outdone, Raul Castro doubled down on his intransigence, further demonstrating that the Obama administration offered concessions to the regime, which have resulted in even greater oppression by that hated Cuban dictatorship. But per usual with the President, it was the ''blame America first'' narrative that he was trying to peddle with his misguided policies toward Cuba.

President Obama used this opportunity to undermine the United States Congress, and perhaps foreshadowing an eventual abstention on the U.N. vote on the Cuban embargo, he stated:

> I'm confident that our Congress will inevitably lift an embargo that should not be in place anymore.

President Obama failed once again to put the onus on the Castro regime to release all political prisoners, to hold free and fair elections, and to respect human rights in order for us to lift the embargo. The Cuban embargo language in the law is clear on all the conditions, Mr. Speaker, conditions that have to be met in order for it to be lifted, conditions that the Castro regime has no interest in abiding by.

President Obama should stop ignoring current law and stop loosening regulations on a regime that has done nothing to deserve this praise. The Castro regime is the one responsible for the human rights violations occurring in Cuba and the constant beatings against pro-democracy leaders. The U.S. embargo cannot be held responsible for that.

Does Castro say: ''Oh, I had to beat the very peaceful group Ladies in White walking to church because the embargo says I must beat their heads in?'' Does Castro say: ''Oh, I cannot have any political party operating in Cuba other than the Communist Party because the embargo has me, obligates me, to only have this political party operating?'' Does he say: ''I cannot respect human rights in Cuba because that nasty U.S. embargo forces me to violate human rights?'' Of course not. That is lunacy. That is a responsibility that only Castro can claim. The Castro regime instead has done nothing—nada—to unclench its iron fist.

Mr. Speaker, President Obama's remarks yesterday at the U.N. made him part of the problem with what is wrong at that broken institution; and, once again, it highlighted that his misplaced priorities and misguided foreign policies have not kept our country any safer.

That is why it is up to us in Congress to be proactive and to push for reforms at the United Nations. That is why this week I am reintroducing my U.N. Transparency Accountability and Reform Act. My bill would fundamentally change the way that we fund this failed

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institution by shifting the funding mechanism from assessed to voluntary contributions in order to make the organization more effective and accountable to its objectives.

For example, the Human Rights Council does not deserve our assistance when countries like Cuba, China, Venezuela, some of the world's worst human rights violators, push a decidedly anti-American, anti-Israel agenda at the Council. We should not fund these bodies at the U.N. We should only fund the ones that we believe are working, the ones that are transparent, the ones who are accountable to the member states that donate their budgets.

Mr. Speaker, the Obama administration has had 7 years to implement reforms, and it has failed. It is time for Congress to take the lead, and I urge my colleagues to sign up to my bill this week.

LET STATES SET MARIJUANA POLICY

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

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, amidst all the turmoil on the world stage, I think many of us are still processing the visit from Pope Francis last week, his call for us to care for the planet, for our fellow man, for all of God's creatures.

In the background here on Capitol Hill, there is more than a little turmoil in terms of what is going to happen after the resignation of Speaker BOEHNER. There looks to be a little good news that we will avert a government shutdown, at least for a few months, as we continue to have the misdirected crusade to defund Planned Parenthood.

I have been focusing on the epidemic of deaths from prescription drug abuse and heroin overdoses. Mr. Speaker, it is something that is creating problems from Portland, Oregon, to Portland, Maine; yet, in the midst of that epidemic, there was a stark symbol of our dysfunction on something that most Americans now think should be legal.

There are over 200 million Americans that live in States where they can get access to medical marijuana. Four States and the District of Columbia have legalized adult use, and more States are going to be voting on it again this year; yet we have arrested over 7 million people over the last 10 years, costing billions of dollars.

It can turn lives upside down, particularly lives of young men of color, especially African Americans, who are arrested many times more often even though their use is the same as White young men. It fuels that frustration that one can understand in the African American community.

I would suggest that it is time for us to focus law enforcement resources on real drug problems, deal with that epidemic of prescription drug abuse and heroin overdose. Let's deal with making sure that our children are safe rather than at risk from a vast underground drug distribution network.

accounts, so this is an attractive source of revenue for people who would like to rob them.

Let's let the States make their own policy until we reclassify marijuana, frankly, no less dangerous than tobacco, which is completely legal in every State. In the meantime, we should at least stay out of the way, let States formulate their own policy, and have local authorities deal with real problems, not creating unnecessary ones.

CALIFORNIA'S DROUGHT

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, for many in California, including my own family and my neighbors, it is an exciting time this year. This is harvest time. Busy, but again, a very enjoyable time we all look forward to as farmers and ranchers. You see more combines, shakers, and sweepers running from sunrise to sunset working to fill the next truckload with this season's crops. And you see the men and women responsible for producing nearly half of all U.S.-grown vegetables, nuts, and fruits.

But this year's harvest in the north State paints a much different picture, one with fallowing fields, wells that are going dry, and less and less truckloads of crops leaving those farms. As a farmer myself, we know it is the last truckload that leaves the field that is the one you make your living on.

From the grapes in world-renowned wines to almonds and pistachios, exports are down and production is lower, causing a troubling ripple effect in the region and across our Nation's economy in the form of lost jobs and revenue and less choices for high-quality crops grown by Americans for our American consumers.

The numbers for this year are without a doubt very troubling. On-farm gate prices are down, and farm yields per acre are down. According to a recent UC Davis study, just California alone is set to lose about $2.7 billion due to the drought. Farm employment is down by over 10,000 jobs this year, as well as the 21,000 or so indirect jobs that will also be lost by those involved in the production and processing of farm crops.

Labor income is estimated to fall by at least $716 million, being replaced by an already troubled and strapped unemployment. Direct crop revenue losses are going to be up to $900 million, straight out of grower's pockets. In addition, the rice harvest is expected to cover only 375,000 acres, down from a peak number of 560,000 acres. The almond supply is expected to decrease by 4 percent, potentially losing market share to foreign interests. California dairy production is down by at least 3 percent, costing an estimated $250 million, a number that has shown significant increases in other States as well this year. Alfalfa hay shipments are significantly lower than last year, and the livestock industry faces losses of an estimated $100 million in order to replace it.

Mr. Speaker, these are real numbers that are only set to get worse. We cannot simply stand by and watch as farmers, ranchers, small town economies, and ag employees face more water rationing and fallowed fields.

California and the West cannot afford another year of inaction from Congress. I rise today to urge my colleagues from both sides of the aisle in both House and Senate to come to the table and advance commonsense drought solutions, such as new water storage and infrastructure, to provide relief now and in the future such as Sites Reservoir up in northern California and desalination projects for our cities. Let's get them permitted, let's get them approved and in the pipeline. We can't wait any longer. We need these reforms, indeed, now and for the future. Our State is growing, the population is growing, and we grow the finest and best crops and export them not only to the rest of the country, but to much of the world.

Mr. Speaker, not doing anything now or this year is a dereliction of our responsibility and betrays Americans who expect us to provide the products they consume and enjoy these fine ag products that, indeed, give America the reputation as being the breadbasket of the world.

□ 1015

END HUNGER NOW

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, while there is talk of a 2-month spending bill to keep the government open before time runs out this week, we have yet to see it. Passing a short-term bill will only postpone a Republican shutdown, not stop it. As long as it remains a possibility, we need to talk about the cost to everyday families.

Unlike the last Republican shutdown in 2013, closing the government's doors this time around means millions and millions of Americans may be cut off from their Federal food assistance benefits.

Forty-five million Americans rely on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, or SNAP, to help put food on the table. SNAP is our Nation's premier antihunger program, and it is one of the most effective and efficient of any Federal programs.

Two-thirds of all SNAP recipients are the most vulnerable among us: children, seniors, and the disabled. Millions more are working families who

may be working one, two, or three jobs just to make ends meet, and sometimes it is still not enough. SNAP is a critical program that millions of Americans depend on to keep from going hungry.

Mr. Speaker, during the last Republican shutdown in 2013, SNAP had contingency funds available from the stimulus law that meant SNAP benefits continued uninterrupted. But stimulus funding was cut off in November of 2013. So this time around there is no back-up plan for SNAP.

Current law prevents the U.S. Department of Agriculture from spending SNAP money it doesn't have. Without congressional action, USDA will be forced to shut off retailers from accepting SNAP benefits within the first few days of October.

That means families won't be able to use their SNAP benefits to purchase food at any store that normally accepts SNAP, including grocery stores, big-box retailers, and corner stores.

Mr. Speaker, it is unfathomable to me that this would happen, that Republicans would threaten the food benefits of tens of millions of American children, families, and seniors, all just to score political points with their right-wing base. Whether Republicans shut down the government this week or in December, it is unacceptable to leave struggling families out in the cold.

As our economy continues to recover, I would remind my colleagues that SNAP is one of the quickest, most effective economic multipliers we have. Every $1 in SNAP benefits generates about $1.70 in economic activity.

About 80 percent of SNAP benefits are redeemed within 2 weeks of receipt, and about 97 percent are spent within a month. Every day SNAP pumps money back into our local economies and supports local businesses.

SNAP benefits can only be spent on food, meaning that a family can use its other income to meet its other essential needs, like paying rent, utilities, and medical care.

Mr. Speaker, not only would a government shutdown have a devastating impact on hungry families, it has the potential to result in serious economic harm to retailers that could ripple throughout our economy.

Already food banks, food pantries, and soup kitchens are bracing to serve an influx of clients if SNAP benefits are cut off. But despite the incredible work they do, these charities are already overburdened. The demand for food assistance is incredibly high.

They are working tirelessly every day to meet the need, and charities are already forced to pick up the slack from an inadequate SNAP benefit. All too often the benefit runs out before the end of the month and families must turn to charities just to cobble together enough to eat.

I cannot begin to imagine how overwhelmed antihunger agencies will be if millions of Americans lose access to SNAP next month or the month after. Unfortunately, in a Republican-controlled Congress with the habit of going from one crisis to the next, this scenario is all too realistic.

A government shutdown would literally take food away from hungry Americans. It would be devastating for millions of Americans that are already struggling to put food on the table and make ends meet. Families who rely on SNAP cannot afford to have their food benefits disrupted even for a day.

Mr. Speaker, we should be working to end hunger now, not making hunger worse in this country, the richest country in the world. Quite frankly, it is unconscionable we are even in a situation where millions of hungry people are at risk of losing their food benefit.

Last week Pope Francis delivered an inspiring message to Congress. It is unthinkable that we could so quickly forget his call for compassion in helping the least among us. For millions of American families who are already struggling to put food on the table, we should be giving them a hand up, not taking food away.

Nobody in this Chamber will go without food if the Republicans shut down the government. None of our kids will go without food, but millions and millions of our fellow citizens will.

For the sake of 45 million Americans across the country and more than 700,000 in Massachusetts who depend on SNAP, I urge my Republican colleagues to work with Democrats on a long-term, bipartisan budget that puts families first. Families who rely on SNAP shouldn't have to worry about losing their benefits at the end of every short-term funding bill.

Whether it is this week or in December, our most vulnerable families simply cannot afford another government shutdown.

SPRUCE KNOB-SENECA ROCKS NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. MOONEY) for 5 minutes.

Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take the time to recognize Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks on their 50th year as a national recreation area.

Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area was established by an act of Congress on September 28, 1965, and has been enjoyed by families from all over the country ever since.

It is located in Pendleton County in the eastern panhandle area of my district in West Virginia. I was lucky enough to have had the privilege to visit just last month.

As the only true peak on the East Coast of the United States, it lures rock climbers from all around and boasts some of the most spectacular scenery on this side of the Mississippi.

Let me tell you, it is even more beautiful in person. Don't take my word for it, though. I encourage everyone to plan a trip to this national treasure.

LIFE AT CONCEPTION ACT

Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take the time to recognize the historic event that took place last week. On September 24, 2015, his Holiness Pope Francis became the first Pope to ever address Congress.

I would like to thank all that were involved in this planning process that led to this significant event, especially Speaker JOHN BOEHNER. It was truly an honor to take part in the first papal address to Congress.

Pope Francis' message was one of hope and love, and it reminded us that we need to keep fighting for the sanctity of life, marriage, family, and religious liberty.

Pope Francis clearly stated that there is a moral obligation to protect unborn babies. Protecting the unborn is one of the issues that compelled me to run for political office in the first place, and I am committed to continuing to fight in Congress.

During his address, the Pope said:

> The Golden Rule also reminds us of our responsibility to protect and defend human life at every stage of its development. I am convinced that this is the best way, since every life is sacred, every human person is endowed with an inalienable dignity.

I am proud to be the lead sponsor of H.R. 816, the Life at Conception Act. The Life at Conception Act is a necessary component in the long-term protection of the unborn. In the 1973 Roe v. Wade decision, the Supreme Court justices wrote that, since the beginning of life is not defined by law, it is open to interpretation.

The Life at Conception Act simply defines by Congress that the life of a child begins at conception. Establishing personhood will protect the right to life of unborn children who are the most defenseless among us and need our protection.

This bill sets a standard for promoting and encouraging a culture of life. If enacted, it would simply affirm that unborn children are deserving of protection.

We currently have 122 cosponsors of this important bill. I encourage my colleagues in the House to cosponsor as well.

BIPARTISAN BUDGET

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

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Speaker, this Congress is making a habit, unfortunately, of acting in crisis mode, which is irresponsible and does a disservice to the fate and the trust that the American public has placed in us as their elected representatives, and this has a direct bearing on our economy. The Pope spoke to the need for us to come together and negotiate bipartisan solutions for the many challenges facing the United States and the world.

The first and most pressing issue is to fund government. Thankfully, tomorrow the House is expected to vote

on a short-term continuing resolution to do just that. I hope my colleagues will vote in favor of a clean continuing resolution to avert a government shutdown. There is no justification to shut down government. Yes, we have our differences. We negotiate that in a budget process.

However, we know that this is a short-term fix and that a real solution to fixing our Nation's very real and very serious budget problems is in producing a long-term budget, and we should do that in December.

Instead of moving from one crisis to another crisis, we must get back to the work of governing responsibly. Responsible governance requires that we come together, work hard, compromise on a bipartisan budget that will not result in poorly thought-out, across-the-board spending cuts, more commonly known as sequestration.

Failing to govern responsibly and compromise will negatively impact industries so vital to America. That includes our agriculture economy, which provides the food that we eat on America's dinner table. It includes manufacturing and service industries that provide goods and services that we trade.

Finally, it will severely impact some programs that support our Nation's future, like health care, education, public safety, and research and development, costing billions of dollars and thousands of jobs.

In addition to negotiating a bipartisan budget agreement, we need to address the impacts of sequestration and the Congress must address the debt ceiling this December without fanfare that could further throw our economy into chaos.

If the United States were to default on its loans or fail to live up to our promises to those of retirement age, it would send our economy in a downward spiral just at the time that we are finally recovering from this Great Recession.

Unfortunately, not all the areas of the United States are feeling the recovery's effects equally. In the San Joaquin Valley that I represent, many of my constituents are still feeling the effects of the recession, in addition to the unnecessary impacts of our failure to invest in infrastructure, our water infrastructure that we terribly need to invest in as well as our transportation infrastructure.

Vital programs, like the Ex-Im Bank, the highway trust fund, the Land and Water Conservation Fund, have either expired or will soon expire. The Export-Import Bank's charter which was created has sustained 1½ million private sector jobs and expired June 30.

By refusing to bring up the reauthorization of the Bank for a vote, American jobs are being threatened and Congress is undermining the ability of American businesses to compete in a global market.

The highway trust fund is set to expire on October 29. Our Nation's roads, bridges, highways, and railroads are out of date and are in dire need of repair. I have never seen a bridge or road that is Republican or Democrat. This is just investing in America.

A long-term transportation bill was last passed by Congress in 2009. Since then, Congress has had 34 short-term patches. That is simply irresponsible. This not only puts American's safety at risk, but completely undermines our ability to create and sustain American jobs by investing in our infrastructure.

Congress must act to work on a bipartisan basis to reauthorize these programs and countless other Federal programs that are set to expire not only this week, but in December, when we address long-term funding for the next fiscal year. Otherwise, there will be another threat to shut down government in December. It is irresponsible.

Last week Pope Francis reminded us of our responsibilities, the better angels in all of us. He said, ''A good political leader is one who, with the interests of all in mind, seizes the moment in a spirit of openness and pragmatism. A good political leader always opts to initiate processes rather than simply possessing spaces.''

□ 1030

Therefore, the question we should be asking: Are we simply possessing spaces or are we trying to find together the common good for the common man, as Pope Francis suggested?

I hope his spiritual guidance will allow us to work together to do what we were sent here to do, which is the people's work. That is what we were sent here to do on behalf of all Americans.

AGRICULTURE HAS A BRIGHT FUTURE

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of two Future Farmers of America teams from my district after they placed first and second at a national competition this past weekend.

The competition, known as ''The Big E,'' hosts teams from schools from the East Coast and the Mid-Atlantic regions which compete in a wide variety of categories, including poultry science, equine events, dairy science, and much more.

A team from Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, Centre County, placed first in the poultry science career development event and was responsible for judging the birds and rating their quality along with other criteria.

The second team, from the Central Pennsylvania Institute of Science and Technology in Pleasant Gap, Pennsylvania, Centre County, placed second in the nursery and landscaping division. They were tasked with designing and selling a landscaping plan. The team is now working on a landscape project for Pennsylvania's farm show in January.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the accomplishments of these future farmers and also recognize the important work performed by the FFA. The success of these young people shows that the industry is in good hands and agriculture has a bright future.

PUT AN END TO TRAGIC AND WASTEFUL SPENDING

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

Mr. NOLAN. Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, the foolish and wasteful squandering of Americans' hard-earned taxpayer dollars are once again on display in the war in the Middle East and in Syria. Before I get to my point, I want to remind my colleagues here that we spent $3 trillion on the war in Iraq. That is right, $3 trillion. Look where it has gotten us.

I would like to remind my colleagues that for one of those trillion we could have graduated every college kid in America and vocational school kid in America debt free. Instead, we have saddled them with debt that is crippling their ability to get ahead and our economy to grow.

It is no secret that bridges are falling down here in America and trains are coming off the rails. For one of those trillion dollars, we could have rebuilt our infrastructure and transportation system in this country, once again creating good jobs and opportunities and laying the foundation for our economy to grow.

For another trillion of those dollars, we could have given the American taxpayers a trillion-dollar tax break. Would they not have loved that and do they not need that? Instead, we are still looking at $2 trillion going forward in taking care of the men and women who served: the warriors, the patriots, the men and women who were willing to stand up and protect us, but who lost arms and lost legs and suffered severe brain injuries. Yes, that is right, $2 trillion going forward, tending to and caring for them. And that is a moral obligation that we are obligated to and must fulfill.

Now to my point today. Last year the Congress authorized $500 million to be spent on training the so-called moderate Free Syrian rebels, and now we have learned that only a handful, like four to five, has shown up for duty, according to Lloyd Austin, the U.S. Central Commander for troops in the Middle East.

Back in June, Republican Congressman CURT CLAWSON and I offered an amendment to the Defense Appropriations bill to stop funding this so-called Free Syrian rebel program. Why? Well, the hard, cold fact is that many of their leaders told us at the time that they would not use the money to fight and join us in the fight against ISIL. Now we ask the House not to appropriate an additional $600 million, seeing that the $500 million that was spent has already been wasted and misspent.

Unfortunately, our colleagues at the time did not follow our bipartisan recommendation on this important issue, and the House did go ahead and appropriate an additional $600 million for that failed program. Now that we know only a handful are showing up for duty, it is not too late to stop this additional $600 million from going forward for this failed program.

I am calling for the immediate removal of that funding. After all, we did pass my amendment prohibiting Congress from funding so-called rebels where there was clear proof that the money was being misspent. Mr. Speaker, the proof could not be more clear in this case.

This isn't about agreement or disagreement with our involvement in these Middle East conflicts. This is about the tragic, foolish, senseless, wasteful squandering of $1.1 billion of hard-earned American taxpayers' dollars.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. CLAWSON and I both worked as businessmen for decades before coming to the Congress. Anyone who knows anything about business can tell you this: No private sector company ever succeeded by spending huge amounts of money on employees who never showed up for work or, worse yet, turned their allegiances to an opposition or a competitive company. That is no way to run a business, that is no way to govern, and it is certainly no way to win a war.

I plead with my colleagues to come to their bipartisan senses, join Mr. CLAWSON and me, and help us put an end to this tragic and wasteful spending of hard-earned American taxpayer dollars. The American taxpayers are counting on us. Let's not disappoint them.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 37 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

Pastor Kevin Myers, 12Stone Church, Lawrenceville, Georgia, offered the following prayer:

God, You invite us to come to You as our Heavenly Father. And we know that if You kept a record of our wrongs, none of us would stand a chance. But with You there is forgiveness, so we are eternally grateful.

And beyond Your gift of forgiveness, we need Your wisdom under pressure.

Leadership pressure strains our marriage and family. Would You give us grace to love our spouse, wisdom to make time for family, and keep no record of wrongs. The stress of political leadership can tempt us to sweep aside our convictions. Give us wisdom and grace to lead with courage.

The problems in our Nation and pressing decisions can divide us beyond reason. Would You give us discernment beyond ourselves for the sake of our country. May we act justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with You, our God.

In Jesus name, amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Florida (Mr. JOLLY) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. JOLLY led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

WELCOMING PASTOR KEVIN MYERS

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. WOODALL) is recognized for 1 minute.

There was no objection.

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, I tell my colleagues we had the great honor of the opening prayer today by Kevin Myers, who is one of my constituents in the great State of Georgia.

I don't want to tell you about everything he has done. I want to tell you a little bit, though, about who he is because he represents those folks that I have the honor of serving.

Pastor Kevin Myers and his new bride sold everything they owned and moved down to Georgia to plant their first church. God called him to do that. He is obedient.

Faced with trying to build that church from scratch, it was in an old movie theater just outside of where I call home. Sixty-nine people showed up on that very first day. That movie theater has now come and gone in our great State of Georgia, but the church remains. But through those dark times, he was faithful.

There are now 17,000 men and women who call that church their faith home, 12Stone Church. And every single one of those godly families loves on our community because of the love and faithfulness that Kevin inspires.

We are all honored to serve the men and women that elect us to this office. I want you to know that I am honored to serve the godly folks of 12Stone Church and all of Gwinnett and Forsyth Counties.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

U.S. ARMY MAJOR GENERAL BRYAN KELLY

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

Mr. JOLLY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize someone who has dedicated 26 years of his life to ensuring the health of our U.S. Army reservists, a man who has devoted his life to helping others, U.S. Army Major General Bryan Kelly, who retired as commanding general of the Army Reserve Medical Command in Pinellas Park, Florida, on September 26.

General Kelly's military career began when he received a direct commission into the U.S. Army Reserves after graduating magna cum laude from Boston College, where he earned a Master of Arts and a doctorate in psychology.

During his service to our country, General Kelly has served in the 883 Medical Company and the 804. He has been deployed to Iraq, where he served as the commander of the 399 Combat Support Hospital. And since 2012, General Kelly has served as the commander of the Army Reserve Medical Command.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in thanking Major General Bryan Kelly for his 26 years of service and for the positive impact he has had, both on his community and the many men and women who serve in our military today.

I also rise to recognize and thank his wife of 35 years, Denise, and his two daughters, Kristina and Michelle, for their support during his service.

VA CHILDCARE PILOT PROGRAM

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

Mr. HIGGINS. Madam Speaker, a Department of Veterans Affairs survey found that over 10 percent of our veterans had to cancel VA medical appointments due to lack of child care.

Today, the House will consider H.R. 3596, which will extend the VA childcare pilot program that is scheduled to expire this year.

This initiative has been a tremendous success in western New York. Last year, more than 1,300 children visited Kids Korner at the Buffalo VA Medical Center, helping hundreds of veterans keep their appointments. The

program has been especially useful in the treatment of post-traumatic stress disorder, which requires regular counseling and recurring follow-up appointments.

While I am grateful that Kids Korner will be extended for another year, Congress should do more. I urge my colleagues to support legislation introduced by Congresswoman JULIA BROWNLEY to make the program permanent and allow VA hospitals across the country to establish similar programs for veterans that they serve. Making child care available to patients who need it is a cost-effective way to improve health outcomes for veterans to whom we owe so much.

JUSTICE FOR VICTIMS OF IRANIAN TERRORISM ACT

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, it is no secret that Iran has been one of the leading sponsors of terrorism in the world for decades and that I am strongly opposed to the Iran nuclear deal.

Hundreds of Americans have been killed by terrorist attacks that were sponsored or financed by Iran. U.S. courts have ruled against Iran in more than 80 cases, holding Iran responsible for nearly $45 billion in damages.

The first thing, before any agreement would ever happen, is that we should make sure that Iran—out of that $150 billion of possible sanctions relief, we should demand that American families who lost a loved one at the hands of Iranian terrorism receive the damages they are owed. We cannot fail these American families. Yet Obama's administration is prepared to unfreeze up to $150 billion of these assets that will help finance Iran's continued terror attacks.

I am proud to cosponsor the legislation by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MEEHAN), H.R. 3457, the Justice for Victims of Iranian Terrorism Act, which keeps Iran's sanctions in place until Iran has at least paid the damages that it owes American families.

Madam Speaker, this is the very least we can do on a bad deal.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD

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

Mr. QUIGLEY. Madam Speaker, the right to choice, the right for a woman to have control of her own body is guaranteed by the Constitution and has been for 40 years. Defunding Planned Parenthood will not change that. Instead, defunding Planned Parenthood would lead to a decrease in access to contraception and an increase in unplanned pregnancies.

With 40 percent of unplanned pregnancies ending in abortion, defunding Planned Parenthood would inevitably result in more abortions, not fewer. If you really want to reduce the number of abortions, you should be lobbying to increase funding for Planned Parenthood and other organizations that provide safe and effective birth control.

So let's fund Planned Parenthood, keep our government open, and move on to more pressing issues for the American people.

NATIONAL RICE MONTH

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

Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join with America's rice farmers and families in celebrating the month of September as National Rice Month. It has been 25 years since September was first dedicated as National Rice Month.

So on this silver anniversary, I want to pay a special tribute to the hardworking men and women who produce rice on their family farms. I would also like to recognize all those who mill and market rice, all the suppliers and buyers and, of course, all of the consumers who make rice an essential part of their diet.

Rice farming in America actually predates this Nation's independence, beginning almost 300 years ago. Today, America's rice industry creates 125,000 good-paying jobs and contributes an estimated $34 billion to our Nation's economy.

Nine million tons of rice are grown each year by family farmers on more than 2.7 million acres of land, predominantly in Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Missouri, California, and Texas. While these six States produce the lion's share of rice in America, there is also rice production in other States, like Illinois and Tennessee. In fact, the rice industry reaches every State in the Nation, especially those States with cereal makers, breweries, and other foodmakers that use rice as a key ingredient.

I ask my colleagues to support me in recognizing September as National Rice Month.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD

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

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I am here because I stand with the majority of Americans who support Planned Parenthood and the lifesaving preventative healthcare services that they provide each year to millions of women, to men, to families all across this country. In fact, a new poll shows that nearly 7 in 10 Americans, 69 percent, oppose shutting down the Federal Government as a means of defunding Planned Parenthood. Shutting down the government, we know, puts this American economy at risk, and it is no way to govern.

But there is only 1 legislative day left before another GOP-engineered shutdown. Republicans are so focused on defunding Planned Parenthood, in fact, they are so focused on fighting one another, that they can't fight for hardworking Americans who are simply looking for their government to address the problems and concerns and the priorities that the American people sent us here to address.

Americans overwhelmingly want both parties to work together, to find solutions to the big problems we face in this country. I call on this Congress to set aside these petty fights and get to the work that the American people sent us here to do.

CLEAN NUCLEAR ENERGY

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

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, back home in Georgia's 12th Congressional District, I have had the opportunity to visit Southern Company's Plant Vogtle in Waynesboro many times. I am extremely excited to see the progress of construction of Vogtle reactors 3 and 4, the Nation's first new nuclear reactors in 30 years. I look forward to the clean energy and job opportunities they will provide for our State and the entire Southeast.

My district is proud to be the home of every nuclear reactor in the State, including two at Plant Vogtle, two at Plant Hatch in Appling County, and two in construction at Plant Vogtle.

Nuclear energy plays an important role in Georgia's energy portfolio and accounts for nearly a third of all power generated. Nuclear energy facilities across Georgia employ more than 4,000 highly skilled employees and play a vital role in our State and local economy.

Nuclear energy produces 91 percent of Georgia's emission-free electricity and is the only clean air source that can produce large amounts of electricity around the clock.

As the proud grandfather of Elsie Louise Allen, born at 10:45 a.m. this morning, I support clean nuclear energy and support the great work being done at Plant Vogtle and Plant Hatch on behalf of our children and grandchildren and their future energy needs.

□ 1215

THE POPE'S ADDRESS TO CONGRESS

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

Ms. HAHN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to first thank Speaker BOEHNER for inviting Pope Francis to be the first Pope to ever address a joint session of Congress in his visit to the United States last week.

I know that I was not the only Member of Congress who was deeply moved

by Pope Francis' address. His message was simple and honest. It crossed religious and political divides. He challenged us to do better and even invoked Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. He reminded us that this Nation continues to be a land of dreams.

Pope Francis has returned to the Vatican, and we must get back to work. But I hope that his message will stay with us a little longer. And we should follow the Golden Rule. Paraphrased, we should treat others like we would like to be treated. Not only should that apply to how we treat each other in the Halls of Congress, but also to how we address the bigger problems that this Nation is facing.

From immigration reform to voting rights, each of us should place ourselves in the shoes of struggling families and work on the solution that is right for them and right for this country.

SUICIDE PREVENTION

(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, as this Suicide Prevention Month comes to a close, I believe it is crucial we remain committed to all suicide prevention efforts. We must continually ask ourselves: Are we doing enough when it comes to addressing mental health and suicide in our Nation? I don't think so.

As vice chairman of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, I know that this issue is especially important for our Nation's heroes. Recent data has shown that every day in this country approximately 18 to 22 veterans take their own lives. This statistic answers the question I posed earlier. It is obvious more needs to be done.

My COVER Act addresses suicide prevention for veterans by promoting access to better alternative complementary mental health treatments. While traditional forms of therapy may work for some, tailoring therapies to the veteran and finding the balance between traditional and complementary alternative treatments could be the difference in saving lives.

The COVER Act passed the House several weeks ago. I encourage my Senate colleagues to do the same in the Senate so we can get it to the President's desk for his signature.

HAPPY ANNIVERSARY TO THE NEA AND NEH

(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 wish the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities a happy anniversary, as both the NEA and NEH turn 50 years old today.

As a Rhode Islander, I share a special connection with these agencies because both reflect the legacy of our late longtime senior Senator, Claiborne Pell. Senator Pell knew that art and culture were a vital part of our society because he grew up around the vibrant arts scene Rhode Island is justifiably known for.

Today I know that Senator Pell would be proud of the legacy that he has left in our Nation and in his State. Whether it is the Providence International Arts Festival, which had a terrific inaugural year thanks to NEA support, or Cafe Recuerdos, an NEH-funded traditional Cuban coffee cart that serves as a forum for sharing stories as part of Latino Americans: 500 Years of History or the numerous other arts and cultural organizations, institutions, and events that were given birth because of the endowments, the endowments have been integral to our continued social and economic development.

To the NEA and NEH, happy anniversary.

CONGRATULATING EARLY COLLEGE OF FORSYTH

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

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to congratulate Early College of Forsyth, which was recently named one of America's top high schools by Newsweek magazine.

Established in 2008, Early College of Forsyth is a partnership between Winston-Salem/Forsyth County schools and Forsyth Technical Community College. The school provides a small learning community of students with the opportunity to earn both a high school diploma and an associate's degree. By considering their learning needs and providing support services, every student is given the tools to excel in both high school and college courses.

Early College of Forsyth provides an advanced educational experience that promotes independence, responsibility for learning, and community involvement. America needs more of this type of innovative learning that equips students for success in college, career, and life.

HONORING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF NEA AND NEH

(Mr. PRICE of North Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the 50th anniversary of the creation of the National Endowment for the Humanities and the National Endowment for the Arts.

As a co-chair of the Congressional Humanities Caucus and a member of the Congressional Arts Caucus, I am proud to strongly support the important missions of these two agencies.

The NEA partners with State arts agencies, local leaders, other Federal agencies, and the philanthropic sector to promote arts education and community access to the fine arts.

The NEH remains the single most important source of Federal funding for research and scholarship in history, literature, foreign languages, and other fields that provide us with invaluable ethical, cultural, and historical perspectives.

Both the NEA and the NEH merit increased support. This investment is one of the most efficient we make in terms of leveraging private, nonprofit, and corporate dollars. These programs are critically important locally as well as nationally, and they are the foundation of an arts and humanities community that supports millions of jobs.

Let's honor this 50th anniversary by renewing our national commitment to the arts and the humanities and the many ways they enrich our lives.

HUNGER ACTION MONTH

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

Ms. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today during Hunger Action Month to discuss an issue that demands our immediate attention: hunger.

My district—North Carolina's 12th—ranks ninth in the Nation and first in the State for hunger. My hometown of Greensboro and High Point are first in the Nation for food insecurity. In May, I launched the Adams Hunger Initiative to draw greater attention to this issue and to foster bipartisan solutions.

This week I am introducing a resolution to highlight the severity of the hunger crisis across our Nation and to recognize the role critical programs like SNAP and others play in helping families put food on the table and to call on Congress to strengthen these programs and streamline requirements for afterschool and summer meals programs.

Mr. Speaker, if the government shuts down on Thursday, the SNAP program won't have enough to cover October benefits, impacting more than 65,000 people in my district and millions across the Nation. During Hunger Action Month, a time when we should be elevating and addressing this crisis, we are taking steps back. I call on my colleagues to stand with our most vulnerable and keep our government running.

SALUTING THE EFFORTS OF FEEDING SOUTH FLORIDA

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

Ms. WILSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, as the eighth annual Hunger Action Month comes to an end, I salute the efforts of Feeding South Florida for its year-round efforts to end hunger in our communities.

For the past 8 years, we have dug our way out of a deep recession that turned once middle class families into people

who have less and already struggling families into have-nots. In Florida's 24th Congressional District, more than 200,000 children are food-insecure and go to bed hungry. Overall, 23 percent of individuals are food-insecure.

Feeding South Florida is a lifeline that runs food banks, a mobile food pantry that delivers fresh fruits and vegetables, a summer food service so students can continue to receive healthy meals when school is out of session, and a program that brings food to senior housing sites.

Just last week in this very Chamber Pope Francis reminded us that the fight against poverty and hunger must be fought constantly and on many fronts. Feeding South Florida does that every day and deserves all the support we can muster. That is why I wear this orange adornment today, to honor the entire organization, administration, and workers, of Feeding South Florida.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HARRIS) laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, September 29, 2015.

Hon. JOHN A. BOEHNER,
The Speaker, U.S. Capitol,
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 September 29, 2015 at 9:27 a.m.:

That the Senate passed S. 599.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3495, WOMEN'S PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY ACT, AND WAIVING A REQUIREMENT OF CLAUSE 6(a) OF RULE XIII WITH RESPECT TO CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN RESOLUTIONS REPORTED FROM THE COMMITTEE ON RULES

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 444 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 444

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 3495) to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to allow for greater State flexibility with respect to excluding providers who are involved in abortions. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The amendment printed in the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce or their respective designees; and (2) one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

SEC. 2. The requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII for a two-thirds vote to consider a report from the Committee on Rules on the same day it is presented to the House is waived with respect to any resolution reported through the legislative day of October 1, 2015.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from North Carolina is recognized for 1 hour.

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

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 444 provides a closed rule for consideration of H.R. 3495, the Women's Public Health and Safety Act.

Over the past few months, extremely disturbing information has come to light about the activities of abortion providers and their sale of unborn children's hearts and other organs for compensation. In light of those discoveries, we provide for consideration today of crucial legislation to ensure States are free to ensure their limited taxpayers' dollars do not provide sustaining funding to abortion providers whose activities are found repugnant.

H.R. 3495, the Women's Public Health and Safety Act, allows States to make a decision identical to the one this House made earlier this month when we passed H.R. 3134, the Defund Planned Parenthood Act, which stopped the flow of taxpayer dollars to Planned Parenthood as investigations continue into its sale of unborn children's parts.

As my colleagues noted during debate on H.R. 3134, arguments from the minority that this bill will prevent women from accessing health care ring hollow. We know that federally qualified health centers and rural health centers outnumber Planned Parenthood clinics at a rate of 20 to 1.

Of these over 13,000 federally qualified health centers and rural health centers, women have access to any healthcare service provided by Planned Parenthood or other abortion providers with one obvious exception. Because they are federally funded, these true health centers do not perform abortions.

Clearly, despite opponents' best efforts to argue otherwise, this bill does not deny healthcare services to women. It does allow States to decide whether their Medicaid funds should support a provider whose atrocities have shocked our national conscience and devalued human life.

It is not surprising, though, that we are hearing these hollow arguments about access to healthcare services, as the political machinery of abortion providers has kicked into high gear with scare tactics to protect their business. Abortion is, after all, a business. Planned Parenthood is the single largest abortion business in the country.

□ 1230

Recently, they performed over 325,000 abortions in 1 year. That is nearly 900 every day, at a rate of over 35 an hour. They are able to continue that activity, in part, because Planned Parenthood has received over $1 billion in 3 years from Medicaid alone. I have spoken previously on the floor about the absurdity of providing taxpayer funds to organizations that have had their willingness to accept compensation for the remains of unborn children exposed for all to see.

Several States, including Louisiana, Arkansas, Alabama, and Indiana, have recognized that alarming truth and acted on their own to stop providing abortion providers with taxpayer dollars through Medicaid. Unfortunately, the Obama administration has forced those States to continue providing taxpayer dollars to abortion providers.

Thankfully, when the Framers of our Constitution established our Nation, they saw fit to give States a right to determine their own affairs and the disposition of their citizens' taxes. Today, we restore federalism to the Medicaid program and enable States to make their own choices on which Medicaid providers to accept, allowing them to stop the flow of taxpayer dollars to organizations that accept compensation for the sale of well-developed unborn children's hearts and bodies.

Mr. Speaker, I commend this rule and the underlying bill to my colleagues for their support.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I thank the gentlewoman from North Carolina for yielding the customary 30 minutes for debate.

My friend, the gentlewoman from North Carolina, says that the minority speaks in a way that is hollow. I will tell you what is hollow: talk about regular order in this institution.

The general public may not know that there is a methodology that allows for all proceedings to go forward. Customarily, a measure of this kind would have had a committee hearing and a committee markup. It did not, and that is not regular order.

Mr. Speaker, we are now less than 48 hours away from another government shutdown, and instead of considering a

continuing resolution, we are debating legislation that will limit a woman's access to health services and make it harder for Medicaid patients to obtain care. I wonder about States like Florida and Texas that did not accept Medicaid money under so-called ObamaCare having charge of Medicare and Medicaid.

Like many of my colleagues, I am frustrated that we are again wasting precious time considering a bill crafted by ideological extremists, which, even in the unlikely event of Senate passage, would be vetoed by the President.

To be sure, this frustration isn't limited to my friends on this side of the aisle. Just this week, the fight over defunding Planned Parenthood and similar scuffles facilitated by fringe elements of the Republican Party led to the resignation of the Speaker of the House.

And on a personal note, I would like to thank the Speaker for his service and his forthright commentary regarding his leaving the House. In my judgment, he has done a credible job for this institution. He had people who would not let him do the things that were needed for all of us in this Nation.

The Republican Conference is really divided so fervently that we can again expect the real threat of a government shutdown in December. All we are doing today, in the final analysis on that subject, whenever it comes up—and it may come up today and tomorrow—is to kick the can down the road again. The can ain't got no more space for kicking. But we continue to do that, and this time until December, even if we are able to avoid the one currently looming over our heads.

Mr. Speaker, current Federal law already denies Federal Medicaid coverage of abortion except in limited circumstances, and Federal insurance coverage of an abortion is restricted.

Instead of debating bills like the one before us today, we should be coming together to find a balanced and responsible way to fund the government, pass a budget that represents our constituents' priorities, and invest in this great country.

H.R. 3495 seeks to amend title 19 of the Medicaid law to allow States to prevent qualified providers and institutions from participating in their Medicaid programs without a showing of cause or due process if they have any involvement—underscore that, ''any involvement''—in abortions, a standard which has been left undefined and certainly vague.

Aptly termed the ''free choice of provider'' provision, title 19 currently mandates that Medicaid beneficiaries be permitted to obtain services from any qualified provider he or she chooses and is implemented in the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services' free choice of provider regulation. This regulation also explicitly states that under no circumstance can the free choice of provider protection be compromised with respect to providers of family planning services.

In short, current Federal law was designated to guarantee that State Medicaid programs provide beneficiaries with the same basic opportunity and rights to choose and receive covered healthcare services from any qualified provider in the same way as any member of the general population seeking healthcare services. The legislative language of this bill is so broad that, if enacted, it has the potential to have a devastating impact on patient access by giving States the ability to kick any provider out of Medicaid, including entire hospital systems, if that provider has even an attenuated connection to abortion services.

For example, it is entirely possible that, under this bill, a hospital could be excluded from providing any and all services in Medicaid if an obstetrician with admitting privileges at the same hospital provides, or even provided in the past, abortions as a separate part of his or her practice.

The American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, an organization of over 57,000 physicians and partners in women's health, have come out publicly against this legislation, as have the American Civil Liberties Union and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. I will include those endorsements against this measure in the RECORD.

THE AMERICAN CONGRESS OF OBSTETRICIANS AND GYNECOLOGISTS,
Washington, DC, September 28, 2015.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: On behalf of the American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG), representing 57,000 physicians and partners in women's health, I urge you to vote NO on H.R. 3495, the Women's Public Health and Safety Act.

This intentionally vague bill should not be enacted into law. In falling far short of any standard for sound federal health legislation and policy, it would serve only to scare providers away from providing comprehensive, compassionate care to women, and leave women without the care they need. America needs more ob-gyns participating in the Medicaid program; this bill would do the opposite.

I urge you to vote NO on H.R. 3495 when it comes to the House floor. Don't be fooled by the title of this bill. This legislation is nothing more than the latest in a string of attacks against women's health.

Sincerely,

MARK S. DEFRANCESO, MD, MBA, FACOG,
President.

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION,
Washington, DC, September 29, 2015.

Vote ''NO'' on H.R. 3495

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: On behalf of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), a nationwide organization with more than a million members, activists, and supporters that fights tirelessly to defend and preserve the individual rights and liberties that the Constitution and the laws of the United States guarantee everyone in this country, we urge you to vote NO on Rep. Duffy's bill, the misleadingly titled ''Women's Public Health and Safety Act.'' (H.R. 3495). Because of the critical importance of the civil rights and civil liberties principles involved, we will score the vote.

H.R. 3495 gives states virtually unchecked power to exclude women's health care providers from participation in Medicaid. It does so by undermining the longstanding free choice of provider provision which guarantees patients the ability to seek health care services, and specifically family planning services, from any qualified provider. This bill would allow states that are hostile to a woman's right to abortion in general, and to Planned Parenthood in particular, to target women's health providers for exclusion from Medicaid with impunity. In so doing, the bill forces doctors and organizations to choose between providing a constitutionally-protected medical service that one in three women needs in her lifetime and providing other necessary health care services to low-income patients who already face a dearth of qualified and willing medical professionals. Mandating such a choice not only raises serious constitutional concerns, but also threatens to devastate access to care for millions of low-income women and men.

As the latest component of the ongoing smear campaign against Planned Parenthood, this bill particularly jeopardizes access to the high quality, affordable health care that Planned Parenthood health centers provide. Planned Parenthood is a critical safety-net provider. One in five women will visit a local Planned Parenthood health center during her lifetime, and many low-income women and women of color rely on Planned Parenthood as their primary health care provider. Despite the fact that numerous investigations have already cleared Planned Parenthood of wrongdoing, opponents of safe, legal abortion continue to cite the deceptively edited videos that misrepresent the organization's fetal tissue donation practices as justification for legislation, like H.R. 3495, that would harm women's health.

H.R. 3495 would allow states to eliminate Planned Parenthood health centers from Medicaid without cause based solely on political motivations, effectively denying access to vital preventive care services, including wellness exams, cancer screenings, STI testing and treatment, and contraception to many patients. Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Utah have all recently attempted to do this, despite warnings from the Department of Health and Human Services that doing so likely violates federal law by illegally restricting beneficiaries' access to services. As defunding efforts in Texas and Indiana have demonstrated, eliminating Planned Parenthood as an option for those enrolled in public health care programs would leave a serious void that could simply not be filled by other health care providers.

H.R. 3495 would give these states and others that share this anti-women's health agenda broad discretion to exclude any person, institution, agency or entity that ''performs or participates in the performance of abortions'' from participating in Medicaid. Not only would this mean that all such women's health providers could be cut out of the Medicaid program under this provision, but states could also attempt to use it to eliminate a wide range of other health care providers, with serious consequences for low-income patients. For example, a hospital that provides emergency abortions to stabilize a women's health, as required under federal law would be barred from Medicaid under H.R. 3495, leaving Medicaid patients without access to any care at that hospital. Simply put, this bill is extreme and would have a devastating impact on access to care.

The ACLU opposes H.R. 3495 and urges all members of the House of Representatives to vote ''No.'' Should you have any questions, please contact Georgeanne Usova.

Sincerely,

KARIN JOHANSON,
Director.
GEORGEANNE M. USOVA,
Legislative Counsel.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR
THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE,
Washington, DC, September 29, 2015.

Re: NAACP Strong Opposition to H.R. 3495, a Bill to Prohibit Federal Funding to Providers of Abortions, Including Planned Parenthood Federation of America.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: On behalf of the NAACP, our nation's oldest, largest and most widely-recognized grassroots-based civil rights organization, I strongly urge you to oppose and vote against H.R. 3495, which would eliminate all federal funding to any agency which provides abortions to women, including Planned Parenthood and its affiliates nation-wide. To ban all federal funding for Planned Parenthood and similar organizations would result in the elimination of a myriad of crucial and affordable health care services; for many in the communities we serve and represent, Planned Parenthood clinics represent the only health care services available. Furthermore, since a prohibition on federal funding for abortions is already in place, there is no justification for this reckless initiative.

The NAACP policy agenda has never taken a position on abortions, neither in opposition nor support. We are, however, very cognizant and very appreciative of the wide range of health care services offered to the communities we serve and represent by Planned Parenthood and its affiliates. The latest estimates indicate that Planned Parenthood serves over five million clients a year, and that 75% of their clients have incomes at or below 150 percent of the federal poverty level. Services provided at locations include screening for breast, cervical and testicular cancers; contraceptives; pregnancy testing and pregnancy options counseling; testing and treatment for sexually transmitted diseases; comprehensive sexuality education, menopause treatments; and vasectomies and tubal ligations. For many of Planned Parenthood's patients, the annual exams received at their facilities are the only access to health care they have.

Thank you in advance for your attention to the position of the NAACP; H.R. 3495 is extreme and should be opposed.

Sincerely,

HILARY O. SHELTON,
Director, NAACP Washington Bureau & Senior Vice President for Advocacy and Policy.

Mr. HASTINGS. The American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists stated that the bill falls far short of any standard Federal health legislation policy, and insisted that ''it would serve only to scare providers away from providing comprehensive, compassionate care to women, and leave women without the care they need.'' Moreover, the group maintains this bill would prevent OB/GYNs from participating in the Medicaid program.

The reality is over 90 percent of the services of Planned Parenthood and similar organizations are preventative in nature, including cancer screenings, testing for sexually transmitted infections, and family planning services.

Medicaid beneficiaries already have limited access to doctors, and this bill will only restrict access for the poorest individuals in our society.

I said last night in the Rules Committee that wealthy women in our society don't have the problem of seeing the doctor of their choice. Under this particular measure, poor women will be further restricted from having the access to a physician of their choice as a Medicaid provider.

Knowing this, the title of the bill, the Women's Public Health and Safety Act, is as ironic as it is patronizing. H.R. 3495 will punish the most vulnerable Americans and will prevent women from accessing the care that keeps them safe and healthy.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I have heard the question, Why haven't you done this before? Unfortunately, the full depths to which abortion providers have sunk was not previously public knowledge. The recent release of a number of hidden camera videos exposing the painful dismemberment of unborn children to facilitate the sale of their body parts by Planned Parenthood has provided clear evidence that truly repugnant activities are rampant in the abortion industry and that taxpayer support should never be provided to organizations that participate in the trade of human tissue.

One key Planned Parenthood abortionist even said: ''We've been very good at getting heart, lung, liver, because we know that, so I'm not gonna crush that part, I'm gonna basically crush below, I'm gonna to crush above, and I'm gonna see if I can get it all intact.''

In these days of 3–D ultrasounds and high-definition screens, it is impossible to hide the humanity of these child victims. They have fingers and toes, heartbeats, and organs developed enough that tissue collectors will pay $60 a specimen for them.

In light of the serious questions raised by these videos, the House Committees on Energy and Commerce, Judiciary, and Oversight and Government Reform have each launched investigations.

While Planned Parenthood does not receive direct Federal funding for abortions, these investigations are warranted, as a recent report from the Government Accountability Office shows that the organization receives an average of 500 million taxpayer dollars each year for other lines of business. Money is fungible, and the Federal funds that Planned Parenthood receives ultimately subsidize their abortion services.

Mr. Speaker, that is why today's legislation is so important. In light of the atrocities uncovered in abortion facilities across the country, it is vital that States be empowered to choose to withhold Medicaid funds from flowing to abortion providers that deliberately dismember unborn children to receive compensation for their organs and other body parts.

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

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MATSUI), my good friend.

□ 1245

Ms. MATSUI. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to H.R. 3495. This bill is misleadingly named the Women's Public Health and Safety Act when, in fact, it puts women's and men's health at risk.

This bill would allow States to block Planned Parenthood or any other health provider from Medicaid based on ''involvement in abortions.'' Now, millions of American women and men depend on Planned Parenthood for essential health care.

The majority seems determined to take our Nation's healthcare system backwards. Planned Parenthood uses Medicaid funding to provide services like cancer screening, access to contraception, and pre-conception counseling that helps women prepare for healthy pregnancies.

Members of Congress should stop attacking women's ability to control their own health care. This bill disproportionately impacts low-income women and families and unfairly takes away one of their healthcare options.

Congress needs to get back to doing our job and stop this attack on women's health.

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

For those who complain that this bill isn't properly named, let us not forget that at least half of the unborn children who are victims of abortion are female who would grow up to be women. Far too many supporters of abortion on demand ignore that reality and the fact that many abortions are sex-selection abortions.

Until they confront that, how can they parse bill titles, particularly those that protect all existing funding for women's health, while ensuring women and their children are not party to the sale of tiny hearts and organs for compensation?

Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to my colleague from Maryland (Mr. HARRIS).

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding the time.

Mr. Speaker, this bill very simply allows States to be partners in the Medicaid program. The Medicaid program is a partnership between the Federal Government and the States, except too often Washington tells the States exactly what they have to do.

This is one of those examples because this is not theoretical. There are two States that have attempted to defund with their use of taxpayer dollars in their States—these are not Federal tax dollars. They don't want their State's taxpayers dollars to fund Planned Parenthood. Instead, they want to fund other women's health services. They should be allowed to do that.

Why should the Secretary of Health and Human Services demand that one particular institution get funds?

Let's talk about that institution. The gentleman from Florida says, oh, this is going to deny women health care.

Let me tell you who is denying women health care in my district, in rural Lower Eastern Shore. We had a Planned Parenthood in Salisbury. They closed up in April. On their Web site, they said: The center in Easton will be open Monday through Friday. You can just get your care there, our Planned Parenthood Center, which is about 45 minutes up the road.

Mr. Speaker, just go on your tablet device and see what the hours at the Easton Planned Parenthood are that are supposed to develop this wonderful comprehensive health care to women in my district.

Now, if you want to go today, you are out of luck. They are closed. Now, if you went yesterday, they were open for 7 hours, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. That is nice. I guess they are bankers' hours. I guess we just assume that everybody is going to get their health care between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. So Monday they are open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Tuesday they are closed.

Mr. Speaker, if one of the women in my Lower Shore want to go on Wednesday, they are out of luck. They are closed. If they want to go on Thursday, they are in luck. They are open for 7½ hours, from 11 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. But if they want to go on Friday, Saturday, or Sunday, they are out of luck because Planned Parenthood is closed. They are not delivering comprehensive services those days.

In fact, Mr. Speaker, as we know, Planned Parenthood doesn't deliver comprehensive women's health services. One of the most important services that you can deliver to a woman of child-bearing age is mammograms.

Not a single Planned Parenthood facility in this entire country has a mammography machine. Now, how do you deliver a mammogram without a mammography machine?

Mr. Speaker, it is an untruth. Planned Parenthood doesn't do comprehensive cancer screening. Because one of the most important screening techniques is mammography, and none of them can deliver it.

Let's contrast what the woman who is seeking comprehensive women's health care on the Lower Eastern Shore in Maryland—what her alternative is, because the gentleman from Florida mentions that our Medicaid patients won't be able to be seen if we pass this bill.

The alternative is our Federally qualified health center, our community health center, called Three Lower Counties. Now, if you go to Three Lower Counties today, you are actually in luck because they are open from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. and they have a mammography machine as well as the entire range of comprehensive services, with one exception. They don't do abortions. But, then again, the other Planned Parenthoods on the Eastern Shore of Maryland don't do it either.

So, in fact, if a woman who is on Medicaid really wants access to comprehensive health care in my district, they have got to go past Planned Parenthood unless—well, that is not true.

I guess, if Monday and Thursday they want their health care, they can go to Planned Parenthood. Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday, they can't.

But they could go to one of those at my community health center. In fact, nationwide there are only a little over 500 Planned Parenthood facilities.

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

Ms. FOXX. I yield the gentleman an additional 1 minute.

Mr. HARRIS. There are 13,000 community health centers, each of which has to have radiology facilities. That is how you get the Federal money.

So, in fact, if we really want to let our States, by their choice—we are not forcing States. We are not saying that a State can't fund Planned Parenthood.

Look, I come from the State of Maryland. We will probably choose to do it.

But a State that chooses not to should be given the option to tell their women: If you really want it, really want comprehensive care, well, go to one of the community health centers. That is all this bill does.

This doesn't limit care. This expands care because this tells women: You don't have to go to the Monday-and Thursday-only clinic that can't give you a mammogram. You can actually go get comprehensive care somewhere else, even if you are on Medicaid.

My biggest objection—and the gentlewoman from North Carolina hit it on the head—is look at what else Planned Parenthood does. They actually—and, as a physician, I find this unbelievable.

They will change the abortion technique in order to better harvest the fetal tissue that they can then sell. That should be so morally objectionable that we should allow States to limit that funding.

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

I would just like to indicate to my friend from Maryland that, while there are 13,000 community health centers, many of them are overcrowded to begin with and can't provide even the daytime that you mentioned in Salisbury, all the services for various communities.

But, more important, you are correct. Planned Parenthood does not do mammograms. But they did in the last year 500,000 breast screenings. I could offer up anecdotal information that allows—you can go downstairs right here to the House physician. The House physician doesn't provide all of the services, but refers you out to GW or to Walter Reed Bethesda.

So referring out those women, if I were to pull up the anecdotal information of the number of women that did ultimately learn that they had problems, those statistics justify the continuation of this organization that provides compassionate services to women.

Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. DELBENE).

Ms. DELBENE. Mr. Speaker, here we go again. Just 10 days ago the House took a vote to attack women's health. At that time, I said it felt like deja vu.

Now I am starting to wonder if this is the only issue that my colleagues care about.

Have we taken a vote to reauthorize the Export-Import Bank? No.

Have we taken a vote to extend the Land and Water Conservation Fund? No.

Have we taken a single vote this year to fix our broken immigration system? No.

Yet, somehow we found time to take vote after vote restricting women's access to care. It is reprehensible.

The bill we are considering today is one of the worst yet. It is a dangerous and unprecedented assault on women and their healthcare providers, and it does nothing to address the real issues that Americans are facing.

Mr. Speaker, voters didn't send us here to intimidate their doctors and interfere in their private medical decisions.

It is time for Congress to stop wasting time and get to work. I urge my colleagues to oppose this rule and the underlying bill.

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

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I am going to offer an amendment to the rule to bring up H.R. 3611, a long-term reauthorization of the Export-Import Bank.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. POE of Texas). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, to discuss our proposal, I am very pleased to yield 3 minutes to my good friend from Washington (Mr. HECK).

Mr. HECK of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Florida.

I rise to oppose the demand for the previous question so that we might, in fact, take up the issue of a long-term reauthorization of the Export-Import Bank.

Something has changed. This is no longer an abstract philosophical conversation. This is a real, manifest, concrete conversation in which people are losing their livelihoods.

I stood here last week and reported that not one, but two, satellite sales were likely lost. A subsequent announcement by Boeing to lay off workers in El Segundo, California, is not abstract.

I referred to General Electric announcing that it was laying off 500 people as a result of the failure of this

body to do what it has done every chance it had under every President for 81 years, almost always unanimously.

This is no longer an abstraction. People are losing their livelihoods, and it will continue. It continued yesterday. General Electric announced another 350 jobs lost. They are moving them from Wisconsin to Canada.

This is not an abstraction. This is not some ideological tug of war. You are taking away people's jobs.

And, by the way, last week, when GE announced its first layoff of 500, the spokesman for the majority party said it was immaterial. They dismissed it. Well, if you opened up that envelope and found a pink slip, you wouldn't think it was immaterial.

Last week I revealed a dirty little secret. I shared with you that the Boeing aircraft company, the largest exporter in the United States of America, the heart of our manufacturing base, didn't make airplanes. They don't. They design and assemble them. They assemble them with parts made mostly in America.

Now, here is today's dirty little secret: domestic content. The Export-Import Bank requires anything it finances to be made out of 85 percent domestic content. Made in America, 85 percent.

Now, our largest exporter, in good times, finances about 1 in 5 of its sales through the Ex-Im. But it is countercyclical. In bad times, it is up to 40 percent, as a consequence of that material amount that is sold. And, by the way, 70 percent of its sales are international. They make all their airplanes with a minimum of 85 percent domestic content.

People, stop and think. If you do away with the Ex-Im, you do away with the 85 percent domestic content requirement.

Boeing wants to make airplanes in America with 85 percent domestic content.

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

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

Mr. HECK of Washington. I know this because 2 years ago there was a coalition formed to lobby to reduce the domestic content. Boeing left the coalition because they want to make airplanes in America. If you do away with Ex-Im, you do away with the domestic content requirement.

Six to 8,000 of the 15,000 businesses in Boeing's supply chain are small businesses. They are small businesses. You are holding a gun to the head of America's number one exporter and forcing them—forcing them—by virtue of competitive disadvantage to look at and consider outsourcing.

More pink slips. More people losing their livelihood. This is no longer an abstraction. You are taking away people's livelihoods.

Yes, it is unilateral disarmament. Every other developed country on the face of the planet has an export credit authority, every other one, except us now.

In God's name, defeat the previous question.

□ 1300

Ms. FOXX. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle are talking about the Ex-Im Bank because they know when they talk about protecting organizations that sell babies' hearts and lungs, they are losing.

Mr. Speaker, my colleagues in the minority also claim that women would no longer have access to healthcare services. It is important to remember that this bill merely stops the Obama administration's current practice of using Medicaid to force States into including abortionists in their provider network. Each State can take its specific needs into consideration when determining what, if any, action to take under this bill. Claims that 13,000 federally qualified and rural health centers aren't sufficient fail to reflect the fact that community health centers have grown significantly since 2010.

According to HRSA data, health centers have grown so much that, in the years since 2010, they have acquired 3.4 million more patients, 1.9 million of whom are women. And as our colleague from Maryland pointed out, they are often open more days and more hours than Planned Parenthood clinics are. They are providing better and more comprehensive services to women.

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

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from California (Ms. MAXINE WATERS), my very good friend who is the ranking member of the Committee on Financial Services and a real champion on both these issues that we are discussing here today.

Ms. MAXINE WATERS of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong opposition to the previous question so that this House may finally get on with the important work of supporting American jobs by reauthorizing the charter of the Export-Import Bank.

My friends on the opposite side of the aisle claim that they support business. They claim they support small business. They claim that this is something that is not paid enough attention to. Yet when we have the opportunity to support the Ex-Im Bank, what do they do? They turn it into a political question because they want to use it to divide.

Let me tell you some facts about the Ex-Im Bank.

The Ex-Im Bank supported $27.4 billion of U.S. exports at no cost to American taxpayers; 164,000 American jobs were supported. Nearly 90 percent of Ex-Im Bank transactions directly supported small businesses. There was a $675 million surplus generated for American taxpayers in funding year 2014 alone.

Ex-Im Bank's mission is American jobs. By financing the export of American goods and services, Ex-Im Bank has supported $1.3 million private sector, American jobs since 2009, supporting, again, 164,000 jobs in funding year 2014 alone.

So, Mr. Speaker and Members, every day that this Republican-led House refuses to act is another day that American workers suffer the consequences.

It has been 3 months now since Republicans shut down our Nation's export credit agency, a vital financing tool that enables U.S. companies both large and small to compete for sales in the global marketplace, and businesses and their workers are feeling the pain.

The stories that we have received from across the Nation make the unfortunate consequences of the House Republicans' shutdown of the Ex-Im Bank distressingly clear. In describing the impact of the Ex-Im shutdown, the chief financial officer of Chief Industries, Incorporated, a Nebraska company that sells grain bins and elevators, said: ''We've lost business. That's the easiest way to put it. We can't get that business back.''

In my home State of California, the president of Combustion Associates, Incorporated, a power plant manufacturer, said that the shutdown of the Ex-Im Bank has put her small, woman- and minority-owned company at a ''real disadvantage,'' saying that, as a result of fierce competition from Chinese and European firms: ''If we don't get Ex-Im back soon, there's a very good chance we will lose three pending contracts to one of our competitors.''

In describing the devastating consequence of losing the support of the Ex-Im Bank, the owner of U.S. International Trading Corporation, based in Nevada, said that the ideologically charged debate surrounding the reauthorization ''is like being stabbed in the back by people who should be defending you.''

Steve Wilburn, a long-time Republican and former marine, who owns a renewable fuels company in Arizona that lost a major Philippines green energy project due to the uncertainty over Ex-Im's future, recently remarked: ''I never thought the day would come when the Republican Party would somehow view a small business like mine as crony capitalism.''

While these small businesses and many like them are unable to successfully compete internationally without the support of the Ex-Im Bank, some of our Nation's largest manufacturers are losing contracts as well, with significant negative downstream consequences for the small business suppliers that make up their vast U.S. supply chains.

Making matters worse, in recent weeks, large companies, including GE and Boeing, have announced that the lack of export credit financing from the Ex-Im Bank has forced those companies to move some of their manufacturing operations abroad, where export credit financing is readily available.

Mr. Speaker, we should be ashamed of this. We should be doing everything we can to grow jobs in this country and give U.S. businesses the tools they need to succeed.

I have said it before and will say it again, a majority of this House supports reauthorizing the Export-Import Bank; and if we don't give Members the opportunity to vote up or down on reopening the Bank's doors today, the self-inflicted shutdown of the Ex-Im Bank will continue to hurt workers and our economy. It is time to recognize the realities of the extremely competitive international marketplace that businesses must compete in.

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

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentlewoman an additional 1 minute.

Ms. MAXINE WATERS of California. I don't know what they are afraid of. They like shutting things down.

You are going to shut down something in this country that is going to cause us to lose jobs.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to direct their remarks to the Chair and not to other Members of the House.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I repeat, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle are talking about the Ex-Im Bank because they know that when they talk about protecting organizations that sell babies' hearts and lungs, they are losing.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER).

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. I thank the gentlewoman.

Mr. Speaker, we have known for some time that Planned Parenthood is the largest provider of abortions in this country. What we did not know until recently was just how vile and disgusting the nature of this organization truly is.

I rise today in support of H.R. 3495 because I believe States have the right to refuse funding to an organization that profits from the sale of aborted children's organs. Medicaid and CMS should not be allowed to force States to fund these horrific practices against the States' wishes.

The advancement of women's health should always remain a top priority for our healthcare community. However, we can achieve this goal without requiring States to provide access to institutions like Planned Parenthood.

Taxpayer dollars should not be going to the killing of unborn babies. Taxpayer dollars should not go to organizations like Planned Parenthood that support the practice of abortion and trafficking of aborted fetal tissue.

Taxpayer funds should go toward investigating and prosecuting the individuals that are responsible for trafficking in the selling of fetal tissue. Taxpayer funds should go toward the advancement of women's health.

I encourage my colleagues to support this bill, but we cannot stop here.

In addition to cutting off funding, the perpetrators behind these heinous crimes should be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. These disgusting acts are on par with those committed by the sickest of criminals behind bars, and that is exactly where the people who did this belong.

I urge my colleagues to support precious, innocent lives of the unborn.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, the gentlewoman from North Carolina says that we are discussing the Export-Import Bank because we are losing, as she put it, on the subject that is the base bill here today. We are not losing. This bill will pass the House of Representatives, and it will go nowhere. Why we are discussing the Ex-Im Bank is because we need American businesses to win.

Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to yield 2½ minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. HINOJOSA), my classmate, who is a member of the Committee on Financial Services.

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to strongly oppose this rule and support the motion to defeat the previous question.

Instead of bringing a bill to the floor that will go nowhere, we should, instead, be letting the House work its will; and we should be voting to reauthorize the Export-Import Bank. Reauthorizing the Export-Import Bank is an economic imperative.

While some of my colleagues celebrate their misguided, ideologically driven agenda, hardworking Americans are losing their jobs, and American businesses and exporters are being outgunned by larger export credit agencies which are more than willing to provide financing to America's foreign competitors.

The Bank is an unbridled, market-driven success story which has broad bipartisan support in both Houses of this Congress as well as support from the majority of Americans. The Bank supports hundreds of thousands of good-paying jobs in this country.

If we fail to act now, we are shutting off a lifeline for many of our small businesses and exporters. In my congressional district alone, the Bank has supported thousands of small business and manufacturing jobs. These are good jobs in a very high-need area in Texas that would not have been possible without the Bank. These jobs are now in danger.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my GOP colleagues to let common sense regain a foothold in this House. We have the votes. Let Congress work its will and allow a vote on the reauthorization of the Export-Import Bank.

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

Mr. HASTINGS. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to go back to how I began my remarks today, and that is to say that the measure before us has not gone through regular order in the House of Representatives. There were no hearings, no markup. It just showed up in the rules for us. And somehow or another, that seems to be a pattern that is developing around here, where we are not legislating, we are rulemaking. In the final analysis, many Members and their constituents are being shut out.

Mr. Speaker, the decision to have an abortion is obviously a very, very difficult decision for a woman, and it is one that must be made, in my judgment—and my colleague from Colorado (Mr. POLIS) always says that it is not the Oversight Committee's—which is hearing right now, as we speak, from Planned Parenthood providers—or the Energy and Commerce Committee's decision for a woman's right to choose. The freedom of choice measure, since 1960, has been a part of Medicaid in this country, and now we would tear that fabric and divide this country with an issue that the only committee that should be in charge is the committee formed by a woman, her doctor, and God.

□ 1315

There is no place for the ideological whims of politicians in that determination. I said last night I know where this is headed. I have seen it now for 22 years. What the ultimate objective is is not this legislation today or the legislation that we considered 2 weeks ago or legislation like this that they have considered. For 22 years that I have been here, it has been headed toward trying to reverse Roe v. Wade.

Like it or not, the Supreme Court's ruling in Roe v. Wade conferred upon women the right to do with their own bodies what they determine best until the point of viability. It is unfathomable to me and countless others around this country and the world that we continue to entertain attacks on poor women's health to satisfy the extreme political agenda of a few in Congress.

Mr. Speaker, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle often articulate their support for measures such as the one we are considering today by insisting that it is our duty to protect the most vulnerable in society. To those individuals I ask: How does eliminating critical health services to our country's most poor and preventing those same individuals from being able to see the doctors of their choice that they know and trust help them to accomplish this worthwhile goal?

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote ''no'' and defeat the previous question and against this rule and the underlying bill. I want to ask us to get back to regular order and let us get into legislating.

No, my colleague from North Carolina, we are not losing. We asked on the Export-Import measure to allow for American businesses to win. Everybody here knows that this legislation, once it passes the House of Representatives, is going to get lost in that nowhere forest. I said last night, and I listened to

my granddaughter saying, ''Let It Go.'' The words are different to this particular situation today, but the title of the song should be heard as a mantra by the Republican Party on the subject of the rights of women and their choice. They should just let it go.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

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

My colleagues continue to hold up regular order as an excuse for their unwillingness to stop the flow of taxpayer dollars to organizations that dismember children. Thankfully, there are committee hearings being held on this issue even now that will continue to expose the wrongs of the abortion industry. Here today, though, we take the simple step of stopping funding to organizations that sell children's body parts.

My colleague's newfound affection for regular order is a poor objection to the passage of this legislation to protect women and children from being parties to trafficking in human tissue. It is not extreme to want to protect the most vulnerable, the unborn, from having their body parts being sold and the use of taxpayer dollars to aid such enterprises.

Mr. Speaker, we have heard today about outrageous activities that are ongoing in the abortion industry as it takes apart tiny babies with beating hearts and cute little fingers and toes. It is truly saddening that the reaction in this Chamber isn't unanimous agreement that the clinics where this has occurred be closed and those responsible be sanctioned for their reprehensible actions. We haven't even been able to come to agreement with those on the other side that Federal grants to these organizations from the Department of Health and Human Services stop immediately.

Now we try again to find common ground. Today, the legislation before us would take the small but vital step of allowing those States that choose, and only those States, to stop funding abortion providers through Medicaid. This legislation wouldn't tell New York or Massachusetts or California that they can't give their taxpayer dollars to an organization that sells body parts. It would, however, enable Louisiana, Alabama, Arkansas, or Indiana to do so.

The principle of federalism, that Americans are free to come together with others in their community and establish the principles by which they will govern themselves, is a bedrock for our Nation. Even if opponents of this legislation have become callous to the unheard cries of unborn children dismembered for compensation, they should rally to the cause of federalism in order to allow their own communities to exercise the freedom it protects.

What a sad day it is when we can no longer even unite around our founding principles, one of which was that life is the first unalienable right. When we ignore the need to protect that right for the smallest of our brothers and sisters, we should not be surprised by the erosion of our other rights, including the right to self-governance prohibited by federalism.

The exposure of the ongoing tragedy of crushed young lives must spur us to unite to stop this imposition of Federal power on States and their citizens and restore to them the choice of protecting children from being sold as organ donors before even taking their first breath. This is what H.R. 3495, the Women's Public Health and Safety Act, would accomplish, and I commend it and this rule providing for its consideration to my colleagues for their support.

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

AN AMENDMENT TO H. RES. 444 OFFERED BY MR. HASTINGS OF FLORIDA

At the end of the resolution, add the following new sections:

SEC 3. Immediately upon adoption of this resolution the Speaker shall, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3611) to reauthorize and reform the Export-Import Bank of the United States, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Financial Services. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions. If the Committee of the Whole rises and reports that it has come to no resolution on the bill, then on the next legislative day the House shall, immediately after the third daily order of business under clause 1 of rule XIV, resolve into the Committee of the Whole for further consideration of the bill.

SEC. 4. Clause 1(c) of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration of H.R. 3611.

THE VOTE ON THE PREVIOUS QUESTION: WHAT IT REALLY MEANS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 243, nays 182, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 521]

YEAS—243

Abraham
Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Babin
Barletta
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
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
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Hurt (VA)
Issa
Jenkins (KS)
Jenkins (WV)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jolly
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Katko
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Knight
Labrador
LaHood
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
Renacci
Ribble
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
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
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IA)
Young (IN)
Zeldin
Zinke

NAYS—182

Adams
Aguilar
Ashford
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady (PA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Duckworth
Edwards
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.
Kaptur
Keating
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
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
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Moore
Moulton
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nolan
Norcross
O'Rourke
Pallone
Pascrell
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
Sinema
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

Ellison
Hudson
Kelly (IL)
Larson (CT)
McDermott
Payne
Reichert
Sanchez, Loretta
Westmoreland

□ 1349

Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. MAXINE WATERS of California, Ms. BASS, and Mr. NORCROSS changed their votes from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

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

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

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

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

RECORDED VOTE

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

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 242, noes 183, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 522]

AYES—242

Abraham
Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Babin
Barletta
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
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)
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
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Hurt (VA)
Issa
Jenkins (KS)
Jenkins (WV)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jolly
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Katko
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Knight
Labrador
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Latta
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Long
Loudermilk
Love
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
MacArthur
Marchant
Marino
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
Peterson
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Poliquin
Pompeo
Posey
Price, Tom
Ratcliffe
Reed
Renacci
Ribble
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
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
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—183

Adams
Aguilar
Amash
Ashford
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady (PA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
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.
Kaptur
Keating
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Lawrence
Lee
Levin
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lynch
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Massie
Matsui
McCollum
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Moore
Moulton
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nolan
Norcross
O'Rourke
Pallone
Pascrell
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
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
Sinema
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

Frelinghuysen
Hudson
Kelly (IL)
Larson (CT)
McDermott
Payne
Reichert
Sanchez, Loretta
Smith (TX)

□ 1357

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, September 29th I missed two votes on Ordering the Previous Question and House Resolution 444. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

□ 1400

WOMEN'S PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY ACT

Mr. PITTS. Madam Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 444, I call up the bill (H.R. 3495) to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to allow for greater State flexibility with respect to excluding providers who are involved in abortions, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. WAGNER). Pursuant to House Resolution 444, the amendment printed in House Report 114–269, is adopted, and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H.R. 3495

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 "Women's Public Health and Safety Act".

SEC. 2. INCREASING STATE FLEXIBILITY IN DETERMINING PARTICIPATION OF PROVIDERS WHO PERFORM, OR PARTICIPATE IN THE PERFORMANCE OF, ABORTIONS.

Section 1902 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396a.) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(23), by striking "subsection (g)" and inserting "subsection (g), subsection (11),"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(ll) RULES WITH RESPECT TO DETERMINATION OF PARTICIPATION OF PROVIDERS WHO PERFORM, OR PARTICIPATE IN THE PERFORMANCE OF, ABORTIONS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning October 1, 2015, subject to paragraph (2), for purposes of this title, a State, at its option, may establish criteria with respect to the participation under the State plan (or under a waiver of the plan) of an institution, agency, entity, or person who performs, or participates in the performance of, abortions.

"(2) EXCEPTION.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to an abortion—

"(A) if the pregnancy is the result of an act of rape or incest; or

"(B) in the case where a woman suffers from a physical disorder, physical injury, or physical illness that would, as certified by a physician, place the woman in danger of death unless an abortion is performed, including a life-endangering physical condition caused by or arising from the pregnancy itself.

"(3) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this subsection, the terms 'institution', 'agency', or 'entity' mean the entire legal institution, agency, or entity, or any part thereof, including any institution, agency, or entity that controls, is controlled by, or is under conunon control with such institution, agency, or entity.".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PITTS) and the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. DEGETTE) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PITTS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 3495.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3495, the Women's Public Health and Safety Act. This bill, at its core, is about choice as well as protecting the lives of millions of unborn babies across America.

H.R. 3495 would empower States with flexibility to include or not include in their Medicaid program providers who perform or assist in the performance of elective abortions.

The Hyde amendment already makes sure that Federal Medicaid dollars do not pay for elective abortions. This bill would amend current law so that States would have the flexibility and discretion to work with qualified providers of their choice.

This bill also means States would be able to remove the largest abortion chain from being the recipient of millions of dollars of State and Federal funds, which are allocated within their States.

Planned Parenthood has received about $1.2 billion through Medicaid over a 3-year period, and States who wish to eliminate Planned Parenthood from this funding stream are being blocked from doing so.

All Medicaid providers ought to be held responsible for their actions. However, the current administration is interpreting current law to protect the interests of political elites over the health care of those truly in need. States should be able to work with providers who prioritize and respect life and exclude organizations whose business model is built around the destruction of life.

Planned Parenthood is the Nation's largest abortion chain, doing over 327,653 abortions in the last reported year. That comes out to an average of 898 abortions per day every day, 37 abortions every hour, 3 abortions every 5 minutes, more than 1 abortion every 2 minutes.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. DEGETTE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, the new fiscal year starts in less than 36 hours, and Congress has still not passed the annual appropriations bills. If we don't do it, the government will shut down. During the last shutdown, we lost $24 billion and 120,000 private sector jobs. I am sure we could expect just the same now.

The debt ceiling will need to be raised within the next couple months, Madam Speaker, and many Republicans are already threatening to refuse to perform even that basic task. This would throw the international economy into chaos. It would cause the loss of tens of thousands more jobs in the United States.

Of course, the Ex-Im Bank expired in June, and our business communities are clamoring for reauthorization. Why? Well, last year the Ex-Im Bank financed deals that supported 164,000 American jobs.

I would suggest, Madam Speaker, that the U.S. House should spend this week figuring out how to avoid a political and financial catastrophe rather than once again passing a blatantly political bill stripping women of their basic healthcare rights. This latest attack targets both the women who need to see a doctor or healthcare provider as well as the providers themselves.

I wonder if the people on the other side of the aisle actually read this bill on the floor today because it is so broadly written that it would target any medical provider—doctor, hospital, clinic, you name it—that has even the most tenuous connection to the provision of a full range of women's healthcare services.

The majority claims that this bill targets Planned Parenthood, a healthcare provider that 2.7 million Americans rely on every year. First of all, over 90 percent of the services provided by that agency are routine wellness exams, like breast exams, cervical cancer screening, and birth control and family planning services.

As we all know, because we discussed it ad nauseam last week, Planned Parenthood has received no Federal funding for abortions. In fact, no agency receives Federal funding for abortions with a very few exceptions.

This bill would, therefore, not stop any government funding of abortions. It would instead allow Federal and State funding to be cut off for any entity, not just Planned Parenthood, which performs abortions with private dollars.

That means that poor women would be blocked from the full range of healthcare services that they need not just at Planned Parenthood, but at their local hospital or their local clinic or the offices of another women's health group.

Let's call this bill what it is. It is an attempt to eliminate healthcare services for women across the board, using the Planned Parenthood witch hunt as an excuse. Let's be very clear. The investigation of the last few months has demonstrated that the videotapes the majority so heavily relies on are heavily edited, manipulated, and at times downright misleading.

We are the U.S. Congress, Madam Speaker, and we are better than that. The American public will not stand for this diversion, and neither should we. Let's defeat this ill-conceived bill. Let's direct all of our collective attention to bipartisan solutions resolving the looming fiscal disaster that we are all facing.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PITTS. Madam Speaker, in response briefly, money is fungible. Everybody knows it. In one pocket, out the other, same pair of pants. $1.2 billion over the last 3 years in Medicaid. The videos, nobody is putting words in their mouth. It is their words, their pictures.

I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN), vice chair of the Committee on Energy and Commerce and a distinguished leader on this issue.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania for his diligence and his consistency through the years as we have worked on this issue at the Committee on Energy and Commerce. I do rise in strong support today of the Women's Public Health and Safety Act.

There will be a lot said about this bill during the course of the day, but let's be certain in what the bill actually says. You have got two pages, and what this does is grant to the States flexibility.

Madam Speaker, what they have asked us for is flexibility. Why are they asking us for this flexibility? Because we have four States currently in litigation over wanting to be able to determine who is and is not a Medicaid provider in their State.

So there is a premise and a basis and a reason for bringing this forward and allowing the States to have the final say in who participates in that Medicaid delivery—that is what you call good government—and sending the power and the money back to the State and local level.

This bill is necessary because the Obama administration has blocked attempts of States to remove certain providers from the program. Now, we have four States, as I said, that have had to go into court because they have tried to remove providers and CMS has blocked that action. So, therefore, they are not able to move these providers out of the program.

The States know best the needs of their residents, and they know best which providers are providing affordable access to quality medical care and which ones are trying to skirt the law. There are no mandates in this bill. The final decision is up to the States.

The left, in their endless efforts to protect Planned Parenthood and to prevent them from being held accountable, have once again resorted to scare tactics.

I also want to touch on the issue of the community health centers, 9,000 here in our country. They meet the needs of over 24 million Americans. You take a district like mine in Tennessee, there are zero Planned Parenthood affiliates in my district—zero. There are 16 community health centers.

Contrast that with the Ninth Congressional District of Illinois, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY's district. She has 1 Planned Parenthood affiliate, and there are 44 community health centers. Ms. DEGETTE has 3 Planned Parenthood sites and 46 of the community health centers.

So what we are doing is encouraging the States to take the responsibility and make the determination of where this ought to be.

Madam Speaker, it is amazing to me. People always say: Let's make certain that we are being good stewards of the money. Planned Parenthood is now outsourcing their women's health issues. They have cut them in half over the past 7 years. It is important for us to redirect the funds and give the States the opportunity to determine who provides the service and the access.

Ms. DEGETTE. Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE), the ranking member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to H.R. 3495, yet another radical GOP assault on women's health care. Unfortunately, my Republican colleagues are at it again, attempting to use any excuse to pursue their extreme agenda. They are attacking Planned Parenthood in order to limit women's constitutionally protected right to choose what is best for them and their families.

The legislation is particularly offensive and egregious. Let me tell you what this legislation is. In the words of more than 120,000 family physicians nationwide, it represents an unprecedented level of legislative interference in the patient-physician relationship. It is not only ill-advised, it is dangerous.

This legislation would, in the words of the National Women's Law Center or the National Health Law Program, ''wreak havoc on our Nation's safety net programs and millions' access to health care across the country.'' It represents a direct attack by Members of Congress on women's ability to control their own reproductive health.

This legislation undermines patient choice of providers and provides States unchecked authority to terminate providers from Medicaid without cause. This is a direct attack on the freedom of low-income women to choose their own trusted and qualified medical provider.

I stand, Madam Speaker, with Planned Parenthood. I stand with all the physicians and health professionals out there who provide lifesaving, preventative health services to millions of women and men every day. I stand with the hundreds of millions of Americans to say that I will not stand by silent and allow those who are committed to ending abortion access in this country use fraud and deception to cut millions of people off from their health care.

We cannot allow Republicans to win their war on women. I urge my colleagues to oppose the extreme Republican agenda and vote ''no'' on H.R. 3495.

I include in the RECORD two letters on this legislation, one from the American Academy of Family Physicians, and an analysis of this legislation by the National Health Law Program and the National Women's Law Center.

SEPTEMBER 28, 2015.

Hon. JOHN BOEHNER,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.
Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Minority Leader, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER BOEHNER & MINORITY LEADER PELOSI: I am writing on behalf of the 120,900 members of the American Academy of Family Physicians to express our strong opposition to the ''Women's Public Health and Safety Act'' (H.R. 3495), which will be considered by the House of Representatives this week. This legislation would, if enacted, expand the ability of states to selectively prohibit identified physicians and health care facilities from participating in the Medicaid program. Furthermore, this legislation represents an unprecedented level of legislative interference in the patient-physician relationship.

We are deeply concerned with the overall intent of this legislation and, more specifically, its attempts to interfere with the patient-physician relationship. Our most pointed criticism is directed at the phrase ''or by

any individual or entity based on the individual's or entity's involvement in abortions.'' This language is not only ill-advised, it is dangerous. Health care decisions should be made by a patient in consultation with her physician(s). Patients deserve an environment that encourages open communication with their physicians on health care options appropriate for their health status. This legislation would potentially discourage and prohibit physicians from discussing a safe and legal health care service with their patients. As previously stated, this represents an unprecedented level of legislative interference in the patient-physician relationship.

Again, we urge the House to reject this legislation. The proposal represents an inappropriate and misguided intrusion into the patient-physician relationship and actually seeks to criminalize a physician for discussing a legal, safe, and appropriate health care service with their patients. This is a dangerous bill and it should not pass.

Sincerely,

REID BLACKWELDER, MD, FAAFP,
Board Chair.

SEPTEMBER 17, 2015.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: The National Health Law Program and the National Women's Law Center strongly oppose H.R. 3134, a bill that would wreak havoc on our nation's safety net programs and millions' access to health care across the country. It is no overstatement to say that, if H.R. 3134 were to become law, our country would face a significant public health crisis. Excluding a highly trusted and qualified provider from a network that provides critical preventative health care would do nothing more than harm those who are in need of this health care the most.

H.R. 3134 would mean that millions of low-income individuals in the Medicaid program could lose their ability to access the provider they trust and choose for high quality health care. This conflicts with, and threatens to jeopardize, a longstanding protection for Medicaid enrollees, the ''freedom of choice'' provision. This provision gives Medicaid recipients the right to choose to receive covered services from any qualified provider. Historically, Congress has singled out family planning for unique protection when it comes to freedom of choice. Freedom of choice is especially critical for receiving family planning services—it guarantees that women, men, and young people have ready access to family planning services they need when they need them, and from a provider they trust. H.R. 3134 attempts to eliminate Medicaid enrollees' ability to visit Planned Parenthood, whether for family planning services or the other critical services Planned Parenthood provides, such as well woman visits, testing and treatment for sexually transmitted infections, and life-saving cancer screenings. The end result could mean that Medicaid beneficiaries lose access to what may be the only source of primary and preventive care they have.

H.R. 3134 would also inflict serious harm on the chronically underfunded Title X program. Planned Parenthood is a critical component of this safety net program, as the health centers serve a disproportionate share of clients in the Title X system. While only comprising 13% of Title X clinics, Planned Parenthood clinics serve 37% of clients. Each Planned Parenthood health care center serves nearly 3,000 patients for birth control services, far more than other clinic types. Taking away Title X funding from Planned Parenthood would leave those who rely on the Title X program without a key provider that they trust and that provides the health care services they need.

Eliminating funding from Planned Parenthood would have a disproportionate impact on women of color. Hispanic and Black women more commonly access family planning or medical services from a Title X-funded clinic. And women of color make up a disproportionate share of Medicaid recipients relative to their population. Given that Planned Parenthood serves 36% of all clients who obtain care from the family planning health network, and that women of color often turn to this network for their health care, taking away such a trusted, high-quality health care provider would have inflict particular harm on women of color.

Proponents of H.R. 3134 boldly suggest that individuals would not lose services because other providers will fill in the drastic void that would be left if Planned Parenthood clinics were shut down. Historical evidence and existing gaps in our country's public safety net suggest otherwise. For example, after Texas turned its preventative care and family planning program into a state-funded program in order to exclude Planned Parenthood from its network, 30,000 fewer low-income women received health care. When Indiana defunding forced a Planned Parenthood clinic to shut its doors, it led to an HIV outbreak in the county because there was no other clinic providing HIV education and testing. The suggestion that other providers can and will step up to fill this need defies common sense.

On a closing note, while we focus on the dramatic negative impact that H.R. 3134 would have on millions of lives across our country, it is imperative to place this attack in the context of the many other attacks on women's health. For example, some members of Congress are pushing to completely eliminate or further cripple the Title X program, as reflected in the current appropriations proposals.

Not only would H.R. 3134 mean that millions of women, men, and young people would lose access to birth control, cancer screenings, breast exams, and STI and HIV testing, but it also represents a direct attack by Members of Congress on women's ability to control their own reproductive health.

We strongly urge you to vote no on H.R. 3134, and stand strong in support of the millions who receive high quality health care through the Planned Parenthood health care centers.

Sincerely,

NATIONAL HEALTH LAW PROGRAM,
NATIONAL WOMEN'S LAW CENTER.

□ 1415

Mr. PITTS. Madam Speaker, unfortunately, the Obama administration puts its own abortion-centered ideology ahead of women's health care.

I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACK), an outstanding leader on this issue.

Mrs. BLACK. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 3495, the Women's Public Health and Safety Act, legislation empowering States to terminate Medicaid contracts with providers that disrespect innocent human life by performing abortions.

As we debate this bill today, the big abortion industry is in crisis mode. They have seen the same videos I have implicating Planned Parenthood, the Nation's largest abortion provider, in the trafficking of fetal tissue and organs, and they have seen the same nonpartisan government report I have indicating that Planned Parenthood received $1.2 billion in Medicaid funding over a 3-year period.

So, knowing that they are losing the public opinion battle, they are taking their fight to the courts, suing States that dare to protect taxpayer dollars by exercising their right to terminate contracts with this abortion giant. Tennessee saw this tactic before when Planned Parenthood took our State to court over an abortion law back in 2000. We defeated them, but it took 14 years to do it.

Madam Speaker, let's not let that happen again. If President Obama and the congressional Democrats are so intent on blocking this legislation to combat taxpayer funding of abortion providers at the Federal level, then they should at least let States use their 10th Amendment rights to take action within their own borders without the threat of costly, politically motivated lawsuits. The Women's Public Health and Safety Act will do just that.

I urge a ''yes'' vote on this compassionate, pro-life, pro-woman legislation.

Ms. DEGETTE. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. CAPPS).

Mrs. CAPPS. I thank my colleague for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to this bill and to the political gamesmanship that continues to put our Nation at risk.

Today we witness yet another attack by some of our colleagues who are obsessed with ending access to Planned Parenthood, a trusted healthcare provider in my community. But today's bill takes a slightly different approach, one that cynically tells a woman that the government knows better than she does when it comes to telling her who she should trust with her health and well-being. As a woman, a mother, and a nurse, this is insulting. These attacks have to stop.

Republicans are willfully putting their heads in the sand. They think it is no big deal to shut down hundreds of clinics offering essential services not available anywhere else; they think that the rest of the safety net can easily pick up the slack, ignoring the fact that those providers themselves have said they cannot; and they think it is worth shutting down the government to achieve this goal.

Moreover, I would just like to emphasize that these women have chosen to go to Planned Parenthood for their care. Suggesting that they can just get their care from some other provider is both callous and condescending.

With all due respect to my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, which provider a woman chooses to go to for her own reproductive health care is not your decision to make—at least, it shouldn't be.

I urge my colleagues to trust women to make their own decisions. Vote ''no'' on this bill.

Mr. PITTS. Madam Speaker, I am very pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. DUFFY), the prime sponsor of this legislation.

Mr. DUFFY. Madam Speaker, I have to tell you, I have been watching my Democrat friends across the aisle do somersaults trying to whitewash their past and rename their dinners that they have every year, their Jefferson-Jackson dinner. There is a big conversation about the Confederate flag and what it means, which I would agree with my friends across the aisle. But what they don't want to talk about is the roots of where Planned Parenthood started.

It started with Margaret Sanger, a known racist and a speaker in front of the KKK. She believed in eugenics, and she is the founder of Planned Parenthood. We should talk about the racist roots of Planned Parenthood just like with the Confederate flag and just like the Jefferson-Jackson dinner that the Democrats celebrate every year.

If you watch the videos that have come out about Planned Parenthood harvesting little baby body parts and selling those body parts for a profit, it is disgusting. This is not a debate about abortion or even non-abortion, pro-life or pro-abortion. Those who are even pro-abortion agree that these tactics are unacceptable. They have no place in our society. That Federal tax dollars should actually go to fund an institution that harvests baby body parts for sale is absolutely asinine.

You want to talk about health care? Health care doesn't mean Planned Parenthood, and Planned Parenthood doesn't mean women's health care.

You talk about defunding women's health care. There is no less money. There is the same amount of money that goes to women's health care. That is a false argument. We spend the same amount of money, but we say: You know what? When we have an organization that supports the harvest and sale of body parts, our tax dollars probably shouldn't go to it.

Or, better yet, why don't we let the States make that decision for themselves? If they say that it is an affront to our morals and our values in one State, we should say we are not going to send Federal Medicaid money to that organization. And if another State says, ''You know what? We are okay with it,'' then let them spend their money that way, giving States back the power to choose how they use their money.

I have got to tell you that I oftentimes sit back and am amazed that my friends across the aisle who talk about being very compassionate and caring and loving and supporting the downtrodden can't join us in saying: We probably should at least ban abortions after 20 weeks when little babies feel pain, when little babies can survive outside the womb. We are so radical in our position that we want to support abortion up to the point of birth. We won't even support you if there is a botched abortion and the baby is born alive and we should probably try to save it.

You can't even join us in that. It is a sellout to the radical abortion industry.

I see the rally outside. It is a rally for Planned Parenthood, which provides the largest funds to the Democratic coffers, to their campaigns.

This is not about life. This not about health care. This is not about abortion. This is about campaign money that flows from Planned Parenthood into my friends' campaigns. Sadly, I wish they would put aside their campaign concerns instead of standing for states' rights and women's health and little babies' lives.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair reminds all Members to address their remarks to the Chair.

Ms. DEGETTE. Madam Speaker, I didn't agree with much the previous speaker said, but I do agree that, from our perspective, it is about campaign money on that side.

I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE. I want to thank the gentlewoman for yielding, but also for her tremendous leadership on this and so many issues.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to H.R. 3495, the so-called Women's Public Health and Safety Act.

First of all, this bill does not keep women safe, and it certainly won't keep them healthy. Instead, it would prevent individuals or organizations that provide abortion services from treating women enrolled in Medicaid, and it would simply strip women of their fundamental right to choose their own healthcare provider.

Congress already denies Federal Medicaid coverage of abortion, which is wrong, and that needs to be repealed. That is the Hyde amendment. We have got to repeal that. Now, excluding doctors from serving Medicaid patients is yet another attack on the rights of low-income women.

When in the world are you going to stop?

H.R. 3495 would deny more than 7 million women access to critical healthcare services, including contraceptive care, STI tests, lifesaving cancer screenings, and other primary care services; and it would hurt our most vulnerable communities, including low-income women and women of color.

Madam Speaker, this bill is simply wrong. It is nothing more than a shameful attempt to restrict women's constitutional rights. Politicians should never interfere with women's personal healthcare decisions, period. Stay out of our lives.

The Women's Public Health and Safety Act does just the opposite of what this bogus title says. It erodes the health and safety of women and continues the war on women.

Today I am proud to stand with Planned Parenthood and the men, women, and children in our country. I urge a ''no'' vote on this bill that will severely hurt the health and safety of women.

Mr. PITTS. Madam Speaker, we should be aware that not a single penny will be cut for women's health care under this bill.

I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. PITTENGER).

Mr. PITTENGER. Madam Speaker, I stand before you in full support of H.R. 3495, the Women's Public Health and Safety Act.

This legislation amends Medicaid law to give States the freedom and flexibility to remove abortion providers from Medicaid. Taxpayer dollars should not be used for abortion, period.

This important policy is widely supported by the American people. That is why the Hyde amendment, first established in 1976, protects taxpayers from preventing the use of Federal funds for abortion. However, through the years, we have seen these groups attempt to circumvent this Federal mandate in order to further their own destructive agenda of death.

In North Carolina, Madam Speaker, there are 294 community health clinics, but only 9 Planned Parenthood abortion centers. Providing States like North Carolina with flexibility and funding will result in better, more accessible health care for all women, instead of funneling money to abortion providers like Planned Parenthood and their army of political lobbyists.

Thank you to Congressman SEAN DUFFY for his leadership on this issue.

As a nation, we must restore the value and sanctity of each and every life against this selfish culture of death. I will continue to be a voice for the voiceless and speak out against these egregious acts as long as it takes to restore the God-given promise of life.

Life is precious. As Pope Francis stated in this Chamber, we must cherish each and every one at every stage of life.

Ms. DEGETTE. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE).

Ms. MOORE. I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I am in opposition to this ill-conceived legislation brought forward from my good friend and colleague from Wisconsin.

I realize that good people can differ on topics, and I have been stunned by some of the discussion that has occurred on the floor today with regard to the racist roots of Planned Parenthood, with regard to so-called states' rights.

I can tell you that, as an African American and as a woman, I have heard the term ''states' rights'' used in ways that were not very healthy and safe for me as an African American woman. There is nothing healthy and safe about a bill that would deny

women their constitutional and human rights to control their own reproduction—to get birth control, to be protected against STDs, or to have an abortion.

I know many people in this body are fond of reality shows, but in reality, a woman is fertile for 30 to 40 years of her life, and there is nothing healthy about becoming pregnant every year for 30 to 40 years. I am one of nine kids, and that is not a healthy scenario for many women.

The reality is that this would have an adverse impact on some of the poorest women, and many of them African American, in this country. Seventy-eight percent of Planned Parenthood patients live at 150 percent or lower of the poverty level.

The reality is that 60 percent of all Americans do not want to see Planned Parenthood defunded. It is not in the interest of public health and safety for these women to be denied this basic health care.

□ 1430

Madam Speaker, we have heard about these films that are not real at all. They have been doctored, edited, and they are revisionist tapes, all in pursuit of defunding the premier organization that protects women's health.

With regard to the other community health centers, I am glad to know that my colleagues are interested in funding those centers. But this bill even puts them at risk because any ancillary service related to abortion can be deemed as unfitting for reimbursement under the Medicaid program.

My last point, Madam Speaker, is that we have seen the flexibility that States have used. We saw in Indiana where they defunded Planned Parenthood and, as a result, we saw a pandemic of HIV infestations in that State.

So I would say before I yield back, Madam Speaker, that I urge my colleagues to not go for the appeasement of the Anti-Choice Caucus so that we don't shut the government down, to use women as a gambit in this political battle.

Mr. PITTS. Madam Speaker, may I inquire how much time remains?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has 18 minutes remaining. The gentlewoman from Colorado has 19 minutes remaining.

Mr. PITTS. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), the chair of the Pro-Life Caucus.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I thank my good friend for yielding.

Madam Speaker, last week Pope Francis admonished a joint session of Congress to follow the Golden Rule—to do unto others as you would have them do unto you. The Pope also said the Golden Rule compels us to protect and defend human life at every stage of development—and, of course, that includes the unborn. It is wrong to remain silent, he said, or to look the other way when individuals are put at risk.

At the White House welcoming ceremony earlier in the day, President Obama spoke of protecting the least of these, taken from Matthew's Gospel, the 25th chapter. When President Obama says protect the least of these, he excludes millions of unborn children.

Every day Planned Parenthood dismembers or chemically poisons to death approximately 900 unborn babies, the least of these, and hurts many women in the process.

Subsidized by half a billion dollars annually, Planned Parenthood kills a baby every 2 minutes and has terminated the lives of over 7 million infants since 1973, a staggering loss of children's lives that equates to twice the number of every man, woman and child living in the State of Connecticut.

So I rise in strong support of H.R. 3495, the Women's Health and Public Safety Act, authored by our distinguished colleague, SEAN DUFFY, to give States the authority to defund Planned Parenthood.

States, indeed, Madam Speaker, should have the freedom to choose who they subsidize and why. But the President has denied that option to at least six States so far, including Texas, Arizona, Indiana, Louisiana, Alabama, and Arkansas. The latter three States had moved to defund in the wake of the recent undercover videos by the Center for Medical Progress.

Now, because of the CMP videos, we know Planned Parenthood is also trafficking in baby body parts.

I would note parenthetically, Madam Speaker, I wrote the Trafficking Victims Protection Act to try to end the cruelty of modern-day slavery, sex trafficking, and labor trafficking. Planned Parenthood's activities are a manifestation of human trafficking, exploiting defenseless unborn children and taking body parts that they have no right to take.

It turns out Planned Parenthood has turned these babies into human guinea pigs, and it makes the abortion industry even richer.

Although much of the media continues to ignore this scandal, Planned Parenthood's meticulously crafted facade of care and compassion has been shattered. Caught on tape, Planned Parenthood's top leadership, not interns or lower level employees, show callous disregard for precious children's lives while gleefully calculating the financial gain, which begs the question: Do Americans understand the violence to children done every day in Planned Parenthood clinics?

Have my Congressional colleagues, has the President, actually watched the videos? To care for the least of these, have they watched them?

In one clip, Dr. Deborah Nucatola, Senior Director of Planned Parenthood Federation of America's Medical Services, says: ''We have been very good at getting heart, lung, liver, because we know that I am not going to crush that part.''

So they crush all around that part that is desired, dismember that baby piece by piece, but they leave intact certain parts, including livers, that will then be sold.

Planned Parenthood Medical Directors' Council President Dr. Mary Gatter appears on the video nonchalantly talking about utilizing a ''less crunchy''—her words—abortion method, again, to preserve body parts.

Regarding the price tag for baby body parts, she says: ''Let me just figure out what others are getting. And if this in the ballpark, then it is fine.'' ''If it is still low, then we can bump it up,'' she says.

Another Planned Parenthood Director, Deborah VanDerhei, says: ''We are just trying to figure out as an industry''—and it is the abortion industry—''we are just trying to figure out how we are going to manage remuneration because the headlines would be a disaster.''

Concern for making money, finding another revenue stream, but no concern whatsoever for that child victim who suffers when they are dismembered: arms, legs, torso, decapitated head. It is gruesome dismemberment abortions. That is what Planned Parenthood does.

One woman, Holly O'Donnell, from StemExpress, says: ''She gave me the scissors and told me that I had to cut down the middle of the face.'' ''I can't even describe what that feels like,'' she says.

I suspect that, if the President watches at least one of the videos and my colleagues on the other side, they would at least demand real answers concerning Planned Parenthood's inhumane behavior and violence that is directed at the least of these.

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

Mr. PITTS. Madam Speaker, I yield the gentleman an additional 2 minutes.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I thank my good friend.

You know, mention has been made about Margaret Sanger. I have read three of Margaret Sanger's books. In one of them, called The Pivot of Civilization, she talks about the cruelty of charity of caring for indigent women who carry babies to term, that you should not give them help, that charity is cruel.

She was a racist. Read her books. Read her birth control review. I went to the Library of Congress, got many copies of it and read through it. She had many programs that talked about focusing on Blacks and others for extermination. Just read her books. And, again, The Pivot of Civilization is one of the worst.

Let me also say to my friends that they talk about how these videos have been doctored. Well, there is a new report that just came out called the Coalfire Forensics Analysis. It finds that the videos are authentic and show no evidence of manipulation or editing.

The events depicted in the missing footage fall into five common categories: commuting, waiting, adjusting recording equipment, meals, and restroom breaks.

At each interview, four devices recorded conversations, two video recorders with microphones and two audio-only devices. I ask my friends and colleagues on the other side to take a look at that analysis.

Again, you just attack the whistleblower. You attack the organization. But you don't look at the evidence.

I have watched those tapes several times and was sickened by just how inhumane these individuals are in cutting little babies into pieces in order to procure their body parts.

Seven million babies since 1973 killed in Planned Parenthood clinics. They ought to be called Child Abuse, Incorporated. It is the most unsafe place in America, for a child to be in a Planned Parenthood clinic.

I submit the Coalfire Forensics Analysis Report for the RECORD.

[Prepared by Coalfire Systems, Inc., Sept. 28, 2015]

DIGITAL FORENSICS ANALYSIS REPORT

(Delivered to Alliance Defending Freedom)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In September, 2015, CGS, the prime contractor on behalf of Alliance Defending Freedom, engaged Coalfire Systems, Inc., the sub-contractor (hereinafter ''Coalfire'') to conduct a computer forensics analysis of certain raw video and audio data files. Coalfire's objectives for this project are to:

Forensically evaluate video and audio files provided by The Center for Medical Progress (''the Organization'') through CGS (''raw'' video and audio), and determine whether the raw video or audio content of the files have been edited or otherwise altered;

Compare the raw video and audio to certain files posted to YouTube (''Full Footage'' videos and a ''Supplemental'' video) for the purpose of determining inconsistencies between the files.

The scope of Coalfire's analysis did not cover or include:

Validation of those individuals depicted in the video or audio, who recorded the video and audio files, the location where they were recorded, when they were recorded, or the purpose of the recordings;

Providing an opinion on the chain of custody prior to receipt of source materials by Coalfire;

Coalfire's analysis was limited to only the source materials received from the Organization and did not include interviews of participants in the videos or audio.

A flash drive containing recorded media was received via FedEx by Coalfire on September 17th, 2015, where it was examined using industry-standard forensic tools and techniques. The flash drive contained (i) a total of ten (10) videos with audio recorded on two (2) separate devices, and (ii) a total of eight (8) audio recordings made with two (2) audio-only devices.

Coalfire's analysis of the recorded media files contained on the flash drive indicates that the video recordings are authentic and show no evidence of manipulation or editing. This conclusion is supported by the consistency of the video file date and time stamps, the video timecode, as well as the folder and file naming scheme. The uniformity between the footage from the cameras from the two Investigators also support the evidence that the video recordings are authentic.

With regard to the ''Full Footage'' YouTube videos released by the Organization, edits made to these videos were applied to eliminate non-pertinent footage, including ''commuting,'' ''waiting,'' ''adjusting recording equipment,'' ''meals,'' or ''restroom breaks,'' lacking pertinent conversation. Any discrepancies in the chronology of the timecodes are consistent with the intentional removal of this non-pertinent footage as described in this report.

Furthermore, four of the five raw video recordings, which also contained audio captured from the video recording device, are accompanied by a raw audio recording captured from a separate audio-only recording device. The raw audio-only recordings last for the duration of their associated raw videos. These raw audio recordings support the completeness and authenticity of the raw video recordings since they depict the same events within the same duration as captured from the two separate video recorders.

DIGITAL FORENSICS ANALYSIS REPORT OF VIDEO RECORDINGS BY THE CENTER FOR MEDICAL PROGRESS (CMP)

The Coalfire forensic analysis removes any doubt that the full length undercover videos released by Center for Medical Progress are authentic and have not been manipulated. Analysts scrutinized every second of video recorded during the investigation and released by CMP to date and found only bathroom breaks and other non-pertinent footage had been removed. Planned Parenthood can no longer hide behind a smokescreen of false accusations and should now answer for what appear to be the very real crimes revealed by the CMP investigation.—Casey Mattox, Senior Counsel, Alliance Defending Freedom

American taxpayer money should be redirected to fund local community health centers and not subsidize a scandal-ridden, billion-dollar abortion business. Planned Parenthood is an organization that cares about one thing: making a profit at the expense of women's health. The investigative videos, whose authenticity was confirmed by the report, show that Planned Parenthood is an abortion-machine whose top executives and doctors haggle and joke about the harvesting and selling of baby body parts. Women deserve far better.—Kerri Kupec, Legal Communications Director, Alliance Defending Freedom

FACTS AND FINDINGS

Forensic analysis of CMP's recorded media files indicates that the video recordings are authentic and show no evidence of manipulation or editing.

The events depicted in the missing footage fell into five common categories: commuting, waiting, adjusting recording equipment, meals, and restroom breaks.

At each interview, four devices recorded conversations (two video recorders with microphones and two audio only devices). The recordings were cross-referenced and found to be consistent.

COALFIRE V. FUSION REPORT

The Coalfire report had access to every second of released audio and video investigative footage recorded by CMP and analyzed that footage to verify and authenticate all of the videos on the CMP YouTube page.

The Fusion report had access only to four full length videos released on YouTube between July 14 and August 4, and none of the source material.

The Coalfire report also confirmed that one segment of missing video highlighted by the Fusion Report was later uploaded in full to CMP's YouTube page.

Coalfire is an internationally recognized third-party digital security and forensics firm with experience providing evidence for civil and criminal investigations.

Fusion is a small company formed to develop material for Democratic party campaigns.

Both reports verify there is no evidence of fabrication or misrepresentative editing, nothing was dubbed or altered. Fusion's ''analysis did not reveal widespread evidence of substantive video manipulation.'' Coalfire found the videos to be ''authentic and show no evidence of manipulation or editing.''

Ms. DEGETTE. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY).

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. I thank my good friend for her leadership and for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I stand in strong opposition to this ironically titled bill, Women's Public Health and Safety Act. Let's be honest. We all know that this bill in no way protects the health and safety of women. In fact, it does quite the opposite.

This bill is aimed squarely at restricting a woman's constitutionally protected freedom to make her own reproductive health choices. This bill is not based on facts. This bill is not based on the health needs of women. This bill is pure politics and ideologically driven.

It is shameful that Congress is considering a bill that would leave vulnerable women's access to comprehensive health care at the mercy of the extreme fringe of the far right.

This is another attempt to put politics between a woman and her doctor and a thinly veiled attempt to destroy a woman's right to choose. This bill is so vaguely worded and so broadly written that it will have devastating and far-reaching effects on women's health.

States would be allowed to exclude any provider, any entity, that has ever provided an abortion or has ever had any sort of association or involvement with an abortion. This bill puts women's lives in danger, and it is a chilling and a most dangerous precedent.

Madam Speaker, I urge a strong ''no'' vote. Instead, stand for a women's right to make her own personal health care choices.

Planned Parenthood should be celebrated, not demonized. It is the largest healthcare provider for vulnerable women in this great country of ours.

Mr. PITTS. Madam Speaker, I would just remind the gentlewoman that abortion is not health care.

I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. HARTZLER), a great leader in the Pro-Life movement.

Mrs. HARTZLER. Madam Speaker, protecting innocent unborn lives is paramount to defining who we are as a people and as a nation. Killing innocent babies before they even have a chance at life is unconscionable, let alone turning around and selling the fetal tissue for profit.

Planned Parenthood is the Nation's largest provider of abortion. This abortion chain received $1.2 billion of taxpayer money through Medicaid over a

3-year period. Planned Parenthood last reported that over $500 million of their annual revenue comes from government funding. This is reprehensible.

No Federal dollars should go to any institution in the business of harvesting and selling baby parts of aborted children.

Can you imagine what people would say in this country if this practice occurred with our beloved pets? Most of us have cats and dogs. Would we stand for them to be killed and their body parts harvested and sold for profit?

Where is the outrage that this is happening to our country's babies, our unborn children?

I continue to fight to defund Planned Parenthood at the Federal level, and I encourage all State and local governments to also stop funding Planned Parenthood.

In light of the recent undercover videos, three States have attempted to end their Medicaid contracts with Planned Parenthood and the Obama administration said disqualifying Planned Parenthood because of its abortion business violated Federal Medicaid law.

Well, today's bill amends the Medicaid law to empower States with the ability to exclude abortion providers from Medicaid.

Given the horrific nature of the videos showing the shameful lengths that Planned Parenthood will go to in order to harvest and sell fetal organs, I am hopeful that each and every State would exercise this option.

I urge my colleagues to vote for this bill, which is critical to the fight to protect innocent lives.

Ms. DEGETTE. Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. JUDY CHU).

Ms. JUDY CHU of California. Madam Speaker, another day, another attack by Republicans on women's health care in the House of Representatives. But this one is different. It goes beyond the typical attacks on women and endangers their health and the health of entire communities.

By holding Medicaid hostage, this bill seeks to intimidate doctors and hospitals into not providing a safe and constitutionally protected service.

□ 1445

I am appalled by how far Republicans are willing to go. The language in the bill is so vague that it would allow States to exclude entire providers from the Medicaid program. Minority and low-income women would be disproportionately impacted and would stand to lose access to critical health services like birth control and family planning.

It is time to stop the attacks. Women must be free to make their own healthcare choices in consultation with their doctors and without threats from Republican politicians in Washington, and we must have as one of those choices Planned Parenthood.

For many, it is the only place they can turn to for even the most basic care. Women—especially low-income women—turn to Planned Parenthood for affordable and dependable primary care services. They fill a vital gap that community health centers can't fill by themselves. We are all better off because of their cancer screenings, STI testing, and wellness exams.

Republicans are trying to hold our health care hostage by using baseless attacks to shut down Planned Parenthood, using heavily doctored videos. It is time to stop using health care as a weapon to bully women.

We must vote against this bill.

Mr. PITTS. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HARRIS), another leader on this issue.

Mr. HARRIS. Madam Speaker, look, this bill is very simple. This bill just says that States actually can be partners with the Federal Government and Medicaid. The Federal Government, the Secretary of HHS, doesn't get to tell a State which providers they think are inadequate—yes, inadequate.

Planned Parenthood is not a comprehensive health provider in my district. In the Lower Eastern Shore of Maryland, they closed the Planned Parenthood in April and said on the Web site: ''You can get services Monday through Friday at the center in Easton, 45 minutes up the road.''

Madam Speaker, if you go up the road today, they are closed. In fact, the center in Easton, funded with Federal dollars, is open 2 days a week. That clinic is empty the rest of the time. Federal dollars are paying for an empty clinic that doesn't deliver comprehensive care.

Madam Speaker, you may have heard somewhere that Planned Parenthood provides mammograms. Nonsense. Even Planned Parenthood executives say they don't have a mammogram machine in the entire system. They don't provide mammograms.

The only method for breast cancer screening that actually results in decreased deaths from breast cancer, the only method—mammograms—they don't even provide at Planned Parenthood. They say: Oh, but you can be referred.

Actually, Madam Speaker, the law is you don't need a referral for a mammogram screening. That is the law. You don't need a referral. Any woman can go get a mammogram screening as long as she is within the screening guidelines without a referral.

So exactly what is this magic that Planned Parenthood provides?

The gentlewoman from New York said it fills a gap that community health centers can't fill. Nonsense. Community health centers can provide mammograms. They can provide breast cancer screenings, cervical cancer screenings, contraceptives, birth control.

The only thing they don't do is they don't provide abortions outside the limits of the Hyde amendment, and they don't sell baby body parts.

Oh, that is right. I guess if selling baby body parts is what is important about women's health care, then you are right. You have got to go to a Planned Parenthood to get it. You can't get it at a community health center.

Remember, there are 13,000 community health centers providing the broad range, the truly broad range, of health care, not health care that you have to leave, by the way. Maybe you approach some age, you are younger than some age, and you don't go to Planned Parenthood because it is not comprehensive care. Community health centers are. They were designed that way.

The Affordable Care Act I am no particular fan of. But the fact of the matter is it set these up to be truly comprehensive primary care centers. And there are 20 times as many as there are Planned Parenthoods.

And you know what? My community health center in my district, if you call today, they are actually open. If you call tomorrow, they are open. But Planned Parenthood isn't. If you call Thursday, Planned Parenthood is open for 7½ hours. My community health center is open 8½ hours. If you call Friday, you are out of luck with Planned Parenthood. Madam Speaker, we are paying Planned Parenthood to keep an empty office open that doesn't even provide comprehensive care in my clinic.

Now, the gentlewoman from New York said that, in this bill, you could not provide an abortion. That is nonsense. Read the bill. It says, as long as you provide abortions consistent with the Hyde amendment—that is a rape or incest exclusion or the life of the mother. In fact, the gentlewoman was wrong.

She said lives are threatened. No, Madam Speaker. If lives are threatened, specifically, this bill says the State can choose to fund that provider and can do that.

Madam Speaker, the bottom line is Planned Parenthood—there is only one thing that it does that you don't get—again, I will reiterate—that you don't get—in a community health center.

You can get an abortion usually at any stage of pregnancy for any reason, and you can get your baby's body parts sold in the trafficking of body parts that we saw in those films.

Are those films doctored? They are not doctored. Anyone can go look on the Web site. They are raw footage. People are talking about a Lamborghini from the profits of baby body parts. If that isn't repulsive to us, what is? All this bill does is it allows States to defund that.

Ms. DEGETTE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself 30 seconds to point out that the gentleman is absolutely correct. Planned Parenthood does not provide mammograms. They do provide breast cancer screenings.

But under this bill, if there is a hospital or a clinic that does provide mammograms and they also provide

abortions, well, then, the States could prevent funding.

So, ironically, under the terms of this bill up for discussion today, mammograms could be prevented. I don't think that is the intention of the rider of this bill.

I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GENE GREEN), a senior member of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. I thank my colleague from Colorado for yielding to me.

Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 3495, the so-called Women's Public Health and Safety Act.

Women's health care is more than mammograms. I know at the Planned Parenthood in my district over 80 percent of the care they provide is for women's health and not abortion.

This bill would give States the right to exclude a healthcare provider who performs abortion care from their Medicaid program.

Medicaid provides premium care to millions of low-income women and families alike. Excluding providers from Medicaid without cause is another ill-masked attempt to impede reproductive rights.

This bill, as it is named, is claiming to provide safe public health care for women. By excluding quality healthcare providers, such as Planned Parenthood, the quality of available services will drop. As a result, women's health will be detrimentally harmed.

That was proved in a study by a Texas agency after 2011. This is yet one more attempt to defund Planned Parenthood which, if successful, would hurt millions of women in communities across the country.

H.R. 3495 is contradictory to the views of the majority of Americans. Three out of four American women support publicly funded family planning centers and believe these centers have a positive impact on public health.

By passing this bill, we are harming the millions of women who rely on publicly funded family planning care. I urge my colleagues to vote against this damaging bill.

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

Ms. DEGETTE. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER).

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, despite its puffed-up name, this bill has nothing to do with protecting women's health or safety. The bill the Republicans pass today would cut off access to health care for millions of American families who rely on Medicaid.

This bill would cut off Medicaid reimbursement for any service, Planned Parenthood or any doctor or hospital or clinic or local health center that performs or is involved in any way with abortions.

If this bill passes, a woman seeking prenatal care for a planned pregnancy could suddenly be cut off from her doctor if that doctor also provides abortion services or even referral to abortion services.

A child with a life-threatening illness could be turned away from his hospital because the hospital chair expressed views supportive of abortion.

A senior citizen with a chronic illness could suddenly find his or her prescription lapsed with no way to refill it because his or her doctor is somehow involved with abortion.

My colleagues continue to insist that this bill won't interrupt care, that these families, children, and seniors will just see different doctors, will go to different hospitals.

How many of my colleagues have ever been on Medicaid? How many of them have ever been turned away by a doctor or told they have to wait months for an appointment because the doctor simply cannot afford to accept any more Medicaid patients?

This bill would dramatically worsen the shortage of Medicaid doctors and lengthen wait times for patients, putting more people at risk and increasing healthcare costs in the long term. If their overarching goal is dismantling Medicaid as we know it, this bill is a strong first step.

If we really want to talk about a culture of life, we should be bringing bills to the floor to encourage more doctors to serve in high-need areas to give every child access to the highest quality health care.

We should be talking about increasing funding for WIC and SNAP to make sure parents, babies, and children aren't going to bed hungry at night.

We should be talking about expanding education programs that target low-income students. We should be talking about funding public housing programs to provide stability to families.

We should be talking about lowering student loan debt to ensure parents can give their kids every opportunity without a crushing burden of debt.

What we should not be doing is cutting doctors and hospitals and clinics and community healthcare centers out of Medicaid and putting more lives at risk.

This bill is just another blatant attempt to intimidate doctors and hospitals into ending abortion services. Under the guise of promoting life, this bill puts more lives at risk.

I urge my colleagues to vote ''no.''

Mr. PITTS. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time to close.

Ms. DEGETTE. Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. BERA).

Mr. BERA. I thank my colleague from Colorado.

Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to another bill restricting women's access to health care. The so-called Women's Public Health and Safety Act is not about public health, and it is certainly not about safety.

This is a bill that takes away individual rights. It is a bill that would significantly restrict a woman's access to health care, where they want to go.

This is fundamentally about individual rights and an individual's ability to choose where they want to get health care. It is another example of politicians coming into the exam room and making decisions.

Now, my colleagues on the right, Madam Speaker, often will say they want to stand for individual rights. Well, Planned Parenthood has not broken any laws, to my knowledge.

If an individual patient wants to go get their care at Planned Parenthood, that is their right. Planned Parenthood is providing access to care. They are doing exactly what their name says: planning and helping families decide when they are ready to start a family, planning parenthood. We should be protecting that fundamental individual right.

As a doctor, I find it offensive when the government comes into my exam room and tells patients what they can and cannot do. Fundamentally to the practice of medicine, I have to answer my patients' questions, empower them to make the choices that they want to, and let them make those choices.

Again, patients should be able to choose their provider. Congress should not be picking and choosing who people can go see. This is about individual rights and preserving that right.

I am proud to stand with Planned Parenthood. I am proud to fight to preserve those individual rights. As a doctor, we have got to protect access to care.

Ms. DEGETTE. Madam Speaker, may I inquire as to the time remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman has 10½ minutes remaining. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has 5 minutes remaining.

Ms. DEGETTE. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE).

Mr. CICILLINE. I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, today we are debating H.R. 3495, which should be called the Yet Another Radical Republican Assault on Women's Health Care Act.

This bill undermines the longstanding Freedom of Choice providers provision of the Medicaid statute that protects the rights of Medicare patients to seek care from any willing, qualified provider.

This bill contains language that is so broad that it gives States unchecked authority to deny access to any providers it defines as participating in the performance of abortion.

This bill is the latest in a long line of radical Republican efforts to defund Planned Parenthood and deny women access to the high-quality health care services it provides.

Madam Speaker, here are the facts:

Each year Planned Parenthood provides essential care to 2.7 million men and women. One in five American women have visited Planned Parenthood at least once.

There are 1.5 million young people and adults who participate in Planned Parenthood's educational programs on reproductive health.

Each year 700 Planned Parenthood clinics across the United States provide 900,000 cancer screenings to help detect cervical and breast cancer, 400,000 Pap tests, and 500,000 breast exams.

□ 1500

Madam Speaker, the cruel irony of this bill is that if it becomes law, these services, not abortion services, will be put at risk because Planned Parenthood is already prohibited from using Federal funds to provide abortion services except in very limited circumstances. In providing the critical services I just described, Planned Parenthood saves lives.

Madam Speaker, I want to close by noting the very articulate and powerful testimony that Cecile Richards offered in the House Oversight and Government Reform Committee today. It was disturbing that so many Members of this Chamber treated her with such condescension and disrespect.

At some point, Madam Speaker, the Republican Party will need to end this war on women and recognize that the question of whether women have a right to make their own healthcare decisions is a matter of settled law, and threatening to shut down the government unless we agree to deny millions of women access to high-quality health care is reckless and irresponsible.

I urge my colleagues to vote ''no.''

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. I thank the gentlewoman from Colorado for her leadership, and I thank the gentleman, Mr. PITTS, because in actuality this is not a debate on people's conscience and what you believe in. It is a debate and a question of the law.

First of all, the underlying legislation that we have before us is likely to be ruled unconstitutional, and it is likely to be so because it meets the very four corners of why the Supreme Court ruled the Texas law to be unconstitutional, and I venture to say that this bill was a copy of the Texas law.

In 2014 and 2015, the Texas legislators tried to stop reproductive healthcare clinics by requiring them to have a hospital-style surgery center building and staffing requirements, leaving only seven clinics to provide health care, the same thing where they threatened the same kind of thing which would only leave 10 healthcare providers. Guess what, Madam Speaker; in 2014 and 2015, the Supreme Court of the United States ruled it unconstitutional and stopped the legislature in their tracks. That is what is going to happen to this legislation as well.

Let me be very clear: Planned Parenthood does not engage in selling body parts. Yes, as under the law, they do deal with fetal tissue research, which has saved millions of lives.

Under the 1993 NIH Revitalization Act, it is unlawful for any person to knowingly acquire, receive, or otherwise transfer any human fetal tissue for valuable consideration if the transfer affects interstate commerce. They do not do this. The reason I know that is there has been no Department of Justice investigation, no Health and Human Services investigation, and, in actuality, Mr. Daleiden, who is not the FBI and not the Department of Justice, has, in fact, engaged in a deleterious, dastardly, and deceitful investigation, even stealing—stealing—the ID of one of his fellow high school students.

So I am against this bill, and I am against it for the good things that Planned Parenthood does. For example, in my State, there are 38 clinics; 150,000 young women are being served, 108,000 on contraceptives, and others are STI.

Let me finish, Madam Speaker, by saying mammograms are not done in your doctor's office. You get a referral, and you go to a place where you can get a mammogram with a radiologist.

If we would only discuss facts, we would know that the underlying bill should be opposed. I oppose it, and I ask my colleagues to oppose it.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to the Rule and the underlying bill.

I strongly oppose this latest attempt by the Republican House majority to undermine women's rights.

Despite its title, the Women's Public Health and Safety Act,'' H.R. 3495 is nothing more than the latest string of attacks on women's health.

Instead of wasting time fueling politically-charged attacks on health care services for women, and attempting to roll back women's constitutionally protected rights, this House should be advancing legislation that will reform our broken immigration and criminal justice systems.

And as we approach yet another deadline for piecemeal fiscal fixes, we should be focused on passing a comprehensive and cost-savings budget.

Yet, we are here today debating a bill that threatens millions of American's access to preventative care and could end up costing taxpayers hundreds of millions of dollars if enacted.

However, we know this bill will not become law given the President's clear Statement of Administrative Policy issued yesterday to veto this measure.

As such, HR 3495 is simply being offered here today as a shameless political decoy to attack the legal rights of women.

If enacted, H.R. 3495 would give states unchecked power to exclude women's health care providers from participating in Medicaid.

Hampering women's health and safety, this bill would enable states that are hostile to women's right to abortion, and to Planned Parenthood, to freely target women's health care providers for exclusion from Medicaid.

The United States Supreme Court ruled over 40 years ago, in *Roe* v. *Wade* (410 U.S. 113 (1973)), that a woman's constitutional right to privacy includes her right to abortion.

Since this landmark decision, abortion rates and risks have substantially declined, as have the number of teen and unwanted pregnancies.

However, politicians continue to try to sneak around the Constitution and four decades of Supreme Court precedent with sham laws that do nothing to improve women's health care and only make it more difficult, if not impossible, to obtain safe and legal abortion.

Restricting all access to reproductive and women's health services only exacerbates a woman's risk of an unintended pregnancy and fails to accomplish any meaningful overthrow of Roe v. Wade.

In recent years, state policymakers have passed hundreds of restrictions on abortion care under the guise of protecting women's health and safety.

Fights here in Congress have been no different.

In my state of Texas a law that would have cut off access to 75 percent of reproductive healthcare clinics in the state was challenged before the U.S. Supreme Court in 2014 and 2015.

On October 2, 2014, the Supreme Court struck down as unconstitutional a Texas law that required that all reproductive healthcare clinics that provided the full range of services would be required to have a hospital-style surgery center building and staffing requirements.

This requirement meant that only 7 clinics would be allowed to continue to provide a full spectrum of reproductive healthcare to women.

Any woman facing an unintended pregnancy needs to be able to make her own decisions and weigh all her options—and these laws take those options away.

Texas has 268,580 square miles, only second in size to the state of Alaska.

The impact of the law in implementation would have ended access to reproductive services for millions of women in my state.

In 2015, the State of Texas once again threatened women's access to reproductive health care when it attempted to shutter all but 10 healthcare providers in the state of Texas.

The Supreme Court once again intervened on the behalf of Texas women to block the move to close clinics in my state.

It seems every month we are faced with a new attack on women's access to reproductive health care, often couched in deceptive terms and concern for women's health and safety.

And in fact we are here today supposedly to talk about the safety of women—But we know that's not really the case.

If my colleagues were so concerned about women's health and safety, they would be promoting any one of the number of evidence-based proactive policies that improve women's health and well-being.

Instead, they are proposing yet another attempt to ban abortion.

That is their number one priority. This is certainly not about protecting women's health, it's about politics.

We must separate the personal views of abortion from the legal issues and fundamental constitutional rights.

Undisputable, every woman has the constitutional right to make personal health care decisions so basic that it must be equally protected for all.

Yet, this bill provides an outright pathway to discriminate against poor and minority women.

H.R. 3495 would give states broad discretion to exclude any person, institution, agency

or entity that "performs or participates in the performance of abortions" from participating in Medicaid.

According to policy experts and advocates, such as the ACLU and National Partnership for Women and Families, this extreme measure would mean that not only would all such women's health care providers be cut out of Medicaid, but states could also attempt to use it to eliminate a wide range of other health care providers, with serious and devastating consequences for low-income patients.

Restricting access to women's reproductive health care providers makes it increasingly difficult—and sometimes impossible—for women who have decided to end a pregnancy to get the safe, legal, high-quality care they need.

The result is not the elimination of abortions, but higher costs, longer delays, and extra steps for women seeking abortion care, and in the process punish women for their decision to exercise their constitutional right to end a pregnancy.

History tells us that unsafe and late-term abortions did not cease to exist without adequate access to clinical service. Rather, the exact opposite—as we know limited and restricted access only leads to unsafe and dangerous practices.

Today, countless women in states like Texas and Mississippi, Wisconsin, Alabama, Tennessee, and Louisiana—where state laws are already gravely impacting women's access to health care providers—women are being forced to travel upwards of hundreds of miles or cross state lines to access their constitutional right to an abortion.

These restrictions create sharp disparities in access to care that are troublingly reminiscent of the time before Roe v. Wade, when access depended on a woman's social status, where she lived or her ability to travel to another state.

In an effort to undermine what they could not otherwise overturn, politicians are attempting to "turn back the clock" to the pre-Roe era by shuttering reproductive health care clinics and cutting off women's access to safe and legal abortion care.

Yet, far too many women who cannot afford to travel elsewhere will face an impossible choice between carrying an unintended pregnancy to term or seeking drastic options outside the law.

A right that only exists on paper is no right at all.

Simply, restricting a women's right and access to legal abortion services discriminately endangers the lives of women.

Congress should be doing everything it can to ensure that women have access to preventive care, not eliminating it.

This is a legislative assault on all progressive health care, service, and advocacy organizations who aim to provide vital care and services to women and men across this country.

Hundreds of thousands have already spoken up, including leading groups and communities such as the growing voice of our millennial generation.

For instance, the nearly 60,000 OB-GYN physicians and partners in women's health warn that this bill would scare providers away from providing comprehensive, compassionate care to women, in a time where America desperately needs more ob-gyns participating in Medicaid programs.

Physicians and experts in the field have long argued that these damaging measures serve no medical purpose, interfere in the doctor/patient relationship, and do nothing to promote women's health.

My colleagues should not be closing the door to health care services.

Rather, my colleagues should be doing more to connect our youth and women to services that help them reduce their risk of unintended pregnancies and STD's, and improve their overall health through preventative screenings, education and planning, and not restricting their access to lawfully entitled family planning and private health services.

Ms. DEGETTE. Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. FARR).

Mr. FARR. I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, there has been a lot of talk here about a bill that is only two pages long. You have heard a lot of talk about and a lot of misstatements of fact about Planned Parenthood. But guess what; this bill is really about giving the States the ability to hurt women, and it never even mentions Planned Parenthood. It never mentions any of the procedures that you have heard about here on the floor. It merely gives the States the ability to wipe out clinics that serve women.

So it isn't about abortion procedures. It isn't about Planned Parenthood. It is about taking away access to health care. This bill gives the authority to States to cut off all of those services if they specialize in health care for women.

When is this war on women going to stop? Your party ought to be ashamed of its reputation in this country now that it is really taking on women on all issues. So on behalf of my wife, my daughter, and my granddaughter, who will need access to women's services—hopefully not abortion, but if necessary, maybe—I would hope that this war on women would stop and that all of us would vote against it.

Oppose this legislation.

Ms. DEGETTE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

We have heard a lot of emotion today, Madam Speaker, and a lot of ideas and ugly things being thrown around, but as a lawyer with legal training, I did something radical. I actually read this bill. It didn't take me very long, because, as Mr. FARR pointed out, it is only two pages long.

I want to talk about what this bill would really do because this bill would do far, far more than its proponents claim that it would do.

Let me say, first of all, there is no Federal money that is spent on abortion in most cases in the United States. This has been the law of the land for a long time. I disagree with that law because I think it limits full reproductive health for women who can least afford it, but that is the law of the land.

So what are we talking about here? What we are talking about is States being able to deny money to anybody who is directly or indirectly involved with abortion services with nongovernmental money, with private money from women and their family, with insurance money, with nongovernmental money.

So here is how this bill would work. A State could decide that, if a hospital provided abortions with nongovernment money, it simply wasn't going to authorize State money or Medicaid money to that hospital. I don't mean just Medicaid money for women's services; I mean all Medicaid money or State money, all money for services.

This bill could say that an OB–GYN who has co-privileges at a hospital that provides abortion could now not serve any—any—Medicaid patients. This bill would say that a doctor who provides services at a neighborhood healthcare clinic who has privileges at a hospital that provides abortion could now be banned from taking Medicaid patients. That is how broad this bill is written.

Madam Speaker, what this would do is it would allow States to terminate all government funds to any entity that directly or indirectly provides abortions with nongovernment dollars.

So what would this do? Well, 72 million people in this country are on Medicaid right now. These people are men, these people are women, and these people are children. These people are people who take women's medical services and those who don't need them. These 72 million Americans risk the loss of all of their healthcare services under Medicaid because of this radical bill.

Now, okay, let's say that won't really happen. Let's say that is just an overbroad interpretation of the bill. So then our colleagues on the other side say, well, let's just limit ourselves to community health centers. If we use this bill to deny funding for Planned Parenthood, everyone will go to community health centers. Let's see how that would work.

Right now, we have 24 million patients in this country in community health centers. The community health centers themselves tell us, for every one of those 24 million patients they are taking, right now they are turning away seven people. So we have 4.2 million Planned Parenthood patients. Let's say those 4.2 Planned Parenthood patients decide to go to the community health clinics. That is not going to work.

They tried this in Louisiana. In Louisiana, a Federal judge found there would be 29 providers for 5,000 women to get healthcare services. That is untenable, that is unacceptable, and it puts our Nation's women's health at risk.

Listen, since we have been debating this bill today, we are 1 hour closer to a government shutdown, and we have done nothing to make sure we are not going to do that. I would suggest that we refocus our efforts, that we stop beating up Planned Parenthood, that we stop beating up women's health,

that we get together collectively and we say: How are we going to keep this government open? How are we going to work together to make sure every man and woman in this country has a good job, good health insurance, and that they can provide for their families? That is what we are elected to do, and that is what I commit myself to do on behalf of this body.

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

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

Madam Speaker, we have heard lots of arguments here on the floor. We have heard about abortion being a healthcare issue. Abortion is not a healthcare issue. Abortion is the most violent form of death known to mankind: death by dismemberment and decapitation. It is horrific.

These video clips that we have seen show the graphic nature of what they are doing to these little unborn babies in Planned Parenthood clinics and the harvesting of their body parts.

You call that humane? It is horrific. It is barbaric.

Why is this bill necessary? Currently, CMS is bullying States, telling them they must include providers of elective abortions in their Medicaid programs. This bill empowers States with the needed flexibility to design their Medicaid programs in a manner that is consistent with pro-life values in a State.

The gentleman talked about patients. Well, a lot of unborn babies are treated as patients in their mother's womb. One lady talked about, what about individual rights? Well, what about the rights of these little patients in the womb?

Madam Speaker, this bill merely gives States the flexibility to choose to establish criteria regarding the participation in its Medicaid program of entities or persons who perform or participate in the performance of elective abortions.

Under this bill, low-income women and men will still have access to more than 13,000 federally qualified health centers in rural health center sites, in addition to at least 1,200 private and free charitable clinics. In contrast, Planned Parenthood has some 665 clinics. They can find health care near them because these federally qualified and rural health centers are 20 to every 1 Planned Parenthood clinic.

We have the list of the Members here. Some of the Members who have spoken may have one Planned Parenthood clinic. They may have 56, 44—the list varies—community health centers who would get that redistributed money and provide real health care, as Dr. HARRIS said.

This bill gives States the flexibility to design their Medicaid programs in a manner they choose to serve their Medicaid patients. So I strongly urge support for H.R. 3495, the Women's Public Health and Safety Act.

Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the question of adopting a motion to recommit on H.R. 3495 may be subject to postponement as though under clause 8 of rule XX.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. PITTS. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. POE of Texas. Madam Speaker, as Congress works to defund the nation's largest abortion provider—Planned Parenthood,

Following a number of undercover videos revealing potential baby part sales,

It is only right that we allow states to defund abortion providers as well.

If the governor of a state believes that funding these organizations goes against the will of the people, they should be permitted to do so.

That includes funding through Medicaid.

H.R. 3495, the Women's Public Health and Safety Act bill simply gives states the flexibility to do just that.

Women should receive the best healthcare,

But they should not be put at risk, along with their unborn children, by organizations who are driven by profit.

The federal government and state governments should not be forced to have blood on their hands.

We do not need to fund Planned Parenthood, which killed over 327,000 babies in 2013 alone.

And states do not need to do this either.

Instead, we should be sending this money to health centers that truly have the patients in mind.

How many more Planned Parenthood scandals do we need before they are cut off from federal and state dollars?

How many more mothers will be lied to and babies killed as a result of continued funding?

Planned Parenthood and other abortion providers, for that matter, must be defunded.

It is our role to protect the most vulnerable among us—

Unborn children and mothers and families in crisis alike.

I urge a YES vote on H.R. 3495, the Women's Public Health and Safety Act.

And that's just the way it is.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 444, the previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Ms. SINEMA. Madam Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentlewoman opposed to the bill?

Ms. SINEMA. Madam Speaker, I am opposed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Ms. Sinema moves to recommit the bill H.R. 3495 to the Committee on Energy and Commerce with instructions to report the same to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

At the end of the bill, add the following:

SEC. 3. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in the amendments made by this Act shall be construed as prohibiting health care services from being provided to a woman by an institution, agency, entity, or person, so long as such services are provided to protect the health of the woman.

Mr. PITTS (during the reading). Madam Speaker, I reserve a point of order against the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. A point of order is reserved.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk continued to read.

□ 1515

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Arizona is recognized for 5 minutes in support of her motion.

Ms. SINEMA. Madam Speaker, this motion to recommit is the final amendment to the bill. It will not kill the bill or send it back to committee. If this amendment is adopted, the bill will immediately proceed to final passage, as amended.

This motion is straightforward and commonsense. The motion ensures that nothing in this bill prohibits a woman's access to healthcare services. This amendment protects the health of American women.

I believe a woman's personal healthcare decisions should be decided by the woman, her family, and her doctor. Women and their families should be able to make these decisions free from government interference.

Despite our political differences, protecting the health, safety, and independence of American women is something that most of us in this Chamber can readily support. It is what the American people want and believe.

The American people and people in my home State of Arizona want Congress to put aside partisanship and focus on solving our country's great challenges. They want Congress to focus on growing our economy, creating opportunity for hardworking families, making college affordable, reforming the VA, and strengthening our military and national security. The list goes on and on.

It is no surprise that Republicans and Democrats alike think that Congress is a mess, but Congress doesn't have to be a mess. Congress can produce results when it puts partisanship aside and works for the American people.

Earlier this year, we worked together to find a real solution to the long-term challenge of reimbursing doctors through Medicaid. We replaced the SGR and protected seniors' access to health care. That is the kind of success we can achieve for the American people if we work together.

We also worked together to help prevent veteran suicide and improve access to mental health care for veterans. The Clay Hunt SAV Act, which passed with the support of every Member of Congress, is an important step toward ending the epidemic of veteran suicide in our country. That is the kind of

work we can do for our veterans when we work together.

We worked together to pass the 21st Century Cures Act to encourage biomedical innovation and the development of lifesaving treatments and cures. This creative, bipartisan approach cuts through red tape, allowing innovators to focus on lifesaving discoveries rather than government bureaucracy. These are the solutions we can create when we work together.

Last night, we passed the PACE Act, which enables employees at small- and medium-sized businesses to keep their health insurance plans. This is the kind of bipartisan work we can accomplish.

If we work together, we can get things done for the American people. We can find a long-term sustainable solution to funding our highways and infrastructure; we can pass a budget that creates jobs and opportunity, grows our economy, and improves our national security; and we can reform our broken Tax Code so it provides certainty, encourages job growth, and enables us to compete on a global scale.

Instead, I've watched Congress fight once again in a partisan way, without a bipartisan solution on the horizon. This is not what Arizonans want. It is not what the American people want.

I offer this motion today to stand for something we all agree on, protecting the health of women, and I ask my colleagues to support this reasonable motion.

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

Mr. PITTS. Madam Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of a point of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The reservation of the point of order is withdrawn.

Mr. PITTS. Madam Speaker, I claim the time in opposition to the gentlewoman's motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PITTS. Madam Speaker, today, under the Obama administration's interpretation of Federal statute, States are forced to include in their Medicaid program providers who perform elective abortions, whether they like it or not.

The Women's Public Health and Safety Act is a commonsense measure that would allow a State to choose to establish criteria regarding the participation in its Medicaid program of entities or persons who perform or participate in the performance of elective abortions.

Unlike what some Members on the other side of the aisle have said, this bill will not harm women's access to health care. Rather, this gives States more tools to design a Medicaid program that fully serves low-income women and men.

The Women's Public Health and Safety Act would put States back in the driver's seat and let each State design their Medicaid program in a manner that best meets the needs and respects the choices and values of the people within their States.

This bill should be supported by every Member who believes the States should be strong, full partners in the operation of the Medicaid program. If State taxpayers do not want to include abortion providers in their Medicaid program, they should not be forced to include them.

I urge the Members strongly to vote ''no'' on the motion to recommit.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

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

Ms. SINEMA. 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 question will be postponed.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 21 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1545

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. WAGNER) at 3 o'clock and 45 minutes p.m.

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. 3614. An act to amend title 49, United States Code, to extend authorizations for the airport improvement program, to amend the Internal Revenue code of 1986 to extend the funding and expenditure authority of the Airport and Airway Trust Fund, and for other purposes.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, and the order of the House of today, proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

The motion to recommit on H.R. 3495; and

Passage of H.R. 3495, if ordered.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Any remaining electronic vote will be conducted as a 5-minute vote.

WOMEN'S PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to recommit on the bill (H.R. 3495) to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to allow for greater State flexibility with respect to excluding providers who are involved in abortions, offered by the gentlewoman from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA), on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the motion.

The Clerk redesignated the motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 184, nays 242, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 523]

YEAS—184

Adams
Aguilar
Ashford
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady (PA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
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.
Kaptur
Keating
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Lawrence
Lee
Levin
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
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
Pingree
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rangel
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrader
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Sherman
Sinema
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

NAYS—242

Abraham
Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Babin
Barletta
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)
Conaway
Cook
Costello (PA)
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Curbelo (FL)
Davis, Rodney
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
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Issa
Jenkins (KS)
Jenkins (WV)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jolly
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Katko
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Knight
Labrador
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Latta
Lipinski
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
Peterson
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Poliquin
Pompeo
Posey
Ratcliffe
Renacci
Ribble
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
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

NOT VOTING—8

Comstock
Hudson
Hurt (VA)
Kelly (IL)
Larson (CT)
Price, Tom
Reed
Reichert

□ 1618

Messrs. FORBES, DUNCAN of South Carolina, ROGERS of Alabama, DESJARLAIS, WEBSTER of Florida, and SMITH of Missouri changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Messrs. QUIGLEY, POCAN, and GRAYSON changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. HURT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I was not present for roll call vote No. 523 on the motion to recommit with instructions on H.R. 3495, the Women's Public Health and Safety Act. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

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

RECORDED VOTE

Ms. DEGETTE. Madam Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 236, noes 193, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 524]

AYES—236

Abraham
Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Babin
Barletta
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)
Conaway
Cook
Costello (PA)
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Davis, Rodney
Denham
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
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
Herrera Beutler
Hice, Jody B.
Hill
Holding
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Hurt (VA)
Issa
Jenkins (KS)
Jenkins (WV)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Knight
Labrador
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Latta
Lipinski
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
Peterson
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Poliquin
Pompeo
Posey
Price, Tom
Ratcliffe
Reed
Renacci
Ribble
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
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
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—193

Adams
Aguilar
Ashford
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady (PA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Curbelo (FL)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Dent
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Dold
Donovan
Doyle, Michael F.
Duckworth
Edwards
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)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Honda
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jolly
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Lawrence
Lee
Levin
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
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
Pingree
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rangel
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
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
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters, Maxine
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—5

Comstock
Hudson
Kelly (IL)
Larson (CT)
Reichert

□ 1627

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Madam Speaker, on September 29, 2015—I was not present for rollcall votes 521, 522, 523, and 524. If I had been present for these votes, I would have voted: ''nay'' on rollcall vote 521, ''nay'' on rollcall vote 522, ''yea'' on rollcall vote 523, ''nay'' on rollcall vote 524.

□ 1630

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 1735, NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016

Mr. THORNBERRY submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 1735) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2016 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. 114–270)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 1735), to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2016 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment, insert the following:

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.
Sec. 4. Budgetary effects of this Act.

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. Prioritization of upgraded UH–60 Blackhawk helicopters within Army National Guard.
Sec. 112. Roadmap for replacement of A/MH–6 Mission Enhanced Little Bird aircraft to meet special operations requirements.
Sec. 113. Report on options to accelerate replacement of UH–60A Blackhawk helicopters of Army National Guard.
Sec. 114. Sense of Congress on tactical wheeled vehicle protection kits.

Subtitle C—Navy Programs

Sec. 121. Modification of CVN–78 class aircraft carrier program.
Sec. 122. Amendment to cost limitation baseline for CVN–78 class aircraft carrier program.
Sec. 123. Extension and modification of limitation on availability of funds for Littoral Combat Ship.
Sec. 124. Modification to multiyear procurement authority for Arleigh Burke class destroyers and associated systems.
Sec. 125. Procurement of additional Arleigh Burke class destroyer.
Sec. 126. Refueling and complex overhaul of the U.S.S. George Washington.
Sec. 127. Fleet Replenishment Oiler Program.
Sec. 128. Limitation on availability of funds for U.S.S. John F. Kennedy (CVN–79).
Sec. 129. Limitation on availability of funds for U.S.S. Enterprise (CVN–80).
Sec. 130. Limitation on availability of funds for Littoral Combat Ship.
Sec. 131. Reporting requirement for Ohio-class replacement submarine program.

Subtitle D—Air Force Programs

Sec. 141. Backup inventory status of A–10 aircraft.
Sec. 142. Prohibition on availability of funds for retirement of A–10 aircraft.
Sec. 143. Prohibition on availability of funds for retirement of EC–130H Compass Call aircraft.
Sec. 144. Prohibition on availability of funds for retirement of Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System, EC–130H Compass Call, and Airborne Warning and Control System aircraft.
Sec. 145. Limitation on availability of funds for F–35A aircraft procurement.
Sec. 146. Prohibition on availability of funds for retirement of KC–10 aircraft.
Sec. 147. Limitation on availability of funds for transfer of C–130 aircraft.
Sec. 148. Limitation on availability of funds for executive communications upgrades for C–20 and C–37 aircraft.
Sec. 149. Limitation on availability of funds for T–1A Jayhawk aircraft.
Sec. 150. Notification of retirement of B–1, B–2, and B–52 bomber aircraft.
Sec. 151. Inventory requirement for fighter aircraft of the Air Force.
Sec. 152. Sense of Congress regarding the OCONUS basing of F–35A aircraft.

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

Sec. 161. Limitation on availability of funds for Joint Battle Command–Platform.
Sec. 162. Report on Army and Marine Corps modernization plan for small arms.
Sec. 163. Study on use of different types of enhanced 5.56mm 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. Centers for Science, Technology, and Engineering Partnership.
Sec. 212. Expansion of eligibility for financial assistance under Department of Defense Science, Mathematics, and Research for Transformation Program to include citizens of countries participating in the Technical Cooperation Program.
Sec. 213. Expansion of education partnerships to support technology transfer and transition.
Sec. 214. Improvement to coordination and communication of defense research activities.
Sec. 215. Reauthorization of Global Research Watch program.
Sec. 216. Reauthorization of defense research and development rapid innovation program.
Sec. 217. Science and technology activities to support business systems information technology acquisition programs.
Sec. 218. Department of Defense technology offset program to build and maintain the military technological superiority of the United States.
Sec. 219. Limitation on availability of funds for F–15 infrared search and track capability development.
Sec. 220. Limitation on availability of funds for development of the shallow water combat submersible.
Sec. 221. Limitation on availability of funds for the advanced development and manufacturing facility under the medical countermeasure program.
Sec. 222. Limitation on availability of funds for distributed common ground system of the Army.
Sec. 223. Limitation on availability of funds for distributed common ground system of the United States Special Operations Command.
Sec. 224. Limitation on availability of funds for Integrated Personnel and Pay System of the Army.

Subtitle C—Reports and Other Matters

Sec. 231. Streamlining the Joint Federated Assurance Center.
Sec. 232. Demonstration of Persistent Close Air Support capabilities.
Sec. 233. Strategies for engagement with Historically Black Colleges and Universities and Minority-serving Institutions of Higher Education.
Sec. 234. Report on commercial-off-the-shelf wide-area surveillance systems for Army tactical unmanned aerial systems.
Sec. 235. Report on Tactical Combat Training System Increment II.
Sec. 236. Report on technology readiness levels of the technologies and capabilities critical to the long-range strike bomber aircraft.
Sec. 237. Assessment of air-land mobile tactical communications and data network requirements and capabilities.
Sec. 238. Study of field failures involving counterfeit electronic parts.
Sec. 239. Airborne data link plan.
Sec. 240. Plan for advanced weapons technology war games.
Sec. 241. Independent assessment of F135 engine program.
Sec. 242. Comptroller General review of autonomic logistics information system for F–35 Lightning II aircraft.
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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.

SEC. 4. BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF THIS ACT.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purposes of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled ''Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation'' for this Act, jointly submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairmen of the House and Senate Budget Committees, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage in the House acting first on the conference report or amendment between the Houses.

DIVISION A—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS

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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. 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 the date on 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. 112. ROADMAP FOR REPLACEMENT OF A/MH–6 MISSION ENHANCED LITTLE BIRD AIRCRAFT TO MEET SPECIAL OPERATIONS REQUIREMENTS.

(a) ROADMAP.—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 roadmap 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 roadmap 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 anticipated rotary-wing, light attack, reconnaissance requirements and platforms particular to special operations, including key performance parameters of anticipated platforms.

(3) The feasibility of service-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 the service-common platforms described in paragraph (3) are not available or if commercially available platforms described in paragraph (4) are leveraged.

(6) A description of efforts as of the date of the roadmap to coordinate with the military departments on a service-common platform to satisfy replacement platform requirements.

(7) Any other matters the Secretary considers appropriate.

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.

SEC. 114. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON TACTICAL WHEELED VEHICLE PROTECTION KITS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) members of the Army face an increasingly complex and evolving threat environment that requires advanced and effective technology to protect soldiers while allowing the soldiers to effectively carry out the mission of the Army;

(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 the tactical wheeled vehicle protection kits acquisition objectives of the Army.

Subtitle C—Navy Programs

SEC. 121. MODIFICATION OF CVN–78 CLASS AIRCRAFT CARRIER PROGRAM.

(a) REPORTS ON DESIGN AND ENGINEERING CHANGES.—Subsection (f) of section 122 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Public Law 109–364; 120 Stat. 2104), as added by section 121(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 692), is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(3) CVN–78 CLASS AIRCRAFT CARRIERS CHANGE ORDERS.—

''(A) As part of each report required under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall include a description of new design and engineering changes to CVN–78 class aircraft carriers if applicable.

''(B) The additional reporting requirement in subparagraph (A) shall include, with respect to CVN–78 class aircraft carriers in each reporting period—

''(i) any design or engineering change with an associated cost greater than $5,000,000;

''(ii) any program or ship cost increases for each design or engineering change identified in subparagraph (A); and

''(iii) any cost reduction achieved.

''(C) The Secretary and the Chief of Naval Operations, without delegation, shall jointly certify the design and engineering changes included in each report under paragraph (1), as required by subparagraph (A) of this paragraph. Each certification shall include a determination that each such change—

''(i) serves the national security interests of the United States; and

''(ii) cannot be deferred to a future ship because of operational necessity, safety, or substantial cost reduction that still meets threshold requirements.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Such subsection is further amended—

(1) by striking the heading and inserting the following new heading: ''REQUIREMENTS FOR CVN–78 CLASS AIRCRAFT CARRIERS''; and

(2) in paragraph (1), by striking the heading and inserting the following new heading: ''CVN–79 QUARTERLY COST ESTIMATE''.

SEC. 122. AMENDMENT TO COST LIMITATION BASELINE FOR CVN–78 CLASS AIRCRAFT CARRIER PROGRAM.

(a) COST LIMITATION.—Section 122(a)(2) of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Public Law 109–364; 120 Stat. 2104), as amended by section 121(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 691), is further amended by striking ''$11,498,000,000'' and inserting ''$11,398,000,000''.

(b) FACTOR FOR ADJUSTMENT.—Subsection (b) of such section 122, as amended by section 121(b)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(8) With respect to the aircraft carrier designated as CVN–79, the amounts of increases not exceeding $100,000,000 if the Chief of Naval Operations determines that achieving the amount set forth in subsection (a)(2) (as amended by section 122(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016) would result in unacceptable reductions to the operational capability of the ship.''.

SEC. 123. EXTENSION AND MODIFICATION OF LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP.

Section 124(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 693), as amended by section 123 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3314), is further amended—

(1) by striking ''this Act, the Carl Levin and Howard P. 'Buck' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015, or otherwise made available for fiscal years 2014 or 2015'' and inserting ''this Act, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016, or otherwise made available for fiscal years 2014, 2015, or 2016''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

''(6) A Littoral Combat Ship seaframe acquisition strategy for the Littoral Combat Ships designated as LCS 25 through LCS 32, including upgrades to be installed on these ships that were identified for the upgraded Littoral Combat Ship, which is proposed to commence with LCS 33.

''(7) A Littoral Combat Ship mission module acquisition strategy to reach the total acquisition quantity of each mission module.

''(8) A cost and schedule plan to outfit Flight 0 and Flight 0+ Littoral Combat Ships with capabilities identified for the upgraded Littoral Combat Ship.

''(9) A current Test and Evaluation Master Plan for the Littoral Combat Ship Mission Modules, approved by the Director of Operational Test and Evaluation, which includes the performance levels expected to be demonstrated during developmental testing for each component and mission module prior to commencing the associated operational test phase.''.

SEC. 124. 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. 125. PROCUREMENT OF ADDITIONAL ARLEIGH BURKE CLASS DESTROYER.

(a) PROCUREMENT AUTHORITY.—

(1) ADDITIONAL DESTROYER.—The Secretary of the Navy may procure one Arleigh Burke class destroyer, in addition to any other procurement of such ships otherwise authorized by law, to be procured either—

(A) as an addition to the contract covering the 10 Arleigh Burke class destroyers authorized to be procured under section 123 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1655); or

(B) under a separate contract in fiscal year 2018.

(2) INCREMENTAL FUNDING.—The Secretary may employ incremental funding for the procurement authorized under paragraph (1).

(b) CONDITION ON OUT-YEAR CONTRACT PAYMENTS.—A contract entered into under subsection (a) shall provide that any obligation of the United States to make a payment under such contract for any fiscal year after fiscal year 2016 is subject to the availability of appropriations for that purpose for such fiscal year.

SEC. 126. REFUELING AND COMPLEX OVERHAUL OF THE U.S.S. GEORGE WASHINGTON.

(a) REFUELING AND COMPLEX OVERHAUL.—The Secretary of the Navy may carry out the nuclear refueling and complex overhaul of the U.S.S. George Washington (CVN–73).

(b) USE OF INCREMENTAL FUNDING.—With respect to any contract entered into under subsection (a) for the nuclear refueling and complex overhaul of the U.S.S. George Washington, 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.

(c) CONDITION FOR OUT-YEAR CONTRACT PAYMENTS.—Any contract entered into under subsection (a) shall provide that any obligation of the United States to make a payment under the contract for a fiscal year after fiscal year 2016 is subject to the availability of appropriations for that purpose for that later fiscal year.

SEC. 127. FLEET REPLENISHMENT OILER PROGRAM.

(a) CONTRACT AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of the Navy may enter into one or more contracts

to procure up to six Fleet Replenishment Oilers. Such procurements may also include advance procurement for economic order quantity and long lead time materials, beginning with the lead ship, commencing not earlier than fiscal year 2016.

(b) LIABILITY.—Any contract entered into under subsection (a) 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 the time of termination.

SEC. 128. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR U.S.S. JOHN F. KENNEDY (CVN–79).

(a) LIMITATION.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2016 for procurement for the U.S.S. John F. Kennedy (CVN–79), $100,000,000 may not be obligated or expended until the date on which the Secretary of the Navy submits to the congressional defense committees the certification under subsection (b)(1) or the notification under paragraph (2) of such subsection, as the case may be, and the reports under subsections (c) and (d).

(b) CERTIFICATION REGARDING FULL SHIP SHOCK TRIALS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided by paragraph (2), not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Navy shall submit to the congressional defense committees a certification that the Navy will conduct full ship shock trials on the U.S.S. Gerald R. Ford (CVN–78) prior to the first deployment of such ship.

(2) WAIVER.—The Secretary of Defense may waive the certification required under paragraph (1) if the Secretary submits to the congressional defense committees a notification of such waiver, including—

(A) the rationale of the Secretary for issuing such waiver;

(B) a certification that the Secretary has analyzed and accepts the operational risk of the U.S.S. Gerald R. Ford deploying without having conducted full ship shock trials; and

(C) a certification that full ship shock trials will be completed on the U.S.S. Gerald R. Ford after the first deployment of such ship and prior to the first major maintenance availability of such ship.

(c) REPORT ON COSTS RELATING TO CVN–79 AND CVN–80.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Navy shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report that evaluates cost issues related to the U.S.S. John F. Kennedy (CVN–79) and the U.S.S. Enterprise (CVN–80).

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) Options to achieve ship end cost of no more than $10,000,000,000.

(B) Options to freeze the design of CVN–79 for CVN–80, with exceptions only for changes due to full ship shock trials or other significant test and evaluation results.

(C) Options to reduce the plans cost for CVN–80 to less than 50 percent of the CVN–79 plans cost.

(D) Options to transition all non-nuclear Government-furnished equipment, including launch and arresting equipment, to contractor-furnished equipment.

(E) Options to build the ships at the most economic pace, such as four years between ships.

(F) A business case analysis for the Enterprise Air Search Radar modification to CVN–79 and CVN–80.

(G) A business case analysis for the two-phase CVN–79 delivery proposal and impact on fleet deployments.

(d) REPORT ON FUTURE DEVELOPMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than April 1, 2016, the Secretary of the Navy shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on potential requirements, capabilities, and alternatives for the future development of aircraft carriers that would replace or supplement the CVN–78 class aircraft carrier.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) A description of fleet, sea-based tactical aviation capability requirements for a range of operational scenarios beginning in the 2025 timeframe.

(B) A description of alternative aircraft carrier designs that meet the requirements described under subparagraph (A).

(C) A description of nuclear and non-nuclear propulsion options.

(D) A description of tonnage options ranging from less than 20,000 tons to greater than 100,000 tons.

(E) Requirements for unmanned systems integration from inception.

(F) Developmental, procurement, and lifecycle cost assessment of alternatives.

(G) A notional acquisition strategy for the development and construction of alternatives.

(H) A description of shipbuilding industrial base considerations and a plan to ensure opportunity for competition among alternatives.

(I) A description of funding and timing considerations related to developing the Annual Long-Range Plan for Construction of Naval Vessels required under section 231 of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 129. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR U.S.S. ENTERPRISE (CVN–80).

(a) LIMITATION.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2016 for advance procurement for the U.S.S. Enterprise (CVN–80), $191,400,000 may not be obligated or expended until the date on which the Secretary of the Navy submits to the congressional defense committees the certification under subsection (b) and the report under subsection (c).

(b) CERTIFICATION REGARDING CVN–80 DESIGN.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Navy shall submit to the congressional defense committees a certification that the design of the U.S.S. Enterprise (CVN–80) will repeat the design of CVN–79, with modifications only for significant test and evaluation results or significant cost reduction initiatives that still meet threshold requirements.

(c) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Navy shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report that details the costs of the plans related to the U.S.S. Enterprise (CVN–80).

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report under paragraph (1) shall include the following elements, reported by total cost and cost by fiscal year, with a detailed description and a justification for why each cost is recurring and attributable to the U.S.S. Enterprise (CVN–80):

(A) Overall plans.

(B) Propulsion plant detail design.

(C) Platform detail design.

(D) Lead yard services and hull planning yard.

(E) Platform detail design (Steam and Electric Plant Planning Yard).

(F) Other.

SEC. 130. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP.

Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2016 for research and development, design, construction, procurement, or advanced procurement of materials for the Littoral Combat Ships designated as LCS 33 or subsequent, not more than 50 percent may be obligated or expended until Secretary of the Navy submits to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives each of the following:

(1) A capabilities based assessment, or equivalent report, to assess capability gaps and associated capability requirements and risks for the upgraded Littoral Combat Ship, which is proposed to commence with LCS 33. Such assessment shall conform with the Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System, including Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction 3170.01H.

(2) A certification that the Joint Requirements Oversight Council has validated an updated Capabilities Development Document for the upgraded Littoral Combat Ship.

(3) A report describing the upgraded Littoral Combat Ship modernization, which shall, at a minimum, include the following elements:

(A) A description of capabilities that the Littoral Combat Ship program delivers, and a description of how these relate to the characteristics of the future joint force identified in the Capstone Concept for Joint Operations, concept of operations, and integrated architecture documents.

(B) A summary of analyses and studies conducted on Littoral Combat Ship modernization.

(C) A concept of operations for Littoral Combat Ship at the operational level and tactical level describing how they integrate and synchronize with joint and combined forces to achieve the Joint Force Commander's intent.

(D) A description of threat systems of potential adversaries that are projected or assessed to reach initial operational capability within 15 years against which the lethality and survivability of the Littoral Combat Ship should be determined.

(E) A plan and timeline for Littoral Combat Ship modernization program execution.

(F) A description of system capabilities required for Littoral Combat Ship modernization, including key performance parameters and key system attributes.

(G) A plan for family of systems or systems of systems synchronization.

(H) A plan for information technology and national security systems supportability.

(I) A plan for intelligence supportability.

(J) A plan for electromagnetic environmental effects and spectrum supportability.

(K) A description of assets required to achieve initial operational capability of a Littoral Combat Ship modernization increment.

(L) A schedule and initial operational capability and full operational capability definitions.

(M) A description of doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership, education, personnel, facilities, and policy considerations.

(N) A description of other system attributes.

(4) A plan for future periodic combat systems upgrades, which are necessary to ensure relevant capability throughout the Littoral Combat Ship or Frigate class service lives, using the process described in paragraph (3).

SEC. 131. REPORTING REQUIREMENT FOR OHIO-CLASS REPLACEMENT SUBMARINE PROGRAM.

If the budget of the President submitted to Congress under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, for a fiscal year includes a request for funds for the Ohio-class replacement submarine program, the Secretary of Defense shall include in the budget justification materials submitted to Congress in support of the Department of Defense budget for such fiscal year a report that includes the following elements regarding such program (described in terms of both fiscal year 2010 dollars and current fiscal year dollars as of the date of the report):

(1) Lead ship end cost (with plans).

(2) Lead ship end cost (less plans).

(3) Lead ship non-recurring engineering cost.

(4) Average follow-on ship cost.

(5) Average operations and sustainment cost per hull per year.

(6) The average follow-on ship affordability target as determined by the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics.

(7) The operations and sustainment cost per hull per year affordability target as determined by the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics.

Subtitle D—Air Force Programs

SEC. 141. BACKUP INVENTORY STATUS OF A–10 AIRCRAFT.

(a) MAXIMUM NUMBER.—In carrying out section 133(b)(2)(A) of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3316), 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. 142. PROHIBITION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR RETIREMENT OF A–10 AIRCRAFT.

(a) PROHIBITION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR RETIREMENT.—Except as provided by section 141, 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 141, 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, artillery, armor, and armored personnel carriers.

(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 re-attack 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 capability to enable the pilot and aircraft to survive attacks stemming from small arms, machine guns, man-portable air-defense systems, 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 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 (2) instead of including such information in such report.

SEC. 143. PROHIBITION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR RETIREMENT OF EC–130H COMPASS CALL 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 Compass Call aircraft.

(b) ADDITIONAL PROHIBITION ON RETIREMENT.—In addition to the prohibition in subsection (a), during the period preceding 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 EC–130H Compass Call aircraft.

(c) REPORT ON RETIREMENT OF EC–130H COMPASS CALL AIRCRAFT.—Not later than September 30, 2016, the Secretary of the Air Force shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report that includes, at a minimum, the following:

(1) The rationale for the retirement of existing EC–130H Compass Call aircraft, including an operational analysis of the impact of such retirements on the warfighting requirements of the combatant commanders.

(2) Future needs analysis for the current EC–130H Compass Call 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.

(3) A review of operating concepts for airborne electronic attack.

(4) An assessment of upgrades to the electronic warfare systems of EC–130H Compass Call aircraft, the costs of such upgrades, and expected upgrades through 2025, and the expected service life of EC–130H Compass Call aircraft.

(5) 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.

(6) An assessment of the ability of the current EC–130H Compass Call fleet to meet tasking requirements of the combatant commanders.

(7) A plan for how the Air Force will recapitalize the capability requirement of the EC–130H Compass Call mission in the future, whether through a replacement program or by integrating such capabilities onto an existing platform.

(8) If the plan under paragraph (7) includes integrating such capabilities onto an existing platform, an analysis that verifies that such platform has the space, weight, cooling, and power necessary to support the integration of the EC–130H Compass Call capability.

(9) Such other matters relating to the required mission capabilities and transition of the EC–130H Compass Call fleet as the Secretary considers appropriate.

(d) FORM.—The report under subsection (c) may be submitted in classified form, but shall also contain an unclassified executive summary and may contain an unclassified annex.

(e) NONDUPLICATION OF EFFORT.—If any information required in the report under subsection (c) 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 subsection (c) instead of including such information in such report.

SEC. 144. PROHIBITION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR RETIREMENT OF JOINT SURVEILLANCE TARGET ATTACK RADAR SYSTEM, EC–130H COMPASS CALL, AND AIRBORNE WARNING AND CONTROL SYSTEM AIRCRAFT.

(a) PROHIBITION.—Except as provided by subsection (b), none of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal years 2016 or 2017 for the Air Force may be obligated or expended to retire, or prepare to retire, any covered aircraft.

(b) EXCEPTION.—The prohibition in subsection (a) shall not apply to individual covered aircraft that the Secretary of the Air Force determines, on a case-by-case basis, to be non-operational because of mishaps, other damage, or being uneconomical to repair.

(c) COVERED AIRCRAFT.—In this section, the term ''covered aircraft'' means the following:

(1) Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System aircraft.

(2) EC–130H Compass Call aircraft.

(3) Airborne Warning and Control System aircraft.

SEC. 145. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR F–35A AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT.

Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2016 for aircraft procurement, Air Force, not more than $4,285,000,000 may be obligated for the procurement of F–35A aircraft until the Secretary of the Air Force certifies to the congressional defense committees that F–35A aircraft delivered during fiscal year 2018 will have full combat capability, as determined as of the date of the enactment of this Act, with Block 3F hardware, software, and weapons carriage.

SEC. 146. PROHIBITION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR RETIREMENT OF KC–10 AIRCRAFT.

(a) PROHIBITION.—Except as provided by subsection (b), none of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal years 2016 or 2017 for the Air Force may be obligated or expended to retire, or prepare to retire, any KC–10 aircraft.

(b) EXCEPTION.—The prohibition in subsection (a) shall not apply to individual KC–10 aircraft that the Secretary of the Air Force determines, on a case-by-case basis, to be non-operational because of mishaps, other damage, or being uneconomical to repair.

SEC. 147. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR TRANSFER OF C–130 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 to transfer from one facility of the Department of Defense to another any C–130H aircraft, initiate any C–130 manpower authorization adjustments, retire or prepare to retire any C–130H aircraft, or close any C–130H unit until a period of 90 days elapses following the date on which the Secretary of the Air Force, the Secretary of the Army, the Chief of Staff of the Air Force, and the Chief of Staff of the Army, in consultation with the commanders of the XVIII Airborne Corps, the 82nd Airborne Division, and the United States Army Special Operations Command, jointly certify to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives that—

(1) the Secretary of the Air Force will maintain dedicated C–130 wings to support the daily training and contingency requirements of the XVIII Airborne Corps, the 82nd Airborne Division, and the United States Army Special Operations Command at manning levels required to support and operate the number of aircraft that existed as part of regular and reserve Air Force operations in support of such units as of September 30, 2014; or

(2) the failure to maintain such dedicated C–130 wings will not adversely affect the daily training requirement of such airborne and special operations units.

SEC. 148. 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. 149. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR T–1A JAYHAWK AIRCRAFT.

Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2016 for aircraft procurement, Air Force, for avionics modification to the T–1A Jayhawk aircraft, not more than 85 percent may be obligated or expended until a period of 30 days has elapsed following the date on which the Secretary of the Air Force submits to the congressional defense committees the report required under section 142 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3320).

SEC. 150. NOTIFICATION OF RETIREMENT OF B–1, B–2, AND B–52 BOMBER AIRCRAFT.

(a) NOTIFICATION.—Except as provided by subsection (b), during the period preceding the date on which the long-range strike bomber aircraft achieves initial operational capability, the Secretary of the Air Force may not retire or prepare to retire covered aircraft during a fiscal year unless the Secretary includes in the defense budget materials for that fiscal year a notification of the proposed retirement, including the rationale for the retirement, the effects of the retirement, and how the Secretary will mitigate any risks relating to the retirement.

(b) EXCEPTION.—The notification requirement in subsection (a) shall not apply to individual covered aircraft that the Secretary determines, on a case-by-case basis, to be non-operational because of mishaps, other damage, or being uneconomical to repair.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''covered aircraft'' means B–1, B–2, and B–52 bomber aircraft.

(2) The term ''defense budget materials'' has the meaning given that term in section 231(f) of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 151. INVENTORY REQUIREMENT FOR FIGHTER AIRCRAFT OF THE AIR FORCE.

(a) INVENTORY REQUIREMENT.—During the two-year period beginning on October 1, 2015, the Secretary of the Air Force shall maintain a total aircraft inventory of fighter aircraft of not less than 1,900 aircraft, and a total primary mission aircraft inventory (combat-coded) of not less than 1,100 fighter aircraft.

(b) BUDGET INFORMATION REGARDING RETIREMENT OF FIGHTER AIRCRAFT.—

(1) REPORT.—If the Secretary proposes to retire fighter aircraft in a fiscal year, the Secretary shall include in the materials submitted in support of the budget of the President for that fiscal year (as submitted to Congress under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code) a report setting forth the following:

(A) The rationale and appropriate supporting analysis for the proposed retirement.

(B) An assessment of the implications of such retirement for the Air Force, the Air National Guard, and the Air Force Reserve for the force mix ratio of fighter aircraft.

(C) Such other matters relating to the proposed retirement as the Secretary considers appropriate.

(2) EXCEPTION.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to individual fighter aircraft that the Secretary determines, on a case-by-case basis, to be non-operational because of mishaps, other damage, or being uneconomical to repair.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''fighter aircraft'' means an aircraft that is designated by a basic mission design series of A–10, F–15, F–16, F–22, or F–35.

(2) The term ''primary mission aircraft inventory'' means aircraft assigned to meet the primary aircraft authorization to a unit for the performance of its wartime mission.

SEC. 152. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE OCONUS BASING OF F–35A AIRCRAFT.

(a) FINDING.—Congress finds that the Department of Defense is continuing its process of permanently stationing the F–35 aircraft at installations in the continental United States and forward-basing such aircraft outside the continental United States.

(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 consider 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.

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

SEC. 161. 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. 162. REPORT ON ARMY AND MARINE CORPS MODERNIZATION PLAN FOR SMALL ARMS.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Navy shall jointly submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on the plan of the Army and the Marine Corps to modernize small arms for the Army and the Marine Corps during the 15-year period beginning on the date of such plan, including the mechanisms to be used to promote competition among suppliers of small arms and small arms parts in achieving the plan.

(b) SMALL ARMS.—The small arms covered by the plan under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) Pistols.

(2) Carbines.

(3) Rifles and automatic rifles.

(4) Light machine guns.

(5) Such other small arms as the Secretaries consider appropriate for purposes of the report required by subsection (a).

(c) NON-STANDARD SMALL ARMS.—In addition to the arms specified in subsection (b), the plan under subsection (a) shall also address non-standard small arms not currently in the small arms inventory of the Army or the Marine Corps.

SEC. 163. STUDY ON USE OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF ENHANCED 5.56MM AMMUNITION BY THE ARMY AND THE MARINE CORPS.

(a) USE OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF ENHANCED 5.56MM AMMUNITION.—

(1) STUDY.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall seek to enter into a contract with a federally funded research and development center to conduct a study on the use of different types of enhanced 5.56mm ammunition by the Army and the Marine Corps.

(2) SUBMISSION.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which the contract is entered into under paragraph (1), the federally funded research and development center conducting the study under such paragraph shall submit to the Secretary the study, including any findings and recommendations of the federally funded research and development center.

(b) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Secretary receives the study under subsection (a)(2), the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the study.

(2) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The report under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) The study, including any findings and recommendations of the federally funded research and development center that conducted the study.

(B) An explanation of the reasons for the Army and the Marine Corps to use in combat two different types of enhanced 5.56mm ammunition.

(C) An explanation of the appropriateness, effectiveness, and suitability issues that may arise from the use of such different types of ammunition.

(D) An explanation of any additional costs that have resulted from the use of such different types of ammunition.

(E) 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 5.56mm ammunition.

(F) If there are no plans described in subparagraph (E), an analysis of the potential benefits of a transition described in such subparagraph, including the timeline for such a transition to occur.

(G) Any findings, recommendations, comments, or plans that the Secretary determines appropriate.

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. Centers for Science, Technology, and Engineering Partnership.

Sec. 212. Expansion of eligibility for financial assistance under Department of Defense Science, Mathematics, and Research for Transformation Program to include citizens of countries participating in the Technical Cooperation Program.

Sec. 213. Expansion of education partnerships to support technology transfer and transition.

Sec. 214. Improvement to coordination and communication of defense research activities.

Sec. 215. Reauthorization of Global Research Watch program.

Sec. 216. Reauthorization of defense research and development rapid innovation program.

Sec. 217. Science and technology activities to support business systems information technology acquisition programs.

Sec. 218. Department of Defense technology offset program to build and maintain the military technological superiority of the United States.

Sec. 219. Limitation on availability of funds for F–15 infrared search and track capability development.

Sec. 220. Limitation on availability of funds for development of the shallow water combat submersible.

Sec. 221. Limitation on availability of funds for the advanced development and manufacturing facility under the medical countermeasure program.

Sec. 222. Limitation on availability of funds for distributed common ground system of the Army.

Sec. 223. Limitation on availability of funds for distributed common ground system of the United States Special Operations Command.

Sec. 224. Limitation on availability of funds for Integrated Personnel and Pay System of the Army.

Subtitle C—Reports and Other Matters

Sec. 231. Streamlining the Joint Federated Assurance Center.

Sec. 232. Demonstration of Persistent Close Air Support capabilities.

Sec. 233. Strategies for engagement with Historically Black Colleges and Universities and Minority-serving Institutions of Higher Education.

Sec. 234. Report on commercial-off-the-shelf wide-area surveillance systems for Army tactical unmanned aerial systems.

Sec. 235. Report on Tactical Combat Training System Increment II.

Sec. 236. Report on technology readiness levels of the technologies and capabilities critical to the long-range strike bomber aircraft.

Sec. 237. Assessment of air-land mobile tactical communications and data network requirements and capabilities.

Sec. 238. Study of field failures involving counterfeit electronic parts.

Sec. 239. Airborne data link plan.

Sec. 240. Plan for advanced weapons technology war games.

Sec. 241. Independent assessment of F135 engine program.

Sec. 242. Comptroller General review of autonomic logistics information system for F–35 Lightning II aircraft.

Sec. 243. Sense of Congress regarding facilitation of a high quality technical workforce.

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. CENTERS FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND ENGINEERING PARTNERSHIP.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 139 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 2367 the following new section:

"§2368. Centers for Science, Technology, and Engineering Partnership

''(a) DESIGNATION.—(1) The Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments, shall designate each science and technology reinvention laboratory as a Center for Science, Technology, and Engineering Partnership (in this section referred to as 'Centers') in the recognized core competencies of the designee.

''(2) The Secretary of Defense shall establish a policy to encourage the Secretary of each military department to reengineer management and business processes and adopt best-business and personnel practices at the Centers of the Secretary concerned in connection with the capability requirements of the Centers, so as to serve as recognized leaders in such capabilities throughout the Department of Defense and in the national technology and industrial base.

''(3) The Secretary of Defense, acting through the directors of the Centers, may conduct one or more pilot programs, consistent with applicable requirements of law, to test any practices referred to in paragraph (2) that the Directors determine could—

''(A) improve the efficiency and effectiveness of operations at Centers;

''(B) improve the support provided by the Centers for the elements of the Department of Defense who use the services of the Centers; and

''(C) enhance capabilities by reducing the cost and improving the performance and efficiency of executing laboratory missions.

''(b) PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS.—(1) To achieve one or more objectives set forth in paragraph (2), the Secretary may authorize and establish incentives for the Director of a Center to enter into public-private cooperative arrangements (in this section referred to as a 'public-private partnership') to provide for any of the following:

''(A) For employees of the Center, academia, private industry, State and local governments, or other entities outside the Department of Defense to perform (under contract, subcontract, or otherwise) work related to the capabilities of the Center, including any work that—

''(i) involves one or more capabilities of the Center; and

''(ii) may be applicable to both the Department and commercial entities.

''(B) For private industry or other entities outside the Department of Defense to use for either Government or commercial purposes any capabilities of the Center that are not fully used for Department of Defense activities for any period determined to be consistent with the needs of the Department of Defense.

''(2) The objectives for exercising the authority provided in paragraph (1) are as follows:

''(A) To maximize the use of the capacity of a Center.

''(B) To reduce or eliminate the cost of ownership of a Center by the Department of Defense.

''(C) To reduce the cost of science, technology, and engineering activities of the Department of Defense.

''(D) To leverage private sector investment in—

''(i) such efforts as research and equipment recapitalization for a Center; and

''(ii) the promotion of the undertaking of commercial business ventures based on the capabilities of a Center, as determined by the director of the Center.

''(E) To foster cooperation and technology transfer between the armed forces, academia, private industry, and State and local governments.

''(F) To increase access by a Center to a skilled technical workforce that can contribute to the effective and efficient execution of the missions of the Department of Defense.

''(G) To increase the ability of a Center to access and use non-Department of Defense methods to develop and innovate and access capabilities that contribute to the effective and efficient execution of the missions of the Department of Defense.

''(3)(A) Public-private partnerships entered into under paragraph (1) may be used for purposes relating to technology transfer and other authorities described in subparagraph (B).

''(B) The authorities described in this subparagraph are provisions of law that provide for cooperation and partnership by the Department of Defense with academia, private industry, and State and local governments, including the following:

''(i) Sections 3371 through 3375 of title 5.

''(ii) Sections 2194, 2358, 2371, 2511, 2539b, and 2563 of this title.

''(iii) Section 209 of title 35.

''(iv) Sections 8, 12, and 23 of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3706, 3710a, and 3715).

''(c) PRIVATE SECTOR USE OF EXCESS CAPACITY.—Any capability of a Center made available to the private sector may be used to perform research and testing activities in order to make more efficient and economical use of Government-owned capabilities and encourage the creation and preservation of jobs to ensure the availability of a workforce with the necessary research and technical skills to meet the needs of the armed forces.

''(d) CREDITING OF AMOUNTS FOR PERFORMANCE.—Amounts received by a Center for work performed under a public-private partnership may—

''(1) be credited to the appropriation or fund, including a working-capital or revolving fund, that incurs the cost of performing the work; or

''(2) be used by the Director of the Center as the Director considers appropriate and consistent with section 219 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417; 10 U.S.C. 2358 note).

''(e) AVAILABILITY OF EXCESS CAPACITIES TO PRIVATE-SECTOR PARTNERS.—Capacities of a Center may be made available for use by a private-sector entity under this section only if—

''(1) the use of the capacities will not have a significant adverse effect on the performance of the Center or the ability of the Center to achieve the mission of the Center, as determined by the Director of the Center; and

''(2) the private-sector entity agrees—

''(A) to reimburse the Department of Defense when required in accordance with the guidance of the Department for the direct and indirect costs (including any rental costs) that are attributable to the use of the capabilities by the private-sector entity, as determined by the Secretary of the military departments; and

''(B) to hold harmless and indemnify the United States from—

''(i) any claim for damages or injury to any person or property arising out of the use of the capabilities, except under the circumstances described in section 2563(c)(3) of this title; and

''(ii) any liability or claim for damages or injury to any person or property arising out of a decision by the Secretary to suspend or terminate that use of capabilities during a war or national emergency.

''(f) CONSTRUCTION OF PROVISION.—Nothing in this section may be construed to authorize a change, otherwise prohibited by law, from the performance of work at a Center by personnel of the Department of Defense to performance by a contractor.

''(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) The term 'capabilities', with respect to a Center for Science, Technology, and Engineering Partnership, means the facilities, equipment, personnel, intellectual property, and other assets that support the core competencies of the Center.

''(2) The term 'national technology and industrial base' has the meaning given that term in section 2500 of this title.

''(3) The term 'science and technology reinvention laboratory' means a science and technology reinvention laboratory designated under section 1105 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 10 U.S.C. 2358 note).''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 2367 the following new item:

''2368. Centers for Science, Technology, and Engineering Partnership.''.

SEC. 212. EXPANSION OF ELIGIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE UNDER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SCIENCE, MATHEMATICS, AND RESEARCH FOR TRANSFORMATION PROGRAM TO INCLUDE CITIZENS OF COUNTRIES PARTICIPATING IN THE TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROGRAM.

Section 2192a of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(1)(A), by inserting ''or, subject to subsection (g), a country the government of which is a party to The Technical Cooperation Program (TTCP) memorandum of understanding of October 24, 1995'' after ''United States'';

(2) by redesignating subsection (g) as subsection (h); and

(3) by inserting after section (f) the following new subsection (g):

''(g) LIMITATION ON PARTICIPATION.—(1) The Secretary may not award scholarships or fellowships under this section to more than five individuals described in paragraph (2) per year.

''(2) An individual described in this paragraph is an individual who—

''(A) has not previously been awarded a scholarship or fellowship under the program under this section;

''(B) is not a citizen of the United States; and

''(C) is a citizen of a country the government of which is a party to The Technical Cooperation Program (TTCP) memorandum of understanding of October 24, 1995.''.

SEC. 213. EXPANSION OF EDUCATION PARTNERSHIPS TO SUPPORT TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER AND TRANSITION.

Section 2194 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by inserting ''business, law, technology transfer or transition'' after ''mathematics,''; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (4) through (6) as paragraphs (5) through (7), respectively;

(B) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following new paragraph (4):

''(4) providing in the defense laboratory sabbatical opportunities for faculty and internship opportunities for students;''; and

(C) in paragraphs (5) and (6), as redesignated by subparagraph (A), by striking ''research projects'' both places it appears and inserting ''projects, including research and technology transfer or transition projects''.

SEC. 214. 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;

''(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; and

''(6) through development and distribution of clear technical communications to the public, military operators, acquisition organizations, and civilian and military decision-makers that conveys successes of research and engineering activities supported by the Department and the contributions of such activities to support national needs.'';

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) 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;'';

(B) in paragraph (4), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a semicolon;

(C) in paragraph (5), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(D) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(6) that, in light of Defense research facilities being funded by the public, Defense research facilities are broadly authorized and encouraged to support national technological development goals and support technological missions of other departments and agencies of the Federal Government, when such support is determined by the Secretary of Defense to be in the best interests of the Federal Government.''.

(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.''.

SEC. 215. REAUTHORIZATION OF GLOBAL RESEARCH WATCH PROGRAM.

Section 2365 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (b), by inserting ''and private sector persons'' after ''foreign nations'' both places it appears; and

(2) in subsection (f), by striking ''September 30, 2015'' and inserting ''September 30, 2025''.

SEC. 216. REAUTHORIZATION OF DEFENSE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT RAPID INNOVATION PROGRAM.

(a) EXTENSION OF PROGRAM.—Section 1073 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111–383; 10 U.S.C. 2359a note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (d), by striking ''2015'' and inserting ''2023''; and

(2) in subsection (g), by striking ''September 30, 2015'' and inserting ''September 30, 2023''.

(b) MODIFICATION OF GUIDELINES FOR OPERATION OF PROGRAM.—Subsection (b) of such section is amended—

(1) by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

''(1) The issuance of an annual broad agency announcement or the use of any other competitive or merit-based processes by the Department of Defense for candidate proposals in support of defense acquisition programs as described in subsection (a).'';

(2) in paragraph (3), by striking the second sentence;

(3) in paragraph (4)—

(A) in the first sentence, by striking ''be funded under the program for more than two years'' and inserting ''receive more than a total of two years of funding under the program''; and

(B) by striking the second sentence; and

(4) by adding at the end, the following new paragraphs:

''(5) Mechanisms to facilitate transition of follow-on or current projects carried out under the program into defense acquisition programs, through the use of the authorities of section 819 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 10 U.S.C. 2302 note) or such other authorities as may be appropriate to conduct further testing, low rate production, or full rate production of technologies developed under the program.

''(6) Projects are selected using merit-based selection procedures and the selection of projects is not subject to undue influence by Congress or other Federal agencies.''.

(c) REPEAL OF REPORT REQUIREMENT.—Such section is further amended—

(1) by striking subsection (f); and

(2) by redesignating subsection (g) as subsection (f).

SEC. 217. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ACTIVITIES TO SUPPORT BUSINESS SYSTEMS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ACQUISITION PROGRAMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense, acting through the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics, the Deputy Chief Management Officer, and the Chief Information Officer, shall establish a set of science, technology, and innovation activities to improve the acquisition outcomes of major automated information systems through improved performance and reduced developmental and life cycle costs.

(b) EXECUTION OF ACTIVITIES.—The activities established under subsection (a) shall be carried out by such military departments and Defense Agencies as the Under Secretary and the Deputy Chief Management Officer consider appropriate.

(c) ACTIVITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The set of activities established under subsection (a) may include the following:

(A) Development of capabilities in Department of Defense laboratories, test centers, and federally funded research and development centers to provide technical support for acquisition program management and business process re-engineering activities.

(B) Funding of intramural and extramural research and development activities as described in subsection (e).

(2) CURRENT ACTIVITIES.—The Secretary shall identify the current activities described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1) that are being carried out as of the date of the enactment of this Act. The Secretary shall consider such current activities in determining the set of activities to establish pursuant to subsection (a).

(d) GAP ANALYSIS.—In establishing the set of activities under subsection (a), not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments and the heads of the Defense Agencies, shall conduct a gap analysis to identify activities that are not, as of such date, being pursued in the current science and technology program of the Department. The Secretary shall use such analysis in determining—

(1) the set of activities to establish pursuant to subsection (a) that carry out the purposes specified in subsection (c)(1); and

(2) the proposed funding requirements and timelines.

(e) FUNDING OF INTRAMURAL AND EXTRAMURAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the set of activities required by subsection (a), the Secretary may award grants or contracts to eligible entities to carry out intramural or extramural research and development in areas of interest described in paragraph (3).

(2) ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—For purposes of this subsection, an eligible entity includes the following:

(A) Entities in the defense industry.

(B) Institutions of higher education.

(C) Small businesses.

(D) Nontraditional defense contractors (as defined in section 2302 of title 10, United States Code).

(E) Federally funded research and development centers, primarily for the purpose of improving technical expertise to support acquisition efforts.

(F) Nonprofit research institutions.

(G) Government laboratories and test centers, primarily for the purpose of improving technical expertise to support acquisition efforts.

(3) AREAS OF INTEREST.—The areas of interest described in this paragraph are the following:

(A) Management innovation, including personnel and financial management policy innovation.

(B) Business process re-engineering.

(C) Systems engineering of information technology business systems.

(D) Cloud computing to support business systems and business processes.

(E) Software development, including systems and techniques to limit unique interfaces and simplify processes to customize commercial software to meet the needs of the Department of Defense.

(F) Hardware development, including systems and techniques to limit unique interfaces and simplify processes to customize commercial hardware to meet the needs of the Department of Defense.

(G) Development of methodologies and tools to support development and operational test of large and complex business systems.

(H) Analysis tools to allow decision-makers to make tradeoffs between requirements, costs, technical risks, and schedule in major automated information system acquisition programs.

(I) Information security in major automated information system systems.

(J) Innovative acquisition policies and practices to streamline acquisition of information technology systems.

(K) Such other areas as the Secretary considers appropriate.

(f) PRIORITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the set of activities required by subsection (a), the Secretary shall give priority to—

(A) projects that—

(i) address the innovation and technology needs of the Department of Defense; and

(ii) support activities of initiatives, programs, and offices identified by the Under Secretary and Deputy Chief Management Officer; and

(B) the projects and programs identified in paragraph (2).

(2) PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS IDENTIFIED.—The projects and programs identified in this paragraph are the following:

(A) Major automated information system programs.

(B) Projects and programs under the oversight of the Deputy Chief Management Officer.

(C) Projects and programs relating to defense procurement acquisition policy.

(D) Projects and programs of the agencies and field activities of the Office of the Secretary of Defense that support business missions such as finance, human resources, security, management, logistics, and contract management.

(E) Military and civilian personnel policy development for information technology workforce.

SEC. 218. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY OFFSET PROGRAM TO BUILD AND MAINTAIN THE MILITARY TECHNOLOGICAL SUPERIORITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

(a) PROGRAM ESTABLISHED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish a technology offset program to build and maintain the military technological superiority of the United States by—

(A) accelerating the fielding of offset technologies that would help counter technological advantages of potential adversaries of the United States, including directed energy, low-cost, high-speed munitions, autonomous systems, undersea warfare, cyber technology, and intelligence data analytics, developed using research funding of the Department of Defense and accelerating the commercialization of such technologies; and

(B) developing and implementing new policies and acquisition and business practices.

(2) GUIDELINES.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall issue guidelines for the operation of the program established under paragraph (1), including—

(A) criteria for an application for funding by a military department, Defense Agency, or a combatant command;

(B) the purposes for which such a department, agency, or command may apply for funds and appropriate requirements for technology development or commercialization to be supported using program funds;

(C) the priorities, if any, to be provided to field or commercialize offset technologies developed by certain types of research funding of the Department; and

(D) criteria for evaluation of an application for funding or changes to policies or acquisition and business practices by such a department, agency, or command for purposes of the program.

(b) APPLICATIONS FOR FUNDING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Under the program established under subsection (a)(1), not less frequently than annually, the Secretary shall solicit from the heads of the military departments, the Defense Agencies, and the combatant commands applications for funding to be used to enter into contracts, cooperative agreements, or other transaction agreements entered into pursuant to section 2371b of title 10, United States Code, as added by section 815,with appropriate entities for the fielding or commercialization of technologies.

(2) TREATMENT PURSUANT TO CERTAIN CONGRESSIONAL RULES.—Nothing in this section shall be interpreted to require any official of the Department of Defense to provide funding under this section to any Congressional earmark as defined pursuant to clause 9 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives or any congressionally directed spending item as defined pursuant to paragraph 5 of rule XLIV of the Standing Rules of the Senate.

(c) FUNDING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the availability of appropriations for such purpose, 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, not more than $400,000,000 may be used for each such fiscal year for the program established under subsection (a)(1).

(2) AMOUNT FOR DIRECTED ENERGY.—Of the funds specified in paragraph (1) for any of fiscal years 2016 through 2020, not more than $200,000,000 may be used for each such fiscal year for activities in the field of directed energy.

(d) TRANSFER AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may transfer funds available for the program established under subsection (a)(1) to the research, development, test, and evaluation accounts of a military department, Defense Agency, or a combatant command pursuant to an application, or any part of an application, that the Secretary determines would support the purposes of the program.

(2) SUPPLEMENT NOT SUPPLANT.—The transfer authority provided in paragraph (1) is in addition to any other transfer authority available to the Secretary of Defense.

(e) TERMINATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The authority to carry out the program under subsection (a)(1) shall terminate on September 30, 2020.

(2) TRANSFER AFTER TERMINATION.—Any amounts made available for the program that remain available for obligation on the date on

which the program terminates may be transferred under subsection (d) during the 180-day period beginning on the date of the termination of the program.

SEC. 219. 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. 220. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE SHALLOW WATER COMBAT SUBMERSIBLE.

(a) LIMITATION.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2016 for the development of the shallow water combat submersible of the United States Special Operations Command, not more than 50 percent may be obligated or expended until a period of 15 days elapses following the later of the date on which—

(1) the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics designates a civilian official to be responsible for oversight of and assistance to the United States Special Operations Command for all undersea mobility programs; and

(2) the Under Secretary, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict and the Commander of the United States Special Operations Command, submits to the congressional defense committees the report described in subsection (b).

(b) REPORT DESCRIBED.—The report described in this subsection is a report on the shallow water combat submersible program that includes the following:

(1) An analysis of the reasons for cost and schedule overruns associated with the program, including with respect to the performance of contractors and subcontractors.

(2) A revised timeline for initial and full operational capability of the shallow water combat submersible.

(3) A description of the challenges associated with the integration with dry deck shelter and other diving technologies.

(4) The projected cost to meet the total unit acquisition objective.

(5) A plan to prevent, identify, and mitigate any additional cost and schedule overruns.

(6) A description of any opportunities to recover cost or schedule overruns.

(7) A description of any lessons that the Under Secretary may have learned from the shallow water combat submersible program that could be applied to future undersea mobility acquisition programs.

(8) Any other matters that the Under Secretary considers appropriate.

SEC. 221. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR THE ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT AND MANUFACTURING FACILITY UNDER THE MEDICAL COUNTERMEASURE 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 the advanced development and manufacturing facility, and the associated activities performed at such facility, under the medical countermeasure program of the chemical and biological defense program, not more than 75 percent may be obligated or expended until a period of 45 days elapses following 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 facility under the medical countermeasure program that includes the following:

(1) An overall description of the advanced development and manufacturing facility, 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. 222. 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 required by 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 Increment 2 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) Determination 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 for Increment 2 of the distributed common ground system of the Army that prioritizes the acquisition of commercial software components, including a data integration layer, in time to meet the projected deployment schedule for Increment 2.

(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 Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 223. 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 submits to the congressional defense committees the report required by subsection (b).

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—The Commander shall submit to the congressional defense committees and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives a report on the distributed common ground system. Such report shall include the following:

(1) 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.

(2) 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.

(3) A cost analysis of each such commercial software that compares performance with projected cost.

(4) A determination 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.

(5) Identification of each component of the distributed common ground system special operations forces program that the Commander determines may be acquired through competitive means.

(6) 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.

(7) An acquisition plan that leads to full operational capability prior to fiscal year 2019.

SEC. 224. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR INTEGRATED PERSONNEL AND PAY SYSTEM OF THE ARMY.

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 integrated personnel and pay system of the Army, not more than 75 percent may be obligated or expended until the date on which the Secretary of the Army submits to the congressional defense committees a report that includes the following:

(1) Updated and validated information regarding the performance of the current legacy personnel and pay system of the Army for each high-level objective and business outcome described in the business case for IPPS–A Increment II, dated December 2014, including justifications for threshold and objective values for the integrated personnel and pay system of the Army.

(2) An explanation how the integrated personnel and pay system of the Army will enable significant change throughout the entire human resources enterprise.

(3) A description for how the implementation of the capabilities in the integrated personnel and pay system of the Army will result in changes to the capabilities and services to be provided by the Defense Finance and Accounting Services, including an estimate of cost savings and manpower savings resulting from elimination of duplicative functions.

(4) A description of alternative program approaches that could reduce the overall cost of development and deployment for the integrated personnel and pay system of the Army without delaying the current program schedule by more than six months.

Subtitle C—Reports and Other Matters

SEC. 231. STREAMLINING THE JOINT FEDERATED ASSURANCE CENTER.

Section 937(c)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 10 U.S.C. 2224 note) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (C), by striking '', in coordination with the Center for Assured Software of the National Security Agency,''*; and*

(2) in subparagraph (E), by striking '', in coordination with the Defense Microelectronics Activity,''*.*

SEC. 232. DEMONSTRATION OF PERSISTENT CLOSE AIR SUPPORT CAPABILITIES.

(a) JOINT DEMONSTRATION REQUIRED.—Subject to the availability of funds, the Secretary of the Air Force, the Secretary of the Army, and the Director of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency may jointly conduct a demonstration of the persistent close air support capability during fiscal year 2016.

(b) PARAMETERS OF DEMONSTRATION.—

(1) SELECTION AND EQUIPMENT OF AIRCRAFT.—If the demonstration under subsection (a) is conducted, the Secretary of the Air Force shall select and equip at least two aircraft for use in the demonstration that the Secretary otherwise intends to use for close air support.

(2) CLOSE AIR SUPPORT OPERATIONS.—If the demonstration under subsection (a) is conducted, the demonstration shall include close air support operations that involve the following:

(A) Multiple tactical radio networks representing diverse ground force user communities.

(B) Two-way digital exchanges of situational awareness data, video, and calls for fire between aircraft and ground users without modification to aircraft operational flight profiles.

(C) Real-time sharing of blue force, aircraft, and target location data to reduce risks of fratricide.

(D) Lightweight digital tools based on commercial-off-the-shelf technology for pilots and joint tactical air controllers.

(E) Operations in simple and complex operating environments.

(c) ASSESSMENT.—If the demonstration under subsection (a) is conducted, the Secretary of the Air Force, the Secretary of the Army, and the Director of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency shall jointly—

(1) assess the effect of the capabilities demonstrated as part of the demonstration required by subsection (a) on—

(A) the time required to conduct close air support operations;

(B) the effectiveness of blue force in achieving tactical objectives; and

(C) the risk of fratricide and collateral damage;

(2) estimate the costs that would be incurred in transitioning the technology used in the persistent close air support capability to the Army and the Air Force; and

(3) provide to the congressional defense committees a briefing on the results of the demonstration, the assessment under paragraph (1), and the cost estimates under paragraph (2) by December 1, 2016.

SEC. 233. STRATEGIES FOR ENGAGEMENT WITH HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES AND MINORITY-SERVING INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

(a) BASIC RESEARCH ENTITIES.—

(1) STRATEGY.—The heads of each basic research entity 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 toward 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) BASIC RESEARCH ENTITIES.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the heads of each basic research entity shall each submit to the congressional defense committees the strategy developed by the head 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:

(1) The term ''basic research entity'' means an entity of the Department of Defense that executes research, development, test, and evaluation budget activity 1 funding, as described in the Department of Defense Financial Management Regulation.

(2) The term ''covered educational institution'' has the meaning given that term in section 2362(e) of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 234. REPORT ON COMMERCIAL-OFF-THE-SHELF WIDE-AREA SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS FOR ARMY TACTICAL UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEMS.

(a) 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 assessment of commercial-off-the-shelf wide-area surveillance sensors operationally suitable for insertion into the tactical unmanned aerial systems of the Army.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The market survey and assessment contained in the report under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) specific details regarding the capabilities of current and commercial-off-the-shelf wide-area surveillance sensors that are, or could be, used on tactical unmanned aerial systems of the Army, 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 used on such tactical unmanned aerial systems;

(G) sensor weight;

(H) sensor cost;

(I) frame rates;

(J) on-board processing capabilities; and

(K) any other factors the Secretary considers relevant;

(2) an assessment of the effect on such tactical unmanned aerial systems due to the insertion of commercial-off-the-shelf wide-area surveillance sensors; and

(3) recommendations on the advisability and feasibility to upgrade or enhance wide-area surveillance sensors of such tactical unmanned aerial systems, as considered appropriate by the Secretary.

(c) FORM.—The report under subsection (a) may contain a classified annex.

SEC. 235. REPORT ON TACTICAL COMBAT TRAINING SYSTEM INCREMENT II.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than January 29, 2016, the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Air Force shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the baseline and alternatives to the Tactical Air Combat Training System (TCTS) Increment II of the Navy.

(b) CONTENTS.—The report under 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.

SEC. 236. REPORT ON TECHNOLOGY READINESS LEVELS OF THE TECHNOLOGIES AND CAPABILITIES CRITICAL TO THE LONG-RANGE STRIKE BOMBER AIRCRAFT.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the technology readiness levels of the technologies and capabilities critical to the long-range strike bomber aircraft.

(b) REVIEW BY COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.—Not later than 60 days after the report of the Secretary is submitted under subsection (a), the Comptroller General of the United States shall review the report and submit to the congressional defense committees an assessment of the matters contained in the report.

SEC. 237. ASSESSMENT OF AIR-LAND MOBILE TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS AND DATA NETWORK REQUIREMENTS AND CAPABILITIES.

(a) ASSESSMENT REQUIRED.—The Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation shall seek to enter into a contract with a federally funded research and development center to conduct a comprehensive assessment of current and future requirements and capabilities of the Army with respect to air-land ad hoc, mobile tactical communications and data networks, including the technological feasibility, suitability, and survivability of such networks.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The assessment under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) Concepts, capabilities, and capacities of current or future communications and data network systems to meet the requirements of current or future tactical operations effectively, efficiently, and affordably.

(2) Software requirements and capabilities, particularly with respect to communications and data network waveforms.

(3) Hardware requirements and capabilities, particularly with respect to receiver and transmission technology, tactical communications, and data radios at all levels and on all platforms, all associated technologies, and their integration, compatibility, and interoperability.

(4) Any other matters relevant or necessary for a comprehensive assessment of tactical networks or networking in the Warfighter Information Network-Tactical (Increments 1 and 2).

(c) INDEPENDENT ENTITY.—The Director shall select a federally funded research and development center with direct, long-standing, and demonstrated experience and expertise in program test and evaluation of concepts, requirements, and technologies for joint tactical communications and data networking to perform the assessment under subsection (a).

(d) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than April 30, 2016, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense commitments a report including the findings and recommendations of the assessment conducted under subsection (a), together with the separate comments of the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Army.

SEC. 238. STUDY OF FIELD FAILURES INVOLVING COUNTERFEIT ELECTRONIC PARTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall conduct a hardware assurance study to assess the presence, scope, and effect on Department of Defense operations of counterfeit electronic parts that have passed through the supply chain of the Department and into fielded systems.

(b) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The study under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) The technical analysis conducted under paragraph (1) of subsection (c).

(2) The report on the technical assessment submitted under paragraph (3)(B) of subsection (c).

(3) Recommendations for such legislative and administrative action, including budget requirements, as the Secretary considers necessary to conduct sampling and technical hardware analyses of counterfeit parts in identified areas of high concern.

(c) EXECUTION AND TECHNICAL ANALYSIS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall direct the executive agent for printed circuit board technology designated under section 256(a) of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417; 10 U.S.C. 2501 note) to coordinate the execution of the study under subsection (a) using capabilities of the Department in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act to conduct a technical analysis on a sample of failed electronic parts in fielded systems.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The technical analysis required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) The selection of a representative sample of electronic component types, including digital, mixed-signal, and analog integrated circuits.

(B) An assessment of the presence of counterfeit parts, including causes and attributes of failures of any identified counterfeit part.

(C) For components found to have counterfeit parts, an assessment of the effect of the counterfeit part in the failure mechanism.

(D) For cases with counterfeit parts contributing to the failure, a determination of the failure attributes, factors, and effects on subsystem and system level reliability, readiness, and performance.

(3) TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT.—For any parts assessed under paragraph (2) that demonstrate unusual or suspicious failure mechanisms, the federation established under section 937(a)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 10 U.S.C. 2224 note) shall—

(A) conduct a technical assessment for indications of malicious tampering; and

(B) submit to the executive agent described in paragraph (1) a report on the findings of the federation with respect to the technical assessment.

(d) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 540 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the study carried out under subsection (a).

(2) CONTENTS.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) The findings of the Secretary with respect to the study conducted under subsection (a).

(B) The recommendations developed under subsection (b)(3).

SEC. 239. AIRBORNE DATA LINK PLAN.

(a) PLAN REQUIRED.—The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics and the Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff shall jointly, in consultation with the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Air Force, develop a plan—

(1) to provide objective survivable communications gateways to enable—

(A) the secure dissemination of national and tactical intelligence information to fourth-generation fighter aircraft and supporting airborne platforms and to low-observable penetrating platforms such as the F–22 and F–35 aircraft; and

(B) the secure reception and dissemination of sensor data from low-observable penetrating aircraft, such as the F–22 and F–35 aircraft;

(2) to provide secure data sharing between the fifth-generation fighter aircraft of the Navy, the Air Force, and the Marine Corps, with minimal changes to the outer surfaces of the aircraft and to aircraft operational flight programs; and

(3) to enable secure data sharing between fifth-generation and fourth-generation aircraft in jamming environments.

(b) ADDITIONAL PLAN REQUIREMENTS.—The plan under subsection (a) shall include non-proprietary and open systems approaches that are compatible with the rapid capabilities office open mission systems initiative of the Air Force and the future airborne capability environment initiative of the Navy.

(c) BRIEFING.—Not later than February 15, 2016, the Under Secretary and the Vice Chairman shall jointly provide to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate a briefing on the plan under subsection (a).

SEC. 240. 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 and implement a plan for integrating advanced weapons and offset 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 and offset 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 and offset technology and the military departments.

(c) SUBMISSION.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report containing the plan under subsection (a) and a status update on the implementation of such plan.

SEC. 241. 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).

SEC. 242. COMPTROLLER GENERAL REVIEW OF AUTONOMIC LOGISTICS INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR F–35 LIGHTNING 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 Lightning 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 Lightning 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 Lightning II aircraft program to maintain such schedule.

(3) The views of maintenance personnel and other personnel involved in operating and maintaining F–35 Lightning 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 Lightning 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. 243. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING FACILITATION OF A HIGH QUALITY TECHNICAL WORKFORCE.

It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Defense should explore using existing authorities for promoting science, technology, engineering, and mathematics programs, such as under section 233 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 10 U.S.C. 2193a note), to allow laboratories of the Department of Defense and federally funded research and development centers to help facilitate and shape a high quality scientific and technical future workforce that can support the needs of the Department.

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. Modification of energy management reporting requirements.

Sec. 314. Revision to scope of statutorily required review of projects relating to potential obstructions to aviation so as to apply only to energy projects.

Sec. 315. Exclusions from definition of ''chemical substance'' under Toxic Substances Control Act.

Subtitle C—Logistics and Sustainment

Sec. 322. Repeal of limitation on authority to enter into a contract for the sustainment, maintenance, repair, or overhaul of the F117 engine.

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Subtitle D—Reports

Sec. 331. Modification of annual report on prepositioned materiel and equipment.

Sec. 332. Report on merger of Office of Assistant Secretary for Operational Energy Plans and Deputy Under Secretary for Installations and Environment.

Sec. 333. Report on equipment purchased noncompetitively from foreign entities.

Subtitle E—Other Matters

Sec. 341. Prohibition on contracts making payments for honoring members of the Armed Forces at sporting events.

Sec. 342. Military animals: transfer and adoption.

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Sec. 344. Improvements to Department of Defense excess property disposal.

Sec. 345. Limitation on use of funds for Department of Defense sponsorships, advertising, or marketing associated with sports-related organizations or sporting events.

Sec. 346. Reduction in amounts available for Department of Defense headquarters, administrative, and support activities.

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′

''N. Latitude/W. Longitude

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.''.

SEC. 313. MODIFICATION OF ENERGY MANAGEMENT REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

Section 2925(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking paragraphs (4) and (7);

(2) by redesignating paragraphs (5), (6), (8), (9), (10), (11), and (12) as paragraphs (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), and (10), respectively;

(3) by amending paragraph (7), as redesignated by paragraph (2) of this section, to read as follows:

''(7) A description and estimate of the progress made by the military departments in meeting current high performance and sustainable building standards under the Unified Facilities Criteria.'';

(4) by amending paragraph (9), as redesignated by such paragraph (2), to read as follows:

''(9) Details of all commercial utility outages caused by threats and those caused by hazards at military installations that last eight hours or longer, whether or not the outage was mitigated by backup power, including non-commercial utility outages and Department of Defense-owned infrastructure, including the total number and location of outages, the financial impact of the outages, and measure taken to mitigate outages in the future at the affected locations and across the Department of Defense.''; and

(5) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(11) At the discretion of the Secretary of Defense, a classified annex, as appropriate.''.

SEC. 314. 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. 4198; 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 to such parties actions being taken by the Department of Defense 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. 315. EXCLUSIONS FROM DEFINITION OF "CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE" UNDER TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT.

Section 3(2)(B)(v) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2602(2)(B)(v)) is amended by striking '', and'' and inserting ''and any component of such an article (limited to shot shells, cartridges, and components of shot shells and cartridges), and''.

Subtitle C—Logistics and Sustainment

SEC. 322. REPEAL OF LIMITATION ON AUTHORITY TO ENTER INTO A CONTRACT FOR THE SUSTAINMENT, MAINTENANCE, REPAIR, OR 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 repealed.

SEC. 323. 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.

Subtitle D—Reports

SEC. 331. MODIFICATION OF ANNUAL REPORT ON PREPOSITIONED MATERIEL AND EQUIPMENT.

Section 2229a(a)(8) of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''(8) A list of any equipment used in support of contingency operations slated for retrograde and subsequent inclusion in the prepositioned stocks.''.

SEC. 332. 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.

SEC. 333. REPORT ON EQUIPMENT PURCHASED NONCOMPETITIVELY FROM FOREIGN ENTITIES.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than March 30, 2016, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report containing a list of each contract awarded to a foreign entity outside of the national technology and industrial base, as described in section 2505(c) of title 10, United States Code, by the Department of Defense during fiscal years 2011 through 2015—

(1) using procedures other than competitive procedures; and

(2) for the procurement of equipment, weapons, weapons systems, components, subcomponents, or end-items with a value of $10,000,000 or more.

(b) ELEMENTS OF REPORT.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include, for each contract listed, each of the following:

(1) An identification of the items purchased under the contract—

(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) The rationale for using the exception or waiver.

(3) A list of potential alternative manufacturing sources from the public and private sector that could be developed to establish competition for those items.

Subtitle E—Other Matters

SEC. 341. PROHIBITION ON CONTRACTS MAKING PAYMENTS FOR HONORING MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AT SPORTING EVENTS.

(a) PROHIBITION.—Subchapter I of chapter 134 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 2241a the following new section:

''§ 2241b. Prohibition on contracts providing payments for activities at sporting events to honor members of the armed forces

''(a) PROHIBITION.—The Department of Defense may not enter into any contract or other agreement under which payments are to be made in exchange for activities by the contractor intended to honor, or giving the appearance of honoring, members of the armed forces (whether members of the regular components or the reserve components) at any form of sporting event.

''(b) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in subsection (a) shall be construed as prohibiting the Department of Defense from taking actions to facilitate activities intended to honor members of the armed forces at sporting events that are provided on a pro bono basis or otherwise funded with non-Federal funds if such activities are provided and received in accordance with applicable rules and regulations regarding the acceptance of gifts by the military departments, the armed forces, and members of the armed forces.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of subchapter I of chapter 134 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 2241a the following new item:

''2241b. Prohibition on contracts providing payments for activities at sporting events to honor members of the armed forces.''.

SEC. 342. MILITARY ANIMALS: TRANSFER AND ADOPTION.

(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 other persons capable of humanely caring for the animal; and

''(C) by law enforcement agencies.

''(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.''.

(c) TRANSFER FOR ADOPTION.—Subsection (f) of section 2583 of title 10, United States Code, is amended in the matter preceding paragraph (1) by striking ''may transfer'' and inserting ''shall transfer''.

(d) LOCATION OF RETIREMENT.—Subsection (f) of such section is further amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (1) and (2) as subparagraphs (A) and (B), respectively;

(2) by inserting ''(1)'' before ''If the Secretary'';

(3) in paragraph (1), as designated by paragraph (2) of this subsection—

(A) by striking '', and no suitable adoption is available at the military facility where the dog is located,''; and

(B) in subparagraph (B), as designated by paragraph (1) of this subsection, by inserting ''within the United States'' after ''to another location''; and

(4) by adding at the end the following new paragraph (2):

''(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply if at the time of retirement—

''(A) the dog is located outside the United States and a United States citizen or service member living abroad adopts the dog; or

''(B) the dog is located within the United States and suitable adoption is available where the dog is located.''.

(e) PREFERENCE IN ADOPTION FOR FORMER HANDLERS.—Such section is further amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (g) as subsection (h); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (f) the following new subsection (g):

''(g) PREFERENCE IN ADOPTION OF RETIRED MILITARY WORKING DOGS FOR FORMER HANDLERS.—(1) In providing for the adoption under this section of a retired military working dog described in paragraph (1) or (3) of subsection (a), the Secretary of the military department concerned shall accord a preference to the former handler of the dog unless the Secretary determines that adoption of the dog by the former handler would not be in the best interests of the dog.

''(2) In the case of a dog covered by paragraph (1) with more than one former handler seeking adoption of the dog at the time of adoption, the Secretary shall provide for the adoption of the dog by such former handler whose adoption of the dog will best serve the interests of the dog and such former handlers. The Secretary shall make any determination required by this paragraph with respect to a dog following consultation with the kennel master of the unit at which the dog was last located before adoption under this section.

''(3) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed as altering, revising, or overriding any policy of a military department for the adoption of military working dogs by law enforcement agencies before the end of the dogs' useful lives.''.

SEC. 343. 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.

SEC. 344. IMPROVEMENTS TO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EXCESS PROPERTY DISPOSAL.

(a) PLAN REQUIRED.—Not later than March 15, 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 March 15, 2016, the Secretary shall provide to the congressional defense committees a briefing on the actions taken to implement the plan required under subsection (a).

SEC. 345. LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SPONSORSHIPS, ADVERTISING, OR MARKETING ASSOCIATED WITH SPORTS-RELATED ORGANIZATIONS OR SPORTING EVENTS.

Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Defense by this Act or otherwise made available to the Department for sponsorship, advertising, or marketing associated with sports-related organizations or sporting events, not more than 75 percent may be obligated or expended until the date on which the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, in consultation with the Director of Accessions Policy—

(1) conducts a review of current contracts and task orders for such sponsorships, advertising, and marketing (as awarded by the regular and reserve components of the Armed Forces) in order to assess—

(A) whether such sponsorships, advertising, and marketing are effective in meeting the recruiting objectives of the Department;

(B) whether consistent metrics are used to evaluate the effectiveness of each such activity in generating leads and recruit accessions; and

(C) whether the return on investment for such activities is sufficient to warrant the continuing use of Department funds for such activities; and

(2) submits to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report that includes—

(A) a description of the actions being taken to coordinate efforts of the Department relating to such sponsorships, advertising, and marketing, and to minimize duplicative contracts for such sponsorships, advertising, and marketing, as applicable; and

(B) the results of the review required by paragraph (1), including an assessment of the extent to which the continuing use of Department funds for such sponsorships, advertising, and marketing is warranted in light of the review and the actions described pursuant to subparagraph (A).

SEC. 346. REDUCTION IN AMOUNTS AVAILABLE FOR DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE HEADQUARTERS, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND SUPPORT ACTIVITIES.

(a) PLAN FOR ACHIEVEMENT OF COST SAVINGS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Commencing not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall implement a plan to ensure that the Department of Defense achieves not less than $10,000,000,000 in cost savings from the headquarters, administrative, and support activities of the Department during the period beginning with fiscal year 2015 and ending with fiscal year 2019. The Secretary shall ensure that at least one half of the required cost savings are programmed for fiscal years before fiscal year 2018.

(2) TREATMENT OF SAVINGS PURSUANT TO HEADQUARTERS REDUCTION.—Documented savings achieved pursuant to the headquarters reduction requirement in subsection (b), other than savings achieved in fiscal year 2020, shall count toward the cost savings required by paragraph (1).

(3) TREATMENT OF SAVINGS PURSUANT TO MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES.—Documented savings in the human resources management, health care management, financial flow management, information technology infrastructure and management, supply chain and logistics, acquisition and procurement, and real property management activities of the Department during the period referred to in paragraph (1) may be counted toward the cost savings required by paragraph (1).

(4) TREATMENT OF SAVINGS PURSUANT TO FORCE STRUCTURE REVISIONS.—Savings or reductions to military force structure or military operating units of the Armed Forces may not count toward the cost savings required by paragraph (1).

(5) REPORTS.—The Secretary shall include with the budget for the Department of Defense for each of fiscal years 2017, 2018, and 2019, as submitted to Congress pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, a report describing and assessing the progress of the Department in implementing the plan required by paragraph (1) and in achieving the cost savings required by that paragraph.

(6) COMPTROLLER GENERAL ASSESSMENTS.—Not later than 90 days after the submittal of each report required by paragraph (5), the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report setting forth the assessment of the Comptroller General of the report and of the extent to which the Department of Defense is in compliance with the requirements of this section.

(b) HEADQUARTERS REDUCTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall modify the headquarters reduction plan required by section 904 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 816; 10 U.S.C. 111 note) to ensure that it achieves savings in the total funding available for major Department of Defense headquarters activities by fiscal year 2020 that are not less than 25 percent of the baseline amount. The modified plan shall establish a specific savings objective for each major headquarters activity in each fiscal year through fiscal year 2020. The budget for the Department of Defense for each fiscal year after fiscal year 2016 shall reflect the savings required by the modified plan.

(2) BASELINE AMOUNT.—For the purposes of this subsection, the baseline amount is the amount authorized to be appropriated by this Act for fiscal year 2016 for major Department of Defense headquarters activities, adjusted by a credit for reductions in such headquarters activities that are documented, as of the date that is 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, as having been accomplished in earlier fiscal years in accordance with the December 2013 directive of the Secretary of Defense on headquarters reductions. The modified plan issued pursuant to paragraph (1) shall include an overall baseline amount for all of the major Department of Defense headquarters activities that credits reductions accomplished in earlier fiscal years in accordance with the December 2013 directive, and a specific baseline amount for each such headquarters activity that credits such reductions.

(3) MAJOR DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE HEADQUARTERS ACTIVITIES DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ''major Department of Defense headquarters activities'' means the following:

(A) Each of the following organizations:

(i) The Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Joint Staff.

(ii) The Office of the Secretary of the Army and the Army Staff.

(iii) The Office of the Secretary of the Navy, the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, and Headquarters, Marine Corps.

(iv) The Office of the Secretary of the Air Force and the Air Staff.

(v) The Office of the Chief, National Guard Bureau, and the National Guard Joint Staff.

(B)(i) Except as provided in clause (ii), headquarters elements of each of the following:

(I) The combatant commands, the sub-unified commands, and subordinate commands that directly report to such commands.

(II) The major commands of the military departments and the subordinate commands that directly report to such commands.

(III) The component commands of the military departments.

(IV) The Defense Agencies, the Department of Defense field activities, and the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense.

(V) Department of Defense components that report directly to the organizations specified in subparagraph (A).

(ii) Subordinate commands and direct-reporting components otherwise described in clause (i) that do not have significant functions other than operational, operational intelligence, or tactical functions, or training for operational, operational intelligence, or tactical functions, are not headquarters elements for purposes of this subsection.

(4) IMPLEMENTATION.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall revise applicable guidance on the Department of Defense major headquarters activities as needed to—

(A) incorporate into such guidance the definition of the term ''major Department of Defense headquarters activities'' as provided in paragraph (3);

(B) ensure that the term ''headquarters element'', as used in paragraph (3)(B), is consistently applied within such guidance to include—

(i) senior leadership and staff functions of applicable commands and components; and

(ii) direct support to senior leadership and staff functions of applicable commands and components and to higher headquarters;

(C) ensure that the budget and accounting systems of the Department of Defense are modified to track funding for the major Department of Defense headquarters activities as separate funding lines; and

(D) identify and address any deviation from the specific savings objective established for a headquarters activity in the modified plan issued by the Secretary pursuant to the requirement in paragraph (1).

(c) COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF HEADQUARTERS AND ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT ACTIVITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall conduct a comprehensive review of the management and operational headquarters of the Department of Defense for purposes of consolidating and streamlining headquarters functions and administrative and support activities.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The review required by paragraph (1) shall address the following:

(A) The extent, if any, to which the staff of the Secretaries of the military departments and the Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces have duplicative staff functions and services and could be consolidated into a single service staff.

(B) The extent, if any, to which the staff of the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the military departments, the Defense Agencies, and temporary organizations have duplicative staff functions and services and could be streamlined with respect to—

(i) performing oversight and making policy;

(ii) performing staff functions and services specific to the military department concerned;

(iii) performing multi-department staff functions and services; and

(iv) performing functions and services across the Department of Defense with respect to intelligence collection and analysis.

(C) The extent, if any, to which the Joint Staff, the combatant commands, and their subordinate service component commands have duplicative staff functions and services that could be shared, consolidated, eliminated, or otherwise streamlined with—

(i) the Joint Staff performing oversight and execution;

(ii) the staff of the combatant commands performing only staff functions and services specific to the combatant command concerned; and

(iii) the staff of the service component commands of the combatant commands performing

only staff functions and services specific to the service component command concerned.

(D) The extent, if any, to which reductions in military and civilian end-strength in management or operational headquarters could be used to create, build, or fill shortages in force structure for operational units.

(E) The extent, if any, to which revisions are required to the Defense Officers Personnel Management Act, including requirements for officers to serve in joint billets, the number of qualifying billets, the rank structure in the joint billets, and the joint qualification requirement for officers to be promoted while serving for extensive periods in critical positions such as program managers of major defense acquisition programs, and officers in units of component forces supporting joint commands, in order to achieve efficiencies, provide promotion fairness and equity, and obtain effective governance in the management of the Department of Defense.

(F) The structure and staffing of the Joint Staff, and the number, structure, and staffing of the combatant commands and their subordinate service component commands, including, in particular—

(i) whether or not the staff organization of each such entity has documented and periodically validated requirements for such entity;

(ii) whether or not there are an appropriate number of combatant commands relative to the requirements of the National Security Strategy, the Quadrennial Defense Review, and the National Military Strategy; and

(iii) whether or not opportunities exist to consolidate staff functions and services common to the Joint Staff and the service component commands into a single staff organization that provides the required functions, services, capabilities, and capacities to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and supported combatant commanders, and if so—

(I) where in the organizational structure such staff functions, services, capabilities, and capacities would be established; and

(II) whether or not the military departments could execute such staff functions, services, capabilities, and capacities while executing their requirements to organize, train, and equip the Armed Forces.

(G) The statutory and regulatory authority of the combatant commands to establish subordinate joint commands or headquarters, including joint task forces, led by a general or flag officer, and the extent, if any, to which the combatant commands have used such authority—

(i) to establish temporary or permanent subordinate joint commands or headquarters, including joint task forces, led by general or flag officers;

(ii) to disestablish temporary or permanent subordinate joint commands or headquarters, including joint task forces, led by general or flag officers;

(iii) to increase requirements for general and flag officers in the joint pool which are exempt from the end strength limitations otherwise applicable to general and flag officers in the Armed Forces;

(iv) to participate in the management of joint officer qualification in order to ensure the efficient and effective quality and quantity of officers needed to staff headquarters functions and services and return to the services officers with required professional experience and skills necessary to remain competitive for increased responsibility and authority through subsequent assignment or promotion, including by identifying—

(I) circumstances, if any, in which officers spend a disproportionate amount of time in their careers to attain joint officer qualifications with corresponding loss of opportunities to develop in the service-specific assignments needed to gain the increased proficiency and experience to qualify for service and command assignments; and

(II) circumstances, if any, in which the military departments detail officers to joint headquarters staffs in order to maximize the number of officers receiving joint duty credit with a focus on the quantity, instead of the quality, of officers achieving joint duty credit;

(v) to establish commanders' strategic planning groups, advisory groups, or similar parallel personal staff entities that could risk isolating function and staff processes, including an assessment of the justification used to establish such personal staff organizations and their impact on the effectiveness and efficiency of organizational staff functions, services, capabilities, and capacities; and

(vi) to ensure the identification and management of officers serving or having served in units in subordinate service component or joint commands during combat operations and did not receive joint credit for such service.

(3) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary shall, to the extent practicable and as the Secretary considers appropriate, conduct the review required by paragraph (1) in consultation with such experts on matters covered by the review who are independent of the Department of Defense.

(4) REPORT.—Not later than March 1, 2016, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report setting forth the results of the review required by paragraph (1).

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.
Sec. 422. Report on force structure of the Army.

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 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), 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.''; and

(2) in subsection (e), by striking ''0.5 percent'' and inserting ''2 percent''.

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.

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; 128 Stat. 3503).

(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; 128 Stat. 3348) 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 Chiefs of Staff 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.

TITLE V—MILITARY PERSONNEL POLICY

Subtitle A—Officer Personnel Policy

Sec. 501. Reinstatement of enhanced authority for selective early discharge of warrant officers.
Sec. 502. Equitable treatment of junior officers excluded from an all-fully-qualified-officers list because of administrative error.
Sec. 503. Enhanced flexibility for determination of officers to continue on active duty and for selective early retirement and early discharge.
Sec. 504. 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. 505. General rule for warrant officer retirement in highest grade held satisfactorily.
Sec. 506. 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. Continued service in the Ready Reserve by Members of Congress who are also members of the Ready Reserve.
Sec. 512. Clarification of purpose of reserve component special selection boards as limited to correction of error at a mandatory promotion board.
Sec. 513. Increase in number of days of active duty required to be performed by reserve component members for duty to be considered Federal service for purposes of unemployment compensation for ex-servicemembers.
Sec. 514. Temporary authority to use Air Force reserve component personnel to provide training and instruction regarding pilot training.
Sec. 515. Assessment of Military Compensation and Retirement Modernization Commission recommendation regarding consolidation of authorities to order members of reserve components to perform duty.

Subtitle C—General Service Authorities

Sec. 521. Limited authority for Secretary concerned to initiate applications for correction of military records.
Sec. 522. Temporary authority to develop and provide additional recruitment incentives.
Sec. 523. Expansion of authority to conduct pilot programs on career flexibility to enhance retention of members of the Armed Forces.
Sec. 524. Modification of notice and wait requirements for change in ground combat exclusion policy for female members of the Armed Forces.
Sec. 525. Role of Secretary of Defense in development of gender-neutral occupational standards.
Sec. 526. Establishment of process by which members of the Armed Forces may carry an appropriate firearm on a military installation.
Sec. 527. Establishment of breastfeeding policy for the Department of the Army.
Sec. 528. Sense of Congress recognizing the diversity of the members of the Armed Forces.

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

Sec. 531. Enforcement of certain crime victim rights by the Court of Criminal Appeals.
Sec. 532. Department of Defense civilian employee access to Special Victims' Counsel.
Sec. 533. Authority of Special Victims' Counsel to provide legal consultation and assistance in connection with various Government proceedings.
Sec. 534. Timely notification to victims of sex-related offenses of the availability of assistance from Special Victims' Counsel.
Sec. 535. Additional improvements to Special Victims' Counsel program.
Sec. 536. Enhancement of confidentiality of restricted reporting of sexual assault in the military.
Sec. 537. Modification of deadline for establishment of Defense Advisory Committee on Investigation, Prosecution, and Defense of Sexual Assault in the Armed Forces.
Sec. 538. Improved Department of Defense prevention and response to sexual assaults in which the victim is a male member of the Armed Forces.
Sec. 539. Preventing retaliation against members of the Armed Forces who report or intervene on behalf of the victim of an alleged sex-related offence.
Sec. 540. Sexual assault prevention and response training for administrators and instructors of Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps.
Sec. 541. Retention of case notes in investigations of sex-related offenses involving members of the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps.
Sec. 542. Comptroller General of the United States reports on prevention and response to sexual assault by the Army National Guard and the Army Reserve.
Sec. 543. Improved implementation of changes to Uniform Code of Military Justice.
Sec. 544. Modification of Rule 104 of the Rules for Courts-Martial to establish certain prohibitions concerning evaluations of Special Victims' Counsel.
Sec. 545. Modification of Rule 304 of the Military Rules of Evidence relating to the corroboration of a confession or admission.

Subtitle E—Member Education, Training, and Transition

Sec. 551. Enhancements to Yellow Ribbon Reintegration Program.
Sec. 552. Availability of preseparation counseling for members of the Armed Forces discharged or released after limited active duty.
Sec. 553. Availability of additional training opportunities under Transition Assistance Program.
Sec. 554. Modification of requirement for in-resident instruction for courses of instruction offered as part of Phase II joint professional military education.
Sec. 555. Termination of program of educational assistance for reserve component members supporting contingency operations and other operations.
Sec. 556. 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. 557. Support for athletic programs of the United States Military Academy.
Sec. 558. Condition on admission of defense industry civilians to attend the United States Air Force Institute of Technology.
Sec. 559. Quality assurance of certification programs and standards for professional credentials obtained by members of the Armed Forces.

Sec. 560. Prohibition on receipt of unemployment insurance while receiving post-9/11 education assistance.
Sec. 561. Job Training and Post-Service Placement Executive Committee.
Sec. 562. Recognition of additional involuntary mobilization duty authorities exempt from five-year limit on reemployment rights of persons who serve in the uniformed services.
Sec. 563. Expansion of outreach for veterans transitioning from serving on active duty.

Subtitle F—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. Impact aid for children with severe disabilities.
Sec. 573. Authority to use appropriated funds to support Department of Defense student meal programs in domestic dependent elementary and secondary schools located outside the United States.
Sec. 574. Family support programs for immediate family members of members of the Armed Forces assigned to special operations forces.

Subtitle G—Decorations and Awards

Sec. 581. Authorization for award of the Distinguished-Service Cross for acts of extraordinary heroism during the Korean War.

Subtitle H—Miscellaneous Reports and Other Matters

Sec. 591. Coordination with non-government suicide prevention organizations and agencies to assist in reducing suicides by members of the Armed Forces.
Sec. 592. Extension of semiannual reports on the involuntary separation of members of the Armed Forces.
Sec. 593. Report on preliminary mental health screenings for individuals becoming members of the Armed Forces.
Sec. 594. Report regarding new rulemaking under the Military Lending Act and Defense Manpower Data Center reports and meetings.
Sec. 595. Remotely piloted aircraft career field manning shortfalls.

Subtitle A—Officer Personnel Policy

SEC. 501. REINSTATEMENT OF ENHANCED AUTHORITY FOR SELECTIVE EARLY DISCHARGE OF WARRANT OFFICERS.

Section 580a of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''November 30, 1993, and ending on October 1, 1999'' and inserting ''October 1, 2015, and ending on October 1, 2019''; and

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) by striking paragraph (3); and

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (4) and (5) as paragraphs (3) and (4), respectively.

SEC. 502. 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. 503. ENHANCED FLEXIBILITY FOR DETERMINATION OF OFFICERS TO CONTINUE ON ACTIVE DUTY AND FOR SELECTIVE EARLY RETIREMENT AND EARLY DISCHARGE.

Section 638a(d)(2) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''officers considered—'' and all that follows and inserting ''officers considered.''.

SEC. 504. 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. 505. GENERAL RULE FOR WARRANT OFFICER RETIREMENT IN HIGHEST GRADE HELD SATISFACTORILY.

Section 1371 of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''§ 1371. Warrant officers: general rule

''Unless entitled to a higher retired grade under some other provision of law, a warrant officer shall be retired in the highest regular or reserve warrant officer grade in which the warrant officer served satisfactorily, as determined by the Secretary concerned.''.

SEC. 506. 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.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For the purpose of providing a consistent approach to estimating and managing the full costs associated with general and flag officers and their aides, the Secretary of Defense shall direct the Director, Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation, to define the costs that could be associated with general and flag officers since 2001, including—

(A) security details;

(B) Government and commercial air travel;

(C) general and flag officer per diem;

(D) enlisted and officer aide housing and travel costs;

(E) general and flag officer additional support staff and their travel, equipment, and per diem costs;

(F) general and flag officer official residences; and

(G) any other associated costs incurred due to the nature of their position.

(2) COORDINATION.—The Director, Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation, shall prepare the definition of costs under paragraph (1) in coordination with the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness and the Secretaries of the military departments.

(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. CONTINUED SERVICE IN THE READY RESERVE BY MEMBERS OF CONGRESS WHO ARE ALSO MEMBERS OF THE READY RESERVE.

Section 10149 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (c); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (a) the following new subsection:

''(b)(1) In applying Ready Reserve continuous screening under this section, an individual who is both a member of the Ready Reserve and a Member of Congress may not be transferred to the Standby Reserve or discharged on account of the individual's position as a Member of Congress.

''(2) The transfer or discharge of an individual who is both a member of the Ready Reserve and a Member of Congress may be ordered—

''(A) only by the Secretary of Defense or, in the case of a Member of Congress who also is a member of the Coast Guard Reserve, the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating when it is not operating as a service in the Navy; and

''(B) only on the basis of the needs of the service, taking into consideration the position and duties of the individual in the Ready Reserve.

''(3) In this subsection, the term 'Member of Congress' includes a Delegate or Resident Commissioner to Congress and a Member-elect.''.

SEC. 512. 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. 513. INCREASE IN NUMBER OF DAYS OF ACTIVE DUTY REQUIRED TO BE PERFORMED BY RESERVE COMPONENT MEMBERS FOR DUTY TO BE CONSIDERED FEDERAL SERVICE FOR PURPOSES OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR EX-SERVICEMEMBERS.

(a) INCREASE OF NUMBER OF DAYS.—Section 8521(a)(1) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking ''90 days'' in the matter preceding subparagraph (A) and inserting ''180 days''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act, and shall apply with respect to periods of Federal service commencing on or after that date.

SEC. 514. TEMPORARY AUTHORITY TO USE AIR FORCE RESERVE COMPONENT PERSONNEL TO PROVIDE TRAINING AND INSTRUCTION REGARDING PILOT TRAINING.

(a) AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—During fiscal year 2016, the Secretary of the Air Force may authorize personnel described in paragraph (2) to provide training and instruction regarding pilot training to the following:

(A) Members of the Armed Forces on active duty.

(B) Members of foreign military forces who are in the United States.

(2) PERSONNEL.—The personnel described in this paragraph are the following:

(A) Members of the reserve components of the Air Force on active Guard and Reserve duty (as that term is defined in section 101(d) of title 10, United States Code) who are not otherwise authorized to conduct the training described in paragraph (1) due to the limitations in section 12310 of title 10, United States Code.

(B) Members of the Air Force who are military technicians (dual status) who are not otherwise authorized to conduct the training described in paragraph (1) due to the limitations in section 10216 of title 10, United States Code, and section 709(a) of title 32, United States Code.

(3) LIMITATION.—Not more than 50 members described in paragraph (2) may provide training and instruction under the authority in paragraph (1) at any one time.

(4) FEDERAL TORT CLAIMS ACT.—Members of the uniformed services described in paragraph (2) who provide training and instruction pursuant to the authority in paragraph (1) shall be covered by the Federal Tort Claims Act for purposes of any claim arising from the employment of such individuals under that authority.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Air Force shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report setting forth a plan to eliminate shortages in the number of pilot instructors within the Air Force using authorities available to the Secretary under current law.

SEC. 515. ASSESSMENT OF MILITARY COMPENSATION AND RETIREMENT MODERNIZATION COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION REGARDING CONSOLIDATION OF AUTHORITIES TO ORDER MEMBERS OF RESERVE COMPONENTS TO PERFORM DUTY.

(a) ASSESSMENT REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall conduct an assessment of the recommendation of the Military Compensation and Retirement Modernization Commission regarding consolidation of statutory authorities by which members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces may be ordered to perform duty. The Secretary shall specifically assess each of the six broader duty statuses recommended by the Commission as replacements for the 30 reserve component duty statuses currently authorized to determine whether consolidation will increase efficiency in the reserve components.

(b) SUBMISSION OF REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report containing the results of the Secretary's assessment. If, as a result of the assessment, the Secretary determines that an alternate approach to consolidation of the statutory authorities described in subsection (a) is preferable, the Secretary shall submit the alternate approach, including a draft of such legislation as would be necessary to amend titles 10, 14, 32, and 37 of the United States Code and other provisions of law in order to implement the Secretary's approach by October 1, 2018.

Subtitle C—General Service Authorities

SEC. 521. LIMITED AUTHORITY FOR SECRETARY CONCERNED TO INITIATE APPLICATIONS FOR CORRECTION OF MILITARY RECORDS.

Section 1552(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the first sentence—

(A) by striking ''or his heir or legal representative'' and inserting ''(or the claimant's heir or legal representative) or the Secretary concerned''; and

(B) by striking ''he discovers'' and inserting ''discovering''; and

(2) in the second sentence, by striking ''However, a board'' and inserting the following: ''The Secretary concerned may file a request for correction of a military record only if the request is made on behalf of a group of members or former members of the armed forces who were similarly harmed by the same error or injustice. A board''.

SEC. 522. 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. 523. 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. 524. 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. 525. 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. 526. ESTABLISHMENT OF PROCESS BY WHICH MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES MAY CARRY AN APPROPRIATE FIREARM ON A MILITARY INSTALLATION.

Not later than December 31, 2015, the Secretary of Defense, taking into consideration the views of senior leadership of military installations in the United States, shall establish and implement a process by which the commanders of military installations in the United States, or other military commanders designated by the Secretary of Defense for military reserve centers, Armed Services recruiting centers, and such other defense facilities as the Secretary may prescribe, may authorize a member of the Armed Forces who is assigned to duty at the installation, center or facility to carry an appropriate firearm on the installation, center, or facility if the commander determines that carrying such a firearm is necessary as a personal- or force-protection measure.

SEC. 527. 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. 528. 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 Forces.

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

SEC. 531. ENFORCEMENT OF CERTAIN CRIME VICTIM RIGHTS BY THE COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEALS.

Subsection (e) of section 806b of title 10, United States Code (article 6b of the Uniform Code of Military Justice), is amended to read as follows:

''(e) ENFORCEMENT BY COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEALS.—(1) If the victim of an offense under this chapter believes that a preliminary hearing ruling under section 832 of this title (article 32) or a court-martial ruling violates the rights of the victim afforded by a section (article) or rule specified in paragraph (4), the victim may petition the Court of Criminal Appeals for a writ of mandamus to require the preliminary hearing officer or the court-martial to comply with the section (article) or rule.

''(2) If the victim of an offense under this chapter is subject to an order to submit to a deposition, notwithstanding the availability of the victim to testify at the court-martial trying the accused for the offense, the victim may petition the Court of Criminal Appeals for a writ of mandamus to quash such order.

''(3) A petition for a writ of mandamus described in this subsection shall be forwarded directly to the Court of Criminal Appeals, by such means as may be prescribed by the President, and, to the extent practicable, shall have priority over all other proceedings before the court.

''(4) Paragraph (1) applies with respect to the protections afforded by the following:

''(A) This section (article).

''(B) Section 832 (article 32) of this title.

''(C) Military Rule of Evidence 412, relating to the admission of evidence regarding a victim's sexual background.

''(D) Military Rule of Evidence 513, relating to the psychotherapist-patient privilege.

''(E) Military Rule of Evidence 514, relating to the victim advocate-victim privilege.

''(F) Military Rule of Evidence 615, relating to the exclusion of witnesses.''.

SEC. 532. 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. 533. AUTHORITY OF SPECIAL VICTIMS' COUNSEL TO PROVIDE LEGAL CONSULTATION AND ASSISTANCE IN CONNECTION WITH VARIOUS GOVERNMENT 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):

''(9) Legal consultation and assistance in connection with—

''(A) any complaint against the Government, including an allegation under review by an inspector general and a complaint regarding equal employment opportunities;

''(B) any request to the Government for information, including a request under section 552a of title 5 (commonly referred to as a 'Freedom of Information Act request'); and

''(C) any correspondence or other communications with Congress.''.

SEC. 534. TIMELY NOTIFICATION TO VICTIMS OF SEX-RELATED OFFENSES OF THE AVAILABILITY OF ASSISTANCE FROM SPECIAL VICTIMS' COUNSEL.

(a) TIMELY NOTICE DESCRIBED.—Section 1044e(f) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (3); and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following new paragraph (2):

''(2) Subject to such exceptions for exigent circumstances as the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating may prescribe, notice of the availability of a Special Victims' Counsel shall be provided to an individual described in subsection (a)(2) before any military criminal investigator or trial counsel interviews, or requests any statement from, the individual regarding the alleged sex-related offense.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT TO RELATED LEGAL ASSISTANCE AUTHORITY.—Section 1565b(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4); and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following new paragraph (3):

''(3) Subject to such exceptions for exigent circumstances as the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating may prescribe, notice of the availability of a Special Victims' Counsel under section 1044e of this title shall be provided to a member of the armed forces or dependent who is the victim of sexual assault before any military criminal investigator or trial counsel interviews, or requests any statement from, the member or dependent regarding the alleged sexual assault.''.

SEC. 535. ADDITIONAL IMPROVEMENTS TO SPECIAL VICTIMS' COUNSEL PROGRAM.

(a) TRAINING TIME PERIOD AND REQUIREMENTS.—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 paragraph:

''(2) The Secretary of Defense shall—

''(A) develop a policy to standardize the time period within which a Special Victims' Counsel receives training; and

''(B) establish the baseline training requirements for a Special Victims' Counsel.''.

(b) IMPROVED ADMINISTRATIVE RESPONSIBILITY.—Section 1044e(e) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(3) The Secretary of Defense, in collaboration with the Secretaries of the military departments and the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating, shall establish—

''(A) guiding principles for the Special Victims' Counsel program, to include ensuring that—

''(i) Special Victims' Counsel are assigned to locations that maximize the opportunity for face-to-face communication between counsel and clients; and

''(ii) effective means of communication are available to permit counsel and client interactions when face-to-face communication is not feasible;

''(B) performance measures and standards to measure the effectiveness of the Special Victims' Counsel program and client satisfaction with the program; and

''(C) processes by which the Secretaries of the military departments and the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating will evaluate and monitor the Special Victims' Counsel program using such guiding principles and performance measures and standards.''.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT REGARDING QUALIFICATIONS.—Section 1044(d)(2) of chapter 53 of title 10, United States Code is amended by striking ''meets the additional qualifications specified in subsection (d)(2)'' and inserting ''satisfies the additional qualifications and training requirements specified in subsection (d)''.

SEC. 536. ENHANCEMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY OF RESTRICTED REPORTING OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE MILITARY.

(a) PREEMPTION OF STATE LAW TO ENSURE CONFIDENTIALITY OF REPORTING.—Section 1565b(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(3) In the case of information disclosed pursuant to paragraph (1), any State law or regulation that would require an individual specified in paragraph (2) to disclose the personally identifiable information of the adult victim or alleged perpetrator of the sexual assault to a State or local law enforcement agency shall not apply, except when reporting is necessary to prevent or mitigate a serious and imminent threat to the health or safety of an individual.''.

(b) CLARIFICATION OF SCOPE.—Section 1565b(b)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''a dependent'' and inserting ''an adult dependent''.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—Section 1565b of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) SEXUAL ASSAULT.—The term 'sexual assault' includes the offenses of rape, sexual assault, forcible sodomy, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, and attempts to commit such offenses, as punishable under applicable Federal or State law.

''(2) STATE.—The term 'State' includes the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and any territory or possession of the United States.''.

SEC. 537. MODIFICATION OF DEADLINE FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF DEFENSE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATION, PROSECUTION, AND DEFENSE OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE ARMED FORCES.

Section 546(a)(2) of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3374; 10 U.S.C. 1561 note) is amended by striking ''not later than'' and all that follows and inserting ''not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016.''.

SEC. 538. 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. 539. PREVENTING RETALIATION AGAINST MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES WHO REPORT OR INTERVENE ON BEHALF OF THE VICTIM OF AN ALLEGED SEX-RELATED OFFENCE.

(a) STRATEGY REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall develop 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 of an alleged sex-related offence.

(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 retaliation.

(2) Department of Defense and military department policies and requirements to ensure protection for victims of alleged sex-related offences and members who intervene on behalf of victims from retaliation.

(3) Additional training for commanders on methods and procedures to combat attitudes and beliefs that result in retaliation.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section:

(1) The term ''alleged sex-related offence'' has the meaning given that term in section 1044e(g) of title 10, United States Code.

(2) The term ''retaliation'' has such meaning as may be given that term by the Secretary of Defense in the development of the strategy required by subsection (a).

SEC. 540. SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION AND RESPONSE TRAINING FOR ADMINISTRATORS AND INSTRUCTORS OF SENIOR RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS.

The Secretary of a military department shall ensure that the commander of each unit of the 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 Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps receive regular sexual assault prevention and response training and education.

SEC. 541. 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 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. 542. COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES REPORTS ON PREVENTION AND RESPONSE TO SEXUAL ASSAULT BY THE ARMY NATIONAL GUARD AND THE ARMY RESERVE.

(a) INITIAL REPORT.—Not later than April 1, 2016, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report on the preliminary assessment of the Comptroller General (made pursuant to a review conducted by the Comptroller General for purposes of this section) of the extent to which the Army National Guard and the Army Reserve—

(1) have in place policies and programs to prevent and respond to incidents of sexual assault involving members of the Army National Guard or the Army Reserve, as applicable;

(2) provide medical and mental health care services to members of the Army National Guard or the Army Reserve, as applicable, following a sexual assault; and

(3) have identified whether the nature of service in the Army National Guard or the Army Reserve, as the case may be, poses challenges to the prevention of or response to sexual assault.

(b) ADDITIONAL REPORTS.—If after submitting the report required by subsection (a) the Comptroller General makes additional assessments as a result of the review described in that subsection, the Comptroller General shall submit to Congress such reports on such additional assessments as the Comptroller General considers appropriate.

SEC. 543. IMPROVED IMPLEMENTATION OF CHANGES TO UNIFORM CODE OF MILITARY JUSTICE.

The Secretary of Defense shall examine the Department of Defense 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 as soon as practicable whenever statutory changes to the Uniform Code of Military Justice are implemented.

SEC. 544. MODIFICATION OF RULE 104 OF THE RULES FOR COURTS-MARTIAL TO ESTABLISH CERTAIN PROHIBITIONS CONCERNING EVALUATIONS OF SPECIAL VICTIMS' COUNSEL.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, Rule 104(b) of the Rules for Courts-Martial shall be modified to provide that the prohibitions concerning evaluations established by that Rule shall apply to the giving of a less favorable rating or evaluation to any member of the Armed Forces serving as a Special Victims' Counsel because of the zeal with which such counsel represented a victim.

SEC. 545. MODIFICATION OF RULE 304 OF THE MILITARY RULES OF EVIDENCE RELATING TO THE CORROBORATION OF A CONFESSION OR ADMISSION.

To the extent the President considers practicable, the President shall modify Rule 304(c) of

the Military Rules of Evidence to conform to the rules governing the admissibility of the corroboration of admissions and confessions in the trial of criminal cases in the United States district courts.

Subtitle E—Member Education, Training, and Transition

SEC. 551. 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. 552. 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. 553. 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. 554. MODIFICATION OF REQUIREMENT FOR IN-RESIDENT INSTRUCTION FOR COURSES OF INSTRUCTION OFFERED AS PART OF PHASE II JOINT PROFESSIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION.

Section 2154(a)(2)(A) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting '', or offered through,'' after ''taught in residence at''.

SEC. 555. TERMINATION OF PROGRAM OF EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR RESERVE COMPONENT MEMBERS SUPPORTING CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS AND OTHER OPERATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 1607 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''§ 16167. Sunset

''(a) SUNSET.—The authority to provide educational assistance under this chapter shall terminate on the date that is four years after the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016.

''(b) LIMITATION ON PROVISION OF ASSISTANCE PENDING SUNSET.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, during the period beginning on the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal

Year 2016 and ending on the date that is four years after the date of the enactment of that Act, educational assistance may be provided under this chapter only to a member otherwise eligible for educational assistance under this chapter who received educational assistance under this chapter for a course of study at an educational institution for the enrollment period at the educational institution that immediately preceded the date of the enactment of that Act.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 1607 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

''16167. Sunset.''.

SEC. 556. 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. 557. SUPPORT FOR ATHLETIC PROGRAMS OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 403 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''§ 4362. Support of athletic programs

''(a) AUTHORITY.—

''(1) CONTRACTS AND COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary of the Army may enter into contracts and cooperative agreements with the Army West Point Athletic Association for the purpose of supporting the athletic programs of the Academy. Notwithstanding section 2304(k) of this title, the Secretary may enter such contracts or cooperative agreements on a sole source basis pursuant to section 2304(c)(5) of this title. Notwithstanding chapter 63 of title 31, a cooperative agreement under this section may be used to acquire property or services for the direct benefit or use of the Academy.

''(2) FINANCIAL CONTROLS.—(A) Before entering into a contract or cooperative agreement under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall ensure that such contract or agreement includes appropriate financial controls to account for Academy and Association resources in accordance with accepted accounting principles.

''(B) Any such contract or cooperative agreement shall contain a provision that allows the Secretary, at the Secretary's discretion, to review the financial accounts of the Association to determine whether the operations of the Association—

''(i) are consistent with the terms of the contract or cooperative agreement; and

''(ii) will not compromise the integrity or appearance of integrity of any program of the Department of the Army.

''(3) LEASES.—Section 2667(h) of this title shall not apply to any leases the Secretary may enter into with the Association for the purpose of supporting the athletic programs of the Academy.

''(b) SUPPORT SERVICES.—

''(1) AUTHORITY.—To the extent required by a contract or cooperative agreement under subsection (a), the Secretary may provide support services to the Association while the Association conducts its support activities at the Academy. The Secretary may provide support services described in paragraph (2) only if the Secretary determines that the provision of such services is essential for the support of the athletic programs of the Academy.

''(2) SUPPORT SERVICES DEFINED.—(A) In this subsection, the term 'support services' includes utilities, office furnishings and equipment, communications services, records staging and archiving, audio and video support, and security systems in conjunction with the leasing or licensing of property.

''(B) Such term includes—

''(i) housing for Association personnel on United States Army Garrison, West Point, New York; and

''(ii) enrollment of dependents of Association personnel in elementary and secondary schools under the same criteria applied to dependents of Federal employees under section 2164(a) of this title, except that educational services provided pursuant to this clause shall be provided on a reimbursable basis.

''(3) NO LIABILITY OF THE UNITED STATES.—Any such support services may only be provided without any liability of the United States to the Association.

''(c) ACCEPTANCE OF SUPPORT.—

''(1) SUPPORT RECEIVED FROM THE ASSOCIATION.—Notwithstanding section 1342 of title 31, the Secretary may accept from the Association funds, supplies, and services for the support of the athletic programs of the Academy. For the purposes of this section, employees or personnel of the Association may not be considered to be employees of the United States.

''(2) FUNDS RECEIVED FROM NCAA.—The Secretary may accept funds from the National Collegiate Athletic Association to support the athletic programs of the Academy.

''(3) LIMITATION.—The Secretary shall ensure that contributions under this subsection and expenditure of funds pursuant to subsection (e) do not reflect unfavorably on the ability of the Department of the Army, any of its employees, or any member of the armed forces to carry out any responsibility or duty in a fair and objective manner, or compromise the integrity or appearance of integrity of any program of the Department of the Army, or any individual involved in such a program.

''(d) TRADEMARKS AND SERVICE MARKS.—

''(1) LICENSING, MARKETING, AND SPONSORSHIP AGREEMENTS.—An agreement under subsection (a) may, consistent with section 2260 of this title (other than subsection (d) of such section), authorize the Association to enter into licensing, marketing, and sponsorship agreements relating to trademarks and service marks identifying the Academy, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Army.

''(2) LIMITATIONS.—No licensing, marketing, or sponsorship agreement may be entered into under paragraph (1) if—

''(A) such agreement would reflect unfavorably on the ability of the Department of the Army, any of its employees, or any member of the armed forces to carry out any responsibility or duty in a fair and objective manner; or

''(B) the Secretary determines that the use of the trademark or service mark would compromise the integrity or appearance of integrity of any program of the Department of the Army, or any individual involved in such a program.

''(e) RETENTION AND USE OF FUNDS.—Any funds received by the Secretary under this section may be retained for use in support of the athletic programs of the Academy and shall remain available until expended.

''(f) SERVICE ON ASSOCIATION BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—The Association is a designated entity for which authorization under sections 1033(a) and 1589(a) of this title may be provided.

''(g) CONDITIONS.—The authority provided in this section with respect to the Association is available only so long as the Association continues—

''(1) to qualify as a nonprofit organization under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and operates in accordance with this section, the law of the State of New York, and the constitution and bylaws of the Association; and

''(2) to operate exclusively to support the athletic programs of the Academy.

''(h) ASSOCIATION DEFINED.—In this section, the term 'Association' means the Army West Point Athletic Association.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 403 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

''4362. Support of athletic programs.''.

SEC. 558. CONDITION ON ADMISSION OF DEFENSE INDUSTRY CIVILIANS TO ATTEND THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

Section 9314a(c)(2) of title 10, United States Code, 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''.

SEC. 559. QUALITY ASSURANCE OF CERTIFICATION PROGRAMS AND STANDARDS FOR PROFESSIONAL CREDENTIALS OBTAINED BY MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

Section 2015 of title 10, United States Code, as amended by section 551 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3376), is further amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (c) and (d) as subsections (d) and (e), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (b) the following new subsection (c):

''(c) QUALITY ASSURANCE OF CERTIFICATION PROGRAMS AND STANDARDS.—(1) Commencing not later than three years after the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016, each Secretary concerned shall ensure that any credentialing program used in connection with the program under subsection (a) is accredited by an accreditation body that meets the requirements specified in paragraph (2).

''(2) The requirements for accreditation bodies specified in this paragraph are requirements that an accreditation body—

''(A) be an independent body that has in place mechanisms to ensure objectivity and impartiality in its accreditation activities;

''(B) meet a recognized national or international standard that directs its policy and procedures regarding accreditation;

''(C) apply a recognized national or international certification standard in making its accreditation decisions regarding certification bodies and programs;

''(D) conduct on-site visits, as applicable, to verify the documents and records submitted by credentialing bodies for accreditation;

''(E) have in place policies and procedures to ensure due process when addressing complaints and appeals regarding its accreditation activities;

''(F) conduct regular training to ensure consistent and reliable decisions among reviewers conducting accreditations; and

''(G) meet such other criteria as the Secretary concerned considers appropriate in order to ensure quality in its accreditation activities.''.

SEC. 560. PROHIBITION ON RECEIPT OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE WHILE RECEIVING POST-9/11 EDUCATION ASSISTANCE.

(a) EFFECT OF RECEIPT OF POST-9/11 EDUCATION ASSISTANCE.—Section 8525(b) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''he receives'' and inserting ''the individual receives'';

(2) in paragraph (1), by striking ''or'' after the semicolon;

(3) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (3); and

(4) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following new paragraph (2):

''(2) except in the case of an individual described in subsection (a), an educational assistance allowance under chapter 33 of title 38; or''.

(b) EXCEPTION.—Section 8525 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting before subsection (b) the following new subsection:

''(a) Subsection (b)(2) does not apply to an individual who—

''(1) is otherwise entitled to compensation under this subchapter;

''(2) is described in section 3311(b) of title 38;

''(3) is not receiving retired pay under title 10; and

''(4) was discharged or released from service in the Armed Forces or the Commissioned Corps of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (including through a reduction in force) under honorable conditions, but did not voluntarily separate from such service.''.

SEC. 561. 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. 562. 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. 563. EXPANSION OF OUTREACH FOR VETERANS TRANSITIONING FROM SERVING ON ACTIVE DUTY.

(a) EXPANSION OF PILOT PROGRAM.—Section 5(c)(5) of the Clay Hunt Suicide Prevention for American Veterans Act (Public Law 114–2; 38 U.S.C. 1712A note) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in subparagraph (D), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(E) conducts outreach to individuals transitioning from serving on active duty in the Armed Forces who are participating in the Transition Assistance Program of the Department of Defense or other similar transition programs to inform such individuals of the community oriented veteran peer support network under paragraph (1) and other support programs and opportunities that are available to such individuals.''.

(b) INCLUSION OF INFORMATION IN INTERIM REPORT.—Section 5(d)(1) of the Clay Hunt Suicide Prevention for American Veterans Act (Public Law 114–2; 38 U.S.C. 1712A note) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in subparagraph (D), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(E) the number of veterans who—

''(i) received outreach from the Department of Veterans Affairs while serving on active duty as a member of the Armed Forces; and

''(ii) participated in a peer support program under the pilot program for veterans transitioning from serving on active duty.''.

Subtitle F—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, $25,000,000 shall be available only for the purpose of providing assistance to local educational agencies under subsection (a) of section 572 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163; 20 U.S.C. 7703b).

(b) LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''local educational agency'' has the meaning given that term in section 8013(9) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7713(9)).

SEC. 572. IMPACT AID FOR CHILDREN WITH SEVERE DISABILITIES.

Of the amount authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2016 pursuant to section 301 and available for operation and maintenance for Defense-wide activities as specified in the funding table in section 4301, $5,000,000 shall be available for payments under section 363 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–77; 20 U.S.C. 7703a).

SEC. 573. AUTHORITY TO USE APPROPRIATED FUNDS TO SUPPORT DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE STUDENT MEAL PROGRAMS IN DOMESTIC DEPENDENT ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS LOCATED OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

(a) AUTHORITY.—Section 2243 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking ''the defense dependents' education system'' and inserting ''overseas defense dependents' schools''; and

(B) by striking ''students enrolled in that system'' and inserting ''students enrolled in such a school'';

(2) in subsection (d), by striking ''Department of Defense dependents' schools which are located outside the United States'' and inserting ''overseas defense dependents' schools''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(e) OVERSEAS DEFENSE DEPENDENTS' SCHOOL DEFINED.—In this section, the term 'overseas defense dependents' school' means the following:

''(1) A school established as part of the defense dependents' education system provided for under the Defense Dependents' Education Act of 1978 (20 U.S.C. 921 et seq.).

''(2) An elementary or secondary school established pursuant to section 2164 of this title that is located in a territory, commonwealth, or possession of the United States.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) SECTION HEADING.—The heading of section 2243 of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''§2243. Authority to use appropriated funds to support student meal programs in overseas defense dependents' schools''.

(2) TABLE OF SECTIONS.—The table of sections at the beginning of subchapter I of chapter 134 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 2243 and inserting the following new item:

''2243. Authority to use appropriated funds to support student meal programs in overseas defense dependents' schools.''.

SEC. 574. FAMILY SUPPORT PROGRAMS FOR IMMEDIATE FAMILY MEMBERS OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES ASSIGNED TO SPECIAL OPERATIONS FORCES.

(a) EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO CONDUCT PROGRAMS .—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''.

(b) MODIFICATION OF REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Subsection (g) of section 554 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 10 U.S.C. 1785 note) is amended to read as follows:

''(g) REPORT REQUIRED.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than March 1, 2016, and each March 1 thereafter though the conclusion of the pilot programs conducted under subsection (a), the Commander, in coordination with the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report describing the progress made in achieving the goals of the pilot programs.

''(2) ELEMENTS OF REPORT.—Each report under this subsection shall include the following for each pilot program:

''(A) A description of the pilot program to address family support requirements not being provided by the Secretary of a military department to immediate family members of members of the Armed Forces assigned to special operations forces.

''(B) An assessment of the impact of the pilot program on the readiness of members of the Armed Forces assigned to special operations forces.

''(C) A comparison of the pilot program to other programs conducted by the Secretaries of the military departments to provide family support to immediate family members of members of the Armed Forces.

''(D) Recommendations for incorporating the lessons learned from the pilot program into family support programs conducted by the Secretaries of the military departments.

''(E) Any other matters considered appropriate by the Commander or the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness.''.

Subtitle G—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.

Subtitle H—Miscellaneous Reports and Other Matters

SEC. 591. COORDINATION WITH NON-GOVERNMENT SUICIDE PREVENTION ORGANIZATIONS AND AGENCIES TO ASSIST IN REDUCING SUICIDES BY MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) DEVELOPMENT OF POLICY.—The Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretaries of the military departments, may develop a policy to coordinate the efforts of the Department of Defense and non-government suicide prevention organizations regarding—

(1) 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;

(2) the delineation of the responsibilities within the Department of Defense regarding interaction with such organizations;

(3) the collection of data regarding the efficacy and cost of coordinating with such organizations; and

(4) the preparation and preservation of any reporting material the Secretary determines necessary to carry out the policy.

(b) SUICIDE PREVENTION EFFORTS.—The Secretary of Defense is 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.

SEC. 592. EXTENSION OF SEMIANNUAL REPORTS ON THE INVOLUNTARY SEPARATION OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

Section 525(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1724) is amended by striking ''calendar years 2013 and 2014'' and ''each of calendar years 2013 through 2017''.

SEC. 593. REPORT ON PRELIMINARY MENTAL HEALTH SCREENINGS FOR INDIVIDUALS BECOMING MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) REPORT ON RECOMMENDATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH SCREENINGS.—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 feasibility of conducting, before the enlistment or accession of an individual into the Armed Forces, a mental health screening of the individual to bring mental health screenings to parity with physical screenings of prospective members.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) Recommendations with respect to establishing a secure, electronically-based preliminary mental health screening of new members of the Armed Forces.

(2) 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.

SEC. 594. 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.—Not later than 60 days 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), the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees 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 the congressional defense committees 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 through December 31, 2020, 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 the congressional defense committees 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.

SEC. 595. REMOTELY PILOTED AIRCRAFT CAREER FIELD MANNING SHORTFALLS.

(a) LIMITATION.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2016 for operation and maintenance for the Office of the Secretary of the Air Force, not more than 85 percent may be obligated or expended until a period of 15 days has elapsed following the date on which the Secretary of the Air Force submits to the congressional defense committees the report described in subsection (b).

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Air Force shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on remotely piloted aircraft career field manning levels and actions the Air Force will take to rectify personnel shortfalls.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall include the following elements:

(A) A description of current and projected manning requirements and inventory levels for remotely piloted aircraft systems.

(B) A description of rated and non-rated officer and enlisted manning policies for authorization and inventory levels in effect for remotely piloted aircraft systems and units, to include whether remotely piloted aircraft duty is considered as a permanent Air Force Specialty Code or treated as an ancillary single assignment duty, and if both are used, the division of authorizations between permanently assigned personnel and those who will return to a different primary career field.

(C) Comparisons to other Air Force manned combat aircraft systems and units with respect to personnel policies, manpower authorization levels, and projected personnel inventory.

(D) Identification and assessment of mitigation actions to increase unit manning levels, including recruitment and retention bonuses, incentive pay, use of enlisted personnel, and increased weighting to remotely piloted aircraft personnel on promotion boards, and to ensure the school house for remotely piloted aircraft personnel is sufficient to meet increased manning demands.

(E) Analysis demonstrating the requirements determination for how remotely piloted aircraft pilot and sensor operators are selected, including whether individuals are prior rated or non-rated qualified, what prerequisite training or experience is necessary, and required and types of basic and advanced qualification training for each mission design series of remotely piloted aircraft in the Air Force inventory.

(F) Recommendations for changes to existing legislation required to implement mitigation actions.

(G) An assessment of the authorization levels of government civilian and contractor support required for sufficiency of remotely piloted aircraft career field manning.

(H) A description and associated timeline of actions the Air Force will take to increase remotely piloted aircraft career field manpower authorizations and manning levels to at least the equal of the normative levels of manning and readiness of all other combat aircraft career fields.

(I) A description of any other matters concerning remotely piloted aircraft career field manning levels the Secretary of the Air Force determines to be appropriate.

(3) FORM.—The report required under paragraph (1) 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 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 this subsection in lieu of including such information in the report.

TITLE VI—COMPENSATION AND OTHER PERSONNEL BENEFITS

Subtitle A—Pay and Allowances

Sec. 601. No fiscal year 2016 increase in military basic pay for general and flag officers.

Sec. 602. Limitation on eligibility for supplemental subsistence allowances to members serving outside the United States and associated territory.

Sec. 603. Phased-in modification of percentage of national average monthly cost of housing usable in computation of basic allowance for housing inside the United States.

Sec. 604. Extension of authority to provide temporary increase in rates of basic allowance for housing under certain circumstances.

Sec. 605. Availability of information under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008.

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 authority to pay bonus to encourage Army personnel to refer persons for enlistment in the Army.

Subtitle C—Travel and Transportation Allowances

Sec. 621. Transportation to transfer ceremonies for family and next of kin of members of the Armed Forces who die overseas during humanitarian operations.

Sec. 622. Repeal of obsolete special travel and transportation allowance for survivors of deceased members of the Armed Forces from the Vietnam conflict.

Sec. 623. Study and report on policy changes to the Joint Travel Regulations.

Subtitle D—Disability Pay, Retired Pay, and Survivor Benefits

PART I—RETIRED PAY REFORM

Sec. 631. Modernized retirement system for members of the uniformed services.

Sec. 632. Full participation for members of the uniformed services in the Thrift Savings Plan.

Sec. 633. Lump sum payments of certain retired pay.

Sec. 634. Continuation pay for full TSP members with 12 years of service.

Sec. 635. Effective date and implementation.

PART II—OTHER MATTERS

Sec. 641. Death of former spouse beneficiaries and subsequent remarriages under the Survivor Benefit Plan.

Subtitle E—Commissary and Non-Appropriated Fund Instrumentality Benefits and Operations

Sec. 651. Plan to obtain budget-neutrality for the defense commissary system and the military exchange system.

Sec. 652. Comptroller General of the United States report on the Commissary Surcharge, Non-appropriated Fund, and Privately-Financed Major Construction Program.

Subtitle F—Other Matters

Sec. 661. Improvement of financial literacy and preparedness of members of the Armed Forces.

Sec. 662. Recordation of obligations for installment payments of incentive pays, allowances, and similar benefits when payment is due.

Subtitle A—Pay and Allowances

SEC. 601. NO FISCAL YEAR 2016 INCREASE IN MILITARY BASIC PAY FOR GENERAL AND FLAG OFFICERS.

Section 203(a)(2) of title 37, United States Code, shall be applied for rates of basic pay payable for commissioned officers in pay grades O–7 through O–10 during calendar year 2016 by using the rate of pay for level II of the Executive Schedule in effect during 2014. The rates of basic pay payable for such officers shall not increase during calendar year 2016.

SEC. 602. LIMITATION ON ELIGIBILITY FOR SUPPLEMENTAL SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCES TO MEMBERS SERVING OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES AND ASSOCIATED TERRITORY.

Section 402a(b) of title 37, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting ''and paragraph (4)'' after ''subsection (d)''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(4) After September 30, 2016, a member is eligible for a supplemental subsistence allowance under this section only if the member is serving outside the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, or Guam.''.

SEC. 603. PHASED-IN MODIFICATION OF PERCENTAGE OF NATIONAL AVERAGE MONTHLY COST OF HOUSING USABLE IN COMPUTATION OF BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

Section 403(b)(3)(B) of title 37, United States Code, is amended by striking ''may not exceed one percent.'' and inserting the following: ''may not exceed the following:

''(i) One percent for months occurring during 2015.

''(ii) Two percent for months occurring during 2016.

''(iii) Three percent for months occurring during 2017.

''(iv) Four percent for months occurring during 2018.

''(v) Five percent for months occurring after 2018.''.

SEC. 604. 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. 605. AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION UNDER THE FOOD AND NUTRITION ACT OF 2008.

In administering the supplemental nutrition assistance program established under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.), the Secretary of Agriculture shall ensure that any safeguards that prevent the use or disclosure of information obtained from applicant households shall not prevent the use of that information by, or the disclosure of that information to, the Secretary of Defense for purposes of determining the number of applicant households that contain one or more members of a regular component or reserve component of the Armed Forces.

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 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.—Subsection (a) of section 334 of title 37, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating 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 redesignated, 2 ems to the right;

(2) by striking ''The Secretary'' and inserting the following:

''(1) INCENTIVE PAY AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph (2):

''(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.—Subsection (h)(1) of such section is amended by striking ''(except a flight surgeon or other medical officer)''.

(c) INCREASE IN MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF AVIATION SPECIAL PAYS FOR FLYING DUTY OF REMOTELY PILOTED AIRCRAFT.—Subsection (c)(1) of such section is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''exceed $850 per month; and'' and inserting ''exceed—

''(i) $1,000 per month for officers performing qualifying flying duty relating to remotely piloted aircraft (RPA); or

''(ii) $850 per month for officers performing other qualifying flying duty; and''; and

(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''$25,000'' and all that follows and inserting '', for each 12-month period of obligated service agreed to under subsection (d)—

''(i) $35,000 for officers performing qualifying flying duty relating to remotely piloted aircraft; or

''(ii) $25,000 for officers performing other qualifying flying duty.''.

(d) AUTHORITY TO PAY AVIATION BONUS AND SKILL INCENTIVE PAY TO OFFICERS SIMULTANEOUSLY.—Subsection (f) of such section 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)''.

(e) REPORT.—Not later than February 1, 2016, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report setting forth the empirical case for an increase in special and incentive pay for aviation officers in order to address a specific, statistically-based retention problem with respect to such officers. The report shall include the results of a study, conducted by the Secretary in connection with the case, on a market-based compensation approach to the retention of such officers that considers the pay and allowances offered by commercial airlines to pilots and the propensity of pilots to leave the Air Force to become commercial airline pilots.

SEC. 618. REPEAL OF OBSOLETE AUTHORITY TO PAY BONUS TO ENCOURAGE ARMY PERSONNEL TO REFER PERSONS FOR ENLISTMENT IN THE ARMY.

(a) REPEAL.—Section 3252 of title 10, United States Code, is repealed.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 333 of such title is amended by striking the item relating to section 3252.

Subtitle C—Travel and Transportation Allowances

SEC. 621. TRANSPORTATION TO TRANSFER CEREMONIES FOR FAMILY AND NEXT OF KIN OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES WHO DIE OVERSEAS DURING HUMANITARIAN OPERATIONS.

Section 481f(e)(1) of title 37, United States Code, is amended by inserting ''(including during a humanitarian relief operation)'' after ''located or serving overseas''.

SEC. 622. 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), respectively.

(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)''.

SEC. 623. STUDY AND REPORT ON POLICY CHANGES TO THE JOINT TRAVEL REGULATIONS.

(a) STUDY.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study on the impact of the policy changes to the Joint Travel Regulations for the Uniformed Service Members and Department of Defense Civilian Employees related to flat rate per diem for long term temporary duty travel that took effect on November 1, 2014. The study shall assess the following:

(1) The impact of such changes on shipyard workers who travel on long-term temporary duty assignments.

(2) Whether such changes have discouraged employees of the Department of Defense, including civilian employees at shipyards and depots, from volunteering for important temporary duty travel assignments.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than June 1, 2016, the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives a report on the study required by subsection (a).

Subtitle D—Disability Pay, Retired Pay, and Survivor Benefits

PART I—RETIRED PAY REFORM

SEC. 631. 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 January 1, 2018, 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 December 31, 2017, who has served in the uniformed services for fewer than 12 years as of December 31, 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 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 described in subparagraph (B) may make the election authorized by that subparagraph 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) NO RETROACTIVE CONTRIBUTIONS PURSUANT TO ELECTION.—Thrift Savings Plan contributions may not be made for a member making an election pursuant to subparagraph (B) for any period beginning before the date of the member's election under that subparagraph by reason of the member's election.

''(E) 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.—Notwithstanding subsection (a) or (c), in the case of a person who first performs reserve component service on or after January 1, 2018, after not having performed regular or reserve component service on or before that date, or a person who makes the election described in paragraph (2) (referred to as a 'full TSP member')—

''(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) ELECTION TO PARTICIPATE IN MODERNIZED RETIREMENT SYSTEM.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Pursuant to subparagraph (B), a person performing reserve component service on December 31, 2017, who has performed fewer than 12 years of service as of December 31, 2017 (as computed in accordance with section 12733 of this title), may elect, in exchange for the reduced multipliers described in paragraph (1) for purposes of calculating the retired pay of the person, to receive Thrift Savings Plan contributions pursuant to section 8440e(e) of title 5.

''(B) ELECTION PERIOD.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clauses (ii) and (iii), a person described in subparagraph (A) may make the election described in that subparagraph 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 person who experiences a hardship as determined by the Secretary concerned.

''(iii) PERSONS EXPERIENCING BREAK IN SERVICE.—A person returning to reserve component service after a break in reserve component service in which falls the election period specified in clause (i) shall make the election described in subparagraph (A) on the date of the reentry into service of the person.

''(C) NO RETROACTIVE CONTRIBUTIONS PURSUANT TO ELECTION.—Thrift Savings Plan contributions may not be made for a person making an election pursuant to subparagraph (A) for any pay period beginning before the date of the person's election under that subparagraph by reason of the person's election.

''(3) 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 participates in the modernized retirement system by reason of section 1409(b)(4) of this title (including pursuant to an election under subparagraph (B) of that section), 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)(B) 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 December 31, 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 participates in the modernized retirement system by reason of section 1409(b) of title 10, United States Code (including pursuant to an election under subparagraph (B) of that section), subparagraph (C) shall be applied by substituting '40 per centum' for '50 per centum' each place the term appears.''.

(d) REPEAL OF REDUCED COST-OF-LIVING ADJUSTMENTS FOR MEMBERS UNDER THE AGE OF 62.—The following amendments shall not take effect:

(1) The amendments to be made by section 403 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 (Public Law 113–67; 127 Stat. 1186), as amended by section 10001(a) of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2014 (division C of Public Law 113–76; 128 Stat. 151), section 2 of Public Law 113–82 (128 Stat. 1009), and section 623 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3403).

(2) The amendments to be made by section 10001(b) of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2014.

SEC. 632. FULL PARTICIPATION FOR MEMBERS OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES IN THE 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 CONTRIBUTIONS.—Subsection (e) of section 8440e of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''(e) MODERNIZED RETIREMENT SYSTEM.—

''(1) TSP CONTRIBUTIONS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary concerned shall make contributions to the Thrift Savings Fund, in accordance with section 8432 (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 January 1, 2018; or

''(B) who—

''(i) first entered a uniformed service before January 1, 2018;

''(ii) has completed fewer than 12 years of service in the uniformed services as of December 31, 2017; and

''(iii) makes the election described in section 1409(b)(4)(B) or 12729(f)(2) of title 10 to receive Thrift Savings Plan contributions under this subsection in exchange for the reduced multipliers described in section 1409(b)(4)(A) or 12739(f)(1) of title 10, as applicable, for purposes of calculating the retired pay of the member.

''(2) MAXIMUM AMOUNT.—The amount contributed under this subsection by the Secretary concerned for the benefit of a full TSP member for any pay period shall not be more than 5 percent of the member's basic pay for such pay period. Any such contribution under this subsection, though in accordance with section 8432 as provided in paragraph (1), is instead of, and not in addition to, amounts contributable under section 8432 as provided in section 8432(c).

''(3) TIMING AND DURATION OF CONTRIBUTIONS.—

''(A) AUTOMATIC CONTRIBUTIONS.—The Secretary concerned shall make a contribution described in section 8432(c)(1) under this subsection for the benefit of a member described in paragraph (1) for any pay period during the period that—

''(i) begins—

''(I) on or after the day that is 60 days afer the date the member first enters a uniformed service, in the case of a member described in paragraph (1)(A); or

''(II) on or after the date the member makes the election described in paragraph (1)(B), in the case of a member making such an election; and

''(ii) ends on the day such member completes 26 years of service as a member of the uniformed services.

''(B) MATCHING CONTRIBUTIONS.—The Secretary concerned shall make a contribution described in section 8432(c)(2) under this subsection for the benefit of a member described in paragraph (1) for any pay period during the period that—

''(i) begins—

''(I) on or after the day that is 2 years and 1 day after the date the member first enters a uniformed service, in the case of a member described in paragraph (1)(A); or

''(II) on or after the date the member makes the election described in paragraph (1)(B), in the case of a member making such an election; and

''(ii) ends on the day such member completes 26 years of service as a member of the uniformed services.

''(4) PROTECTIONS FOR SPOUSES AND FORMER SPOUSES.—Section 8435 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)), 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)) 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. 633. LUMP SUM PAYMENTS OF CERTAIN RETIRED PAY.

(a) LUMP SUM PAYMENTS OF CERTAIN RETIRED PAY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 71 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''§ 1415. Lump sum payment of certain retired pay

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) COVERED RETIRED PAY.—The term 'covered retired pay' means retired pay under—

''(A) this title;

''(B) title 14;

''(C) the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Commissioned Officer Corps Act of 2002 (33 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.); or

''(D) the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 201 et seq.).

''(2) ELIGIBLE PERSON.—The term 'eligible person' means a person who—

''(A)(i) first becomes a member of a uniformed service on or after January 1, 2018; or

''(ii) makes the election described in section 1409(b)(4)(B) or 12739(f)(2) of this title; and

''(B) does not retire or separate under chapter 61 of this title.

''(3) RETIREMENT AGE.—The term 'retirement age' has the meaning given the term in section 216(l) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 416(l)).

''(b) ELECTION OF LUMP SUM PAYMENT OF CERTAIN RETIRED PAY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—An eligible person entitled to covered retired pay (including an eligible person who is entitled to such pay by reason of an election described in subsection (a)(2)(A)(ii)) may elect to receive—

''(A) a lump sum payment of the discounted present value at the time of the election of an amount of the covered retired pay that the eligible person is otherwise entitled to receive for the period beginning on the date of retirement and ending on the date the eligible person attains the eligible person's retirement age equal to—

''(i) 50 percent of the amount of such covered retired pay during such period; or

''(ii) 25 percent of the amount of such covered retired pay during such period; and

''(B) a monthly amount during the period described in subparagraph (A) equal to—

''(i) in the case of an eligible person electing to receive an amount described in subparagraph (A)(i), 50 percent of the amount of monthly covered retired pay the eligible person is otherwise entitled to receive during such period; and

''(ii) in the case of an eligible person electing to receive an amount described in subparagraph (A)(ii), 75 percent of the amount of monthly covered retired pay the eligible person is otherwise entitled to receive during such period

''(2) DISCOUNTED PRESENT VALUE.—The Secretary of Defense shall compute the discounted present value of amounts of covered retired pay that an eligible person is otherwise entitled to receive for a period for purposes of paragraph (1)(A) by—

''(A) estimating the aggregate amount of retired pay the person would receive for the period, taking into account cost-of-living adjustments under section 1401a of this title projected by the Secretary at the time the person separates from service and would otherwise begin receiving covered retired pay; and

''(B) reducing the aggregate amount estimated pursuant to subparagraph (A) by an appropriate percentage determined by the Secretary—

''(i) using average personal discount rates (as defined and calculated by the Secretary taking into consideration applicable and reputable studies of personal discount rates for military personnel and past actuarial experience in the calculation of personal discount rates under this paragraph); and

''(ii) in accordance with generally accepted actuarial principles and practices.

''(3) TIMING OF ELECTION.—An eligible person shall make the election under this subsection not later than 90 days before the date of the retirement of the eligible person from the uniformed services.

''(4) SINGLE PAYMENT OR COMBINATION OF PAYMENTS.—An eligible person may elect to receive a lump sum payment under this subsection in a single payment or in a combination of payments.

''(5) COMMENCEMENT OF PAYMENT.—An eligible person who makes an election under this subsection shall receive the lump sum payment, or the first installment of a combination of payments of the lump sum payment if elected under paragraph (4), as follows:

''(A) Not later than 60 days after the date of the retirement of the eligible person from the uniformed services.

''(B) In the case of an eligible person who is a member of a reserve component, not later than 60 days after the earlier of—

''(i) the date on which the eligible person attains 60 years of age; or

''(ii) the date on which the eligible person first becomes entitled to covered retired pay.

''(6) NO SUBSEQUENT ADJUSTMENT.—An eligible person who accepts payment of a lump sum under this subsection may not seek the review of or otherwise challenge the amount of the lump sum in light of any variation in cost-of-living adjustments under section 1401a of this title, actuarial assumptions, or other factors used by the Secretary in calculating the amount of the lump sum that occur after the Secretary pays the lump sum.

''(c) RESUMPTION OF MONTHLY ANNUITY.—

''(1) GENERAL RULE.—Subject to paragraph (2), an eligible person who makes an election described in subsection (b)(1) shall be entitled to receive the eligible person's monthly covered retired pay calculated in accordance with paragraph (2) after the eligible person attains the eligible person's retirement age.

''(2) RESTORATION OF FULL RETIREMENT AMOUNT AT RETIREMENT AGE.—The retired pay of an eligible person who makes an election described in subsection (a) shall be recomputed, effective on the first day of the first month beginning after the person attains the eligible person's retirement age, so as to be an amount equal to the amount of covered retired pay to which the eligible person would otherwise be entitled on that date if the annual increases, in the retired pay of the eligible person made to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index, had been made in accordance with section 1401a of this title.

''(d) PAYMENT OF RETIRED PAY TO PERSONS NOT MAKING ELECTION.—An eligible person who does not make the election described in subsection (b)(1) shall be paid the retired pay to which the eligible person is otherwise entitled under the applicable provisions of law referred to in subsection (a)(1).

''(e) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of Defense concerned shall prescribe regulations to carry out the provisions of this section.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 71 of such title is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

''1415. Lump sum payment of certain retired pay.''.

(3) PAYMENTS FROM DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE MILITARY RETIREMENT FUND.—Section 1463(a)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''or 1414'' and inserting '', 1414, or 1415''.

(b) OFFSET OF VETERANS PENSION AND COMPENSATION BY AMOUNT OF LUMP SUM PAYMENTS.—Section 5304 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(d)(1) Other than amounts payable under section 1413a or 1414 of title 10, the amount of pension and compensation benefits payable to a person under this title shall be reduced by the amount of any lump sum payment made to such person under section 1415 of title 10.

''(2) The Secretary shall collect any reduction under paragraph (1) from amounts otherwise payable to the person under this title, including pension and compensation payable under this title, before any pension and compensation payments under this title may be paid to the person.''.

SEC. 634. 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 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. 635. EFFECTIVE DATE AND IMPLEMENTATION.

(a) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this part shall take effect on January 1, 2018.

(b) IMPLEMENTATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretaries concerned, the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, and the Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board shall each and jointly take appropriate actions to ensure the full and effective implementation of the amendments made by this part in order to ensure that members of the uniformed services will be able to participate in the modernized retirement plan provided by this part commencing on the date specified in subsection (a).

(2) 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 and operational implementation of the amendments made by this part in accordance with paragraph (1).

(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 part.

(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, the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, 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, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, 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.

PART II—OTHER MATTERS

SEC. 641. DEATH OF FORMER SPOUSE BENEFICIARIES AND SUBSEQUENT REMARRIAGES UNDER THE SURVIVOR BENEFIT PLAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1448(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(7) EFFECT OF DEATH OF FORMER SPOUSE BENEFICIARY.—

''(A) TERMINATION OF PARTICIPATION IN PLAN.—A person who elects to provide an annuity to a former spouse under paragraph (2) or (3) and whose former spouse subsequently dies is no longer a participant in the Plan, effective on the date of death of the former spouse.

''(B) AUTHORITY FOR ELECTION OF NEW SPOUSE BENEFICIARY.—If a person's participation in the Plan is discontinued by reason of the death of a former spouse beneficiary, the person may elect to resume participation in the Plan and to elect a new spouse beneficiary as follows:

''(i) MARRIED ON THE DATE OF DEATH OF FORMER SPOUSE.—A person who is married at the time of the death of the former spouse beneficiary may elect to provide coverage to that person's spouse. Such an election must be received by the Secretary concerned within one year after the date of death of the former spouse beneficiary.

''(ii) MARRIAGE AFTER DEATH OF FORMER SPOUSE BENEFICIARY.—A person who is not married at the time of the death of the former spouse beneficiary and who later marries may elect to provide spouse coverage. Such an election must be received by the Secretary concerned within one year after the date on which that person marries.

''(C) EFFECTIVE DATE OF ELECTION.—The effective date of election under this paragraph shall be as follows:

''(i) An election under subparagraph (B)(i) is effective as of the first day of the first calendar month following the death of the former spouse beneficiary.

''(ii) An election under subparagraph (B)(ii) is effective as of the first day of the first calendar month following the month in which the election is received by the Secretary concerned.

''(D) LEVEL OF COVERAGE.—A person making an election under subparagraph (B) may not reduce the base amount previously elected.

''(E) PROCEDURES.—An election under this paragraph shall be in writing, signed by the participant, and made in such form and manner as the Secretary concerned may prescribe.

''(F) IRREVOCABILITY.—An election under this paragraph is irrevocable.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Paragraph (7) of section 1448(b) of title 10, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), shall apply with respect to any person whose former spouse beneficiary dies on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) APPLICABILITY TO FORMER SPOUSE DEATHS BEFORE ENACTMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A person—

(A) who before the date of the enactment of this Act had a former spouse beneficiary under the Survivor Benefit Plan who died before that date; and

(B) who on the date of the enactment of this Act is married,

may elect to provide spouse coverage for such spouse under the Plan, regardless of whether the person married such spouse before or after the death of the former spouse beneficiary. Any such election may only be made during the one-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE OF ELECTION IF MARRIED AT LEAST A YEAR AT DEATH FORMER SPOUSE.—If the person providing the annuity was married to the spouse beneficiary for at least one year at the time of the death of the former spouse beneficiary, the effective date of such election shall be the first day of the first month after the death of the former spouse beneficiary.

(3) OTHER EFFECTIVE DATE.—If the person providing the annuity married the spouse beneficiary after (or during the one-year period preceding) the death of the former spouse beneficiary, the effective date of the election shall be the first day of the first month following the first anniversary of the person's marriage to the spouse beneficiary.

(4) RESPONSIBILITY FOR PREMIUMS.—A person electing to participate in the Plan under this subsection shall be responsible for payment of all premiums due from the effective date of the election.

Subtitle E—Commissary and Non-Appropriated Fund Instrumentality Benefits and Operations

SEC. 651. PLAN TO OBTAIN BUDGET-NEUTRALITY FOR THE DEFENSE COMMISSARY SYSTEM AND THE MILITARY EXCHANGE SYSTEM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than March 1, 2016, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report setting forth a comprehensive plan to achieve by October 1, 2018, budget-neutrality in the delivery of commissary and exchange benefits while meeting the benchmarks set forth in subsection (c). In preparing the report, the Secretary shall consider the report required by section 634 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3406) and any other previous reports, studies, and surveys of matters appropriate to the report.

(b) REPORT ELEMENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A description of any modifications to the commissary and exchange benefit systems the Secretary considers appropriate to obtain budget-neutrality in the delivery of commissary and exchange benefits, including the following:

(A) The establishment of common business processes, practices, and systems to exploit synergies between the operations of defense commissaries and exchanges and to optimize the operations of the resale system and the benefits provided by the commissaries and exchanges.

(B) The privatization of the defense commissary system and the military exchange system, in whole or in part.

(C) Engagement of major commercial grocery retailers or other private sector entities to determine their willingness to provide eligible beneficiaries with discount savings on grocery products and certain household goods.

(D) The closure of commissaries in locations in close proximity to other commissaries or in locations where commercial alternatives, through major grocery retailers, may be available.

(2) An analysis of different pricing constructs to improve or enhance the delivery of commissary and exchange benefits.

(3) A description of the impact of any modifications described pursuant to paragraph (1) on Morale, Welfare and Recreation (MWR) quality-of-life programs.

(4) Such recommendations for legislative action as the Secretary considers appropriate to achieve by October 1, 2018, budget-neutrality in the delivery of commissary and exchange benefits while meeting the benchmarks set forth in subsection (c).

(c) BENCHMARKS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall ensure—

(1) the maintenance of high levels of customer satisfaction in the delivery of commissary and exchange benefits;

(2) the provision of high quality products; and

(3) the sustainment of discount savings to eligible beneficiaries.

(d) COMPTROLLER GENERAL ASSESSMENT OF PLAN.—Not later than 120 days after the submittal of the report required by subsection (a), the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report setting forth an assessment by the Comptroller General of the plan to achieve budget-neutrality in the delivery of commissary and exchange benefits while meeting the benchmarks set forth in subsection (c) as set forth in the report required by subsection (a).

(e) PILOT PROGRAMS.—

(1) PROGRAMS AUTHORIZED.—After the reports required by subsections (a) and (d) have been submitted as described in such subsections, the Secretary may, notwithstanding any requirement in chapter 147 of title 10, United States Code, conduct one or more pilot programs to evaluate the feasibility and advisability of processes and methods for achieving budget-neutrality in the delivery of commissary and exchange benefits and other applicable benchmarks in accordance with this section. The Secretary may authorize any commissary or exchange, or private sector entity, participating in any such pilot program to establish appropriate prices in response to market conditions and customer demand, provided that the level of savings required by paragraph (3) is maintained.

(2) BENCHMARKS.—If the Secretary conducts a pilot program under this subsection, the Secretary shall establish specific, measurable benchmarks for measuring success in the provision of high quality grocery goods and products, discount savings to patrons, and high levels of customer satisfaction while achieving budget-neutrality in the delivery of commissary and exchange benefits under the pilot program.

(3) REQUIRED SAVINGS TO PATRONS.—The Secretary shall ensure that the level of savings to commissary and exchange patrons under any pilot program under this subsection is not less than the level of savings to such patrons before the implementation of such pilot program, as follows:

(A) Before commencing a pilot program the Secretary shall establish a baseline of savings to patrons achieved for each commissary or exchange to participate in such pilot program by comparing prices charged by such commissary or exchange for a representative market basket of goods to prices charged by local competitors for the same market basket of goods.

(B) After commencement of such pilot program, the Secretary shall ensure that each commissary or exchange, or private sector entity, participating in such pilot program conducts market-basket price comparisons not less than once a month and adjusts pricing as necessary to ensure that pricing achieves savings to patrons under such pilot program that are reasonably consistent with the baseline savings for the commissary or exchange established pursuant to subparagraph (A).

(4) DURATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority of the Secretary to carry out a pilot program under this subsection shall expire on the date that is five years after the date of the enactment of this Act. However, if a pilot program achieves budget-neutrality in the delivery of commissary and exchange benefits and other applicable benchmarks, as measured using the benchmarks required by paragraph (2), the Secretary may continue the pilot program for an additional period of up to five years.

(5) REPORTS.—

(A) INITIAL REPORTS.—If the Secretary conducts a pilot program under this subsection, the Secretary shall, not later than 30 days before commencing the pilot program, submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on the pilot program, including the following:

(i) A description of the pilot program.

(ii) The provisions, if any, of chapter 147 of title 10, United States Code, that will be waived in the conduct of the pilot program.

(B) FINAL REPORTS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the completion of any pilot program under this subsection or the date of the commencement of an extension of a pilot program under paragraph (4), the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on the pilot program, including the following:

(i) A description and assessment of the pilot program.

(ii) Such recommendations for administrative or legislative action as the Secretary considers appropriate in light of the pilot program.

SEC. 652. COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES REPORT ON THE COMMISSARY SURCHARGE, NON-APPROPRIATED FUND, AND PRIVATELY-FINANCED MAJOR CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on the Commissary Surcharge, Non-appropriated Fund and Privately-Financed Major Construction Program of the Department of Defense.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An assessment whether the Secretary of Defense has established policies and procedures to ensure the timely submittal to the committees of Congress referred to in subsection (a) of notice on construction projects proposed to be funded through the program referred to in that subsection.

(2) An assessment whether the Secretaries of the military departments have developed and implemented policies and procedures to comply with the policies and directives of the Department of Defense for the submittal to such committees of Congress of notice on such construction projects.

(3) An assessment whether the Secretary of Defense has established policies and procedures to notify such committees of Congress when such construction projects have been commenced without notice to Congress.

(4) An assessment whether construction projects described in paragraph (3) have been completed before submittal of notice to Congress as described in that paragraph and, if so, a list of such projects.

Subtitle F—Other Matters

SEC. 661. 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 Secretaries of the military departments and the Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces 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 shall be provided.''.

(c) SURVEY OF MEMBERS' FINANCIAL LITERACY AND PREPAREDNESS.—Such section 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 such section, 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 such section 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) IMPLEMENTATIONS.—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.

SEC. 662. RECORDATION OF OBLIGATIONS FOR INSTALLMENT PAYMENTS OF INCENTIVE PAYS, ALLOWANCES, AND SIMILAR BENEFITS WHEN PAYMENT IS DUE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 19 of title 37, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''§ 1015. Recordation of installment payment obligations for incentive pays and similar benefits

''(a) IN GENERAL.—In the case of any pay, allowance, bonus, or other benefit described in subsection (b) that is paid to a member of the uniformed services on an installment basis, each installment payment shall be charged to appropriations that are available for obligation at the time such payment is payable.

''(b) COVERED PAY AND BENEFITS.—Subsection (a) applies to any incentive pay, special pay, or bonus, or similar periodic payment of pay or allowances, or of educational benefits or stipends, that is paid to a member of the uniformed services under this title or title 10.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 19 of such title is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

''1015. Recordation of installment payment obligations for incentive pays and similar benefits.''.

TITLE VII—HEALTH CARE PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—TRICARE and Other Health Care Benefits

Sec. 701. Access to TRICARE Prime for certain beneficiaries.
Sec. 702. Modifications of cost-sharing for the TRICARE pharmacy benefits program.
Sec. 703. Expansion of continued health benefits coverage to include discharged and released members of the Selected Reserve.
Sec. 704. Access to health care under the TRICARE program for beneficiaries of TRICARE Prime.
Sec. 705. Expansion of reimbursement for smoking cessation services for certain TRICARE beneficiaries.

Subtitle B—Health Care Administration

Sec. 711. Waiver of recoupment of erroneous payments caused by administrative error under the TRICARE program.
Sec. 712. Publication of data on patient safety, quality of care, satisfaction, and health outcome measures under the TRICARE program.
Sec. 713. Expansion of evaluation of effectiveness of the TRICARE program to include information on patient safety, quality of care, and access to care at military medical treatment facilities.
Sec. 714. Portability of health plans under the TRICARE program.
Sec. 715. Joint uniform formulary for transition of care.
Sec. 716. Licensure of mental health professionals in TRICARE program.
Sec. 717. Designation of certain non-Department mental health care providers with knowledge relating to treatment of members of the Armed Forces.
Sec. 718. Comprehensive standards and access to contraception counseling for members of the Armed Forces.

Subtitle C—Reports and Other Matters

Sec. 721. Provision of transportation of dependent patients relating to obstetrical anesthesia services.
Sec. 722. Extension of authority for DOD–VA Health Care Sharing Incentive Fund.
Sec. 723. Extension of authority for joint Department of Defense-Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Facility Demonstration Fund.
Sec. 724. Limitation on availability of funds for Office of the Secretary of Defense.
Sec. 725. Pilot program on urgent care under TRICARE program.
Sec. 726. Pilot program on incentive programs to improve health care provided under the TRICARE program.
Sec. 727. Limitation on availability of funds for Department of Defense Healthcare Management Systems Modernization.
Sec. 728. Submittal of information to Secretary of Veterans Affairs relating to exposure to airborne hazards and open burn pits.
Sec. 729. Plan for development of procedures to measure data on mental health care provided by the Department of Defense.
Sec. 730. Report on plans to improve experience with and eliminate performance variability of health care provided by the Department of Defense.
Sec. 731. Comptroller General study on gambling and problem gambling behavior among members of the Armed Forces.

Subtitle A—TRICARE and Other Health Care Benefits

SEC. 701. ACCESS TO TRICARE PRIME FOR CERTAIN BENEFICIARIES.

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.''.

SEC. 702. MODIFICATIONS OF COST-SHARING FOR THE TRICARE PHARMACY BENEFITS PROGRAM.

(a) MODIFICATION OF COST-SHARING AMOUNTS.—Subparagraph (A) of section 1074g(a)(6) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in clause (i)—

(A) in subclause (I), by striking ''$8'' and inserting ''$10''; and

(B) in subclause (II), by striking ''$20'' and inserting ''$24''; and

(2) in clause (ii)—

(A) in subclause (II), by striking ''$16'' and inserting ''$20''; and

(B) in subclause (III), by striking ''$46'' and inserting ''$49''.

(b) MODIFICATION OF COLA INCREASE.—Subparagraph (C) of such section is amended—

(1) in clause (i), by striking ''Beginning October 1, 2013,'' and inserting ''Beginning October 1, 2016,''; and

(2) by striking clause (ii) and inserting the following new clause (ii):

''(ii) The amount of the increase otherwise provided for a year by clause (i) shall be computed as follows:

''(I) If the amount of the increase is equal to or greater than 50 cents, the amount of the increase shall be rounded to the nearest multiple of $1.

''(II) If the amount of the increase is less than 50 cents, the increase shall not be made for such year, but shall be carried over to, and accumulated with, the amount of the increase for the subsequent year or years and made when the aggregate amount of increases under this clause for a year is equal to or greater than 50 cents.''.

SEC. 703. EXPANSION OF CONTINUED HEALTH BENEFITS COVERAGE TO INCLUDE DISCHARGED AND RELEASED MEMBERS OF THE SELECTED RESERVE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (b) of section 1078a of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (2) through (4) as paragraphs (3) through (5), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following new paragraph (2):

''(2) A member of the Selected Reserve of the Ready Reserve of a reserve component of the armed forces who—

''(A) is discharged or released from service in the Selected Reserve, whether voluntarily or involuntarily, under other than adverse conditions, as characterized by the Secretary concerned;

''(B) immediately preceding that discharge or release, is enrolled in TRICARE Reserve Select; and

''(C) after that discharge or release, would not otherwise be eligible for any benefits under this chapter.''.

(b) NOTIFICATION OF ELIGIBILITY.—Subsection (c)(2) of such section is amended by inserting ''or subsection (b)(2)'' after ''subsection (b)(1)''.

(c) ELECTION OF COVERAGE.—Subsection (d) of such section is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (2) through (4) as paragraphs (3) through (5), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following new paragraph (2):

''(2) In the case of a member described in subsection (b)(2), the written election shall be submitted to the Secretary concerned before the end of the 60-day period beginning on the later of—

''(A) the date of the discharge or release of the member from service in the Selected Reserve; and

''(B) the date the member receives the notification required pursuant to subsection (c).''.

(d) COVERAGE OF DEPENDENTS.—Subsection (e) of such section is amended by inserting ''or subsection (b)(2)'' after ''subsection (b)(1)''.

(e) PERIOD OF CONTINUED COVERAGE.—Subsection (g)(1) of such section is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraphs (B) through (D) as subparagraphs (C) through (E); and

(2) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following new subparagraph (B):

''(B) in the case of a member described in subsection (b)(2), the date which is 18 months after the date the member ceases to be eligible to enroll in TRICARE Reserve Select;''.

(f) TRICARE RESERVE SELECT DEFINED.—Such section is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(h) TRICARE RESERVE SELECT DEFINED.—In this section, the term 'TRICARE Reserve Select' means TRICARE Standard coverage provided under section 1076d of this title.''.

(g) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Such section is further amended—

(1) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (3), by striking ''subsection (b)(2)'' and inserting ''subsection (b)(3)''; and

(B) in paragraph (4), by striking ''subsection (b)(3)'' and inserting ''subsection (b)(4)'';

(2) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (3), as redesignated by subsection (c)(1), by striking ''subsection (b)(2)'' and inserting ''subsection (b)(3)'';

(B) in paragraph (4), as so redesignated, by striking ''subsection (b)(3)'' and inserting ''subsection (b)(4)''; and

(C) in paragraph (5), as so redesignated, by striking ''subsection (b)(4)'' and inserting ''subsection (b)(5)'';

(3) in subsection (e), by striking ''subsection (b)(2) or subsection (b)(3)'' and inserting ''subsection (b)(3) or subsection (b)(4)''; and

(4) in subsection (g)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (C), as redesignated by subsection (e)(1), by striking ''subsection (b)(2)'' and inserting ''subsection (b)(3)'';

(ii) in subparagraph (D), as so redesignated, by striking ''subsection (b)(3)'' and inserting ''subsection (b)(4)''; and

(iii) in subparagraph (E), as so redesignated, by striking ''subsection (b)(4)'' and inserting ''subsection (b)(5)'';

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by striking ''paragraph (1)(B)'' and inserting ''paragraph (1)(C)''; and

(ii) by striking ''subsection (b)(2)'' and inserting ''subsection (b)(3)''; and

(C) in paragraph (3)—

(i) by striking ''paragraph (1)(C)'' and inserting ''paragraph (1)(D)''; and

(ii) by striking ''subsection (b)(3)'' and inserting ''subsection (b)(4)''.

SEC. 704. ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE UNDER THE TRICARE PROGRAM FOR BENEFICIARIES OF TRICARE PRIME.

(a) ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that beneficiaries under TRICARE Prime who are seeking an appointment for health care under TRICARE Prime shall obtain such an appointment within the health care access standards established under subsection (b), including through the use of health care providers in the preferred provider network of TRICARE Prime.

(b) STANDARDS FOR ACCESS TO CARE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish health care access standards for the receipt of health care under TRICARE Prime, whether received at military medical treatment facilities or from health care providers in the preferred provider network of TRICARE Prime.

(2) CATEGORIES OF CARE.—The health care access standards established under paragraph (1) shall include standards with respect to the following categories of health care:

(A) Primary care, including pediatric care, maternity care, gynecological care, and other subcategories of primary care.

(B) Specialty care, including behavioral health care and other subcategories of specialty care.

(3) MODIFICATIONS.—The Secretary may modify the health care access standards established under paragraph (1) whenever the Secretary considers the modification of such standards appropriate.

(4) PUBLICATION.—The Secretary shall publish the health care access standards established under paragraph (1), and any modifications to such standards, in the Federal Register and on a publicly accessible Internet website of the Department of Defense.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) TRICARE PRIME.—The term ''TRICARE Prime'' means the managed care option of the TRICARE program.

(2) TRICARE PROGRAM.—The term ''TRICARE program'' has the meaning given that term in section 1072(7) of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 705. EXPANSION OF REIMBURSEMENT FOR SMOKING CESSATION SERVICES FOR CERTAIN TRICARE BENEFICIARIES.

Section 713(f) of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417; 122 Stat. 4503; 10 U.S.C. 1074 note) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(A), by striking ''during fiscal year 2009'';

(2) in paragraph (1)(B), by striking ''during such fiscal year''; and

(3) in paragraph (2), by striking ''during fiscal year 2009'' and inserting ''after September 30, 2008''.

Subtitle B—Health Care Administration

SEC. 711. WAIVER OF RECOUPMENT OF ERRONEOUS PAYMENTS CAUSED BY ADMINISTRATIVE ERROR UNDER THE TRICARE PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 55 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 1095f the following new section:

''§ 1095g. TRICARE program: waiver of recoupment of erroneous payments caused by administrative error

''(a) WAIVER OF RECOUPMENT.—The Secretary of Defense may waive recoupment from an individual who has benefitted from an erroneous TRICARE payment in a case in which each of the following applies:

''(1) The payment was made because of an administrative error by an employee of the Department of Defense or a contractor under the TRICARE program.

''(2) The individual (or in the case of a minor, the parent or guardian of the individual) had a good faith, reasonable belief that the individual was entitled to the benefit of such payment under this chapter.

''(3) The individual relied on the expectation of such entitlement.

''(4) The Secretary determines that a waiver of recoupment of such payment is necessary to prevent an injustice.

''(b) RESPONSIBILITY OF CONTRACTOR.—In any case in which the Secretary waives recoupment under subsection (a) and the administrative error was on the part of a contractor under the TRICARE program, the Secretary shall, consistent with the requirements and procedures of the applicable contract, impose financial responsibility on the contractor for the erroneous payment.

''(c) FINALITY OF DETERMINATIONS.—Any determination by the Secretary under this section to waive or decline to waive recoupment under subsection (a) is a final determination and shall not be subject to appeal or judicial review.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 55 of such title is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1095f the following new item:

''1095g. TRICARE program: waiver of recoupment of erroneous payments caused by administrative error.''.

SEC. 712. PUBLICATION OF DATA ON PATIENT SAFETY, QUALITY OF CARE, SATISFACTION, AND HEALTH OUTCOME MEASURES UNDER THE TRICARE PROGRAM.

Section 1073b of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(c) PUBLICATION OF DATA ON PATIENT SAFETY, QUALITY OF CARE, SATISFACTION, AND HEALTH OUTCOME MEASURES.—(1) Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016, the Secretary of Defense shall publish on a publically available Internet website of the Department of Defense data on all measures that the Secretary considers appropriate that are used by the Department to assess patient safety, quality of care, patient satisfaction, and health outcomes for health care provided under the TRICARE program at each military medical treatment facility.

''(2) The Secretary shall publish an update to the data published under paragraph (1) not less frequently than once each quarter during each fiscal year.

''(3) The Secretary may not include data relating to risk management activities of the Department in any publication under paragraph (1) or update under paragraph (2).

''(4) The Secretary shall ensure that the data published under paragraph (1) and updated under paragraph (2) is accessible to the public through the primary Internet website of the Department and the primary Internet website of the military medical treatment facility with respect to which such data applies.''.

SEC. 713. EXPANSION OF EVALUATION OF EFFECTIVENESS OF THE TRICARE PROGRAM TO INCLUDE INFORMATION ON PATIENT SAFETY, QUALITY OF CARE, AND ACCESS TO CARE AT MILITARY MEDICAL TREATMENT FACILITIES.

Section 717(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996 (Public Law 104–106; 10 U.S.C. 1073 note)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), in the second sentence, by striking ''address'';

(2) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by inserting ''address'' before ''the impact of''; and

(B) by striking ''; and'' and inserting a semicolon;

(3) in paragraph (2), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(4) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(3) address patient safety, quality of care, and access to care at military medical treatment facilities, including—

''(A) an identification of the number of practitioners providing health care in military medical treatment facilities that were reported to the National Practitioner Data Bank during the year preceding the evaluation; and

''(B) with respect to each military medical treatment facility, an assessment of—

''(i) the current accreditation status of such facility, including any recommendations for corrective action made by the relevant accrediting body;

''(ii) any policies or procedures implemented during such year by the Secretary of the military department concerned that were designed to improve patient safety, quality of care, and access to care at such facility;

''(iii) data on surgical and maternity care outcomes during such year;

''(iv) data on appointment wait times during such year; and

''(v) data on patient safety, quality of care, and access to care as compared to standards established by the Department of Defense with respect to patient safety, quality of care, and access to care.''.

SEC. 714. PORTABILITY OF HEALTH PLANS UNDER THE TRICARE PROGRAM.

(a) HEALTH PLAN PORTABILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that covered beneficiaries under the TRICARE program who are covered under a health plan under such program are able to seamlessly access health care under such health plan in each TRICARE program region.

(2) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prescribe regulations to carry out paragraph (1).

(b) MECHANISMS TO ENSURE PORTABILITY.—In carrying out subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) establish a process for electronic notification of contractors responsible for administering the TRICARE program in each TRICARE region when any covered beneficiary intends to relocate between such regions;

(2) provide for the automatic electronic transfer between such contractors of information relating to covered beneficiaries who are relocating between such regions, including demographic, enrollment, and claims information; and

(3) ensure each such covered beneficiary is able to obtain a new primary health care provider within ten days of—

(A) arriving at the location to which the covered beneficiary has relocated; and

(B) initiating a request for a new primary health care provider.

(c) PUBLICATION.—The Secretary shall—

(1) publish information on any modifications made pursuant to subsection (a) with respect to the ability of covered beneficiaries under the TRICARE program who are covered under a health plan under such program to access health care in each TRICARE region on the primary Internet website of the Department that is available to the public; and

(2) ensure that such information is made available on the primary Internet website that is available to the public of each current contractor responsible for administering the TRICARE program.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the terms ''covered beneficiary'' and ''TRICARE program'' have the meaning given such terms in section 1072 of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 715. 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) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs from each maintaining the respective uniform formularies of the Department of the Secretary.

(e) 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.

(f) 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 715 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016.''.

SEC. 716. LICENSURE OF MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS IN TRICARE PROGRAM.

(a) QUALIFICATIONS FOR TRICARE CERTIFIED MENTAL HEALTH COUNSELORS DURING TRANSITION PERIOD.—During the period preceding January 1, 2021, for purposes of determining whether a mental health care professional is eligible for reimbursement under the TRICARE program as a TRICARE certified mental health counselor, an individual who holds a masters degree or doctoral degree in counseling from a program that is accredited by a covered institution shall be treated as holding such degree 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.

(b) 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 ''TRICARE program'' has the meaning given that term in section 1072 of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 717. DESIGNATION OF CERTAIN NON-DEPARTMENT MENTAL HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS WITH KNOWLEDGE RELATING TO TREATMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) MENTAL HEALTH PROVIDER READINESS DESIGNATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall develop a system by which any non-Department mental health care provider that meets eligibility criteria established by the Secretary relating to the knowledge described in paragraph (2) receives a mental health provider readiness designation from the Department of Defense.

(2) KNOWLEDGE DESCRIBED.—The knowledge described in this paragraph is the following:

(A) Knowledge and understanding with respect to the culture of members of the Armed Forces and family members and caregivers of members of the Armed Forces.

(B) Knowledge with respect to evidence-based treatments that have been approved by the Department for the treatment of mental health issues among members of the Armed Forces.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION ON DESIGNATION.—

(1) REGISTRY.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish and update as necessary a publically available registry of all non-Department mental health care providers that are currently designated under subsection (a)(1).

(2) PROVIDER LIST.—The Secretary shall update all lists maintained by the Secretary of non-Department mental health care providers that provide mental health care under the laws administered by the Secretary by indicating the providers that are currently designated under subsection (a)(1).

(c) NON-DEPARTMENT MENTAL HEALTH CARE PROVIDER DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''non-Department mental health care provider''—

(1) means a health care provider who—

(A) specializes in mental health;

(B) is not a health care provider of the Department of Defense at a facility of the Department; and

(C) provides health care to members of the Armed Forces; and

(2) includes psychiatrists, psychologists, psychiatric nurses, social workers, mental health counselors, marriage and family therapists, and other mental health care providers designated by the Secretary of Defense.

SEC. 718. COMPREHENSIVE STANDARDS AND ACCESS TO CONTRACEPTION COUNSELING FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) CLINICAL PRACTICE GUIDELINES.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall establish clinical practice guidelines for health care providers employed by the Department of Defense on standards of care with respect to methods of contraception and counseling on methods of contraception for members of the Armed Forces.

(2) UPDATES.—The Secretary shall from time to time update the clinical practice guidelines established under paragraph (1) to incorporate into such guidelines new or updated standards of care with respect to methods of contraception and counseling on methods of contraception.

(b) DISSEMINATION.—

(1) INITIAL DISSEMINATION.—As soon as practicable, but commencing not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall provide for rapid dissemination of the clinical practice guidelines to health care providers described in subsection (a)(1).

(2) DISSEMINATION OF UPDATES.—As soon as practicable after each update to the clinical practice guidelines made by the Secretary pursuant to paragraph (2) of subsection (a), the Secretary shall provide for the rapid dissemination of such updated clinical practice guidelines to health care providers described in paragraph (1) of such subsection.

(3) PROTOCOLS.—The Secretary shall disseminate the clinical practice guidelines under paragraph (1) and any updates to such guidelines under paragraph (2) in accordance with administrative protocols developed by the Secretary for such purpose.

(c) ACCESS TO CONTRACEPTION COUNSELING.—As soon as practicable after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall ensure that women members of the Armed Forces have access to comprehensive counseling on the full range of methods of contraception provided by health care providers described in subsection (a)(1) during health care visits, including visits as follows:

(1) During predeployment health care visits, including counseling that provides specific information women need regarding the interaction between anticipated deployment conditions and various methods of contraception.

(2) During health care visits during deployment.

(3) During annual physical examinations.

Subtitle C—Reports and Other Matters

SEC. 721. 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).

SEC. 722. 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. 723. 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 Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291), is further amended by striking ''September 30, 2016'' and inserting ''September 30, 2017''.

SEC. 724. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.

Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2016 for the Office of the Secretary of Defense, not more than 75 percent may be obligated or expended until the date on which the Secretary of Defense submits to the congressional defense committees the report required by

section 713(a)(2) of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3414).

SEC. 725. PILOT PROGRAM ON URGENT CARE UNDER TRICARE PROGRAM.

(a) PILOT PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Commencing not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall carry out a pilot program to allow a covered beneficiary under the TRICARE program access to urgent care visits without the need for preauthorization for such visits.

(2) DURATION.—The Secretary shall carry out the pilot program for a period of three years.

(3) INCORPORATION OF NURSE ADVICE LINE.—The Secretary shall incorporate the nurse advise line of the Department into the pilot program to direct covered beneficiaries seeking access to care to the source of the most appropriate level of health care required to treat the medical conditions of the beneficiaries, including urgent care under the pilot program.

(b) PUBLICATION.—The Secretary shall—

(1) publish information on the pilot program under subsection (a) for the receipt of urgent care under the TRICARE program—

(A) on the primary publically available Internet website of the Department; and

(B) on the primary publically available Internet website of each military medical treatment facility; and

(2) ensure that such information is made available on the primary publically available Internet website of each current managed care contractor that has established a health care provider network under the TRICARE program.

(c) REPORTS.—

(1) FIRST REPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date on which the pilot program under subsection (a) commences, the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report on the pilot program.

(B) ELEMENTS.—The report under subparagraph (1) shall include the following:

(i) An analysis of urgent care use by covered beneficiaries in military medical treatment facilities and the TRICARE purchased care provider network.

(ii) A comparison of urgent care use by covered beneficiaries to the use by covered beneficiaries of emergency departments in military medical treatment facilities and the TRICARE purchased care provider network, including an analysis of whether the pilot program decreases the inappropriate use of medical care in emergency departments.

(iii) A determination of the extent to which the nurse advice line of the Department affected both urgent care and emergency department use by covered beneficiaries in military medical treatment facilities and the TRICARE purchased care provider network.

(iv) An analysis of any cost savings to the Department realized through the pilot program.

(v) A determination of the optimum number of urgent care visits available to covered beneficiaries without preauthorization.

(vi) An analysis of the satisfaction of covered beneficiaries with the pilot program.

(2) SECOND REPORT.—Not later than two years after the date on which the pilot program commences, the Secretary shall submit to the committees specified in paragraph (1)(A) an update to the report required by such paragraph, including any recommendations of the Secretary with respect to extending or making permanent the pilot program and a description of any related legislative actions that the Secretary considers appropriate.

(3) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date on which the pilot program is completed, the Secretary shall submit to the committees specified in paragraph (1)(A) a final report on the pilot program that updates the report required by paragraph (2).

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the terms ''covered beneficiary'' and ''TRICARE program'' have the meaning given such terms in section 1072 of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 726. PILOT PROGRAM ON INCENTIVE PROGRAMS TO IMPROVE HEALTH CARE PROVIDED UNDER THE TRICARE PROGRAM.

(a) PILOT PROGRAM.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall commence the conduct of a pilot program under section 1092 of title 10, United States Code, to assess whether a reduction in the rate of increase in health care spending by the Department of Defense and an enhancement of the operation of the military health system may be achieved by developing and implementing value-based incentive programs to encourage health care providers under the TRICARE program (including physicians, hospitals, and others involved in providing health care to patients) to improve the following:

(1) The quality of health care provided to covered beneficiaries under the TRICARE program.

(2) The experience of covered beneficiaries in receiving health care under the TRICARE program.

(3) The health of covered beneficiaries.

(b) INCENTIVE PROGRAMS.—

(1) DEVELOPMENT.—In developing an incentive program under this section, the Secretary shall—

(A) consider the characteristics of the population of covered beneficiaries affected by the incentive program;

(B) consider how the incentive program would impact the receipt of health care under the TRICARE program by such covered beneficiaries;

(C) establish or maintain an assurance that such covered beneficiaries will have timely access to health care during operation of the incentive program;

(D) ensure that there are no additional financial costs to such covered beneficiaries of implementing the incentive program; and

(E) consider such other factors as the Secretary considers appropriate.

(2) ELEMENTS.—With respect to an incentive program developed and implemented under this section, the Secretary shall ensure that—

(A) the size, scope, and duration of the incentive program is reasonable in relation to the purpose of the incentive program; and

(B) appropriate criteria and data collection are used to ensure adequate evaluation of the feasibility and advisability of implementing the incentive program throughout the TRICARE program.

(3) USE OF EXISTING MODELS.—In developing an incentive program under this section, the Secretary may adapt a value-based incentive program conducted by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services or any other governmental or commercial health care program.

(c) TERMINATION.—The authority of the Secretary to carry out the pilot program under this section shall terminate on December 31, 2019.

(d) REPORTS.—

(1) INTERIM REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and not less frequently than once each year thereafter until the termination of the pilot program, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the pilot program.

(2) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than September 30, 2019, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a final report on the pilot program.

(3) ELEMENTS.—Each report submitted under paragraph (1) or paragraph (2) shall include the following:

(A) An assessment of each incentive program developed and implemented under this section, including whether such incentive program—

(i) improves the quality of health care provided to covered beneficiaries, the experience of covered beneficiaries in receiving health care under the TRICARE program, or the health of covered beneficiaries;

(ii) reduces the rate of increase in health care spending by the Department of Defense; or

(iii) enhances the operation of the military health system.

(B) Such recommendations for administrative or legislative action as the Secretary considers appropriate in light of the pilot program, including to implement any such incentive program or programs throughout the TRICARE program.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the terms ''covered beneficiary'' and ''TRICARE program'' have the meanings given those terms in section 1072 of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 727. 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).

SEC. 728. SUBMITTAL OF INFORMATION TO SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS RELATING TO EXPOSURE TO AIRBORNE HAZARDS AND OPEN BURN PITS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and periodically thereafter, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs such information in the possession of the Secretary of Defense as the Secretary of Veterans Affairs considers necessary to supplement and support—

(1) the development of information to be included in the Airborne Hazards and Open Burn Pit Registry established by the Department of Veterans Affairs under section 201 of the Dignified Burial and Other Veterans' Benefits Improvement Act of 2012 (Public Law 112–260; 38 U.S.C. 527 note); and

(2) research and development activities conducted by the Department of Veterans Affairs to explore the potential health risks of exposure by members of the Armed Forces to environmental factors in Iraq and Afghanistan, in particular the connection of such exposure to respiratory illnesses such as chronic cough, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, constrictive bronchiolitis, and pulmonary fibrosis.

(b) INCLUSION OF CERTAIN INFORMATION.—The Secretary of Defense shall include in the information submitted to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs under subsection (a) information on any research and surveillance efforts conducted by the Department of Defense to evaluate the incidence and prevalence of respiratory illnesses among members of the Armed Forces who were exposed to open burn pits while deployed overseas.

SEC. 729. PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT OF PROCEDURES TO MEASURE DATA ON MENTAL HEALTH CARE PROVIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

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 plan for the Department of Defense to develop procedures to compile and assess data relating to the following:

(1) Outcomes for mental health care provided by the Department.

(2) Variations in such outcomes among different medical facilities of the Department.

(3) Barriers, if any, to the implementation by mental health care providers of the Department of the clinical practice guidelines and other evidence-based treatments and approaches recommended for such providers by the Secretary.

SEC. 730. REPORT ON PLANS TO IMPROVE EXPERIENCE WITH AND ELIMINATE PERFORMANCE VARIABILITY OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(a) COMPREHENSIVE 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 Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a comprehensive report setting forth the current and future plans of the Secretary, with estimated dates of completion, to carry out the following:

(A) To improve the experience of beneficiaries with health care provided in military medical treatment facilities and through purchased care.

(B) To eliminate performance variability with respect to the provision of such health care.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The comprehensive report under paragraph (1) shall include the plans of the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretaries of the military departments, as follows:

(A) To align performance measures for health care provided in military medical treatment facilities with performance measures for health care provided through purchased care.

(B) To improve performance in the provision of health care by the Department of Defense by eliminating performance variability with respect to the provision of health care in military medical treatment facilities and through purchased care.

(C) To use innovative, high-technology services to improve access to care, coordination of care, and the experience of care in military medical treatment facilities and through purchased care.

(D) To collect and analyze data throughout the Department with respect to health care provided in military medical treatment facilities and through purchased care to improve the quality of such care, patient safety, and patient satisfaction.

(E) To develop a performance management system, including by adoption of common measures for access to care, quality of care, safety, and patient satisfaction, that holds medical leadership throughout the Department accountable for sustained improvement of performance.

(F) To use such other methods as the Secretary considers appropriate to improve the experience of beneficiaries with and eliminate performance variability with respect to health care received from the Department.

(b) COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the submission of the comprehensive report required by subsection (a)(1), the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on the plans of the Secretary of Defense set forth in the comprehensive report submitted under such subsection.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) An assessment of whether the plans included in the comprehensive report submitted under subsection (a) will, with respect to members of the Armed Forces and covered beneficiaries under the TRICARE program—

(i) improve health outcomes;

(ii) create consistent health value; and

(iii) ensure that such individuals receive quality health care in all military medical treatment facilities and through purchased care.

(B) An assessment of whether such plans can be achieved within the estimated dates of completion set forth by the Department under such subsection.

(C) An assessment of whether any such plan would require legislation for the implementation of such plan.

(D) An assessment of whether the Department of Defense has adequately budgeted amounts to fund the carrying out of such plans.

(E) Metrics that can be used to evaluate the performance of such plans.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''purchased care'' means health care provided pursuant to a contract entered into under the TRICARE program.

(2) The terms ''covered beneficiary'' and ''TRICARE program'' have the meaning given such terms in section 1072 of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 731. COMPTROLLER GENERAL STUDY ON GAMBLING AND PROBLEM GAMBLING BEHAVIOR AMONG MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study on gambling among members of the Armed Forces.

(b) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The study conducted under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) With respect to gaming facilities at military installations, disaggregated by each military department, the number, type, and location of such gaming facilities.

(2) An assessment of the prevalence of and particular risks for problem gambling among members of the Armed Forces, including such recommendations for policies and programs to be carried out by the Department to address problem gambling as the Comptroller General considers appropriate.

(3) An assessment of the ability and capacity of military health care personnel to adequately diagnose and provide dedicated treatment for problem gambling, including—

(A) a comparison of treatment programs of the Department for alcohol abuse, illegal substance abuse, and tobacco addiction with treatment programs of the Department for problem gambling; and

(B) an assessment of whether additional training for military health care personnel on providing treatment for problem gambling would be beneficial.

(4) An assessment of the financial counseling and related services that are available to members of the Armed Forces and dependents of such members who are affected by problem gambling.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the results of the study conducted under subsection (a).

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

Subtitle A—Acquisition Policy and Management

Sec. 801. Required review of acquisition-related functions of the Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces.

Sec. 802. Role of Chiefs of Staff in the acquisition process.

Sec. 803. Expansion of rapid acquisition authority.

Sec. 804. Middle tier of acquisition for rapid prototyping and rapid fielding.

Sec. 805. Use of alternative acquisition paths to acquire critical national security capabilities.

Sec. 806. Secretary of Defense waiver of acquisition laws to acquire vital national security capabilities.

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

Sec. 811. Amendment relating to multiyear contract authority for acquisition of property.

Sec. 812. Applicability of cost and pricing data and certification requirements.

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Subtitle C—Provisions Related to Major Defense Acquisition Programs

Sec. 821. Acquisition strategy required for each major defense acquisition program, major automated information system, and major system.

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Sec. 823. Revision of Milestone A decision authority responsibilities for major defense acquisition programs.

Sec. 824. Revision of Milestone B decision authority responsibilities for major defense acquisition programs.

Sec. 825. Designation of milestone decision authority.

Sec. 826. Tenure and accountability of program managers for program definition periods.

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Sec. 828. Penalty for cost overruns.

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Sec. 830. Configuration Steering Boards for cost control under major defense acquisition programs.

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Subtitle G—Other Matters

Sec. 881. Consideration of potential program cost increases and schedule delays resulting from oversight of defense acquisition programs.
Sec. 882. Examination and guidance relating to oversight and approval of services contracts.
Sec. 883. Streamlining of requirements relating to defense business systems.
Sec. 884. Procurement of personal protective equipment.
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Sec. 886. Exception for AbilityOne products from authority to acquire goods and services manufactured in Afghanistan, Central Asian States, and Djibouti.
Sec. 887. Effective communication between government and industry.
Sec. 888. Standards for procurement of secure information technology and cyber security systems.
Sec. 889. Unified information technology services.
Sec. 890. Cloud strategy for Department of Defense.
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Sec. 895. Mitigating potential unfair competitive advantage of technical advisors to acquisition programs.
Sec. 896. Survey on the costs of regulatory compliance.
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Sec. 898. Competition for religious services contracts.
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Subtitle A—Acquisition Policy and Management

SEC. 801. 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. 802. ROLE OF CHIEFS OF STAFF IN THE ACQUISITION PROCESS.

(a) CHIEFS OF STAFF AS CUSTOMER OF ACQUISITION PROCESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 149 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 2546 the following new section:

"§ 2546a. Customer-oriented acquisition system

''(a) OBJECTIVE.—It shall be the objective of the defense acquisition system to meet the needs of its customers in the most cost-effective manner practicable. The acquisition policies, directives, and regulations of the Department of Defense shall be modified as necessary to ensure the development and implementation of a customer-oriented acquisition system.

''(b) CUSTOMER.—The customer of the defense acquisition system is the armed force that will have primary responsibility for fielding the system or systems acquired. The customer is represented with regard to a major defense acquisition program by the Secretary of the military department concerned and the Chief of the armed force concerned.

''(c) ROLE OF CUSTOMER.—The customer of a major defense acquisition program shall be responsible for balancing resources against priorities on the acquisition program and ensuring that appropriate trade-offs are made among cost, schedule, technical feasibility, and performance on a continuing basis throughout the life of the acquisition program.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 149 of such title is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 2546 the following new item:

''2546a. Customer-oriented acquisition system.''.

(b) RESPONSIBILITIES OF CHIEFS.—Section 2547(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (2) through (6) as paragraphs (3) through (7), respectively;

(2) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following new paragraph:

''(2) Decisions regarding the balancing of resources and priorities, and associated trade-offs among cost, schedule, technical feasibility, and performance on major defense acquisition programs.''; and

(3) in paragraph (6), as redesignated by paragraph (1) of this subsection, by striking ''The development'' and inserting ''The development and management''.

(c) RESPONSIBILITIES OF MILITARY DEPUTIES.—Section 908(d) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 10 U.S.C. 2430 note) is amended to read as follows:

''(d) DUTIES OF PRINCIPAL MILITARY DEPUTIES.—Each Principal Military Deputy to a service acquisition executive shall be responsible for—

''(1) keeping the Chief of Staff of the Armed Force concerned informed of the progress of major defense acquisition programs;

''(2) informing the Chief of Staff on a continuing basis of any developments on major defense acquisition programs, which may require new or revisited trade-offs among cost, schedule, technical feasibility, and performance, including—

''(A) significant cost growth or schedule slippage; and

''(B) requirements creep (as defined in section 2547(c)(1) of title 10, United States Code); and

''(3) ensuring that the views of the Chief of Staff on cost, schedule, technical feasibility, and performance trade-offs are strongly considered by program managers and program executive officers in all phases of the acquisition process.''.

(d) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) JOINT REQUIREMENTS OVERSIGHT COUNCIL.—Section 181(d) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(3) The Council shall seek, and strongly consider, the views of the Chiefs of Staff of the armed forces, in their roles as customers of the acquisition system, on matters pertaining to trade-offs among cost, schedule, technical feasibility, and performance under subsection (b)(1)(C) and the balancing of resources with priorities pursuant to subsection (b)(3).''.

(2) MILESTONE A DECISIONS.—The Chief of the Armed Force concerned shall advise the milestone decision authority for a major defense acquisition program of the Chief's views on cost, schedule, technical feasibility, and performance trade-offs that have been made with regard to the program, as provided in section 2366a(a)(2) of title 10, United States Code, as amended by section 823 of this Act, prior to a Milestone A decision on the program.

(3) MILESTONE B DECISIONS.—The Chief of the Armed Force concerned shall advise the milestone decision authority for a major defense acquisition program of the Chief's views on cost, schedule, technical feasibility, and performance trade-offs that have been made with regard to the program, as provided in section 2366b(b)(3)

of title 10, United States Code, as amended by section 824 of this Act, prior to a Milestone B decision on the program.

(4) DUTIES OF CHIEFS.—

(A) Section 3033(d)(5) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''section 171'' and inserting ''sections 171 and 2547''.

(B) Section 5033(d)(5) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''section 171'' and inserting ''sections 171 and 2547''.

(C) Section 5043(e)(5) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''section 171'' and inserting ''sections 171 and 2547''.

(D) Section 8033(d)(5) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''section 171'' and inserting ''sections 171 and 2547''.

SEC. 803. EXPANSION OF RAPID ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.

Section 806(c) of the Bob Stump National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003 (Public Law 107–314; 10 U.S.C. 2302 note) is amended to read as follows:

''(c) RESPONSE TO COMBAT EMERGENCIES AND CERTAIN URGENT OPERATIONAL NEEDS.—

''(1) DETERMINATION OF NEED FOR RAPID ACQUISITION AND DEPLOYMENT.—(A) In the case of any supplies and associated support services that, as determined in writing by the Secretary of Defense, are urgently needed to eliminate a documented deficiency that has resulted in combat casualties, or is likely to result in combat casualties, the Secretary may use the procedures developed under this section in order to accomplish the rapid acquisition and deployment of the needed supplies and associated support services.

''(B) In the case of any supplies and associated support services that, as determined in writing by the Secretary of Defense, are urgently needed to eliminate a documented deficiency that impacts an ongoing or anticipated contingency operation and that, if left unfulfilled, could potentially result in loss of life or critical mission failure, the Secretary may use the procedures developed under this section in order to accomplish the rapid acquisition and deployment of the needed supplies and associated support services.

''(C)(i) In the case of any supplies and associated support services that, as determined in writing by the Secretary of Defense without delegation, are urgently needed to eliminate a deficiency that as the result of a cyber attack has resulted in critical mission failure, the loss of life, property destruction, or economic effects, or if left unfilled is likely to result in critical mission failure, the loss of life, property destruction, or economic effects, the Secretary may use the procedures developed under this section in order to accomplish the rapid acquisition and deployment of the needed offensive or defensive cyber capabilities, supplies, and associated support services.

''(ii) In this subparagraph, the term 'cyber attack' means a deliberate action to alter, disrupt, deceive, degrade, or destroy computer systems or networks or the information or programs resident in or transiting these systems or networks.

''(2) DESIGNATION OF SENIOR OFFICIAL RESPONSIBLE.—(A) Whenever the Secretary makes a determination under subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) of paragraph (1) that certain supplies and associated support services are urgently needed to eliminate a deficiency described in that subparagraph, the Secretary shall designate a senior official of the Department of Defense to ensure that the needed supplies and associated support services are acquired and deployed as quickly as possible, with a goal of awarding a contract for the acquisition of the supplies and associated support services within 15 days.

''(B) Upon designation of a senior official under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall authorize that official to waive any provision of law, policy, directive, or regulation described in subsection (d) that such official determines in writing would unnecessarily impede the rapid acquisition and deployment of the needed supplies and associated support services. In a case in which the needed supplies and associated support services cannot be acquired without an extensive delay, the senior official shall require that an interim solution be implemented and deployed using the procedures developed under this section to minimize adverse consequences resulting from the urgent need.

''(3) USE OF FUNDS.—(A) In any fiscal year in which the Secretary makes a determination described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) of paragraph (1), the Secretary may use any funds available to the Department of Defense for acquisitions of supplies and associated support services if the determination includes a written finding that the use of such funds is necessary to address the deficiency in a timely manner.

''(B) The authority of this section may only be used to acquire supplies and associated support services—

''(i) in the case of determinations by the Secretary under paragraph (1)(A), in an amount aggregating not more than $200,000,000 during any fiscal year;

''(ii) in the case of determinations by the Secretary under paragraph (1)(B), in an amount aggregating not more than $200,000,000 during any fiscal year; and

''(iii) in the case of determinations by the Secretary under paragraph (1)(C), in an amount aggregating not more than $200,000,000 during any fiscal year.

''(4) NOTIFICATION TO CONGRESSIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEES.—(A) In the case of a determination by the Secretary under paragraph (1)(A), the Secretary shall notify the congressional defense committees of the determination within 15 days after the date of the determination.

''(B) In the case of a determination by the Secretary under paragraph (1)(B) the Secretary shall notify the congressional defense committees of the determination at least 10 days before the date on which the determination is effective.

''(C) A notice under this paragraph shall include the following:

''(i) The supplies and associated support services to be acquired.

''(ii) The amount anticipated to be expended for the acquisition.

''(iii) The source of funds for the acquisition.

''(D) A notice under this paragraph shall be sufficient to fulfill any requirement to provide notification to Congress for a new start program.

''(E) A notice under this paragraph shall be provided in consultation with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

''(5) TIME FOR TRANSITIONING TO NORMAL ACQUISITION SYSTEM.—Any acquisition initiated under this subsection shall transition to the normal acquisition system not later than two years after the date on which the Secretary makes the determination described in paragraph (1) with respect to the supplies and associated support services concerned.

''(6) LIMITATION ON OFFICERS WITH AUTHORITY TO MAKE A DETERMINATION.—The authority to make a determination under subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) of paragraph (1) may be exercised only by the Secretary or Deputy Secretary of Defense.''.

SEC. 804. MIDDLE TIER OF ACQUISITION FOR RAPID PROTOTYPING AND RAPID FIELDING.

(a) GUIDANCE REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics, in consultation with the Comptroller of the Department of Defense and the Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, shall establish guidance for a ''middle tier'' of acquisition programs that are intended to be completed in a period of two to five years.

(b) ACQUISITION PATHWAYS.—The guidance required by subsection (a) shall cover the following two acquisition pathways:

(1) RAPID PROTOTYPING.—The rapid prototyping pathway shall provide for the use of innovative technologies to rapidly develop fieldable prototypes to demonstrate new capabilities and meet emerging military needs. The objective of an acquisition program under this pathway shall be to field a prototype that can be demonstrated in an operational environment and provide for a residual operational capability within five years of the development of an approved requirement.

(2) RAPID FIELDING.—The rapid fielding pathway shall provide for the use of proven technologies to field production quantities of new or upgraded systems with minimal development required. The objective of an acquisition program under this pathway shall be to begin production within six months and complete fielding within five years of the development of an approved requirement.

(c) EXPEDITED PROCESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The guidance required by subsection (a) shall provide for a streamlined and coordinated requirements, budget, and acquisition process that results in the development of an approved requirement for each program in a period of not more than six months from the time that the process is initiated. Programs that are subject to the guidance shall not be subject to the Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System Manual and Department of Defense Directive 5000.01, except to the extent specifically provided in the guidance.

(2) RAPID PROTOTYPING.—With respect to the rapid prototyping pathway, the guidance shall include—

(A) a merit-based process for the consideration of innovative technologies and new capabilities to meet needs communicated by the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the combatant commanders;

(B) a process for developing and implementing acquisition and funding strategies for the program;

(C) a process for cost-sharing with the military departments on rapid prototype projects, to ensure an appropriate commitment to the success of such projects;

(D) a process for demonstrating and evaluating the performance of fieldable prototypes developed pursuant to the program in an operational environment; and

(E) a process for transitioning successful prototypes to new or existing acquisition programs for production and fielding under the rapid fielding pathway or the traditional acquisition system.

(3) RAPID FIELDING.—With respect to the rapid fielding pathway, the guidance shall include—

(A) a merit-based process for the consideration of existing products and proven technologies to meet needs communicated by the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the combatant commanders;

(B) a process for demonstrating performance and evaluating for current operational purposes the proposed products and technologies;

(C) a process for developing and implementing acquisition and funding strategies for the program; and

(D) a process for considering lifecycle costs and addressing issues of logistics support and system interoperability.

(4) STREAMLINED PROCEDURES.—The guidance for the programs may provide for any of the following streamlined procedures:

(A) The service acquisition executive of the military department concerned shall appoint a program manager for such program from among candidates from among civilian employees or members of the Armed Forces who have significant and relevant experience managing large and complex programs.

(B) The program manager for each program shall report with respect to such program directly, without intervening review or approval, to the service acquisition executive of the military department concerned.

(C) The service acquisition executive of the military department concerned shall evaluate the job performance of such manager on an annual basis. In conducting an evaluation under

this paragraph, a service acquisition executive shall consider the extent to which the manager has achieved the objectives of the program for which the manager is responsible, including quality, timeliness, and cost objectives.

(D) The program manager of a defense streamlined program shall be authorized staff positions for a technical staff, including experts in business management, contracting, auditing, engineering, testing, and logistics, to enable the manager to manage the program without the technical assistance of another organizational unit of an agency to the maximum extent practicable.

(E) The program manager of a defense streamlined program shall be authorized, in coordination with the users of the equipment and capability to be acquired and the test community, to make trade-offs among life-cycle costs, requirements, and schedules to meet the goals of the program.

(F) The service acquisition executive, acting in coordination with the defense acquisition executive, shall serve as the milestone decision authority for the program.

(G) The program manager of a defense streamlined program shall be provided a process to expeditiously seek a waiver from Congress from any statutory or regulatory requirement that the program manager determines adds little or no value to the management of the program.

(d) RAPID PROTOTYPING FUND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish a fund to be known as the ''Department of Defense Rapid Prototyping Fund'' to provide funds, in addition to other funds that may be available for acquisition programs under the rapid prototyping pathway established pursuant to this section. The Fund shall be managed by a senior official of the Department of Defense designated by the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics. The Fund shall consist of amounts appropriated to the Fund and amounts credited to the Fund pursuant to section 828 of this Act.

(2) TRANSFER AUTHORITY.—Amounts available in the Fund may be transferred to a military department for the purpose of carrying out an acquisition program under the rapid prototyping pathway established pursuant to this section. Any amount so transferred shall be credited to the account to which it is transferred. The transfer authority provided in this subsection is in addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense.

(3) CONGRESSIONAL NOTICE.—The senior official designated to manage the Fund shall notify the congressional defense committees of all transfers under paragraph (2). Each notification shall specify the amount transferred, the purpose of the transfer, and the total projected cost and estimated cost to complete the acquisition program to which the funds were transferred.

SEC. 805. USE OF ALTERNATIVE ACQUISITION PATHS TO ACQUIRE CRITICAL NATIONAL SECURITY CAPABILITIES.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall establish procedures for alternative acquisition pathways to acquire capital assets and services that meet critical national security needs. The procedures shall—

(1) be separate from existing acquisition procedures;

(2) be supported by streamlined contracting, budgeting, and requirements processes;

(3) establish alternative acquisition paths based on the capabilities being bought and the time needed to deploy these capabilities; and

(4) maximize the use of flexible authorities in existing law and regulation.

SEC. 806. SECRETARY OF DEFENSE WAIVER OF ACQUISITION LAWS TO ACQUIRE VITAL NATIONAL SECURITY CAPABILITIES.

(a) WAIVER AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of Defense is authorized to waive any provision of acquisition law or regulation described in subsection (c) for the purpose of acquiring a capability that would not otherwise be available to the Armed Forces of the United States, upon a determination that—

(1) the acquisition of the capability is in the vital national security interest of the United States;

(2) the application of the law or regulation to be waived would impede the acquisition of the capability in a manner that would undermine the national security of the United States; and

(3) the underlying purpose of the law or regulation to be waived can be addressed in a different manner or at a different time.

(b) DESIGNATION OF RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL.—Whenever the Secretary of Defense makes a determination under subsection (a)(1) that the acquisition of a capability is in the vital national security interest of the United States, the Secretary shall designate a senior official of the Department of Defense who shall be personally responsible and accountable for the rapid and effective acquisition and deployment of the needed capability. The Secretary shall provide the designated official such authority as the Secretary determines necessary to achieve this objective, and may use the waiver authority in subsection (a) for this purpose.

(c) ACQUISITION LAWS AND REGULATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Upon a determination described in subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense is authorized to waive any provision of law or regulation addressing—

(A) the establishment of a requirement or specification for the capability to be acquired;

(B) research, development, test, and evaluation of the capability to be acquired;

(C) production, fielding, and sustainment of the capability to be acquired; or

(D) solicitation, selection of sources, and award of contracts for the capability to be acquired.

(2) LIMITATIONS.—Nothing in this subsection authorizes the waiver of—

(A) the requirements of this section;

(B) any provision of law imposing civil or criminal penalties; or

(C) any provision of law governing the proper expenditure of appropriated funds.

(d) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The Secretary of Defense shall notify the congressional defense committees at least 30 days before exercising the waiver authority under subsection (a). Each such notice shall include—

(1) an explanation of the basis for determining that the acquisition of the capability is in the vital national security interest of the United States;

(2) an identification of each provision of law or regulation to be waived; and

(3) for each provision identified pursuant to paragraph (2)—

(A) an explanation of why the application of the provision would impede the acquisition in a manner that would undermine the national security of the United States; and

(B) a description of the time or manner in which the underlying purpose of the law or regulation to be waived will be addressed.

(e) NONDELEGATION.—The authority of the Secretary to waive provisions of laws and regulations under subsection (a) is nondelegable.

SEC. 807. ACQUISITION AUTHORITY OF THE COMMANDER OF UNITED STATES CYBER COMMAND.

(a) AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commander of the United States Cyber Command shall be responsible for, and shall have the authority to conduct, the following acquisition activities:

(A) Development and acquisition of cyber operations-peculiar equipment and capabilities.

(B) Acquisition and sustainment of cyber capability-peculiar equipment, capabilities, and services.

(2) ACQUISITION FUNCTIONS.—Subject to the authority, direction, and control of the Secretary of Defense, the Commander shall have authority to exercise the functions of the head of an agency under chapter 137 of title 10, United States Code.

(b) COMMAND ACQUISITION EXECUTIVE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The staff of the Commander shall include a command acquisition executive, who shall be responsible for the overall supervision of acquisition matters for the United States Cyber Command. The command acquisition executive shall have the authority—

(A) to negotiate memoranda of agreement with the military departments and Department of Defense components to carry out the acquisition of equipment, capabilities, and services described in subsection (a)(1) on behalf of the Command;

(B) to supervise the acquisition of equipment, capabilities, and services described in subsection (a)(1);

(C) to represent the Command in discussions with the military departments regarding acquisition programs for which the Command is a customer; and

(D) to work with the military departments to ensure that the Command is appropriately represented in any joint working group or integrated product team regarding acquisition programs for which the Command is a customer.

(2) DELIVERY OF ACQUISITION SOLUTIONS.—The command acquisition executive of the United States Cyber Command shall be—

(A) responsible to the Commander for rapidly delivering acquisition solutions to meet validated cyber operations-peculiar requirements;

(B) subordinate to the defense acquisition executive in matters of acquisition;

(C) subject to the same oversight as the service acquisition executives; and

(D) included on the distribution list for acquisition directives and instructions of the Department of Defense.

(c) ACQUISITION PERSONNEL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall provide the United States Cyber Command with the personnel or funding equivalent to ten full-time equivalent personnel to support the Commander in fulfilling the acquisition responsibilities provided for under this section with experience in—

(A) program acquisition;

(B) the Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System Process;

(C) program management;

(D) system engineering; and

(E) costing.

(2) EXISTING PERSONNEL.—The personnel provided under this subsection shall be provided from among the existing personnel of the Department of Defense.

(d) BUDGET.—In addition to the activities of a combatant command for which funding may be requested under section 166 of title 10, United States Code, the budget proposal of the United States Cyber Command shall include requests for funding for—

(1) development and acquisition of cyber operations-peculiar equipment; and

(2) acquisition and sustainment of other capabilities or services that are peculiar to cyber operations activities.

(e) CYBER OPERATIONS PROCUREMENT FUND.—In exercising the authority granted in subsection (a), the Commander may not obligate or expend more than $75,000,000 out of the funds made available in each fiscal year from 2016 through 2021 to support acquisition activities provided for under this section.

(f) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION REGARDING INTELLIGENCE AND SPECIAL ACTIVITIES.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to constitute authority to conduct any activity which, if carried out as an intelligence activity by the Department of Defense, would require a notice to the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives under title V of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.).

(g) IMPLEMENTATION PLAN REQUIRED.—The authority granted in subsection (a) shall become

effective 30 days after the date on which the Secretary of Defense provides to the congressional defense committees a plan for implementation of those authorities under subsection (a). The plan shall include the following:

(1) A Department of Defense definition of—

(A) cyber operations-peculiar equipment and capabilities; and

(B) cyber capability-peculiar equipment, capabilities, and services.

(2) Summaries of the components to be negotiated in the memorandum of agreements with the military departments and other Department of Defense components to carry out the development, acquisition, and sustainment of equipment, capabilities, and services described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of subsection (a)(1).

(3) Memorandum of agreement negotiation and approval timelines.

(4) Plan for oversight of the command acquisition executive established in subsection (b).

(5) Assessment of the acquisition workforce needs of the United States Cyber Command to support the authority in subsection (a) until 2021.

(6) Other matters as appropriate.

(h) ANNUAL END-OF-YEAR ASSESSMENT.—Each year, the Cyber Investment Management Board shall review and assess the acquisition activities of the United States Cyber Command, including contracting and acquisition documentation, for the previous fiscal year, and provide any recommendations or feedback to the acquisition executive of Cyber Command.

(i) SUNSET.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The authority under this section shall terminate on September 30, 2021.

(2) LIMITATION ON DURATION OF ACQUISITIONS.—The authority under this section does not include major defense acquisition programs, major automated information system programs, or acquisitions of foundational infrastructure or software architectures the duration of which is expected to last more than five years.

SEC. 808. 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. 809. ADVISORY PANEL ON STREAMLINING AND CODIFYING ACQUISITION REGULATIONS.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall establish under the sponsorship of the Defense Acquisition University and the National Defense University an advisory panel on streamlining acquisition regulations.

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—The panel shall be composed of at least nine individuals who are recognized experts in acquisition and procurement policy. In making appointments to the advisory panel, the Under Secretary shall ensure that the members of the panel reflect diverse experiences in the public and private sectors.

(c) DUTIES.—The panel shall—

(1) review the acquisition regulations applicable to the Department of Defense with a view toward streamlining and improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the defense acquisition process and maintaining defense technology advantage; and

(2) make any recommendations for the amendment or repeal of such regulations that the panel considers necessary, as a result of such review, to—

(A) establish and administer appropriate buyer and seller relationships in the procurement system;

(B) improve the functioning of the acquisition system;

(C) ensure the continuing financial and ethical integrity of defense procurement programs;

(D) protect the best interests of the Department of Defense; and

(E) eliminate any regulations that are unnecessary for the purposes described in subparagraphs (A) through (D).

(d) ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall provide the advisory panel established pursuant to subsection (a) with timely access to appropriate information, data, resources, and analysis so that the advisory panel may conduct a thorough and independent assessment as required under such subsection.

(2) INAPPLICABILITY OF FACA.—The requirements of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to the advisory panel established pursuant to subsection (a).

(e) REPORT.—

(1) PANEL REPORT.—Not later than two years after the date on which the Secretary of Defense establishes the advisory panel, the panel shall transmit a final report to the Secretary.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The final report shall contain a detailed statement of the findings and conclusions of the panel, including—

(A) a history of each current acquisition regulation and a recommendation as to whether the regulation and related law (if applicable) should be retained, modified, or repealed; and

(B) such additional recommendations for legislation as the panel considers appropriate.

(3) INTERIM REPORTS.—(A) Not later than 6 months and 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit a report to or brief the congressional defense committees on the interim findings of the panel with respect to the elements set forth in paragraph (2).

(B) The panel shall provide regular updates to the Secretary of Defense for purposes of providing the interim reports required under this paragraph.

(4) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than 30 days after receiving the final report of the advisory panel, the Secretary of Defense shall transmit the final report, together with such comments as the Secretary determines appropriate, to the congressional defense committees.

(f) DEFENSE ACQUISITION WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT FUND SUPPORT.—The Secretary of Defense may use amounts available in the Department of Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund established under section 1705 of title 10, United States Code, to support activities of the advisory panel under this section.

SEC. 810. REVIEW OF TIME-BASED REQUIREMENTS PROCESS AND BUDGETING AND ACQUISITION SYSTEMS.

(a) TIME-BASED REQUIREMENTS PROCESS.—The Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff shall review the requirements process with the goal of establishing an agile and streamlined system that develops requirements that provide stability and foundational direction for acquisition programs and shall determine the advisability of providing a time-based or phased distinction between capabilities needed to be deployed urgently, within 2 years, within 5 years, and longer than 5 years.

(b) BUDGETING AND ACQUISITION SYSTEMS.—The Secretary of Defense shall review and ensure that the acquisition and budgeting systems are structured to meet time-based or phased requirements in a manner that is predictable, cost effective, and efficient and takes advantage of emerging technological developments.

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

SEC. 811. AMENDMENT RELATING TO MULTIYEAR CONTRACT AUTHORITY FOR ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY.

Subsection (a)(1) and subsection (i)(4) of section 2306b of title 10, United States Code, are each amended by striking ''substantial'' and inserting ''significant''.

SEC. 812. APPLICABILITY OF COST AND PRICING DATA AND CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.

Section 2306a(b)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''; or'' and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in subparagraph (C), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; or''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(D) to the extent such data—

''(i) relates to an offset agreement in connection with a contract for the sale of a weapon system or defense-related item to a foreign country or foreign firm; and

''(ii) does not relate to a contract or subcontract under the offset agreement for work performed in such foreign country or by such foreign firm that is directly related to the weapon system or defense-related item being purchased under the contract.''.

SEC. 813. RIGHTS IN TECHNICAL DATA.

(a) RIGHTS IN TECHNICAL DATA RELATING TO MAJOR WEAPON SYSTEMS.—Paragraph (2) of section 2321(f) of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''(2) In the case of a challenge to a use or release restriction that is asserted with respect to technical data of a contractor or subcontractor for a major system or a subsystem or component thereof on the basis that the major weapon system, subsystem, or component was developed exclusively at private expense—

''(A) the presumption in paragraph (1) shall apply—

''(i) with regard to a commercial subsystem or component of a major system, if the major system was acquired as a commercial item in accordance with section 2379(a) of this title;

''(ii) with regard to a component of a subsystem, if the subsystem was acquired as a commercial item in accordance with section 2379(b) of this title; and

''(iii) with regard to any other component, if the component is a commercially available off-the-shelf item or a commercially available off-the-shelf item with modifications of a type customarily available in the commercial marketplace or minor modifications made to meet Federal Government requirements; and

''(B) in all other cases, the challenge to the use or release restriction shall be sustained unless information provided by the contractor or subcontractor demonstrates that the item was developed exclusively at private expense.''.

(b) GOVERNMENT-INDUSTRY ADVISORY PANEL.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the

Secretary of Defense, acting through the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics, shall establish a Government-industry advisory panel for the purpose of reviewing sections 2320 and 2321 of title 10, United States Code, regarding rights in technical data and the validation of proprietary data restrictions and the regulations implementing such sections, for the purpose of ensuring that such statutory and regulatory requirements are best structured to serve the interests of the taxpayers and the national defense.

(2) MEMBERSHIP.—The panel shall be chaired by an individual selected by the Under Secretary, and the Under Secretary shall ensure that—

(A) the government members of the advisory panel are knowledgeable about technical data issues and appropriately represent the three military departments, as well as the legal, acquisition, logistics, and research and development communities in the Department of Defense; and

(B) the private sector members of the advisory panel include independent experts and individuals appropriately representative of the diversity of interested parties, including large and small businesses, traditional and non-traditional government contractors, prime contractors and subcontractors, suppliers of hardware and software, and institutions of higher education.

(3) SCOPE OF REVIEW.—In conducting the review required by paragraph (1), the advisory panel shall give appropriate consideration to the following factors:

(A) Ensuring that the Department of Defense does not pay more than once for the same work.

(B) Ensuring that Department of Defense contractors are appropriately rewarded for their innovation and invention.

(C) Providing for cost-effective reprocurement, sustainment, modification, and upgrades to Department of Defense systems.

(D) Encouraging the private sector to invest in new products, technologies, and processes relevant to the missions of the Department of Defense.

(E) Ensuring that the Department of Defense has appropriate access to innovative products, technologies, and processes developed by the private sector for commercial use.

(4) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than September 30, 2016, the advisory panel shall submit its final report and recommendations to the Secretary of Defense. Not later than 60 days after receiving the report, the Secretary shall submit a copy of the report, together with any comments or recommendations, to the congressional defense committees.

SEC. 814. PROCUREMENT OF SUPPLIES FOR EXPERIMENTAL PURPOSES.

(a) ADDITIONAL PROCUREMENT AUTHORITY.—Subsection (a) of section 2373 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting ''transportation, energy, medical, space-flight,'' before ''and aeronautical supplies''.

(b) APPLICABILITY OF CHAPTER 137 OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE.—Subsection (b) of such section is amended by striking ''only when such purchases are made in quantity'' and inserting ''only when such purchases are made in quantities greater than necessary for experimentation, technical evaluation, assessment of operational utility, or safety or to provide a residual operational capability''.

SEC. 815. AMENDMENTS TO OTHER TRANSACTION AUTHORITY.

(a) AUTHORITY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN PROTOTYPE PROJECTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 139 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 2371a the following new section:

''§2371b. Authority of the Department of Defense to carry out certain prototype projects

''(a) AUTHORITY.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), the Director of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, the Secretary of a military department, or any other official designated by the Secretary of Defense may, under the authority of section 2371 of this title, carry out prototype projects that are directly relevant to enhancing the mission effectiveness of military personnel and the supporting platforms, systems, components, or materials proposed to be acquired or developed by the Department of Defense, or to improvement of platforms, systems, components, or materials in use by the armed forces.

''(2) The authority of this section—

''(A) may be exercised for a prototype project that is expected to cost the Department of Defense in excess of $50,000,000 but not in excess of $250,000,000 (including all options) only upon a written determination by the senior procurement executive for the agency as designated for the purpose of section 1702(c) of title 41, or, for the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency or the Missile Defense Agency, the director of the agency that—

''(i) the requirements of subsection (d) will be met; and

''(ii) the use of the authority of this section is essential to promoting the success of the prototype project; and

''(B) may be exercised for a prototype project that is expected to cost the Department of Defense in excess of $250,000,000 (including all options) only if—

''(i) the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics determines in writing that—

''(I) the requirements of subsection (d) will be met; and

''(II) the use of the authority of this section is essential to meet critical national security objectives; and

''(ii) the congressional defense committees are notified in writing at least 30 days before such authority is exercised.

''(3) The authority of a senior procurement executive or director of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency or Missile Defense Agency under paragraph (2)(A), and the authority of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics under paragraph (2)(B), may not be delegated.

''(b) EXERCISE OF AUTHORITY.—

''(1) Subsections (e)(1)(B) and (e)(2) of such section 2371 shall not apply to projects carried out under subsection (a).

''(2) To the maximum extent practicable, competitive procedures shall be used when entering into agreements to carry out projects under subsection (a).

''(c) COMPTROLLER GENERAL ACCESS TO INFORMATION.—(1) Each agreement entered into by an official referred to in subsection (a) to carry out a project under that subsection that provides for payments in a total amount in excess of $5,000,000 shall include a clause that provides for the Comptroller General, in the discretion of the Comptroller General, to examine the records of any party to the agreement or any entity that participates in the performance of the agreement.

''(2) The requirement in paragraph (1) shall not apply with respect to a party or entity, or a subordinate element of a party or entity, that has not entered into any other agreement that provides for audit access by a Government entity in the year prior to the date of the agreement.

''(3)(A) The right provided to the Comptroller General in a clause of an agreement under paragraph (1) is limited as provided in subparagraph (B) in the case of a party to the agreement, an entity that participates in the performance of the agreement, or a subordinate element of that party or entity if the only agreements or other transactions that the party, entity, or subordinate element entered into with Government entities in the year prior to the date of that agreement are cooperative agreements or transactions that were entered into under this section or section 2371 of this title.

''(B) The only records of a party, other entity, or subordinate element referred to in subparagraph (A) that the Comptroller General may examine in the exercise of the right referred to in that subparagraph are records of the same type as the records that the Government has had the right to examine under the audit access clauses of the previous agreements or transactions referred to in such subparagraph that were entered into by that particular party, entity, or subordinate element.

''(4) The head of the contracting activity that is carrying out the agreement may waive the applicability of the requirement in paragraph (1) to the agreement if the head of the contracting activity determines that it would not be in the public interest to apply the requirement to the agreement. The waiver shall be effective with respect to the agreement only if the head of the contracting activity transmits a notification of the waiver to Congress and the Comptroller General before entering into the agreement. The notification shall include the rationale for the determination.

''(5) The Comptroller General may not examine records pursuant to a clause included in an agreement under paragraph (1) more than three years after the final payment is made by the United States under the agreement.

''(d) APPROPRIATE USE OF AUTHORITY.—(1) The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that no official of an agency enters into a transaction (other than a contract, grant, or cooperative agreement) for a prototype project under the authority of this section unless one of the following conditions is met:

''(A) There is at least one nontraditional defense contractor participating to a significant extent in the prototype project.

''(B) All significant participants in the transaction other than the Federal Government are small businesses or nontraditional defense contractors.

''(C) At least one third of the total cost of the prototype project is to be paid out of funds provided by parties to the transaction other than the Federal Government.

''(D) The senior procurement executive for the agency determines in writing that exceptional circumstances justify the use of a transaction that provides for innovative business arrangements or structures that would not be feasible or appropriate under a contract, or would provide an opportunity to expand the defense supply base in a manner that would not be practical or feasible under a contract.

''(2)(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the amounts counted for the purposes of this subsection as being provided, or to be provided, by a party to a transaction with respect to a prototype project that is entered into under this section other than the Federal Government do not include costs that were incurred before the date on which the transaction becomes effective.

''(B) Costs that were incurred for a prototype project by a party after the beginning of negotiations resulting in a transaction (other than a contract, grant, or cooperative agreement) with respect to the project before the date on which the transaction becomes effective may be counted for purposes of this subsection as being provided, or to be provided, by the party to the transaction if and to the extent that the official responsible for entering into the transaction determines in writing that—

''(i) the party incurred the costs in anticipation of entering into the transaction; and

''(ii) it was appropriate for the party to incur the costs before the transaction became effective in order to ensure the successful implementation of the transaction.

''(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) The term 'nontraditional defense contractor' has the meaning given the term under section 2302(9) of this title.

''(2) The term 'small business' means a small business concern as defined under section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632).

''(f) FOLLOW-ON PRODUCTION CONTRACTS OR TRANSACTIONS.—(1) A transaction entered into under this section for a prototype project may provide for the award of a follow-on production contract or transaction to the participants in the transaction.

''(2) A follow-on production contract or transaction provided for in a transaction under paragraph (1) may be awarded to the participants in the transaction without the use of competitive procedures, notwithstanding the requirements of section 2304 of this title, if—

''(A) competitive procedures were used for the selection of parties for participation in the transaction; and

''(B) the participants in the transaction successfully completed the prototype project provided for in the transaction.

''(3) Contracts and transactions entered into pursuant to this subsection may be awarded using the authority in subsection (a), under the authority of chapter 137 of this title, or under such procedures, terms, and conditions as the Secretary of Defense may establish by regulation.

''(g) AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE PROTOTYPES AND FOLLOW-ON PRODUCTION ITEMS AS GOVERNMENT-FURNISHED EQUIPMENT.—An agreement entered into pursuant to the authority of subsection (a) or a follow-on contract or transaction entered into pursuant to the authority of subsection (f) may provide for prototypes or follow-on production items to be provided to another contractor as Government-furnished equipment.

''(h) APPLICABILITY OF PROCUREMENT ETHICS REQUIREMENTS.—An agreement entered into under the authority of this section shall be treated as a Federal agency procurement for the purposes of chapter 21 of title 41.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 139 of such title is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 2371a the following new item:

''2371b. Authority of the Department of Defense to carry out certain prototype projects.''.

(b) MODIFICATION TO DEFINITION OF NONTRADITIONAL DEFENSE CONTRACTOR.—Section 2302(9) of such title is amended to read as follows:

''(9) The term 'nontraditional defense contractor', with respect to a procurement or with respect to a transaction authorized under section 2371(a) or 2371b of this title, means an entity that is not currently performing and has not performed, for at least the one-year period preceding the solicitation of sources by the Department of Defense for the procurement or transaction, any contract or subcontract for the Department of Defense that is subject to full coverage under the cost accounting standards prescribed pursuant to section 1502 of title 41 and the regulations implementing such section.''.

(c) REPEAL OF OBSOLETE AUTHORITY.—Section 845 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994 (Public Law 103–160; 10 U.S.C. 2371 note) is hereby repealed. Transactions entered into under the authority of such section 845 shall remain in force and effect and shall be modified as appropriate to reflect the amendments made by this section.

(d) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Subparagraph (B) of section 1601(c)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (Public Law 108–136; 10 U.S.C. 2358 note) is amended to read as follows:

''(B) sections 2371 and 2371b of title 10, United States Code.''.

(e) UPDATED GUIDANCE.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall issue updated guidance to implement the amendments made by this section.

(f) ASSESSMENT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees an assessment of—

(1) the benefits and risks of permitting not-for-profit defense contractors to be awarded transaction agreements under section 2371b of title 10, United States Code, for the purposes of cost-sharing requirements of subsection (d)(1)(C) of such section; and

(2) the benefits and risks of removing the cost-sharing requirements of subsection (d)(1)(C) of such section in their entirety.

SEC. 816. AMENDMENT TO ACQUISITION THRESHOLD FOR 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''.

SEC. 817. 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.''.

Subtitle C—Provisions Related to Major Defense Acquisition Programs

SEC. 821. ACQUISITION STRATEGY REQUIRED FOR EACH MAJOR DEFENSE ACQUISITION PROGRAM, MAJOR AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEM, 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, each major automated information system, 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, major automated information system, or major system, the Under Secretary shall ensure that—

''(A) the strategy clearly describes the proposed top-level 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, the method of implementing laws and policies, and program objectives;

''(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;

''(C) the strategy is tailored to address program requirements and constraints; and

''(D) the strategy considers the items listed in paragraph (2).

''(2) Each strategy shall, where appropriate, 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) Multiyear 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, major automated information system, 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, major automated information system, 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, major automated information system, 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, major automated information system, or major system, means any schedule delay greater than six months in a reported event.''.

(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. 822. 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 821) the following new section:

''§ 2431b. Risk management and mitigation in major defense acquisition programs and major systems

''(a) REQUIREMENT.—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:

''(1) A comprehensive approach for managing and mitigating risk (including technical, cost, and schedule risk) during each of the following periods or when determined appropriate by the milestone decision authority:

''(A) The period preceding engineering manufacturing development, or its equivalent.

''(B) The period preceding initial production.

''(C) The period preceding full-rate production.

''(2) An identification of the major sources of risk in each of the periods listed in paragraph (1) to improve programmatic decisionmaking and appropriately minimize and manage program concurrency.

''(b) APPROACH TO MANAGE AND MITIGATE RISKS.—The comprehensive approach to manage and mitigate risk included in the acquisition strategy for purposes of subsection (a)(1) shall, at a minimum, include consideration of risk mitigation techniques such as the following:

''(1) 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.

''(2) 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.

''(3) Technology demonstrations and decision points for disciplined transition of planned technologies into programs or the selection of alternative technologies.

''(4) Multiple design approaches.

''(5) Alternative designs, including any designs that meet requirements but do so with reduced performance.

''(6) Phasing of program activities or related technology development efforts in order to address high-risk areas as early as feasible.

''(7) Manufacturability and industrial base availability.

''(8) Independent risk element assessments by outside subject matter experts.

''(9) Schedule and funding margins for identified risks.

''(c) PREFERENCE FOR PROTOTYPING.—To the maximum extent practicable and consistent with the economical use of available financial resources, the milestone decision authority for each major defense acquisition program shall ensure that the acquisition strategy for the program provides for—

''(1) the production of competitive prototypes at the system or subsystem level before Milestone B approval; or

''(2) if the production of competitive prototypes is not practicable, the production of single prototypes at the system or subsystem level.

''(d) 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. 823. REVISION OF MILESTONE A DECISION AUTHORITY RESPONSIBILITIES FOR MAJOR DEFENSE ACQUISITION PROGRAMS.

(a) REVISION TO MILESTONE A REQUIREMENTS.—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

''(a) RESPONSIBILITIES.—Before granting Milestone A approval for a major defense acquisition program or a major subprogram, the milestone decision authority for the program or subprogram shall ensure that—

''(1) information about the program or subprogram is sufficient to warrant entry of the program or subprogram into the risk reduction phase;

''(2) the Secretary of the military department concerned and the Chief of the armed force concerned concur in the cost, schedule, technical feasibility, and performance trade-offs that have been made with regard to the program; and

''(3) there are sound plans for progression of the program or subprogram to the development phase.

''(b) WRITTEN DETERMINATION REQUIRED.—A major defense acquisition program or subprogram may not receive Milestone A approval or otherwise be initiated prior to Milestone B approval until the milestone decision authority determines in writing, after consultation with the Joint Requirements Oversight Council on matters related to program requirements and military needs—

''(1) that the program fulfills an approved initial capabilities document;

''(2) that the program has been developed in light of appropriate market research;

''(3) if the program duplicates a capability already provided by an existing system, the duplication provided by such program is necessary and appropriate;

''(4) that, with respect to any identified areas of risk, there is a plan to reduce the risk;

''(5) that planning for sustainment has been addressed and that a determination of applicability of core logistics capabilities requirements has been made;

''(6) that an analysis of alternatives has been performed consistent with study guidance developed by the Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation;

''(7) that a cost estimate for the program has been submitted, with the concurrence of the Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation, and that the level of resources required to develop, procure, and sustain the program is sufficient for successful program execution; and

''(8) that the program or subprogram meets any other considerations the milestone decision authority considers relevant.

''(c) 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 (b) 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.

''(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) The term 'major defense acquisition program' has the meaning provided in section 2430 of this title.

''(2) The term 'initial capabilities document' means any capabilities requirement document approved by the Joint Requirements Oversight Council that establishes the need for a materiel approach to resolve a capability gap.

''(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 that term in section 2366(e)(7) of this title.

''(5) The term 'core logistics capabilities' means the core logistics capabilities identified under section 2464(a) of this title.

''(6) the term 'major subprogram' means a major subprogram of a major defense acquisition program designated under section 2430a(a)(1) of this title.

''(7) The term 'milestone decision authority', with respect to a major defense acquisition program or a major subprogram, means the official within the Department of Defense designated with the overall responsibility and authority for acquisition decisions for the program or subprogram, including authority to approve entry of the program or subprogram into the next phase of the acquisition process.''.

(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 2366a and inserting the following:

''2366a. Major defense acquisition programs: determination required before Milestone A approval.''.

SEC. 824. REVISION OF MILESTONE B DECISION AUTHORITY RESPONSIBILITIES FOR MAJOR DEFENSE ACQUISITION PROGRAMS.

(a) REVISION TO MILESTONE B REQUIREMENTS.—Section 2366b of title 10, United Stated Code, is amended to read as follows:

''§ 2366b. Major defense acquisition programs: certification required before Milestone B approval

''(a) CERTIFICATIONS AND DETERMINATION REQUIRED.—A major defense acquisition program may not receive Milestone B approval until the milestone decision authority—

''(1) has received a preliminary design review and conducted a formal post-preliminary design review assessment, and certifies on the basis of such assessment that the program demonstrates a high likelihood of accomplishing its intended mission;

''(2) 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;

''(3) determines in writing that—

''(A) the program is affordable when considering the ability of the Department of Defense to accomplish the program's mission using alternative systems;

''(B) appropriate trade-offs among cost, schedule, technical feasibility, and performance objectives have been made to ensure that the program is affordable when considering the per unit cost and the total acquisition cost in the context of the total resources available during the period covered by the future-years defense program submitted during the fiscal year in which the certification is made;

''(C) reasonable cost and schedule estimates have been developed to execute, with the concurrence of the Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation, the product development and production plan under the program; and

''(D) funding is available to execute the product development and production plan under the program, through the period covered by the future-years defense program submitted during the fiscal year in which the certification is made, consistent with the estimates described in subparagraph (C) for the program;

''(E) appropriate market research has been conducted prior to technology development to reduce duplication of existing technology and products;

''(F) the Department of Defense has completed an analysis of alternatives with respect to the program;

''(G) the Joint Requirements Oversight Council has accomplished its duties with respect to the program pursuant to section 181(b) of this title, including an analysis of the operational requirements for the program;

''(H) life-cycle sustainment planning, including corrosion prevention and mitigation planning, has identified and evaluated relevant sustainment costs throughout development, production, operation, sustainment, and disposal of the program, and any alternatives, and that such costs are reasonable and have been accurately estimated;

''(I) an estimate has been made of the requirements for core logistics capabilities and the associated sustaining workloads required to support such requirements;

''(J) there is a plan to mitigate and account for any costs in connection with any anticipated de-certification of cryptographic systems and components during the production and procurement of the major defense acquisition program to be acquired;

''(K) the program complies with all relevant policies, regulations, and directives of the Department of Defense; and

''(L) the Secretary of the military department concerned and the Chief of the armed force concerned concur in the trade-offs made in accordance with subparagraph (B); and

''(4) in the case of a space system, performs a cost benefit analysis for any new or follow-on satellite system using a dedicated ground control system instead of a shared ground control system, except that no cost benefit analysis is required to be performed under this paragraph for any Milestone B approval of a space system after December 31, 2019.

''(b) CHANGES TO CERTIFICATIONS OR DETERMINATION.—(1) The program manager for a major defense acquisition program that has received certifications or a determination under subsection (a) shall immediately notify the milestone decision authority of any changes to the program or a designated major subprogram of such program that—

''(A) alter the substantive basis for the certifications or determination of the milestone decision authority relating to any component of such certifications or determination specified in paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of subsection (a); or

''(B) otherwise cause the program or subprogram to deviate significantly from the material provided to the milestone decision authority in support of such certifications or determination.

''(2) Upon receipt of information under paragraph (1), the milestone decision authority may withdraw the certifications or determination concerned or rescind Milestone B approval if the milestone decision authority determines that such certifications, determination, or approval are no longer valid.

''(c) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—(1) The certifications and determination under subsection (a) with respect to a major defense acquisition program shall be submitted to the congressional defense committees with the first Selected Acquisition Report submitted under section 2432 of this title after completion of the certification.

''(2) The milestone decision authority shall retain records of the basis for the certifications and determination under paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of subsection (a).

''(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 the certifications and determination under paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of subsection (a) with respect to a major defense acquisition program. The explanation shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

''(d) WAIVER FOR NATIONAL SECURITY.—(1) The milestone decision authority may, at the time of Milestone B approval or at the time that such milestone decision authority withdraws a certification or rescinds Milestone B approval pursuant to subsection (b)(2), waive the applicability to a major defense acquisition program of one or more components (as specified in paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of subsection (a)) of the certification and determination requirements if the milestone decision authority determines that, but for such a waiver, the Department would be unable to meet critical national security objectives.

''(2) Whenever the milestone decision authority makes such a determination and authorizes such a waiver—

''(A) the waiver, the waiver determination, and the reasons for the waiver determination shall be submitted in writing to the congressional defense committees within 30 days after the waiver is authorized; and

''(B) the milestone decision authority shall review the program not less often than annually to determine the extent to which such program currently satisfies the certification and determination components specified in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of subsection (a) until such time as the milestone decision authority determines that the program satisfies all such certification and determination components.

''(3) The requirement in paragraph (2)(B) shall not apply to a program for which a certification was required pursuant to section 2433a(c) of this title if the milestone decision authority—

''(A) determines in writing that—

''(i) the program has reached a stage in the acquisition process at which it would not be practicable to meet the certification component that was waived; and

''(ii) the milestone decision authority has taken appropriate alternative actions to address the underlying purposes of such certification component; and

''(B) submits the written determination, and an explanation of the basis for the determination, to the congressional defense committees.

''(e) DESIGNATION OF CERTIFICATION STATUS IN BUDGET DOCUMENTATION.—Any budget request, budget justification material, budget display, reprogramming request, Selected Acquisition Report, or other budget documentation or performance report submitted by the Secretary of Defense to the President regarding a major defense acquisition program receiving a waiver pursuant to subsection (d) shall prominently and clearly indicate that such program has not fully satisfied the certification requirements of this section until such time as the milestone decision authority makes the determination that such program has satisfied all such certification requirements.

''(f) NONDELEGATION.—The milestone decision authority may not delegate the certification requirement under subsection (a) or the authority to waive any component of such requirement under subsection (d).

''(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) The term 'major defense acquisition program' means a Department of Defense acquisition program that is a major defense acquisition program for purposes of section 2430 of this title.

''(2) The term 'designated major subprogram' means a major subprogram of a major defense acquisition program designated under section 2430a(a)(1) of this title.

''(3) The term 'milestone decision authority', with respect to a major defense acquisition program, means the official within the Department of Defense designated with the overall responsibility and authority for acquisition decisions for the program, including authority to approve entry of the program into the next phase of the acquisition process.

''(4) The term 'Milestone B approval' has the meaning provided that term in section 2366(e)(7) of this title.

''(5) The term 'core logistics capabilities' means the core logistics capabilities identified under section 2464(a) of this title.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 2334(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended in paragraph (6)(A)(i) by striking ''any certification under'' and inserting ''any decision to grant milestone approval pursuant to''.

SEC. 825. DESIGNATION OF MILESTONE DECISION AUTHORITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2430 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(d)(1) The milestone decision authority for a major defense acquisition program reaching Milestone A after October 1, 2016, shall be the service acquisition executive of the military department that is managing the program, unless the Secretary of Defense designates, under paragraph (2), another official to serve as the milestone decision authority.

''(2) The Secretary of Defense may designate an alternate milestone decision authority for a program with respect to which—

''(A) the Secretary determines that the program is addressing a joint requirement;

''(B) the Secretary determines that the program is best managed by a Defense Agency;

''(C) the program has incurred a unit cost increase greater than the significant cost threshold or critical cost threshold under section 2433 of this title;

''(D) the program is critical to a major interagency requirement or technology development effort, or has significant international partner involvement; or

''(E) the Secretary determines that an alternate official serving as the milestone decision authority will best provide for the program to achieve desired cost, schedule, and performance outcomes.

''(3)(A) After designating an alternate milestone decision authority under paragraph (2) for a program, the Secretary of Defense may revert the position of milestone decision authority for the program back to the service acquisition executive upon request of the Secretary of the military department concerned. A decision on the request shall be made within 180 days after receipt of the request from the Secretary of the military department concerned.

''(B) If the Secretary of Defense denies the request for reversion of the milestone decision authority back to the service acquisition executive, the Secretary shall report to the congressional defense committees on the basis of the Secretary's decision that an alternate official serving as milestone decision authority will best provide for the program to achieve desired cost, schedule, and performance outcomes. No such reversion is authorized after a program has incurred a unit cost increase greater than the significant cost threshold or critical cost threshold under section 2433 of this title, except in exceptional circumstances.

''(4)(A) For each major defense acquisition program, the Secretary of the military department concerned and the Chief of the armed force concerned shall, in each Selected Acquisition Report required under section 2432 of this title, certify that program requirements are stable and funding is adequate to meet cost, schedule, and performance objectives for the program and identify and report to the congressional defense committees on any increased risk to the program since the last report.

''(B) The Secretary of Defense shall review the acquisition oversight process for major defense acquisition programs and shall limit outside requirements for documentation to an absolute minimum on those programs where the service acquisition executive of the military department that is managing the program is the milestone decision authority and ensure that any policies, procedures, and activities related to oversight efforts conducted outside of the military departments with regard to major defense acquisition programs shall be implemented in a manner that does not unnecessarily increase program costs or impede program schedules.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 133(b)(5) of such title is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: '', except that the Under Secretary shall exercise advisory authority, subject to the authority, direction, and control of the Secretary of Defense, over service acquisition programs for which the service acquisition executive is the milestone decision authority''.

(c) IMPLEMENTATION.—

(1) IMPLEMENTATION 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 implementing subsection (d) of section 2430 of title 10, United States Code, as added by subsection (a) of this section.

(2) GUIDANCE.—The Deputy Chief Management Officer of the Department of Defense, in consultation with the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics and the service acquisition executives, shall issue guidance to ensure that by not later than October 1, 2016, the acquisition policy, guidance, and practices of the Department of Defense conform to the requirements of subsection (d) of section 2430 of title 10, United States Code, as added by subsection (a) of this section. The guidance shall be designed to ensure a streamlined decisionmaking and approval process and to minimize any information requests, consistent with the requirement of paragraph (4)(A) of such subsection (d).

(3) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsections (a) and (b) shall take effect on October 1, 2016.

SEC. 826. TENURE AND ACCOUNTABILITY OF PROGRAM MANAGERS FOR PROGRAM DEFINITION PERIODS.

(a) REVISED GUIDANCE REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall revise Department of Defense guidance for major defense acquisition programs to address the tenure and accountability of program managers for the program definition period of major defense acquisition programs.

(b) PROGRAM DEFINITION PERIOD.—For the purposes of this section, the term ''program definition period'', with respect to a major defense acquisition program, means the period beginning with initiation of the program and ending with Milestone B approval (or Key Decision Point B approval in the case of a space program).

(c) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The revised guidance required by subsection (a) shall provide that the program manager for the program definition period of a major defense acquisition program is responsible for—

(1) bringing technologies to maturity and identifying the manufacturing processes that will be needed to carry out the program;

(2) ensuring continuing focus during program development on meeting stated mission requirements and other requirements of the Department of Defense;

(3) recommending trade-offs between program cost, schedule, and performance for the lifecycle of the program;

(4) developing a business case for the program; and

(5) ensuring that appropriate information is available to the milestone decision authority to make a decision on Milestone B approval (or Key Decision Point B approval in the case of a space program), including information necessary to make the certification required by section 2366a of title 10, United States Code.

(d) QUALIFICATIONS, RESOURCES, AND TENURE.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that each program manager for the program definition period of a major defense acquisition program—

(1) has the appropriate management, engineering, technical, and financial expertise needed to meet the responsibilities assigned pursuant to subsection (c);

(2) is provided the resources and support (including systems engineering expertise, cost-estimating expertise, and software development expertise) needed to meet such responsibilities; and

(3) is assigned to the program manager position for such program until such time as such program receives Milestone B approval (or Key Decision Point B approval in the case of a space program), unless removed for cause or due to exceptional circumstances.

(e) WAIVER AUTHORITY.—The Secretary may waive the requirement in paragraph (3) of subsection (d) upon a determination that the program definition period will take so long that it would not be appropriate for a single individual to serve as program manager for the entire period covered by such paragraph.

SEC. 827. TENURE AND ACCOUNTABILITY OF PROGRAM MANAGERS FOR PROGRAM EXECUTION PERIODS.

(a) REVISED GUIDANCE REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall revise Department of Defense guidance for major defense acquisition programs to address the tenure and accountability of program managers for the program execution period of major defense acquisition programs.

(b) PROGRAM EXECUTION PERIOD.—For purposes of this section, the term ''program execution period'', with respect to a major defense acquisition program, means the period beginning with Milestone B approval (or Key Decision Point B approval in the case of a space program) and ending with declaration of initial operational capability.

(c) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The revised guidance required by subsection (a) shall—

(1) require the program manager for the program execution period of a major defense acquisition program to enter into a performance agreement with the manager's immediate supervisor for such program within six months of assignment, that—

(A) establishes expected parameters for the cost, schedule, and performance of the program consistent with the business case for the program;

(B) provides the commitment of the supervisor to provide the level of funding and resources required to meet such parameters; and

(C) provides the assurance of the program manager that such parameters are achievable and that the program manager will be accountable for meeting such parameters; and

(2) provide the program manager with the authority to—

(A) consult on the addition of new program requirements that would be inconsistent with the parameters established in the performance agreement entered into pursuant to paragraph (1);

(B) recommend trade-offs between cost, schedule, and performance, provided that such trade-offs are consistent with the parameters established in the performance agreement entered into pursuant to paragraph (1); and

(C) develop such interim goals and milestones as may be required to achieve the parameters established in the performance agreement entered into pursuant to paragraph (1).

(d) QUALIFICATIONS, RESOURCES, AND TENURE.—The Secretary shall ensure that each program manager for the program execution period of a defense acquisition program—

(1) has the appropriate management, engineering, technical, and financial expertise needed to meet the responsibilities assigned pursuant to subsection (c);

(2) is provided the resources and support (including systems engineering expertise, cost estimating expertise, and software development expertise) needed to meet such responsibilities; and

(3) is assigned to the program manager position for such program during the program execution period, unless removed for cause or due to exceptional circumstances.

(e) WAIVER AUTHORITY.—The immediate supervisor of a program manager for a major defense acquisition program may waive the requirement in paragraph (3) of subsection (d) upon a determination that the program execution period will take so long that it would not be appropriate for a single individual to serve as

program manager for the entire program execution period.

SEC. 828. PENALTY FOR COST OVERRUNS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—For each fiscal year beginning with fiscal year 2015, the Secretary of each military department shall pay a penalty for cost overruns on the covered major defense acquisition programs of the military department.

(b) CALCULATION OF PENALTY.—For the purposes of this section:

(1) The amount of the cost overrun or underrun on any major defense acquisition program or subprogram in a fiscal year is the difference between the current program acquisition unit cost for the program or subprogram and the program acquisition unit cost for the program as shown in the original Baseline Estimate for the program or subprogram, multiplied by the quantity of items to be purchased under the program or subprogram, as reported in the final Selected Acquisition Report for the fiscal year in accordance with section 2432 of title 10, United States Code.

(2) Cost overruns or underruns for covered major defense acquisition programs that are joint programs of more than one military department shall be allocated among the military departments in percentages determined by the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics.

(3) The cumulative amount of cost overruns for a military department in a fiscal year is the sum of the cost overruns and cost underruns for all covered major defense acquisition programs of the department in the fiscal year (including cost overruns or underruns allocated to the military department in accordance with paragraph (2)).

(4) The cost overrun penalty for a military department in a fiscal year is three percent of the cumulative amount of cost overruns of the military department in the fiscal year, as determined pursuant to paragraph (3), except that the cost overrun penalty may not be a negative amount.

(c) TRANSFER OF FUNDS.—

(1) REDUCTION OF RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION ACCOUNTS.—Not later than 60 days after the end of each fiscal year beginning with fiscal year 2015, the Secretary of each military department shall reduce each research, development, test, and evaluation account of the military department by the percentage determined under paragraph (2), and remit such amount to the Secretary of Defense.

(2) DETERMINATION OF AMOUNT.—The percentage reduction to research, development, test, and evaluation accounts of a military department referred to in paragraph (1) is the percentage reduction to such accounts necessary to equal the cost overrun penalty for the fiscal year for such department determined pursuant to subsection (b)(4).

(3) CREDITING OF FUNDS.—Any amount remitted under paragraph (1) shall be credited to the Rapid Prototyping Fund established pursuant to section 804 of this Act.

(d) COVERED PROGRAMS.—A major defense acquisition program is covered under this section if the original Baseline Estimate was established for such program under paragraph (1) or (2) of section 2435(d) of title 10, United States Code, on or after May 22, 2009 (which is the date of the enactment of the Weapon Systems Acquisition Reform Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–23)).

SEC. 829. STREAMLINING OF REPORTING REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING REGARDING MAJOR DEFENSE ACQUISITION PROGRAMS.

(a) REPORTING TO UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR ACQUISITION, TECHNOLOGY, AND LOGISTICS BEFORE MILESTONE B APPROVAL.—Subparagraph (A) of paragraph (8) of section 138(b) of title 10, United States Code, as amended by section 901(h)(2) of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3466), is further amended—

(1) by striking ''periodically'';

(2) by striking ''the major defense acquisition programs'' and inserting ''each major defense acquisition program'';

(3) by inserting ''before the Milestone B approval for that program'' after ''Department of Defense''; and

(4) by striking ''such reviews and assessments'' and inserting ''such review and assessment''.

(b) ANNUAL REPORT TO SECRETARY OF DEFENSE AND CONGRESSIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEES.—Subparagraph (B) of such paragraph is amended by inserting ''for which a Milestone B approval occurred during the preceding fiscal year'' after ''Department of Defense''.

SEC. 830. CONFIGURATION STEERING BOARDS FOR COST CONTROL UNDER MAJOR DEFENSE ACQUISITION PROGRAMS.

Section 814(c)(1) of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417; 122 Stat. 4529; 10 U.S.C. 2430 note) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) as subparagraphs (B), (C), and (D), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after ''for the following:'' the following new subparagraph:

''(A) Monitoring changes in program requirements and ensuring the Chief of Staff of the Armed Force concerned, in consultation with the Secretary of the military department concerned, approves of any proposed changes that could have an adverse effect on program cost or schedule.''.

SEC. 831. 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 moving those paragraphs, as so redesignated, two ems to the left; and

(4) in paragraph (2), as so redesignated—

(A) by striking ''and operations and support,'' and inserting ''operations and support, and trained manpower to operate, maintain, and support the program upon full operational deployment,''; and

(B) by striking ''; and'' 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 table of sections at the beginning of chapter 144 of such title is amended by striking the item relating to section 2434 and inserting the following:

''2434. Independent cost estimates.''.

SEC. 832. 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 ''and approve or disapprove''; 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 ''in accordance with subsection (c))''; and

(2) in subsection (b)(5)—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''and approve''; 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''.

Subtitle D—Provisions Relating to Acquisition Workforce

SEC. 841. AMENDMENTS TO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ACQUISITION WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT FUND.

(a) MODIFICATIONS TO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ACQUISITION WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT FUND.—Section 1705 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (2), by amending subparagraph (C) to read as follows:

''(C) For purposes of this paragraph, the applicable percentage for a fiscal year is the percentage that results in the credit to the Fund of $500,000,000 in each fiscal year.'';

(B) in paragraph (2), in subparagraph (D)—

(i) by striking ''an amount specified in subparagraph (C)'' and inserting ''the amount specified in subparagraph (C)''; and

(ii) 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.''; and

(C) in paragraph (3), by striking ''24-month period'' and inserting ''36-month period'';

(2) in subsection (f), by striking ''60 days'' and inserting ''120 days''; and

(3) in subsection (g)—

(A) by striking paragraph (2);

(B) by striking ''acquisition workforce positions'' and inserting ''of positions in the acquisition workforce, as defined in subsection (h),'';

(C) by striking ''AUTHORITY.—'' and all that follows through ''For purposes of'' in paragraph (1) and inserting ''AUTHORITY.—For purposes of'';

(D) by striking ''(A)'' and inserting ''(1)'';

(E) by striking ''(B)'' and inserting ''(2)''; and

(F) by aligning paragraphs (1) and (2), as designated by subparagraphs (D) and (E), so as to be two ems from the left margin.

(b) MODIFICATIONS TO BIENNIAL STRATEGIC WORKFORCE PLAN.—Section 115b(d) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''the defense acquisition workforce, including both military and civilian personnel'' and inserting ''the military, civilian, and contractor personnel that directly support the acquisition processes of the Department of Defense, including persons serving in acquisition-related positions designated by the Secretary of Defense under section 1721 of this title'';

(2) in paragraph (2)(D)—

(A) in clause (i), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a semicolon;

(B) by redesignating clause (ii) as clause (iii); and

(C) by inserting after clause (i) the following new clause:

''(ii) a description of steps that will be taken to address any new or expanded critical skills and competencies the civilian employee workforce will need to address recent trends in defense acquisition, emerging best practices, changes in the Government and commercial marketplace, and new requirements established in law or regulation; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(3) For the purposes of paragraph (1), contractor personnel shall be treated as directly supporting the acquisition processes of the Department if, and to the extent that, such contractor personnel perform functions in support

of personnel in Department of Defense positions designated by the Secretary of Defense under section 1721 of this title.''.

SEC. 842. DUAL-TRACK MILITARY PROFESSIONALS IN OPERATIONAL AND ACQUISITION SPECIALITIES.

(a) REQUIREMENT FOR CHIEF OF STAFF 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. 843. 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. 844. 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. 845. 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. 846. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY FOR THE CIVILIAN ACQUISITION WORKFORCE PERSONNEL DEMONSTRATION PROJECT.

(a) EXTENSION.—Section 1762(g) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''September 30, 2017'' and inserting ''December 31, 2020''.

(b) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—Such section is further amended by striking ''demonstration program'' and inserting ''demonstration project''.

Subtitle E—Provisions Relating to Commercial Items

SEC. 851. 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 (a)(3) or subsection (c) of such section.

(d) REGULATIONS UPDATE.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement shall be updated to reflect the requirements of this section and the amendments made by this section.

(e) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section or the amendments made by this section shall be construed to preclude the contracting officer for the procurement of a commercial item from requiring the contractor to supply information that is sufficient to determine the reasonableness of price, regardless of whether or not the contractor was required to provide such information in connection with any earlier procurement.

SEC. 852. 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 paragraph (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 to read as follows:

''(d) INFORMATION SUBMITTED.—(1) To the extent necessary to determine the reasonableness of the price for items acquired under this section, the contracting officer shall require the offeror to submit—

''(A) prices paid for the same or similar commercial items under comparable terms and conditions by both Government and commercial customers;

''(B) if the contracting officer determines that the offeror does not have access to and cannot provide sufficient information described in subparagraph (A) to determine the reasonableness of price, information on—

''(i) prices for the same or similar items sold under different terms and conditions;

''(ii) prices for similar levels of work or effort on related products or services;

''(iii) prices for alternative solutions or approaches; and

''(iv) other relevant information that can serve as the basis for a price assessment; and

''(C) if the contracting officer determines that the information submitted pursuant to subparagraphs (A) and (B) is not sufficient to determine the reasonableness of price, other relevant information regarding the basis for price or cost, including information on labor costs, material costs, and overhead rates.

''(2) An offeror may not be required to submit information described in paragraph (1)(C) with regard to a commercially available off-the-shelf item and may be required to submit such information with regard to any other item that was developed exclusively at private expense only after the head of the contracting activity determines in writing that the information submitted pursuant to paragraphs (1)(A) and (1)(B) is not sufficient to determine the reasonableness of price.''.

(e) CONFORMING AMENDMENT TO TRUTH IN NEGOTIATIONS ACT.—Section 2306a(d)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: ''If the contracting officer determines that the offeror does not have access to and cannot provide sufficient information on prices for the same or similar items to determine the reasonableness of price, the contracting officer shall require the submission of information on prices for similar levels of work or effort on related products or services, prices for alternative solutions or approaches, and other information that is relevant to the determination of a fair and reasonable price.''.

SEC. 853. 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 851, 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. 854. REPORT ON DEFENSE-UNIQUE LAWS APPLICABLE TO THE PROCUREMENT OF COMMERCIAL ITEMS AND COMMERCIALLY AVAILABLE OFF-THE-SHELF ITEMS.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report identifying the defense-unique provisions of law that are applicable for procurement of commercial items or commercial off-the-shelf items, both at the prime contract and subcontract level. The report—

(1) shall discuss the impact—

(A) of limiting the inclusion of clauses in contracts for commercial items or commercial off-the-shelf items to those that are required to implement law or Executive orders or are determined to be consistent with standard commercial practice; and

(B) of limiting flow down of clauses in subcontracts for commercial items or commercial off the shelf-items to those that are required to implement law or Executive order; and

(2) shall provide a listing of all standard clauses used in Federal Acquisition Regulation Part 12 contracts, including a justification for the inclusion of each.

(b) DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSION.—The report under subsection (a) shall be submitted not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 855. MARKET RESEARCH AND PREFERENCE FOR COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

(a) GUIDANCE REQUIRED.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics shall issue guidance to ensure that acquisition officials of the Department of Defense fully comply with the requirements of section 2377 of title 10, United States Code, regarding market research and commercial items. The guidance issued pursuant to this subsection shall, at a minimum—

(1) provide that the head of an agency may not enter into a contract in excess of the simplified acquisition threshold for information technology products or services that are not commercial items unless the head of the agency determines in writing that no commercial items are suitable to meet the agency's needs as provided in subsection (c)(2) of such section; and

(2) ensure that market research conducted in accordance with subsection (c) of such section is used, where appropriate, to inform price reasonableness determinations.

(b) REVIEW REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Chairman and the Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in consultation with the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics, shall review Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction 3170.01, the Manual for the Operation of the Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System, and other documents governing the requirements development process and revise these documents as necessary to ensure that the Department of Defense fully complies with the requirement in section 2377(c) of title 10, United States Code, and section 10.001 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation for Federal agencies to conduct appropriate market research before developing new requirements.

(c) MARKET RESEARCH DEFINED.—For the purposes of this section, the term ''market research'' means a review of existing systems, subsystems, capabilities, and technologies that are available or could be made available to meet the needs of the Department of Defense in whole or in part. The review may include any of the techniques for conducting market research provided in section 10.002(b)(2) of the Federal Acquisition Regulation and shall include, at a minimum, contacting knowledgeable individuals in Government and industry regarding existing market capabilities.

SEC. 856. LIMITATION ON CONVERSION OF PROCUREMENTS FROM COMMERCIAL ACQUISITION PROCEDURES.

(a) LIMITATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), prior to converting the procurement of commercial items or services valued at more than $1,000,000 from commercial acquisition procedures under part 12 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation to noncommercial acquisition procedures under part 15 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation, the contracting officer for the procurement shall determine in writing that—

(A) the earlier use of commercial acquisition procedures under part 12 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation was in error or based on inadequate information; and

(B) the Department of Defense will realize a cost savings compared to the cost of procuring a similar quantity or level of such item or service using commercial acquisition procedures.

(2) REQUIREMENT FOR APPROVAL OF DETERMINATION BY HEAD OF CONTRACTING ACTIVITY.—In the case of a procurement valued at more than $100,000,000, a contract may not be awarded pursuant to a conversion of the procurement described in paragraph (1) until—

(A) the head of the contracting activity approves the determination made under paragraph (1); and

(B) a copy of the determination so approved is provided to the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics.

(b) FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED.—In making a determination under paragraph (1), the determining official shall, at a minimum, consider the following factors:

(1) The estimated cost of research and development to be performed by the existing contractor to improve future products or services.

(2) The transaction costs for the Department of Defense and the contractor in assessing and responding to data requests to support a conversion to noncommercial acquisition procedures.

(3) Changes in purchase quantities.

(4) Costs associated with potential procurement delays resulting from the conversion.

(c) PROCEDURES.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall develop procedures to track conversions of future contracts and subcontracts for improved analysis and reporting and shall revise the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement to reflect the requirement in subsection (a).

(d) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—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 a report on the implementation of subsection (a), including any procurements converted as described in that subsection.

(e) SUNSET.—The requirements of this section shall terminate 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 857. TREATMENT OF GOODS AND SERVICES PROVIDED BY NONTRADITIONAL DEFENSE CONTRACTORS AS COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 140 of title 10, United States Code, as amended by section 851, is further amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''§ 2380A. Treatment of goods and services provided by nontraditional defense contractors as commercial items

''Notwithstanding section 2376(1) of this title, items and services provided by nontraditional defense contractors (as that term is defined in section 2302(9) of this title) may be treated by the head of an agency as commercial items for purposes of this chapter.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 140 of such title is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 2380, as added by section 851, the following new item:

''2380A. Treatment of goods and services provided by nontraditional defense contractors as commercial items.''.

Subtitle F—Industrial Base Matters

SEC. 861. AMENDMENT TO 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 amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by striking ''designed to enhance'' and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting the following: ''designed to—

''(1) enhance the capabilities of disadvantaged small business concerns to perform as subcontractors and suppliers under Department of Defense contracts and other contracts and subcontracts; and

''(2) increase the participation of such business concerns as subcontractors and suppliers under Department of Defense contracts, other

Federal Government contracts, and commercial contracts.'';

(2) in subsection (c)(2), by striking ''to receive such assistance at any time'' and inserting ''concurrently, and the authority to enter into agreements under subsection (e) shall only be available to such concern during the 5-year period beginning on the date such concern enters into the first such agreement'';

(3) in subsection (d)—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (1) and (2) as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively (and conforming the margins accordingly); and

(B) by inserting before clause (i) (as so redesignated) the following:

''(1) the mentor firm is not affiliated with the protege firm prior to the approval of that agreement; and

''(2) the mentor firm demonstrates that it—

''(A) is qualified to provide assistance that will contribute to the purpose of the program;

''(B) is of good financial health and character and does not appear on a Federal list of debarred or suspended contractors; and

''(C) can impart value to a protege firm because of experience gained as a Department of Defense contractor or through knowledge of general business operations and government contracting, as demonstrated by evidence that—'';

(4) 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;

''(B) a description of the quantitative and qualitative benefits to the Department of Defense from the agreement, if applicable; and

''(C) goals for additional awards that protege firm can compete for outside the Mentor-Protege Program.'';

(5) in subsection (f)—

(A) in paragraph (1)(A), by striking ''business development,'';

(B) by striking paragraph (6); and

(C) by redesignating paragraph (7) as paragraph (6);

(6) in subsection (g)—

(A) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''paragraphs (1) and (7) of subsection (f)'' and inserting ''paragraphs (1) and (6) of subsection (f) (except as provided in subparagraph (D))'';

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''under subsection (l)(2)''; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(D) The Secretary may not reimburse any fee assessed by the mentor firm for services provided to the protege firm pursuant to subsection (f)(6) or for business development expenses incurred by the mentor firm under a contract awarded to the mentor firm while participating in a joint venture with the protege firm.''; and

(B) in paragraph (3)(B)(i), by striking ''subsection (f)(7)'' and inserting ''subsection (f)(6)'';

(7) in subsection (h)(1), by inserting ''(15 U.S.C. 631 et seq.)'' after ''Small Business Act'';

(8) in subsection (j)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''September 30, 2015'' and inserting ''September 30, 2018''; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking ''September 30, 2018'' and inserting ''September 30, 2021'';

(9) by redesignating subsection (l) as subsection (n);

(10) by inserting after subsection (k) the following new subsections:

''(l) REPORT BY MENTOR FIRMS.—To comply with section 8(d)(7) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(d)(7)), each mentor firm shall submit a report to the Secretary not less than once each fiscal year that includes, for the preceding fiscal year—

''(1) all technical or management assistance provided by mentor firm personnel for the purposes described in subsection (f)(1);

''(2) any new awards of subcontracts on a competitive or noncompetitive basis to the protege firm under Department of Defense contracts or other contracts, including the value of such subcontracts;

''(3) any extensions, increases in the scope of work, or additional payments not previously reported for prior awards of subcontracts on a competitive or noncompetitive basis to the protege firm under Department of Defense contracts or other contracts, including the value of such subcontracts;

''(4) the amount of any payment of progress payments or advance payments made to the protege firm for performance under any subcontract made under the Mentor-Protege Program;

''(5) any loans made by mentor firm to the protege firm;

''(6) all Federal contracts awarded to the mentor firm and the protege firm as a joint venture, designating whether the award was a restricted competition or a full and open competition;

''(7) any assistance obtained by the mentor firm for the protege firm from one or more—

''(A) small business development centers established pursuant to section 21 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 648);

''(B) entities providing procurement technical assistance pursuant to chapter 142 of title 10, United States Code; or

''(C) historically Black colleges or universities or minority institutions of higher education;

''(8) whether there have been any changes to the terms of the mentor-protege agreement; and

''(9) a narrative describing the success assistance provided under subsection (f) has had in addressing the developmental needs of the protege firm, the impact on Department of Defense contracts, and addressing any problems encountered.

''(m) REVIEW OF REPORT BY THE OFFICE OF SMALL BUSINESS PROGRAMS.—The Office of Small Business Programs of the Department of Defense shall review the report required by subsection (l) and, if the Office finds that the mentor-protege agreement is not furthering the purpose of the Mentor-Protege Program, decide not to approve any continuation of the agreement.''; and

(11) in subsection (n) (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) by striking ''means:'' and inserting ''means a firm that has less than half the size standard corresponding to its primary North American Industry Classification System code, is not owned or managed by individuals or entities that directly or indirectly have stock options or convertible securities in the mentor firm, and is—'';

(ii) in subparagraph (D), by striking ''the severely disabled'' and inserting ''severely disabled individuals'';

(iii) in subparagraph (G), by striking ''Small Business Act.'' and inserting ''Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632(p)); or''; and

(iv) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(H) a small business concern that—

''(i) is a nontraditional defense contractor, as such term is defined in section 2302 of title 10, United States Code; or

''(ii) currently provides goods or services in the private sector that are critical to enhancing the capabilities of the defense supplier base and fulfilling key Department of Defense needs.'';

(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, United States Code) or a severely disabled individual (as defined in such section).''; and

(D) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(9) The term 'affiliated', with respect to the relationship between a mentor firm and a protege firm, means—

''(A) the mentor firm shares, directly or indirectly, with the protege firm ownership or management of the protege firm;

''(B) the mentor firm has an agreement, at the time the mentor firm enters into a mentor-protege agreement under subsection (e), to merge with the protege firm;

''(C) the owners and managers of the mentor firm are the parent, child, spouse, sibling, aunt, uncle, niece, nephew, grandparent, grandchild, or first cousin of an owner or manager of the protege firm;

''(D) the mentor firm has, during the 2-year period before entering into a mentor-protege agreement, employed any officer, director, principal stock holder, managing member, or key employee of the protege firm;

''(E) the mentor firm has engaged in a joint venture with the protege firm during the 2-year period before entering into a mentor-protege agreement, unless such joint venture was approved by the Small Business Administration prior to making any offer on a contract;

''(F) the mentor firm is, directly or indirectly, the primary party providing contracts to the protege firm, as measured by the dollar value of the contracts; and

''(G) the Small Business Administration has made a determination of affiliation or control under subsection (h).''.

(b) APPLICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply to a mentor-protege agreement made pursuant to 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) entered into after the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016.

(2) RETROACTIVITY OF REPORT AND REVIEW REQUIREMENTS.—The amendments made by subsection (a)(10) shall apply to a mentor-protege agreement made pursuant to 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) entered into before, on, or after the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016.

SEC. 862. 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 October 1, 2016, 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 October 1, 2017, 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. 863. NOTICE OF CONTRACT CONSOLIDATION FOR ACQUISITION STRATEGIES.

(a) 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 the 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.''.

(b) 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).''.

(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. 864. 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, subsection (m), section 15(a), section 31, or section 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. 865. CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY SPECIALISTS, COMMERCIAL MARKET REPRESENTATIVES, AND PROCUREMENT CENTER REPRESENTATIVES.

(a) 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.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Consistent with the requirements of paragraph (2), 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 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.

''(2) DELAY OF CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.—

''(A) TIMING.—The certification described in paragraph (1) is not required for any person serving as a Business Opportunity Specialist until the date that is one calendar year after the date such person is appointed as a Business Opportunity Specialist.

''(B) APPLICATION.—The requirements of subparagraph (A) shall—

''(i) be included in any initial job posting for the position of a Business Opportunity Specialist; and

''(ii) apply to any person appointed as a Business Opportunity Specialist after January 3, 2013.''.

(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.

(b) COMMERCIAL MARKET REPRESENTATIVE REQUIREMENTS.—Section 4 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 633), as amended by subsection (a)(1), is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(h) CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMERCIAL MARKET REPRESENTATIVES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Consistent with the requirements of paragraph (2), 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 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.

''(2) DELAY OF CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.—

''(A) TIMING.—The certification described in paragraph (1) is not required for any person serving as a commercial market representative until the date that is one calendar year after the date such person is appointed as a commercial market representative.

''(B) APPLICATION.—The requirements of subparagraph (A) shall—

''(i) be included in any initial job posting for the position of a commercial market representative; and

''(ii) apply to any person appointed as a commercial market representative after the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016.''.

(c) PROCUREMENT CENTER REPRESENTATIVE REQUIREMENTS.—Section 15(l)(5) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 644(l)(5)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by amending clause (iii) to read as follows:

''(iii) have the certification described in subparagraph (C).''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(C) CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Consistent with the requirements of clause (ii), a procurement center representative shall have a Level III Federal Acquisition Certification in Contracting (or any successor certification) or the equivalent Department of Defense certification, except that 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 without the required certification.

''(ii) DELAY OF CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.—

''(I) TIMING.—The certification described in clause (i) is not required for any person serving as a procurement center representative until the date that is one calendar year after the date such person is appointed as a procurement center representative.

''(II) APPLICATION.—The requirements of subclause (I) shall—

''(aa) be included in any initial job posting for the position of a procurement center representative; and

''(bb) apply to any person appointed as a procurement center representative after January 3, 2013.''.

SEC. 866. MODIFICATIONS TO REQUIREMENTS FOR QUALIFIED HUBZONE SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS LOCATED IN A BASE CLOSURE AREA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3(p) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632(p)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in subparagraph (D), by striking ''or'';

(B) in subparagraph (E), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; or''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(F) qualified disaster areas.'';

(2) in paragraph (3)—

(A) by redesignating subparagraphs (D) and (E) as subparagraphs (E) and (F), respectively; and

(B) by inserting after subparagraph (C) the following:

''(D) a small business concern—

''(i) that is wholly owned by one or more Native Hawaiian Organizations (as defined in section 8(a)(15)), or by a corporation that is wholly owned by one or more Native Hawaiian Organizations; or

''(ii) that is owned in part by one or more Native Hawaiian Organizations, or by a corporation that is wholly owned by one or more Native Hawaiian Organizations, if all other owners are either United States citizens or small business concerns;'';

(3) in paragraph (4)—

(A) by amending subparagraph (D) to read as follows:

''(D) BASE CLOSURE AREA.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clause (ii), the term 'base closure area' means—

''(I) lands within the external boundaries of a military installation that were closed through a privatization process under the authority of—

''(aa) the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (part A of title XXIX of division B of Public Law 101–510; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note);

''(bb) title II of the Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act (Public Law 100–526; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note);

''(cc) section 2687 of title 10, United States Code; or

''(dd) any other provision of law authorizing or directing the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of a military department to dispose of real property at the military installation for purposes relating to base closures of redevelopment, while retaining the authority to enter into a leaseback of all or a portion of the property for military use;

''(II) the census tract or nonmetropolitan county in which the lands described in subclause (I) are wholly contained;

''(III) a census tract or nonmetropolitan county the boundaries of which intersect the area described in subclause (I); and

''(IV) a census tract or nonmetropolitan county the boundaries of which are contiguous to the area described in subclause (II) or subclause (III).

''(ii) LIMITATION.—A base closure area shall be treated as a HUBZone—

''(I) with respect to a census tract or nonmetropolitan county described in clause (i), for a period of not less than 8 years, beginning on the date the military installation undergoes final closure and ending on the date the Administrator makes a final determination as to whether or not to implement the applicable designation described in subparagraph (A) or (B) in accordance with the results of the decennial census conducted after the area was initially designated as a base closure area; and

''(II) if such area was treated as a HUBZone at any time after 2010, until such time as the Administrator makes a final determination as to whether or not to implement the applicable designation described in subparagraph (A) or (B), after the 2020 decennial census.

''(iii) DEFINITIONS.—In this subparagraph:

''(I) CENSUS TRACT.—The term 'census tract' means a census tract delineated by the United States Bureau of the Census in the most recent decennial census that is not located in a nonmetropolitan county and does not otherwise qualify as a qualified census tract.

''(II) NONMETROPOLITAN COUNTY.—The term 'nonmetropolitan county' means a county that was not located in a metropolitan statistical area (as defined in section 143(k)(2)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) at the time of the most recent census taken for purposes of selecting qualified census tracts and does not otherwise qualify as a qualified nonmetropolitan county.''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(E) QUALIFIED DISASTER AREA.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clause (ii), the term 'qualified disaster area' means any census tract or nonmetropolitan county located in an area for which the President has declared a major disaster under section 401 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170) or located in an area in which a catastrophic incident has occurred if such census tract or nonmetropolitan county ceased to be qualified under subparagraph (A) or (B), as applicable, during the period beginning 5 years before the date on which the President declared the major disaster or the catastrophic incident occurred and ending 2 years after such date, except that such census tract or nonmetropolitan county may be a 'qualified disaster area' only—

''(I) in the case of a major disaster declared by the President, during the 5-year period beginning on the date on which the President declared the major disaster for the area in which the census tract or nonmetropolitan county, as applicable, is located; and

''(II) in the case of a catastrophic incident, during the 10-year period beginning on the date on which the catastrophic incident occurred in the area in which the census tract or nonmetropolitan county, as applicable, is located.

''(ii) LIMITATION.—A qualified disaster area described in clause (i) shall be treated as a HUBZone for a period of not less than 8 years, beginning on the date the Administrator makes a final determination as to whether or not to implement the designations described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) in accordance with the results of the decennial census conducted after the area was initially designated as a qualified disaster area.''; and

(4) in paragraph (5)(A)(i)(I)—

(A) in item (aa)—

(i) by striking ''subparagraph (A), (B), (C), (D), or (E) of paragraph (3)'' and inserting ''subparagraph (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), or (F) of paragraph (3)''; and

(ii) by striking ''or'' at the end;

(B) by redesignating item (bb) as item (cc); and

(C) by inserting after item (aa) the following new item:

''(bb) pursuant to subparagraph (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), or (F) 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''.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—The amendments made by subsection (a)(3)(B) shall apply to a major disaster declared by the President under section 401 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170) or a catastrophic incident that occurs on or after the date of enactment of such subsection.

(c) INCLUDING FEMA IN AGENCIES THAT MAY PROVIDE DATA FOR HUBZONE PROGRAM.—Section 31(c)(3) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 657a(c)(3)) is amended by inserting ''the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency,'' after ''the Secretary of Labor,''.

(d) GAO STUDY OF IMPROVEMENT TO OVERSIGHT OF THE HUBZONE PROGRAM.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall complete a study on and submit a report to the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate that includes—

(1) an assessment of the evaluation process, including any weaknesses in the process, used by the Small Business Administration to approve or deny participation in the HUBZone program established under section 31 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 657a);

(2) an assessment of the oversight of HUBZone program participants by the Small Business Administration, including Administration actions taken to prevent fraud, waste, and abuse; and

(3) recommendations on how to improve the evaluation process and oversight mechanisms to further reduce fraud, waste, and abuse.

SEC. 867. 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 demonstrate 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.

''(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 subparagraphs:

''(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 demonstrate 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.''.

SEC. 868. 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)) based on each such goal; and

(B) develop a scorecard based on such methodology.

(2) 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 for the previous fiscal year.

(3) 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 Industry Classification System code during the fiscal year and a comparison to the number of 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 Industry Classification System code during the fiscal year and a comparison to the number of awarded subcontracts 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.

(4) 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 (3)(A); and

(B) fifty percent of the score on the information provided in subparagraphs (B) through (E) of paragraph (3), 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.

(5) 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)).

(6) REPORT.—After the Administrator uses the scorecard for fiscal year 2018 to assign scores to Federal agencies, but not later than March 31, 2019, the Administrator shall submit a 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, and the total number of contracts, 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 Industry Classification System code.

(C) The recommendation of the Administrator on continuing, modifying, expanding, or terminating the program established under this subsection.

(7) 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 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 to compete for and be awarded Federal procurement contracts across North American Industry Classification System codes; and

(B) if warranted, makes recommendations on how to improve such methodology to improve its accuracy and effectiveness.

(8) 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 (3); 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'' 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)).

SEC. 869. 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—

''(i) a Hearing Officer may hear cases arising under section 554 of such title;

''(ii) a Hearing Officer shall have the powers described in section 556(c) of such title; and

''(iii) the relevant provisions of subchapter II of chapter 5 of such title (except for section 556(b) of such title) shall apply to such Hearing Officer.

''(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.''.

SEC. 870. ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF THE DIRECTOR OF SMALL AND DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS UTILIZATION.

Section 15(k) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 644(k)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (15), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (16)(C), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (16) the following new paragraph:

''(17) shall, when notified by a small business concern prior to the award of a contract that the small business concern believes that a solicitation, request for proposal, or request for quotation unduly restricts the ability of the small business concern to compete for the award—

''(A) submit the notice of the small business concern to the contracting officer and, if necessary, recommend ways in which the solicitation, request for proposal, or request for quotation may be altered to increase the opportunity for competition;

''(B) inform the advocate for competition of such agency (as established under section 1705 of title 41, United States Code, or section 2318 of title 10, United States Code) of such notice; and

''(C) ensure that the small business concern is aware of other resources and processes available to address unduly restrictive provisions in a solicitation, request for proposal, or request for quotation, even if such resources and processes are provided by such agency, the Administration, the Comptroller General, or a procurement technical assistance program established under chapter 142 of title 10, United States Code.''.

SEC. 871. 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. 872. REPORTING RELATED TO FAILURE OF CONTRACTORS TO MEET GOALS UNDER NEGOTIATED COMPREHENSIVE SMALL BUSINESS SUBCONTRACTING PLANS.

Paragraph (2) of section 834(d) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991 (15 U.S.C. 637 note), as added by section 821(d)(2) of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3434), is amended by striking ''may not negotiate'' and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting ''shall report to Congress on any negotiated comprehensive subcontracting plan that the Secretary determines did not meet the subcontracting goals negotiated in the plan for the prior fiscal year.''.

SEC. 873. PILOT PROGRAM FOR STREAMLINING AWARDS FOR INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY PROJECTS.

(a) EXCEPTION FROM CERTIFIED COST AND PRICING DATA REQUIREMENTS.—The requirements under section 2306a(a) of title 10, United States Code, shall not apply to a contract, subcontract, or modification of a contract or subcontract valued at less than $7,500,000 awarded to a small business or nontraditional defense contractor pursuant to—

(1) a technical, merit-based selection procedure, such as a broad agency announcement, or

(2) the Small Business Innovation Research Program,

unless the head of the agency determines that submission of cost and pricing data should be required based on past performance of the specific small business or nontraditional defense contractor, or based on analysis of other information specific to the award.

(b) EXCEPTION FROM RECORDS EXAMINATION REQUIREMENT.—The requirements under subsection (b) of section 2313 of title 10, United States Code, shall not apply to a contract valued at less than $7,500,000 awarded to a small business or nontraditional defense contractor pursuant to—

(1) a technical, merit-based selection procedure, such as a broad agency announcement, or

(2) the Small Business Innovation Research Program,

unless the head of the agency determines that auditing of records should be required based on past performance of the specific small business or nontraditional defense contractor, or based on analysis of other information specific to the award.

(c) SUNSET.—The exceptions under subsections (a) and (b) shall terminate on October 1, 2020.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) SMALL BUSINESS.—The term ''small business'' has the meaning given the term ''small business concern'' under section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632).

(2) NONTRADITIONAL DEFENSE CONTRACTOR.—The term ''nontraditional defense contractor'' has the meaning given that term in section 2302(9) of title 10, United States Code.

(e) SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION RESEARCH PROGRAM ADMINISTRATIVE FEE EXTENSION.—Section 9(mm)(1) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 638(mm)(1)) is amended by striking '', for the 3 fiscal years beginning after the date of enactment of this subsection,'' and inserting ''and until September 30, 2017,''.

SEC. 874. 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 Federal 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 obligations as 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) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 875. REVIEW OF GOVERNMENT ACCESS TO INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS OF PRIVATE SECTOR FIRMS.

(a) REVIEW REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall enter into a contract with an independent entity with appropriate expertise to conduct a review of—

(A) Department of Defense regulations, practices, and sustainment requirements related to Government access to and use of intellectual property rights of private sector firms; and

(B) 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.

(2) CONSULTATION REQUIRED.—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) and each Center of Industrial and Technical Excellence (described in section 2474 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. 876. 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 (5) and (6), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following new paragraphs (3) and (4):

''(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, evaluate the reasons for any variance from applicable preceding determinations, and identify the extent to which those industries are comprised of only one potential source in the national technology and industrial base or have multiple potential sources;

''(4) determine the extent to which the requirements associated with defense acquisition programs can be satisfied by the present and projected performance capacities of industries that do not actively support Department of Defense acquisition programs and identify the barriers to the participation of those industries;''.

Subtitle G—Other Matters

SEC. 881. CONSIDERATION OF POTENTIAL PROGRAM COST INCREASES AND SCHEDULE DELAYS RESULTING FROM OVERSIGHT OF DEFENSE ACQUISITION PROGRAMS.

(a) AVOIDANCE OF UNNECESSARY COST INCREASES AND SCHEDULE DELAYS.—The Director of Operational Test and Evaluation, the Deputy Chief Management Officer, the Director of the Defense Contract Management Agency, the Director of the Defense Contract Audit Agency, the Inspector General of the Department of Defense, and the heads of other defense audit, testing, acquisition, and management agencies shall ensure that policies, procedures, and activities implemented by their offices and agencies in connection with defense acquisition program oversight do not result in unnecessary increases in program costs or cost estimates or delays in schedule or schedule estimates.

(b) CONSIDERATION OF PRIVATE SECTOR BEST PRACTICES.—In considering potential cost increases and schedule delays as a result of oversight efforts pursuant to subsection (a), the officials described in such subsection shall consider private sector best practices with respect to oversight implementation.

SEC. 882. 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. 883. 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 PROCESSES GENERALLY.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that defense business processes are reviewed, and as appropriate revised, through business process reengineering to match best commercial practices, to the maximum extent practicable, so as to minimize customization of commercial business systems.

''(b) 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;

''(3) is managed in a manner that provides visibility into, and traceability of, expenditures for the system; and

''(4) uses an acquisition and sustainment strategy that prioritizes the use of commercial software and business practices.

''(c) 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 and within their respective areas of responsibility, for the guidance of the Secretary issued under paragraph (1).

''(d) GUIDANCE ELEMENTS.—The guidance issued under subsection (c)(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) eliminate or reduce the need to tailor commercial off-the-shelf systems to meet or incorporate requirements or 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.

''(5) Policy to ensure full consideration of sustainability and technological refreshment requirements, and the appropriate use of open architectures.

''(6) Policy to ensure that best acquisition and systems engineering practices are used in the procurement and deployment of commercial systems, modified commercial systems, and defense-unique systems to meet Department of Defense missions.

''(e) 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;

''(iii) integrate budget, accounting, and program information and systems; and

''(iv) identify whether each existing business system is a part of the business systems environment outlined by the defense business enterprise architecture, will become a part of that environment with appropriate modifications, or is not a part of that environment.

''(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.

''(f) 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, developing and deploying defense business systems, and developing 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.

''(g) 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)) determines that—

''(A) the system has been, or is being, reengineered to be as streamlined and efficient as practicable, and the implementation of the system will maximize the elimination of unique software requirements and unique interfaces;

''(B) the system and business system portfolio are or will be in compliance with the defense business enterprise architecture developed pursuant to subsection (e) or will be in compliance as a result of modifications planned;

''(C) the system has valid, achievable requirements and a viable plan for implementing those requirements (including, as appropriate, market research, business process reengineering, and prototyping activities);

''(D) the system has an acquisition strategy designed to eliminate or reduce the need to tailor commercial off-the-shelf systems to meet unique requirements, incorporate unique requirements, or incorporate unique interfaces to the maximum extent practicable; and

''(E) 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) Except as may be provided in subparagraph (C), in the case of a priority defense business system, the Deputy Chief Management Officer of the Department of Defense.

''(B) Except as may be provided in subparagraph (C), for any defense business system other than a priority defense business system—

''(i) in the case of a system of a military department, the Chief Management Officer of that military department; and

''(ii) in the case of a system of a Defense Agency or Department of Defense Field Activity,

or a system that will support the business process of more than one military department or Defense Agency or Department of Defense Field Activity, the Deputy Chief Management Officer of the Department of Defense.

''(C) In the case of any defense business 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 or sustainment pursuant to a covered defense business system program, the appropriate approval official shall review the system and certify, certify with conditions, or decline to certify, as the case may be, that it continues to satisfy the requirements of paragraph (1). If the approval official determines that certification cannot be granted, the approval official shall notify the 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.

''(h) RESPONSIBILITY OF MILESTONE DECISION AUTHORITY.—The milestone decision authority for a covered defense business system program shall be responsible for the acquisition of such system and shall ensure that acquisition process approvals are not considered for such system until the relevant certifications and approvals have been made under this section.

''(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 $50,000,000.

''(3) BUSINESS SYSTEM PORTFOLIO.—The term 'business system portfolio' means all business systems performing functions closely related to the functions performed or to be performed by a covered defense business system.

''(4) 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.

''(5) PRIORITY DEFENSE BUSINESS SYSTEM PROGRAM.—The term 'priority defense business system' means a defense business system that is—

''(A) 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 $250,000,000; or

''(B) designated by the Deputy Chief Management Officer of the Department of Defense as a priority defense business system, based on specific program analyses of factors including complexity, scope, and technical risk, and after notification to Congress of such designation.

''(6) ENTERPRISE ARCHITECTURE.—The term 'enterprise architecture' has the meaning given that term in section 3601(4) of title 44.

''(7) INFORMATION SYSTEM.—The term 'information system' has the meaning given that term in section 11101 of title 40, United States Code.

''(8) NATIONAL SECURITY SYSTEM.—The term 'national security system' has the meaning given that term in section 3552(b)(6)(A) of title 44.

''(9) 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 striking the item relating to section 2222 and inserting the following new item:

''2222. Defense business systems: business process reengineering; enterprise architecture; management.''.

(b) DEADLINE FOR GUIDANCE.—The guidance required by subsection (c)(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.

(d) COMPTROLLER GENERAL ASSESSMENT.—

(1) ASSESSMENT REQUIRED.—In each odd-numbered year, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the congressional defense committees an assessment of the extent to which the actions taken by the Department of Defense comply with the requirements of section 2222 of title 10, United States Code.

(2) REPEAL OF SUPERSEDED PROVISION.—Subsection (d) of section 332 of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108–375; 118 Stat. 1856) is repealed.

(e) GUIDANCE ON ACQUISITION OF BUSINESS SYSTEMS.—The Secretary of Defense shall issue guidance for major automated information systems acquisition programs to promote the use of best acquisition, contracting, requirement development, systems engineering, program management, and sustainment practices, including—

(1) ensuring that an acquisition program baseline has been established within two years after program initiation;

(2) ensuring that program requirements have not changed in a manner that increases acquisition costs or delays the schedule, without sufficient cause and only after maximum efforts to reengineer business processes prior to changing requirements;

(3) policies 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;

(4) policies to work with commercial off-the-shelf business system developers and owners in adapting systems for Department of Defense use;

(5) policies to perform Department of Defense legacy 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;

(6) policies 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;

(7) policies to engage the research and development activities and laboratories of the Department of Defense to improve acquisition outcomes; and

(8) policies to refine and improve developmental and operational testing of business processes that are supported by the major automated information systems.

SEC. 884. PROCUREMENT OF PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT.

The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, in procuring an item of personal protective equipment or a critical safety item, use source selection criteria that is predominately based on technical qualifications of the item and not predominately based on price to the maximum extent practicable if the level of quality or failure of the item could result in death or severe bodily harm to the user, as determined by the Secretaries.

SEC. 885. AMENDMENTS CONCERNING DETECTION AND AVOIDANCE OF COUNTERFEIT ELECTRONIC PARTS.

(a) AMENDMENTS RELATED TO CONTRACTOR RESPONSIBILITIES.—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''.

(b) AMENDMENTS RELATED TO TRUSTED SUPPLIERS.—Section 818(c)(3)(D)(iii) of such Act (Public Law 112–81; 10 U.S.C. 2302 note) is amended by striking ''review and audit'' and inserting ''review, audit, and approval''.

SEC. 886. EXCEPTION FOR ABILITYONE PRODUCTS FROM AUTHORITY TO ACQUIRE GOODS AND SERVICES MANUFACTURED IN AFGHANISTAN, CENTRAL ASIAN STATES, AND DJIBOUTI.

(a) EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN ITEMS NOT MANUFACTURED 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) EXCLUSION OF ITEMS ON THE ABILITYONE PROCUREMENT CATALOG.—The authority under subsection (a) shall not be available for the procurement of any good that is contained in the procurement catalog described in section 8503(a) of title 41, United States Code, in Afghanistan if such good can be produced and delivered by a qualified nonprofit agency for the blind or a nonprofit agency for other severely disabled in a timely fashion to support mission requirements.''.

(b) EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN ITEMS NOT MANUFACTURED IN CENTRAL ASIAN STATES.—Section 801 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 123 Stat. 2399) 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) EXCLUSION OF ITEMS ON THE ABILITYONE PROCUREMENT CATALOG.—The authority under subsection (a) shall not be available for the procurement of any good that is contained in the procurement catalog described in section 8503(a) of title 41, United States Code, if such good can be produced and delivered by a qualified nonprofit agency for the blind or a nonprofit agency for other severely disabled in a timely fashion to support mission requirements.''.

(c) EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN ITEMS NOT MANUFACTURED 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) EXCLUSION OF ITEMS ON THE ABILITYONE PROCUREMENT CATALOG.—The authority under subsection (b) shall not be available for the procurement of any good that is contained in the procurement catalog described in section 8503(a) of title 41, United States Code, if such good can be produced and delivered by a qualified nonprofit agency for the blind or a nonprofit agency for other severely disabled in a timely fashion to support mission requirements.''.

SEC. 887. 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.

SEC. 888. STANDARDS FOR PROCUREMENT 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 or similar public, open technology standards to Department of Defense procurements for information technology and cyber security acquisitions and provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and 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.

SEC. 889. UNIFIED INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SERVICES.

(a) BUSINESS CASE ANALYSIS.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Deputy Chief Management Officer, the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense, and the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics shall jointly complete a business case analysis to determine the most effective and efficient way to procure and deploy common information technology services.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The business case analysis required by subsection (a) shall include an assessment of whether the Department of Defense should—

(1) either—

(A) acquire a unified set of commercially provided common or enterprise information technology services, including such services as messaging, collaboration, directory, security, and content delivery; or

(B) allow the military departments and other components of the Department to acquire such services separately;

(2) either—

(A) acquire such services from a single provider that bundles all of the services; or

(B) require that each common service be independently defined and use open standards to enable continuous adoption of best commercial technology; and

(3) enable availability of multiple versions of each type of service and application to enable choice and competition while supporting interoperability where necessary.

SEC. 890. CLOUD STRATEGY FOR DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(a) CLOUD STRATEGY FOR SECRET INTERNET PROTOCOL ROUTER NETWORK.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense shall, in consultation with the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence, the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics, the Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the chief information officers of the military departments, develop a cloud strategy for the Secret Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPRNet) of the Department.

(2) MATTERS ADDRESSED.—This strategy required by paragraph (1) shall address the following:

(A) Security requirements.

(B) The compatibility of applications currently utilized within the Secret Internet Protocol Router Network with a cloud computing environment.

(C) How a Secret Internet Protocol Router Network cloud capability should be competitively acquired.

(D) How a Secret Internet Protocol Router Network cloud system for the Department would achieve interoperability with the cloud systems of the intelligence community (as defined in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003)) operating at the security level Sensitive Compartmented Information.

(b) PRICING POLICY AND COST RECOVERY PROCESS FOR CERTAIN CLOUD SERVICES.—The Chief Information Officer shall, in consultation with the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence, develop a consistent pricing policy and cost recovery process for the use by Department of Defense components of the cloud services provided through the Intelligence Community Information Technology Environment.

(c) ASSESSMENT OF FEASIBILITY AND ADVISABILITY OF IMPOSING MINIMUM STANDARDS.—The Chief Information Officer shall assess the feasibility and advisability of imposing a minimum set of open standards for cloud infrastructure, middle-ware, metadata, and application programming interfaces to promote interoperability, information sharing, ease of access to data, and competition across all of the cloud computing systems and services utilized by components of the Department of Defense.

SEC. 891. DEVELOPMENT PERIOD FOR DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS.

(a) FLEXIBLE LIMITATION ON DEVELOPMENT PERIOD.—Section 2445b 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) TIME-CERTAIN DEVELOPMENT.—If an adjustment or revision under subsection (c) for a major automated information system that is not a national security system provides for a period in excess of five years from the time of program initiation to the time of a full deployment decision, the documents submitted under subsection (a) shall include a written determination by the senior Department of Defense official responsible for the program justifying the need for the longer period.''.

(b) REPEAL OF INCONSISTENT REQUIREMENT.—Section 2445c(c)(2) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (B), by striking the semicolon at the end and inserting ''; or'';

(2) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''; or'' and inserting a period; and

(3) by striking subparagraph (D).

SEC. 892. REVISIONS TO PILOT PROGRAM ON ACQUISITION OF MILITARY PURPOSE NONDEVELOPMENTAL ITEMS.

Section 866 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111–383; 10 U.S.C. 2302 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(2), by striking ''with nontraditional defense contractors''; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''awarded using competitive procedures in accordance with chapter 137 of title 10, United States Code''; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking ''$50,000,000'' and inserting ''$100,000,000''.

SEC. 893. IMPROVED AUDITING OF CONTRACTS.

(a) PROHIBITION ON PERFORMANCE OF NON-DEFENSE AUDITS BY DCAA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Effective on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Defense Contract Audit Agency may not provide audit support for non-Defense Agencies unless the Secretary of Defense certifies that the backlog for incurred cost audits is less than 18 months of incurred cost inventory.

(2) ADJUSTMENT IN FUNDING FOR REIMBURSEMENTS FROM NON-DEFENSE AGENCIES.—The amount appropriated and otherwise available to the Defense Contract Audit Agency for a fiscal year beginning after September 30, 2016, shall be reduced by an amount equivalent to any reimbursements received by the Agency from non-Defense Agencies for audit support provided.

(b) AMENDMENTS TO DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY ANNUAL REPORT.—Section 2313a(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by amending subparagraph (D) to read as follows:

''(D) the total costs of sustained or recovered costs both as a total number and as a percentage of questioned costs; and'';

(2) in paragraph (3), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a semicolon;

(3) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (5); and

(4) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following new paragraph:

''(4) a description of outreach actions toward industry to promote more effective use of audit resources; and''.

(c) REVIEW OF ACQUISITION OVERSIGHT AND AUDITS.—

(1) REVIEW REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall review the oversight and audit structure of the Department of Defense with the goals of—

(A) enhancing the productivity of oversight and program and contract auditing to avoid duplicative audits; and

(B) streamlining of oversight reviews.

(2) RECOMMENDATIONS.—The Secretary shall ensure streamlined oversight reviews and avoidance of duplicative audits and make recommendations in the report required under paragraph (3) for any necessary changes in law.

(3) REPORT.—

(A) 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 a report on actions taken to avoid duplicative audits and streamline oversight reviews.

(B) The report required under this paragraph shall include the following elements:

(i) A description of actions taken to avoid duplicative audits and streamline oversight reviews based on the review conducted under paragraph (1).

(ii) A comparison of commercial industry accounting practices, including requirements under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–204; 15 U.S.C. 7201 et seq.), with the cost accounting standards prescribed under chapter 15 of title 41, United States Code, to determine if some portions of cost accounting standards compliance can be met through such practices or requirements.

(iii) A description of standards of materiality used by the Defense Contract Audit Agency and the Inspector General of the Department of Defense for defense contract audits.

(iv) An estimate of average delay and range of delays in contract awards due to the time necessary for the Defense Contract Audit Agency to complete pre-award audits.

(v) The total costs of sustained or recovered costs both as a total number and as a percentage of questioned costs.

(d) INCURRED COST INVENTORY DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''incurred cost inventory'' means the level of contractor incurred cost proposals in inventory from prior fiscal years that are currently being audited by the Defense Contract Audit Agency.

SEC. 894. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON EVALUATION METHOD FOR PROCUREMENT OF AUDIT OR AUDIT READINESS SERVICES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Given the size, scope, and complexity of the Department of Defense, the statutory deadline to establish and maintain auditable financial statements, starting with the fiscal year 2018 financial statement, is one of the more challenging management tasks that has ever faced the Department.

(2) As the military services have never received a clean opinion on their consolidated financial statements and only recently begun auditing portions of their financial statements, the audits of military service financial statements will also be a complex challenge for companies selected to provide audit services.

(3) 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. LPTA is generally appropriate for commercial or noncomplex services or supplies where the requirement is clearly definable and the risk of unsuccessful contract performance is minimal.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that, before using the lowest price, technically acceptable evaluation method for the procurement of audit or audit readiness services, the Secretary of Defense should establish the values and metrics for evaluating companies offering audit services, including financial management and audit expertise and experience, personnel qualifications and certifications, past performance, technology, tools, and size.

SEC. 895. MITIGATING POTENTIAL UNFAIR COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE OF TECHNICAL ADVISORS TO ACQUISITION PROGRAMS.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics shall review, and as necessary revise or issue, policy guidance pertaining to the identification, mitigation, and prevention of potential unfair competitive advantage conferred to technical advisors to acquisition programs.

SEC. 896. SURVEY ON THE COSTS OF REGULATORY COMPLIANCE.

(a) SURVEY.—The Secretary of Defense shall conduct a survey of contractors with the highest level of reimbursements for cost type contracts with the Department of Defense during fiscal year 2014 to estimate industry's cost of regulatory compliance (as a percentage of total costs) with Government-unique acquisition regulations and requirements in the categories of quality assurance, accounting and financial management, contracting and purchasing, program management, engineering, logistics, material management, property administration, and other unique requirements not imposed on contracts for commercial items.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the findings of the survey conducted under subsection (a). The data received as a result of the survey and included in the report shall be aggregated to protect against the public release of proprietary information.

SEC. 897. TREATMENT OF INTERAGENCY AND STATE AND LOCAL PURCHASES WHEN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ACTS AS CONTRACT INTERMEDIARY FOR THE GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION.

Contracts executed by the Department of Defense as a result of the transfer of contracts from the General Services Administration or for which the Department serves as an item manager for products on behalf of the General Services Administration shall not be subject to requirements under chapter 148 of title 10, United States Code, to the extent such contracts are for purchases of products by other Federal agencies or State or local governments.

SEC. 898. COMPETITION FOR RELIGIOUS SERVICES CONTRACTS.

The Department of Defense may not preclude a non-profit organization from competing for a contract for religious related services on a United States military installation.

SEC. 899. PILOT PROGRAM REGARDING RISK-BASED CONTRACTING FOR SMALLER CONTRACT ACTIONS UNDER THE TRUTH IN NEGOTIATIONS ACT.

(a) PILOT PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of Defense may conduct a pilot program to demonstrate the efficacy of using risk-based techniques in requiring submission of data on a sampling basis for purposes of section 2306a of title 10, United States Code (popularly known as the ''Truth in Negotiations Act'').

(b) INCREASE IN THRESHOLDS.—For purposes of a pilot program under subsection (a), $5,000,000 shall be the threshold applicable to requirements under paragraph (1) of section 2306a(a) of such title, as follows:

(1) The requirement under subparagraph (A) of such paragraph to submit cost or pricing data for a prime contract entered into during the pilot program period.

(2) The requirement under subparagraph (B) of such paragraph to submit cost or pricing data for the change or modification to a prime contract made during the pilot program period.

(3) The requirement under subparagraph (C) of such paragraph to submit cost or pricing data for a subcontract entered into during the pilot program period.

(4) The requirement under subparagraph (D) of such paragraph to submit cost or pricing data for the change or modification to a subcontract made during the pilot program period.

(c) RISK-BASED CONTRACTING.—

(1) AUTHORITY TO REQUIRE SUBMISSION OF COST OR PRICING DATA ON BELOW-THRESHOLD CONTRACTS.—Subject to paragraph (4), when certified cost or pricing data are not required to be submitted pursuant to subsection (b) for a contract or subcontract entered into or modified during the pilot program period, such data may nevertheless be required to be submitted by the head of the procuring activity, if the head of the procuring activity—

(A) determines that such data are necessary for the evaluation by the agency of the reasonableness of the price of the contract, subcontract, or modification of a contract or subcontract; or

(B) requires the submission of such data in accordance with a risk-based contracting approach established pursuant to paragraph (3).

(2) WRITTEN DETERMINATION REQUIRED.—In any case in which the head of the procuring activity requires certified cost or pricing data to be submitted under paragraph (1)(A), the head of the procuring activity shall justify in writing the reason for such requirement.

(3) RISK-BASED CONTRACTING.—The head of an agency shall establish a risk-based sampling approach under which the submission of certified cost or pricing data may be required for a risk-based sample of contracts, the price of which is expected to exceed $750,000 but not $5,000,000. The authority to require certified cost or pricing data under this paragraph shall not apply to any contract of an offeror that has not been awarded, for at least the one-year period preceding the issuance of a solicitation for the contract, any other contract in excess of $5,000,000 under which the offeror was required to submit certified cost or pricing data under section 2306a of title 10, United States Code.

(4) EXCEPTION.—The head of the procuring activity may not require certified cost or pricing data to be submitted under this subsection for any contract or subcontract, or modification of a contract or subcontract, covered by the exceptions in subparagraph (A) or (B) of section 2306a(b)(1) of title 10, United States Code.

(5) DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY PROHIBITED.—The head of a procuring activity may not delegate functions under this subsection.

(d) REPORTS.—Not later than January 1, 2017, and January 1, 2019, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on activities undertaken under this section.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) HEAD OF AN AGENCY.—The term ''head of an agency'' has the meaning given the term in section 2302 of title 10, United States Code.

(2) PILOT PROGRAM PERIOD.—The term ''pilot program period'' means the period beginning on October 1, 2016, and ending on September 30, 2019.

TITLE IX—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

Sec. 901. Update of statutory specification of functions of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff relating to joint force development activities.

Sec. 902. Sense of Congress on the United States Marine Corps.

SEC. 901. 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. 902. 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 Committee on Armed Services of the Senate 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: Forward, Engaged, Ready'': ''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 during the Korean War, 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.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Marine Corps, within the Department of the Navy, remain the Nation's expeditionary, crisis response force;

(2) the need for such a force with such a capability has never been greater; and

(3) 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, which states 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, provide security detachments for the protection of naval property at naval stations and bases, and 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.

TITLE X—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—Financial Matters

Sec. 1001. General transfer authority.
Sec. 1002. Accounting standards to value certain property, plant, and equipment items.
Sec. 1003. Report on auditable financial statements.
Sec. 1004. Sense of Congress on sequestration.
Sec. 1005. Annual audit of financial statements of Department of Defense components by independent external auditors.

Subtitle B—Counter-Drug Activities

Sec. 1011. Extension of authority to support unified counterdrug and counterterrorism campaign in Colombia.
Sec. 1012. Extension and expansion of authority to provide additional support for counter-drug activities of certain foreign governments.
Sec. 1013. Sense of Congress on Central America.

Subtitle C—Naval Vessels and Shipyards

Sec. 1021. Additional information supporting long-range plans for construction of naval vessels.
Sec. 1022. National Sea-Based Deterrence Fund.
Sec. 1023. Extension of authority for reimbursement of expenses for certain Navy mess operations afloat.
Sec. 1024. Availability of funds for retirement or inactivation of Ticonderoga class cruisers or dock landing ships.
Sec. 1025. Limitation on the use of funds for removal of ballistic missile defense capabilities from Ticonderoga class cruisers.
Sec. 1026. Independent assessment of United States Combat Logistic Force requirements.

Subtitle D—Counterterrorism

Sec. 1031. Prohibition on use of funds for transfer or release of individuals detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to the United States.
Sec. 1032. Prohibition on use of funds to construct or modify facilities in the United States to house detainees transferred from United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Sec. 1033. Prohibition on use of funds for transfer or release to certain countries of individuals detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Sec. 1034. Reenactment and modification of certain prior requirements for certifications relating to transfer of detainees at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to foreign countries and other foreign entities.
Sec. 1035. Comprehensive detention strategy.
Sec. 1036. Prohibition on use of funds for realignment of forces at or closure of United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Sec. 1037. Report on current detainees at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, determined or assessed to be high risk or medium risk.
Sec. 1038. Reports to Congress on contact between terrorists and individuals formerly detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Sec. 1039. Inclusion in reports to Congress of information about recidivism of individuals formerly detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Sec. 1040. Report to Congress on terms of written agreements with foreign countries regarding transfer of detainees at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Sec. 1041. Report on use of United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and other Department of Defense or Bureau of Prisons prisons or detention or disciplinary facilities in recruitment or other propaganda of terrorist organizations.
Sec. 1042. Permanent authority to provide rewards through government personnel of allied forces and certain other modifications to Department of Defense program to provide rewards.
Sec. 1043. Sunset on exception to congressional notification of sensitive military operations.
Sec. 1044. Repeal of semiannual reports on obligation and expenditure of funds for the combating terrorism program.
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Subtitle E—Miscellaneous Authorities and Limitations

Sec. 1051. Department of Defense excess property program.
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Sec. 1055. Authority to provide training and support to personnel of foreign ministries of defense.
Sec. 1056. Information operations and engagement technology demonstrations.
Sec. 1057. Prohibition on use of funds for retirement of Helicopter Sea Combat Squadron 84 and 85 aircraft.
Sec. 1058. Limitation on availability of funds for destruction of certain landmines and report on department of defense policy and inventory of anti-personnel landmine munitions.
Sec. 1059. Department of Defense authority to provide assistance to secure the southern land border of the United States.

Subtitle F—Studies and Reports

Sec. 1060. Provision of defense planning guidance and contingency planning guidance information to Congress.
Sec. 1061. Expedited meetings of the National Commission on the Future of the Army.
Sec. 1062. Modification of certain reports submitted by Comptroller General of the United States.
Sec. 1063. Report on implementation of the geographically distributed force laydown in the area of responsibility of United States Pacific Command.
Sec. 1064. Independent study of national security strategy formulation process.
Sec. 1065. Report on the status of detection, identification, and disablement capabilities related to remotely piloted aircraft.
Sec. 1066. Report on options to accelerate the training of pilots of remotely piloted aircraft.
Sec. 1067. Studies of fleet platform architectures for the Navy.
Sec. 1068. Report on strategy to protect United States national security interests in the Arctic region.
Sec. 1069. Comptroller General briefing and report on major medical facility projects of Department of Veterans Affairs.
Sec. 1070. Submittal to Congress of munitions assessments.
Sec. 1071. Potential role for United States ground forces in the Western Pacific theater.
Sec. 1072. Repeal or revision of reporting requirements related to military personnel issues.
Sec. 1073. Repeal or revision of reporting requirements relating to readiness.
Sec. 1074. Repeal or revision of reporting requirements related to naval vessels and Merchant Marine.
Sec. 1075. Repeal or revision of reporting requirements related to civilian personnel.
Sec. 1076. Repeal or revision of reporting requirements related to nuclear proliferation and related matters.
Sec. 1077. Repeal or revision of reporting requirements related to acquisition.
Sec. 1078. Repeal or revision of miscellaneous reporting requirements.
Sec. 1079. Repeal of reporting requirements.

Sec. 1080. Termination of requirement for submittal to Congress of reports required of Department of Defense by statute.

Subtitle G—Other Matters

Sec. 1081. Technical and clerical amendments.
Sec. 1082. Situations involving bombings of places of public use, Government facilities, public transportation systems, and infrastructure facilities.
Sec. 1083. Executive agent for the oversight and management of alternative compensatory control measures.
Sec. 1084. Navy support of Ocean Research Advisory Panel.
Sec. 1085. Level of readiness of Civil Reserve Air Fleet carriers.
Sec. 1086. Reform and improvement of personnel security, insider threat detection and prevention, and physical security.
Sec. 1087. Transfer of surplus firearms to Corporation for the Promotion of Rifle Practice and Firearms Safety.
Sec. 1088. Modification of requirements for transferring aircraft within the Air Force inventory.
Sec. 1089. Reestablishment of Commission to Assess the Threat to the United States from Electromagnetic Pulse Attack.
Sec. 1090. Mine countermeasures master plan and report.
Sec. 1091. Congressional notification and briefing requirement on ordered evacuations of United States embassies and consulates involving support provided by the Department of Defense.
Sec. 1092. Interagency Hostage Recovery Coordinator.
Sec. 1093. Sense of Congress on the inadvertent transfer of anthrax from the Department of Defense.
Sec. 1094. Modification of certain requirements applicable to major medical facility lease for a Department of Veterans Affairs outpatient clinic in Tulsa, Oklahoma.
Sec. 1095. Authorization of fiscal year 2015 major medical facility projects of the Department of Veterans Affairs.
Sec. 1096. Designation of construction agent for certain construction projects by Department of Veterans Affairs.
Sec. 1097. Department of Defense strategy for countering unconventional warfare.

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 $4,500,000,000.

(3) EXCEPTION FOR TRANSFERS BETWEEN MILITARY PERSONNEL AUTHORIZATIONS.—A transfer of funds between military personnel authorizations under title IV shall not be counted toward the dollar limitation in paragraph (2).

(b) LIMITATIONS.—The authority provided by subsection (a) to transfer authorizations—

(1) may only be used to provide authority for items that have a higher priority than the items from which authority is transferred; and

(2) may not be used to provide authority for an item that has been denied authorization by Congress.

(c) EFFECT ON AUTHORIZATION AMOUNTS.—A transfer made from one account to another under the authority of this section shall be deemed to increase the amount authorized for the account to which the amount is transferred by an amount equal to the amount transferred.

(d) NOTICE TO CONGRESS.—The Secretary shall promptly notify Congress of each transfer made under subsection (a).

SEC. 1002. 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).

SEC. 1003. REPORT ON AUDITABLE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

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 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.

SEC. 1004. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON SEQUESTRATION.

It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the fiscal challenges of the Federal Government are a top priority for Congress, and sequestration—non-strategic, across-the-board budget cuts—remains an unreasonable and inadequate budgeting tool to address the deficits and debt of the Federal Government;

(2) budget caps imposed by the Budget Control Act of 2011 (Public Law 112–25) impose unacceptable limitations on the budget and increase risk to the national security of the United States; and

(3) the budget caps imposed by the Budget Control Act of 2011 must be modified or eliminated through a bipartisan legislative agreement.

SEC. 1005. ANNUAL AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE COMPONENTS BY INDEPENDENT EXTERNAL AUDITORS.

(a) AUDITS REQUIRED.—For purposes of satisfying the requirement under section 3521(e) of title 31, United States Code, for audits of financial statements of Department of Defense components identified by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget under section 3515(c) of such title, the Inspector General of the Department of Defense shall obtain each year audits of the financial statements of each such component by an independent external auditor.

(b) SELECTION OF AUDITORS.—The selection of independent external auditors for purposes of subsection (a) shall be based, among other appropriate criteria, on their qualifications, independence, and capacity to conduct audits described in subsection (a) in accordance with applicable generally accepted government auditing standards. The Inspector General shall participate in the selection of the independent external auditors.

(c) MONITORING AUDITS.—The Inspector General shall monitor the conduct of all audits by independent external auditors under subsection (a).

(d) REPORTS ON AUDITS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Inspector General shall require the independent external auditors conducting audits under subsection (a) to submit a report on their audits each year to—

(A) the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) as the Chief Financial Officer of the Department of Defense for the purposes of chapter 9 of title 31, United States Code;

(B) the Controller of the Office of Federal Financial Management in the Office of Management and Budget; and

(C) the appropriate committees of Congress.

(2) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

(e) RELATIONSHIP TO EXISTING LAW.—The requirements of this section—

(1) shall be implemented in a manner that is consistent with the requirements of section 1008 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002 (Public Law 107–107; 10 U.S.C. 113 note);

(2) shall not be construed to alter the requirement under section 3521(e) of title 31, United States Code, that the financial statements of the Department of Defense as a whole be audited by the Inspector General or by an independent external auditor, as determined by the Inspector General; and

(3) shall not be construed to limit or alter the authorities of the Comptroller General of the United States under section 3521(g) of title 31, United States Code.

Subtitle B—Counter-Drug Activities

SEC. 1011. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO SUPPORT UNIFIED COUNTERDRUG AND COUNTERTERRORISM CAMPAIGN IN COLOMBIA.

(a) EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY.—Section 1021 of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108–375; 118 Stat. 2042), as most recently amended by section 1011(a) of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3483), is further amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''2016'' and inserting ''2017''; and

(2) in subsection (c), by striking ''2016'' and inserting ''2017''.

(b) EXTENSION OF ANNUAL NOTICE TO CONGRESS ON ASSISTANCE.—Section 1011(b) of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 is amended by striking ''(as amended by subsection (a)) using funds available for fiscal year 2015'' and inserting ''using funds available for any fiscal year''.

SEC. 1012. EXTENSION AND EXPANSION 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) ADDITIONAL GOVERNMENTS ELIGIBLE TO RECEIVE SUPPORT.—Subsection (b) of such section 1033, as so amended, is further amended by adding at the end of the following new paragraphs:

''(40) Government of Kenya.

''(41) Government of Tanzania.''.

(c) REPORT ON USE OF AUTHORITY.—

(1) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the authority to provide additional support for counter-drug activities of foreign governments in section 1033 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(A) A description of the use of the authority over time, and of the use of the authority as in effect during fiscal years 2014 and 2015.

(B) A description of the impetus for the expansion of the countries eligible for assistance under the program.

(C) A description of the impetus for the increases over time in the amounts of fund requested for assistance under the program.

(D) A description of the processes through which priorities are established for countries and regions to be assisted under the program.

(E) An assessment of the advantages and disadvantages of providing assistance under the program on a country-by country basis rather than providing such assistance on a global basis.

(F) A description of the funding challenges, if any, associated with providing assistance under the program on a country-by country basis and with providing such assistance on a global basis.

(3) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 1013. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON 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, increased stability and security in the Republic of Colombia has displaced illicit trafficking to Central America, bringing with it increased violence and instability.

(3) According to the Global Study on Homicide 2013 of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 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 2014, approximately 65,000 unaccompanied alien children from Central America entered the United States through its southwest border.

(5) In November 2014, Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador announced a Plan for the Alliance for Prosperity of the Northern Triangle, which 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.

(6) The United States Government is supportive of the Alliance for Prosperity, and President's strategy for support includes $1,000,000,000 focused on promoting prosperity and regional economic integration, enhancing security, and promoting improved governance.

(7) The Department of Defense continues to build the capacity of our partners in the region to address their security challenges and confront threats of mutual concern.

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

(1) the United States should, to the extent practicable, prioritize efforts to address the threatening levels of violence, instability, illicit trafficking, and transnational organized crime that challenge the sovereignty of Central American nations and the security of the United States; and

(2) in order to address such issues, the Department of Defense, to the extent practicable, should—

(A) increase its operations, as the lead agency of the United States Government, to detect and monitor aerial and maritime illicit trafficking into the United States;

(B) increase its efforts to support aerial and maritime illicit trafficking interdiction operations;

(C) increase its operations to build the capacity of partner nations in Central America to confront their own security challenges;

(D) support interagency programs and activities in Central America addressing instability, including development, education, economic, political, and security challenges; and

(E) promote observance of and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and respect for civilian control of the military.

Subtitle C—Naval Vessels and Shipyards

SEC. 1021. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION SUPPORTING LONG-RANGE PLANS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF NAVAL VESSELS.

Section 231(b)(2)(C) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting ''by ship class in both graphical and tabular form'' after ''The estimated levels of annual funding''.

SEC. 1022. NATIONAL SEA-BASED DETERRENCE FUND.

(a) ENHANCEMENT OF AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY OF NAVY TO USE NATIONAL SEA-BASED DETERRENCE FUND.—Section 2218a of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (f) and (g) as subsections (i) and (j), respectively; and

(2) 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.''.

(b) MODIFICATION AND EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO TRANSFER FUNDS.—Section 1022(b)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3487) is amended—

(1) by striking ''or 2016'' and inserting ''2016, or 2017''; and

(2) by striking ''for the Navy for the Ohio Replacement Program'' and inserting ''for the Department of Defense''.

SEC. 1023. 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. 1024. AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR RETIREMENT OR INACTIVATION OF TICONDEROGA CLASS CRUISERS OR DOCK LANDING SHIPS.

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, except as provided in section 1026(b) of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3490).

SEC. 1025. 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 defense capabilities required by the most recent Navy Force Structure Assessment;

(2) entered into a modernization of such cruisers that will provide an equal or improved ballistic missile defense capability; or

(3) obtained at least 40 large surface combatants with ballistic missile defense capability.

SEC. 1026. 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.

Subtitle D—Counterterrorism

SEC. 1031. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR TRANSFER OR RELEASE OF INDIVIDUALS DETAINED AT UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION, GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA, TO THE UNITED STATES.

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 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. 1032. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS TO CONSTRUCT OR MODIFY FACILITIES IN THE UNITED STATES TO HOUSE DETAINEES TRANSFERRED FROM UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION, GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—No amounts authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available 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 construct or modify any facility in the United States, its territories, or possessions to house any individual detained at Guantanamo for the purposes of detention or imprisonment in the custody or under the control of the Department of Defense unless authorized by Congress.

(b) EXCEPTION.—The prohibition in subsection (a) shall not apply to any modification of facilities at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

(c) INDIVIDUAL DETAINED AT GUANTANAMO DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''individual detained at Guantanamo'' has the meaning given that term in section 1034(f)(2).

SEC. 1033. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR TRANSFER OR RELEASE TO CERTAIN COUNTRIES OF INDIVIDUALS DETAINED AT UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION, GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA.

No amounts authorized to be appropriated or otherwise 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 the custody or control of any country, or any entity within such country, as follows:

(1) Libya.
(2) Somalia.
(3) Syria.
(4) Yemen.

SEC. 1034. REENACTMENT AND MODIFICATION OF CERTAIN PRIOR REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTIFICATIONS RELATING TO 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), the Secretary of Defense may not use any amounts authorized to be appropriated or otherwise 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 unless the Secretary submits to the appropriate committees of 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 the appropriate committees of Congress of promptly after issuance).

(b) CERTIFICATION.—A certification described in this subsection is a written certification made by the Secretary that—

(1) the transfer concerned is in the national security interests of the United States;

(2) the government of the foreign country or the recognized leadership of the foreign entity to which the individual detained at Guantanamo concerned 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) has taken or agreed to take appropriate steps to substantially mitigate any risk the individual could attempt to reengage in terrorist activity or otherwise threaten the United States or its allies or interests; and

(D) has agreed to share with the United States any information that is related to the individual;

(3) if the country to which the individual is to be transferred is a country to which the United States transferred an individual who was detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, at any time after September 11, 2001, and such transferred individual subsequently engaged in any terrorist activity, the Secretary has—

(A) considered such circumstances; and

(B) determined that the actions to be taken as described in paragraph (2)(C) will substantially mitigate the risk of recidivism with regard to the individual to be transferred; and

(4) includes an intelligence assessment, in classified or unclassified form, of the capacity, willingness, and past practices (if applicable) of the foreign country or foreign entity concerned in relation to the certification of the Secretary under this subsection.

(c) COORDINATION WITH PROHIBITION ON TRANSFER TO CERTAIN COUNTRIES.—While the prohibition in section 1033 is in effect, no certification may be made under subsection (b) in connection with the transfer of an individual detained at Guantanamo to a country specified in such section.

(d) 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 national security of the United States if released for the purpose of making a certification under subsection (b), the Secretary 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.

(e) REPORT.—Whenever the Secretary makes a certification under subsection (b) with respect to an individual detained at Guantanamo, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress, together with such certification, a report that shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(1) A detailed statement of the basis for the transfer of the individual.

(2) An explanation why the transfer of the individual is in the national security interests of the United States.

(3) A description of actions taken to mitigate the risks of reengagement by the individual as described in subsection (b)(2)(C), including any actions taken to address factors relevant to an applicable prior case of reengagement described in subsection (b)(3).

(4) A copy of any Periodic Review Board findings relating to the individual.

(5) A copy of the final recommendation by the Guantanamo Detainee Review Task Force established pursuant to Executive Order 13492 relating to the individual and, if applicable, updated information related to any change to such recommendation.

(6) An assessment whether, as of the date of the certification, the country to which the individual is to be transferred is facing a threat that could substantially affect its ability to exercise control over the individual.

(7) A classified summary of—

(A) the individual's record of cooperation, if any, while in the custody of or under the effective control of the Department of Defense; and

(B) any agreements and mechanisms in place to provide for continuing cooperation.

(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Appropriations, 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).

(4) The term ''state sponsor of terrorism'' has the meaning given that term in section 301(13) of the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 (22 U.S.C. 8541(13)).

(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. 1035. COMPREHENSIVE DETENTION STRATEGY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall, in consultation with the Attorney General and the Director of National Intelligence, submit to the congressional defense committees a report setting forth the details of a comprehensive strategy for the detention of current and future individuals captured and held pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (Public Law 107–40) pending the end of hostilities.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall contain the following:

(1) The specific facility or facilities that are intended to be used, or modified to be used, to hold individuals for purpose of trial and incarceration after conviction or detention and interrogation pursuant to the law of armed conflict.

(2) The estimated costs associated with the detention of individuals detained for purpose of trial, incarceration after conviction, or continued detention under the law of armed conflict, including the costs of—

(A) improvements, additions, or changes to each facility specified pursuant to paragraph (1);

(B) construction of new facilities, if any;

(C) maintenance, operation, and sustainment of any such facility;

(D) security;

(E) military, civilian, and contractor support personnel; and

(F) other matters associated with support of detention operations.

(3) A plan for the disposition of such individuals if the authority to continue detaining an individual pursuant to the law of armed conflict were to expire while such individual is being detained, and an assessment of possible actions that could be taken to mitigate any adverse implications of such a scenario to the national security interests of the United States.

(4) A plan for the disposition of individuals held pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force who are currently detained at the United States Naval Base, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

(5) A plan for the disposition of future detainees held pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force.

(6) The additional authorities, if any, necessary to detain an individual pursuant to the law of armed conflict as an unprivileged enemy belligerent pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force pending the end of hostilities or a future determination by the Secretary of Defense that such individual no longer requires continued detention.

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

SEC. 1036. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR REALIGNMENT OF FORCES AT OR CLOSURE OF UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION, GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA.

(a) PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS.—No amounts authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2016 may be used—

(1) to close or abandon United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba;

(2) to relinquish control of Guantanamo Bay to the Republic of Cuba; or

(3) to implement a material modification to the Treaty Between the United States of America and Cuba signed at Washington, D.C. on May 29, 1934 that constructively closes United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay.

(b) REPORT.—

(1) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report setting forth an assessment of the military implications of United States Naval Station Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report shall include the following:

(A) An historical analysis of the use and significance of the basing at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay.

(B) A description of the personnel, resources, and base operations based out of United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

(C) An assessment of the role of United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, in support of the National Security Strategy, the National Defense Strategy, and the National Military Strategy.

(D) An assessment of the missions and military requirements that United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, currently supports.

(E) A description of the uses of United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, by other departments and agencies of the United States Government.

(F) Any other matters the Secretary considers appropriate.

SEC. 1037. REPORT ON CURRENT DETAINEES AT UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION, GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA, DETERMINED OR ASSESSED TO BE HIGH RISK OR MEDIUM RISK.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate committees and members of Congress a report setting forth a list of the individuals detained at Guantanamo as of the date of the enactment of this Act who have been determined or assessed by Joint Task Force Guantanamo, at any time before the date of the report, to be a high-risk or medium-risk threat to the United States, its interests, or its allies.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report under subsection (a) shall set forth, for each individual covered by the report, the following:

(1) The name and country of origin.

(2) The date on which first designated or assessed as a high-risk or medium-risk threat to the United States, its interests, or its allies, and an assessment of the justification for the designation or assessment.

(3) Whether, as of the date of the report, currently designated or assessed as a high-risk or medium-risk threat to the United States, its interests, or its allies.

(4) If the designation or assessment changed between the date specified pursuant to paragraph (2) and the date of the report—

(A) the new designation or assessment to which changed;

(B) the year and month in which the designation or assessment changed; and

(C) information on, and a justification for, the change in designation or assessment.

(5) To the extent practicable, without jeopardizing intelligence sources and methods—

(A) prior actions in support of terrorism, hostile actions against the United States or its allies, gross violations of human rights, and other violations of international law; and

(B) any affiliations with al Qaeda, al Qaeda affiliates, or other terrorist groups.

(c) FORM.—The report under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form to the maximum extent practicable, but may include a classified annex.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''appropriate committees and members of Congress'' means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate;

(B) the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader of the Senate;

(C) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives; and

(D) the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Minority Leader 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.

SEC. 1038. REPORTS TO CONGRESS ON CONTACT BETWEEN TERRORISTS AND INDIVIDUALS FORMERLY DETAINED AT UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION, GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—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 adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(6) A summary of all known contact between any individual formerly detained at Naval Station Guantanamo Bay and any individual known or suspected to be associated with a foreign terrorist group, which contact included information or discussion about planning for or conduct of hostilities against the United States or its allies or the organizational, logistical, or resource needs or activities of any terrorist group or activity.''.

(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in the amendment made by subsection (a) 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 before the date of the enactment of this section.

SEC. 1039. INCLUSION IN REPORTS TO CONGRESS OF 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 1038, is further amended by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

''(7) For each individual described in paragraph (4), the date on which such individual was released or transferred from Naval Station Guantanamo Bay and the date on which it is confirmed that such individual is suspected or confirmed of reengaging in terrorist activities.

''(8) The average period of time described in paragraph (7) for all the individuals described in paragraph (4).''.

SEC. 1040. REPORT TO CONGRESS ON TERMS OF WRITTEN AGREEMENTS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES REGARDING TRANSFER OF DETAINEES AT UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION, GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State shall jointly submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report describing the terms of any written agreement between the United States Government and the government of the foreign country concerned regarding each individual detained at Guantanamo who was transferred to a foreign country pursuant to a negotiated transfer.

(2) STATEMENT ON LACK OF WRITTEN AGREEMENT.—If an individual detained at Guantanamo was transferred to a foreign country pursuant to a negotiated transfer and no written agreement exists between the United States Government and the government of the foreign country regarding the transfer of such individual, the report under paragraph (1) shall include an unclassified statement of that fact.

(3) ARRANGEMENTS WHEN LACK OF WRITTEN AGREEMENT.—The report under paragraph (1) shall also provide a description of the types and frequency of arrangements or assurances applicable to negotiated transfers covered by paragraph (2).

(4) FORM.—The report under paragraph (1) may be submitted in classified form, except as provided in paragraph (2).

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Appropriations, 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.

SEC. 1041. REPORT ON USE OF UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION, GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA, AND OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE OR BUREAU OF PRISONS PRISONS OR DETENTION OR DISCIPLINARY FACILITIES IN RECRUITMENT OR OTHER PROPAGANDA OF TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS.

Not later than six months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, submit to Congress a report on the use by terrorist organizations and their leaders of images and symbols relating to United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and any other Department of Defense or Bureau of Prisons prison or other detention or disciplinary facility for recruitment and other propaganda purposes. The report shall include the following:

(1) a description of the use by terrorist organizations and their leaders of images and symbols relating to United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, and any other Department of Defense or Bureau of Prisons prison or other detention or disciplinary facility for recruitment or other propaganda purposes.

(2) A description and assessment of—

(A) the effectiveness of the use of such images and symbols for recruitment and other propaganda purposes during the period beginning on September 11, 2001, and ending on the date of the report; and

(B) the extent to which such images and symbols continue to be used for recruitment or other propaganda purposes.

(3) A description and assessment of the efforts of the United States Government to counter the use of such images and symbols for recruitment and other propaganda purposes and to disseminate accurate information about such facilities.

SEC. 1042. 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.—Subsection (c)(3) of section 127b 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) MODIFICATION OF REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—Subsection (f)(2) of such section is amended—

(1) by striking subparagraph (D);

(2) by redesignating subparagraphs (E), (F), and (G), as subparagraphs (D), (E), and (F), respectively; and

(3) in subparagraph (D), as redesignated by paragraph (2), by inserting before the period at the end the following: '', including in which countries the program is being operated''.

(c) REPORT ON DESIGNATION OF COUNTRIES FOR WHICH REWARDS MAY BE PAID.—Such section is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(h) REPORT ON DESIGNATION OF COUNTRIES FOR WHICH REWARDS MAY BE PAID.—Not later than 15 days after the date on which the Secretary designates a country as a country in which an operation or activity of the armed forces is occurring in connection with which rewards may be paid under this section, the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on the designation. Each report shall include the following:

''(1) The country so designated.

''(2) The reason for the designation of the country.

''(3) A justification for the designation of the country for purposes of this section.''.

(d) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) SECTION HEADING.—The heading of such section 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. 1043. SUNSET ON EXCEPTION TO CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION OF SENSITIVE MILITARY OPERATIONS.

Section 130f(e) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting ''(1)'' before ''The notification''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(2) The exception in paragraph (1) shall cease to be in effect at the close of December 31, 2017.''.

SEC. 1044. REPEAL OF SEMIANNUAL REPORTS ON OBLIGATION AND EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR THE 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. 1045. LIMITATION ON INTERROGATION TECHNIQUES.

(a) LIMITATION ON INTERROGATION TECHNIQUES TO THOSE IN THE ARMY FIELD MANUAL.—

(1) ARMY FIELD MANUAL 2–22.3 DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ''Army Field Manual 2–22.3'' means the Army Field Manual 2–22.3 entitled ''Human Intelligence Collector Operations'' in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act or any similar successor Army Field Manual.

(2) RESTRICTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—An individual described in subparagraph (B) shall not be subjected to any interrogation technique or approach, or any treatment related to interrogation, that is not authorized by and listed in the Army Field Manual 2–22.3.

(B) INDIVIDUAL DESCRIBED.—An individual described in this subparagraph is an individual who is—

(i) in the custody or under the effective control of an officer, employee, or other agent of the United States Government; or

(ii) detained within a facility owned, operated, or controlled by a department or agency of the United States, in any armed conflict.

(3) IMPLEMENTATION.—Interrogation techniques, approaches, and treatments described in Army Field Manual 2–22.3 shall be implemented strictly in accord with the principles, processes, conditions, and limitations prescribed by Army Field Manual 2–22.3.

(4) AGENCIES OTHER THAN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.—If a process required by Army Field Manual 2–22.3, such as a requirement of approval by a specified Department of Defense official, is inapposite to a department or an agency other than the Department of Defense, the head of such department or agency shall ensure that a process that is substantially equivalent to the process prescribed by Army Field Manual 2–22.3 for the Department of Defense is utilized by all officers, employees, or other agents of such department or agency.

(5) INTERROGATION BY FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT.—The limitations in this subsection shall not apply to officers, employees, or agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of Homeland Security, or other Federal law enforcement entities.

(6) UPDATE OF THE ARMY FIELD MANUAL.—

(A) REQUIREMENT TO UPDATE.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Not sooner than three years after the date of the enactment of this Act, and once every three years thereafter, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Attorney General, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Director of National Intelligence, shall complete a thorough review of Army Field Manual 2–22.3, and revise Army Field Manual 2–22.3, as necessary to ensure that Army Field Manual 2–22.3 complies with the legal obligations of the United States and the practices for interrogation described therein do not involve the use or threat of force.

(ii) AVAILABILITY TO THE PUBLIC.—Army Field Manual 2–22.3 shall remain available to the public and any revisions to the Army Field Manual 2–22.3 adopted by the Secretary of Defense shall be made available to the public 30 days prior to the date the revisions take effect.

(B) REPORT ON BEST PRACTICES OF INTERROGATIONS.—

(i) REQUIREMENT FOR REPORT.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the interagency body established pursuant to Executive Order 13491 (commonly known as

the High-Value Detainee Interrogation Group) shall submit to the Secretary of Defense, the Director of National Intelligence, the Attorney General, and other appropriate officials a report on best practices for interrogation that do not involve the use of force.

(ii) RECOMMENDATIONS.—The report required by clause (i) may include recommendations for revisions to Army Field Manual 2–22.3 based on the body of research commissioned by the High-Value Detainee Interrogation Group.

(iii) AVAILABILITY TO THE PUBLIC.—Not later than 30 days after the report required by clause (i) is submitted such report shall be made available to the public.

(b) INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS ACCESS TO DETAINEES.—

(1) REQUIREMENT.—The head of any department or agency of the United States Government shall provide the International Committee of the Red Cross with notification of, and prompt access to, any individual detained in any armed conflict in the custody or under the effective control of an officer, employee, contractor, subcontractor, or other agent of the United States Government or detained within a facility owned, operated, or effectively controlled by a department, agency, contractor, or subcontractor of the United States Government, consistent with Department of Defense regulations and policies.

(2) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed—

(A) to create or otherwise imply the authority to detain; or

(B) to limit or otherwise affect any other individual rights or state obligations which may arise under United States law or international agreements to which the United States is a party, including the Geneva Conventions, or to state all of the situations under which notification to and access for the International Committee of the Red Cross is required or allowed.

Subtitle E—Miscellaneous Authorities and Limitations

SEC. 1051. 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 shall create and maintain a publicly available Internet website that provides information on the controlled 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 publicly accessible 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 Federal and State agencies under this section, listed by the name of the recipient and the year of the transfer;

''(B) all pending requests for transfers of controlled property under this section, including the information submitted by the Federal and State agencies requesting such transfers; and

''(C) all reports required to be submitted to the Secretary under this section by Federal and State agencies that receive controlled property under this section.''.

(b) CONDITIONS FOR TRANSFER.—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) the recipient, on an annual basis, and with the authorization of the relevant local governing body or authority, certifies that it has adopted publicly available protocols for the appropriate use of controlled property, the supervision of such use, and the evaluation of the effectiveness of such use, including auditing and accountability policies; and

''(6) after the completion of the assessment required by section 1051(e) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016, the recipient, on an annual basis, certifies that it provides annual training to relevant personnel on the maintenance, sustainment, and appropriate use of controlled 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, 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 Secretary of Defense 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, as amended by this section. Such assessment shall include—

(1) 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 Federal and State agencies that receive such property should receive, at no cost to the Department of Defense, to ensure proficiency in the use, maintenance, and sustainment of such property; and

(2) an analysis of reported statistics on controlled property transfers, the incidence of controlled property that is unaccounted for, and the effectiveness of the policies and procedures governing the return of controlled property transferred under the program to the Department of Defense.

(e) ONE-YEAR MANDATORY USE POLICY ASSESSMENT.—The Secretary of Defense 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, as amended by this section, 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 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, as amended by this section. 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 by Federal and State agencies and the effectiveness of the Internet website required under subsection (e) of section 2576a of title 10, United States Code, 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 Federal and State 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. 1052. SALE OR DONATION OF EXCESS PERSONAL PROPERTY FOR BORDER SECURITY ACTIVITIES.

Section 2576a of title 10, United States Code, as amended by section 1051 is further 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 or counter-terrorism activities'' and inserting ''counterdrug, counterterrorism, or border security activities''.

SEC. 1053. MANAGEMENT OF MILITARY TECHNICIANS.

(a) CONVERSION OF CERTAIN MILITARY TECHNICIAN (DUAL STATUS) POSITIONS TO CIVILIAN POSITIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall convert not fewer than 20 percent of the positions described in paragraph (2) as of January 1, 2017, from military technician (dual status) positions to positions filled by individuals who are employed under section 3101 of title 5, United States Code, and are not military technicians.

(2) COVERED POSITIONS.—The positions described in this paragraph are military technician (dual status) positions as follows:

(A) Military technician (dual status) positions identified as general administration, clerical, finance, and office service occupations in the report of the Secretary of Defense under section 519 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1397).

(B) Such other military technician (dual status) positions as the Secretary shall specify for purposes of this subsection.

(3) TREATMENT OF INCUMBENTS.—In the case of a position converted under paragraph (1) for which there is an incumbent employee, the Secretary may fill that position, as converted, with the incumbent employee without regard to any requirement concerning competition or competitive hiring procedures.

(b) PHASED-IN TERMINATION OF ARMY RESERVE, AIR FORCE RESERVE, AND NATIONAL GUARD NON-DUAL STATUS TECHNICIANS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 10217 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(e) PHASED-IN TERMINATION OF POSITIONS.—(1) No individual may be newly hired or employed, or rehired or reemployed, as a non-dual status technician for the purposes of this section after December 31, 2016.

''(2) Commencing January 1, 2017, the maximum number of non-dual status technicians employable by the Army Reserve and by the Air Force Reserve shall be reduced from the number otherwise provided by subsection (c)(1) by one for each individual who retires, is separated from, or otherwise ceases service as a non-dual status technician of the Army Reserve or the Air Force Reserve, as the case may be, after such date until the maximum number of non-dual status technicians employable by the Army Reserve or the Air Force Reserve, as the case may be, is zero.

''(3) Commencing January 1, 2017, the maximum number of non-dual status technicians employable by the National Guard shall be reduced from the number otherwise provided by subsection (c)(2) by one for each individual who retires, is separated from, or otherwise ceases service as a non-dual status technician of the National Guard after such date until the maximum number of non-dual status technicians employable by the National Guard is zero.

''(4) Any individual newly hired or employed, or rehired or employed, to a position required to be filled by reason of the amendment made by paragraph (1) shall be an individual employed in such position under section 3101 of title 5, and may not be a military technician.

''(5) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to terminate the status as a non-dual status technician under this section after December

31, 2016, of any individual who is a non-dual status technician for the purposes of this section on that date.''.

(2) REPORT ON PHASED-IN TERMINATIONS.—Not later than February 1, 2016, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report setting forth a plan for implementing the amendment made by paragraph (1).

SEC. 1054. 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; 128 Stat. 3668) 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.

SEC. 1055. AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE TRAINING AND SUPPORT TO PERSONNEL OF FOREIGN MINISTRIES OF DEFENSE.

(a) AUTHORITY.—Section 1081 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 10 U.S.C. 168 note), as amended by section 1047 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3494), is further amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (b) through (e) as subsections (c) through (f), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (a) the following new subsection (b):

''(b) TRAINING OF PERSONNEL OF FOREIGN MINISTRIES WITH SECURITY MISSIONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, carry out a program to provide training and associated training support services to personnel of foreign ministries of defense (or ministries with security force oversight) or regional organizations with security missions—

''(A) for the purpose of—

''(i) enhancing civilian oversight of foreign security forces;

''(ii) establishing responsible defense governance and internal controls in order to help build effective, transparent, and accountable defense institutions;

''(iii) assessing organizational weaknesses and establishing a roadmap for addressing shortfalls; and

''(iv) enhancing ministerial, general or joint staff, or service level core management competencies; and

''(B) for such other purposes as the Secretary considers appropriate, consistent with the authority in subsection (a).

''(2) NOTICE TO CONGRESS.—Each fiscal year quarter, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on activities under the program under paragraph (1) during the preceding fiscal year quarter. Each report shall include, for the fiscal year quarter covered by such report, the following:

''(A) A list of activities under the program.

''(B) A list of any organization described in paragraph (1) to which the Secretary assigned employees under the program, including the number of such employees so assigned, the duration of each assignment, a brief description of each assigned employee's activities, and a statement of the cost of each assignment.

''(C) A comprehensive justification of any activities conducted pursuant to paragraph (1)(B).''.

(b) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—Subsection (c) of such section, as redesignated by subsection (a)(1) of this section, is amended in paragraph (1) by striking ''of the Secretary of Defense'' and all that follows and inserting ''in this section terminates at the close of December 31, 2017.''.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Such section is further amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by inserting ''MINISTRY OF DEFENSE ADVISOR'' before ''AUTHORITY'';

(2) in subsections (d) and (e), as redesignated by subsection (a)(1) of this section, by striking ''the Committees on Armed Services and Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committees on Armed Services and Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives'' and inserting ''the appropriate committees of Congress''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(g) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this section, the term 'appropriate committees of Congress' means—

''(1) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

''(2) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.''.

(d) CLERICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT TO SECTION HEADING TO REFLECT NAME OF PROGRAM.—

(1) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The heading of such section is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 1081. DEFENSE INSTITUTION CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAM.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 2(b) of such Act is amended by striking the item relating to section 1081 and inserting the following new item:

''Sec. 1081. Defense Institution Capacity Building Program.''.

SEC. 1056. INFORMATION OPERATIONS AND ENGAGEMENT TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS.

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

(1) military information support operations are a critical component of the efforts of the Department of Defense to provide commanders with capabilities to shape the operational environment;

(2) military information support operations are integral to armed conflict and therefore the Secretary of Defense has broad latitude to conduct military information support operations;

(3) the Secretary of Defense should develop creative and agile concepts, technologies, and strategies across all available media to most effectively reach target audiences, to counter and degrade the ability of adversaries and potential adversaries to persuade, inspire, and recruit inside areas of hostilities or in other areas in direct support of the objectives of commanders; and

(4) the Secretary of Defense should request additional funds in future budgets to carry out military information support operations to support the broader efforts of the Government to counter violent extremism.

(b) TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS REQUIRED.—To support the ability of the Department of Defense to provide innovative operational concepts and technologies to shape the informational environment, the Secretary of Defense shall carry out a series of technology demonstrations, subject to the availability of funds for such purpose or to a prior approval reprogramming, to assess innovative new technologies for information operations and information engagement to support the operational and strategic requirements of the commanders of the geographic and functional combatant commands, including the urgent and emergent operational needs and the operational and theater campaign plans of such combatant commanders to further the national security objectives and strategic communications requirements of the United States.

(c) PLAN.—By not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall provide to the congressional defense committees a plan describing how the Department of Defense will execute the technology demonstrations required under subsection (b). Such plan shall include each of the following elements:

(1) A general timeline for conducting the technology demonstrations.

(2) Clearly defined goals and endstate objectives for the demonstrations, including traceability of such goals to the tactical, operational, or strategic requirements of the combatant commanders.

(3) A process for measuring the performance and effectiveness of the demonstrations.

(4) A coordination structure to include participation between the technology development and the operational communities, including potentially joint, interagency, intergovernmental, and multinational partners.

(5) The identification of potential technologies to support the tactical, operational, or strategic needs of the combatant commanders.

(6) An explanation of how such technologies will support and coordinate with elements of joint, interagency, intergovernmental, and multinational partners.

(d) CONGRESSIONAL NOTICE.—Upon initiating a technology demonstration under subsection (b), the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees written notice of the demonstration that includes a detailed description of the demonstration, including its purpose, cost, engagement medium, targeted audience, and any other details the Secretary of Defense believes will assist the committees in evaluating the demonstration.

(e) TERMINATION.—The authority to carry out a technology demonstration under this section shall terminate on September 30, 2022.

(f) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit or alter any authority under which the Department of Defense supports information operations activities within the Department.

SEC. 1057. 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 that would be available if prioritized and directed by the Secretary of Defense and would 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. 1058. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR DESTRUCTION OF CERTAIN LANDMINES AND REPORT ON DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE POLICY AND INVENTORY OF ANTI-PERSONNEL LANDMINE MUNITIONS.

(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 landmine munitions before the date on which the Secretary of Defense submits the report required by subsection (c).

(b) EXCEPTION FOR SAFETY.—The limitation under subsection (a) shall not apply to any

anti-personnel landmine munitions that the Secretary determines are unsafe or could pose a safety risk if not demilitarized or destroyed.

(c) REPORT REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report that includes each of the following:

(A) A description of the policy of the Department of Defense regarding the use of anti-personnel landmines, including methods for commanders to seek waivers to use such munitions.

(B) A 10-year projection of the inventory levels for all anti-personnel landmine munitions that takes into account future production of anti-personnel landmine munitions, any plans for demilitarization of such munitions, the age of the munitions, storage and safety considerations, and other factors that will impact the size of the inventory.

(C) A 10-year projection for the cost to achieve the inventory levels projected in subparagraph (B), including the cost for potential demilitarization or disposal of such munitions.

(D) A 10-year projection for the cost to develop and produce new anti-personnel landmine munitions the Secretary determines are necessary to meet the demands of current operational plans.

(E) An assessment, by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, of the effects of the projected anti-personnel landmine inventory on current operational plans.

(F) Any other matters that the Secretary determines should be included in the report.

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

(d) ANTI-PERSONNEL LANDMINE MUNITIONS DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''anti-personnel landmine munitions'' includes anti-personnel landmines and sub-munitions as defined by the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction, as determined by the Secretary.

SEC. 1059. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE TO SECURE THE SOUTHERN LAND BORDER OF THE UNITED STATES.

(a) AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary of Defense may provide assistance to United States Customs and Border Protection for purposes of increasing ongoing efforts to secure the southern land border of the United States.

(b) CONCURRENCE IN ASSISTANCE.—Assistance under subsection (a) shall be provided with the concurrence of the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(c) TYPES OF ASSISTANCE AUTHORIZED.—The assistance provided under subsection (a) may include the following:

(1) Deployment of members and units of the regular and reserve components of the Armed Forces to the southern land border of the United States.

(2) Deployment of manned aircraft, unmanned aerial surveillance systems, and ground-based surveillance systems to support continuous surveillance of the southern land border of the United States.

(3) Intelligence analysis support.

(d) MATERIEL AND LOGISTICAL SUPPORT.—The Secretary of Defense is authorized to deploy such materiel and equipment and logistics support as is necessary to ensure the effectiveness of assistance provided under subsection (a).

(e) FUNDING.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Defense by this Act, the Secretary of Defense may use up to $75,000,000 to provide assistance under subsection (a).

(f) REPORTS.—At the end of each three-month period during which assistance is provided under subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of Homeland Security, shall submit to the congressional defense committees, the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Homeland Security and Government Affairs of the Senate a report on the provision of such assistance during that period. Each report shall include, for the period covered by the report, the following:

(1) A description of the assistance provided.

(2) A description of the sources and amounts of funds used to provide such assistance.

(3) A description of the amounts obligated to provide such assistance.

(4) An assessment of the efficacy and cost-effectiveness of such assistance in support of the Department of Homeland Security's objectives and strategy to address the challenges on the southern land border of the United States and recommendations, if any, to enhance the effectiveness of such assistance.

Subtitle F—Studies and Reports

SEC. 1060. 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.

SEC. 1061. 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.''.

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(a)(2)) 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(a) 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 and, command and control.

(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 in the formulation of national security strategy.

(b) MATTERS COVERED.—The study required by subsection (a) shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(1) Several 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, with specific emphasis on 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 relevant agencies;

(E) the links between strategy and resourcing;

(F) the implementation of strategy within the planning documents of relevant agencies;

(G) the value of a competition of ideas; and

(H) recommendations for the executive and legislative branches on the best practices and organizational lessons learned for enabling the Department of Defense to formulate long-term defense strategy.

(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 90 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. 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).

SEC. 1066. REPORT ON OPTIONS TO ACCELERATE THE TRAINING OF PILOTS OF REMOTELY PILOTED AIRCRAFT.

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.

SEC. 1067. STUDIES OF FLEET PLATFORM ARCHITECTURES FOR THE NAVY.

(a) INDEPENDENT STUDIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall provide for the performance of three independent studies of alternative future fleet platform architectures for the Navy in the 2030 timeframe.

(2) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—Not later than April 1, 2016, the Secretary shall submit the results of each study to the congressional defense committees.

(3) FORM.—Each such study shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex as necessary.

(b) ENTITIES TO PERFORM STUDIES.—The Secretary of Defense shall provide for the studies under subsection (a) to be performed as follows:

(1) One study shall be performed by the Department of the Navy and shall include participants from—

(A) the Office of Net Assessment within the Office of the Secretary of Defense; and

(B) the Naval Surface Warfare Center Dahlgren Division.

(2) The second study shall be performed by a federally funded research and development center.

(3) The final study shall be conducted by an independent, non-governmental institute which is described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and exempt from tax under section 501(a) of such Code, and has recognized credentials and expertise in national security and military affairs.

(c) PERFORMANCE OF STUDIES.—

(1) INDEPENDENT PERFORMANCE.—The Secretary of Defense shall require the three studies under this section to be conducted independently of each other.

(2) MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED.—In performing a study under this section, the organization performing the study, while being aware of the current and projected fleet platform architectures, shall not be limited by the current or projected fleet platform architecture and shall consider the following matters:

(A) The National Security Strategy of the United States.

(B) Potential future threats to the United States and to United States naval forces in the 2030 timeframe.

(C) Traditional roles and missions of United States naval forces.

(D) Alternative roles and missions for United States naval forces.

(E) Other government and non-government analyses that would contribute to the study through variations in study assumptions or potential scenarios.

(F) The role of evolving technology on future naval forces, including unmanned systems.

(G) Opportunities for reduced operation and sustainment costs.

(H) Current and projected capabilities of other United States armed forces that could affect force structure capability and capacity requirements of United States naval forces.

(d) STUDY RESULTS.—The results of each study under this section shall—

(1) present the alternative fleet platform architectures considered, with assumptions and possible scenarios identified for each;

(2) provide for presentation of minority views of study participants; and

(3) for the recommended architecture, provide—

(A) the numbers, kinds, and sizes of vessels, the numbers and types of associated manned and unmanned vehicles, and the basic capabilities of each of those platforms;

(B) other information needed to understand that architecture in basic form and the supporting analysis;

(C) deviations from the current Annual Long-Range Plan for Construction of Naval Vessels required under section 231 of title 10, United States Code;

(D) options to address ship classes that begin decommissioning prior to 2035; and

(E) implications for naval aviation, including the future carrier air wing and land-based aviation platforms.

SEC. 1068. REPORT ON STRATEGY TO PROTECT UNITED STATES NATIONAL SECURITY INTERESTS IN THE ARCTIC REGION.

(a) REPORT ON STRATEGY REQUIRED.—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 a report that sets forth an updated military strategy for the protection of United States national security interests in the Arctic region.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A description of United States military interests in the Arctic region.

(2) A description of operational plans and military requirements for the protection of United States national security interests in the Arctic region, including United States citizens, territory, freedom of navigation, and economic and trade interests.

(3) An identification of any operational seams and a plan to enhance unity of effort among the combatant commands with responsibility for the Arctic region, as well as among the Armed Forces.

(4) A description of the security environment in the Arctic region, including the activities of foreign nations operating within the Arctic region.

(5) A description of United States military capabilities required to implement the strategy required by subsection (a).

(6) An identification of any capability gaps and resource gaps, including in installations, infrastructure, communications and domain awareness, and personnel in the Arctic region, that would impact the implementation of the strategy required by subsection (a) or the execution of any associated operational plan, and a mitigation plan to address such gaps.

(7) An assessment of military-to-military cooperation with partner nations that have mutual security interests in the Arctic region, including opportunities for sharing installations and maintenance facilities.

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

SEC. 1069. COMPTROLLER GENERAL BRIEFING AND REPORT ON MAJOR MEDICAL FACILITY PROJECTS OF DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

(a) BRIEFING.—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall provide to the appropriate committees of Congress a briefing on the administration and oversight by the Department of Veterans Affairs of contracts for the design and construction of major medical facility projects, as defined in section 8104(a)(3)(A) of title 38, United States Code.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the administration and oversight described in subsection (a).

(c) ELEMENTS.—The briefing required by subsection (a) and the report required by subsection (b) shall each include an examination of the following:

(1) The processes used by the Department for overseeing and assuring the performance of construction design and construction contracts for major medical facility projects, as so defined.

(2) Any actions taken by the Department to improve the administration of such contracts.

(3) Such opportunities for further improvement of the administration of such contracts as the Comptroller General considers appropriate.

(d) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(1) the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and the Subcommittee on Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and the Subcommittee on Military Construction, Veterans Affairs and Related Agencies of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 1070. SUBMITTAL TO CONGRESS OF MUNITIONS ASSESSMENTS.

(a) REQUIRED REPORTS.—Not later than March 1, 2016, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees each of the following:

(1) The most current munitions assessments, as defined by Department of Defense Instruction Number 3000.04, relating to the Department of Defense munitions process.

(2) The most current sufficiency assessments, as defined by such Department of Defense Instruction.

(3) The most current approved memorandum of the Joint Requirements Oversight Council resulting from the munitions requirements process.

(b) SUNSET.—The requirement to submit reports and assessments under this section shall terminate on the date that is two years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 1071. POTENTIAL ROLE FOR UNITED STATES GROUND FORCES IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC THEATER.

(a) GENERAL ASSESSMENT REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff shall jointly conduct a comprehensive assessment of potential roles for United States ground forces in the western Pacific in cooperation with host nations to deter and defeat aggression in the western Pacific region.

(2) CAPABILITIES TO BE EXAMINED.—The Secretary and the Chairman shall assess the feasibility and potential effectiveness of mobile United States ground forces operating jointly to facilitate—

(A) anti-access and area-denial capabilities in contested sea lanes and airspace;

(B) air defense capabilities;

(C) electronic countermeasures capabilities;

(D) command, control, communications, and logistics capabilities;

(E) littoral defenses; and

(F) any other capabilities the Secretary and Chairman determine to be appropriate.

(b) COMPLETION DATE.—The assessment required by this section shall be completed by not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) BRIEFING OF CONGRESS.—Upon the completion of the assessments required by this section, the Secretary and the Chairman shall provide a briefing on the assessment to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 1072. REPEAL OR REVISION OF REPORTING REQUIREMENTS RELATED TO MILITARY PERSONNEL ISSUES.

(a) 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).

(b) 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).

(c) 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.

(d) 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.

(e) 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).

(f) 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).

(g) 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).

(h) 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. 1073. 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) GAO 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.

(e) 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).

(f) 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.

(g) 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).

(h) 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).

(i) 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.

(j) REPORT ON ARSENAL SUPPORT PROGRAM INITIATIVE.—Section 343 of the Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001 (as enacted into law by Public Law 106–398; 10 U.S.C. 4551 note) is amended by striking subsection (g).

(k) 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 105–261; 112 Stat. 1978) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (d); and

(2) by redesignating subsection (e) as subsection (d).

SEC. 1074. 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) 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.''.

(d) DISCRETIONARY REPORT NO LONGER NEEDED.—The Secretary of the Navy is not required to submit to the congressional defense committees a report, or updates to such a report, on open architecture as described in Senate Report 110–077.

SEC. 1075. 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. 1076. 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(b)) 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; 126 Stat. 2034; 22 U.S.C. 5951 note) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking ''**BRIEFINGS ON DIALOGUE**'' and inserting ''**SENSE OF CONGRESS ON AGREEMENTS**'';

(2) by striking subsection (a);

(3) in subsection (b), by striking ''(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS ON CERTAIN AGREEMENTS.—''; and

(4) by striking subsection (c).

(d) IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR WHOLE-OF-GOVERNMENT VISION PRESCRIBED IN THE NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY.—Section 1072 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1592; 50 U.S.C. 3043 note) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (b); and

(2) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (b).

SEC. 1077. REPEAL OR REVISION OF REPORTING REQUIREMENTS RELATED TO ACQUISITION.

(a) 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).

(b) REPORT ON PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENTS AND ROOT CAUSE ANALYSES.—Section 2438 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking subsection (f).

SEC. 1078. REPEAL OR REVISION OF MISCELLANEOUS REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

(a) 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.

(b) 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).

(c) 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.

(d) 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.

SEC. 1079. REPEAL OF REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

(a) ANNUAL REPORT ON PRIZES FOR ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY ACHIEVEMENTS.—Section 2374a of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (e); and

(2) by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (e).

(b) ANNUAL IMPACT STATEMENT ON NUMBER OF MEMBERS IN INTEGRATED DISABILITY EVALUATION SYSTEM ON READINESS REQUIREMENTS.—Section 528 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1725) is repealed.

(c) REPORT ON TASK FORCE FOR BUSINESS AND STABILITY OPERATIONS IN AFGHANISTAN.—Section 1535(a) of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111–383; 124 Stat. 4426) is amended by striking paragraph (6).

(d) REPORTS UNDER PUBLIC LAW 110–417.—

(1) MITIGATION OF POWER OUTAGE RISKS FOR DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FACILITIES AND ACTIVITIES.—Section 335 of the Duncan Hunter Nation Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417; 122 Stat. 4422; 10 U.S.C. 2911 note) is amended by striking subsection (c).

(2) ANNUAL REPORTS ON CENTER OF EXCELLENCE ON TRAUMATIC EXTREMITY INJURIES AND AMPUTATIONS.—Section 723 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417; 122 Stat. 4508) is amended by striking (d).

(e) BIENNIAL UPDATE OF STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT PLAN.—Section 904(d) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 122 Stat. 275) is amended by striking paragraph (3).

(f) ROADMAPS AND REPORTS ON HYPERSONICS DEVELOPMENT.—Section 218 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Public Law 109–364; 10 U.S.C. 2358 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (d), by striking paragraph (4); and

(2) by striking subsection (f).

(g) REPORTS ON ANNUAL REVIEW OF ROLES AND MISSIONS OF THE RESERVE COMPONENTS.—Section 513(h) of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108–375; 118 Stat. 1882; 10 U.S.C. 10101 note) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (2); and

(2) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (2).

(h) ANNUAL SUBMITTAL OF INFORMATION REGARDING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY CAPITAL ASSETS.—Section 351 of the Bob Stump National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003 (Public Law 107–314; 10 U.S.C. 221 note) is hereby repealed.

SEC. 1080. TERMINATION OF REQUIREMENT FOR SUBMITTAL TO CONGRESS OF REPORTS REQUIRED OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE BY STATUTE.

(a) TERMINATION.—Effective on the date that is two years after the date of the enactment of this Act, each report described in subsection (b) that is still required to be submitted to Congress as of such effective date shall no longer be required to be submitted to Congress.

(b) COVERED REPORTS.—A report described in this subsection is a report that is required to be submitted to Congress by the Department of Defense, or by any officer, official, component, or element of the Department, by any annual national defense authorization Act as of April 1, 2015.

(c) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than February 1, 2016, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report that includes each of the following:

(1) A list of all reports described in subsection (b).

(2) For each such report, a citation to the provision of law under which the report is required to be submitted.

(3) Draft legislation that would repeal each such report.

Subtitle G—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 tables of chapters at the beginning of subtitle A, and at the beginning of part I of such subtitle, are each amended by striking the item relating to chapter 19 and inserting the following new item:

''19. Cyber Matters ..... 391''.

(2) The heading of section 130e is amended to read as follows:

''§ 130e. Treatment under Freedom of Information Act of certain critical infrastructure security information''.

(3) The heading of section 153(a)(5) is amended to read as follows: ''JOINT FORCE DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES.—''.

(4) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 19 is amended by striking the item relating to section 391 and inserting the following new item:

''391. Reporting on cyber incidents with respect to networks and information systems of operationally critical contractors and certain other contractors.''.

(5) The table of sections at the beginning of subchapter I 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.''.

(6) Section 2006a(a) is amended by striking ''August, 1'' and inserting ''August 1''.

(7) Sections 2222(j)(5), 2223(c)(3), and 2315 are each amended by striking ''section 3552(b)(5)'' and inserting ''section 3552(b)(6)''.

(8) Section 2229(d)(1) is amended by striking ''certification in writing'' and inserting ''a certification in writing''.

(9) 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''.

(10) Section 2684(d)(1) is amended by striking ''section 2023.01 of title 54'' and inserting ''section 302101 of title 54''.

(11) Section 2687a(d)(2) is amended by inserting ''fair market'' before ''value''.

(12) 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,''.

(13) 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''.

(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. 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.—Upon the request of the Attorney General, the Secretary of Defense may provide assistance in support of 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) RENDERING-SAFE SUPPORT.—Military explosive ordnance disposal units providing rendering-safe support to Department of Justice activities relating to the enforcement of section 175, 229, or 2332a of title 18 in emergency situations involving weapons of mass destruction shall provide such support in a manner consistent with the provisions of section 382 of this title.

''(c) REGULATIONS.—(1) The Secretary of Defense and the Attorney General shall jointly prescribe regulations concerning the types of assistance that may be provided under this section. Such regulations shall also describe the actions that Department of Defense personnel may take in circumstances incident to the provision of assistance under this section.

''(2)(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the regulations prescribed under paragraph (1) may not authorize any of the following actions:

''(i) Arrest.

''(ii) Any direct participation in conducting a search for or seizure of evidence related to a violation of section 175, 229, or 2332a of title 18.

''(iii) Any direct participation in the collection of intelligence for law enforcement purposes.

''(B) Such regulations may authorize an action described in subparagraph (A) to be taken under the following conditions:

''(i) The action is considered necessary for the immediate protection of human life, and civilian law enforcement officials are not capable of taking the action.

''(ii) The action is otherwise authorized under subsection (a) or under otherwise applicable law.

''(d) EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DEFINED.—The term 'explosive ordnance'—

''(1) means—

''(A) bombs and warheads;

''(B) guided and ballistic missiles;

''(C) artillery, mortar, rocket, and small arms ammunition;

''(D) all mines, torpedoes, and depth charges;

''(E) grenades demolition charges;

''(F) pyrotechnics;

''(G) clusters and dispensers;

''(H) cartridge- and propellant– actuated devices;

''(I) electroexplosives devices;

''(J) clandestine and improvised explosive devices; and

''(K) all similar or related items or components explosive in nature; and

''(2) includes all munitions containing explosives, propellants, nuclear fission or fusion materials, and biological and chemical agents.''.

(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.''.

SEC. 1083. 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 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 subchapter I of such chapter is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

''430a. Executive agent for management and oversight of alternative compensatory control measures.''.

(b) REPORTS.—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;

(3) a brief description of each alternative compensatory control measures program and of the number of individuals with access to such program; and

(4) any other matters the Secretary considers appropriate.

SEC. 1084. NAVY SUPPORT OF OCEAN RESEARCH ADVISORY PANEL.

Section 7903 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking subsection (c).

SEC. 1085. 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

''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.''.

(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.''.

(c) REPORT REQUIREMENT.—On the day the President submits the budget to Congress for each of fiscal years 2017 and 2018, 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 title 10, United States Code, 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.

SEC. 1086. REFORM AND IMPROVEMENT OF PERSONNEL SECURITY, INSIDER THREAT DETECTION AND PREVENTION, AND PHYSICAL SECURITY.

(a) PERSONNEL SECURITY AND INSIDER THREAT PROTECTION IN DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.—

(1) PLANS AND SCHEDULES.—Consistent with the Memorandum of the Secretary of Defense dated March 18, 2014, regarding the recommendations of the reviews of the Washington Navy Yard shooting, the Secretary of Defense shall develop plans and schedules—

(A) to implement a continuous evaluation capability for the national security population for which clearance adjudications are conducted by the Department of Defense Central Adjudication Facility, in coordination with the heads of other relevant agencies;

(B) to produce a Department-wide insider threat strategy and implementation plan, which includes—

(i) resourcing for the Defense Insider Threat Management and Analysis Center and component insider threat programs, and

(ii) alignment of insider threat protection programs with continuous evaluation capabilities and processes for personnel security;

(C) to centralize the authority, accountability, and programmatic integration responsibilities, including fiscal control, for personnel security and insider threat protection under the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence;

(D) to develop a defense security enterprise reform investment strategy to ensure a consistent, long-term focus on funding to strengthen all of the Department's security and insider threat programs, policies, functions, and information technology capabilities, including detecting threat behaviors conveyed in the cyber domain, in a manner that keeps pace with evolving threats and risks;

(E) to resource and expedite deployment of the Identity Management Enterprise Services Architecture; and

(F) to implement the recommendations contained in the study conducted by the Director of Cost Analysis and Program Evaluation required by section 907 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 10 U.S.C. 1564 note), including, specifically, the recommendations to centrally manage and regulate Department of Defense requests for personnel security background investigations.

(2) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report describing the plans and schedules required under paragraph (1).

(b) PHYSICAL AND LOGICAL ACCESS.—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act—

(1) the Secretary of Defense shall define physical and logical access standards, capabilities, and processes applicable to all personnel with access to Department of Defense installations and information technology systems, including—

(A) periodic or regularized background or records checks appropriate to the type of physical or logical access involved, the security level, the category of individuals authorized, and the level of access to be granted;

(B) standards and methods for verifying the identity of individuals seeking access; and

(C) electronic attribute-based access controls that are appropriate for the type of access and facility or information technology system involved;

(2) the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and the Chair of the Performance Accountability Council, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, the Administrator of General Services, and, when appropriate, the Director of National Intelligence, and in consultation with representatives from stakeholder organizations, shall design a capability to share and apply electronic identity information across the Government to enable real-time, risk-managed physical and logical access decisions; and

(3) the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in conjunction with the Director of the Office of Personnel Management and in consultation with representatives from stakeholder organizations, shall establish investigative and adjudicative standards for the periodic or regularized reevaluation of the eligibility of an individual to retain credentials issued pursuant to Homeland Security Presidential Directive 12 (dated August 27, 2004), as appropriate, but not less frequently than the authorization period of the issued credentials.

(c) SECURITY ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall—

(1) formalize the Security, Suitability, and Credentialing Line of Business; and

(2) submit to the appropriate congressional committee a report that describes plans—

(A) for oversight by the Office of Management and Budget of activities of the executive branch of the Government for personnel security, suitability, and credentialing;

(B) to designate enterprise shared services to optimize investments;

(C) to define and implement data standards to support common electronic access to critical Government records; and

(D) to reduce the burden placed on Government data providers by centralizing requests for records access and ensuring proper sharing of the data with appropriate investigative and adjudicative elements.

(d) RECIPROCITY MANAGEMENT.—Not later than two years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Chair of the Performance Accountability Council shall ensure that—

(1) a centralized system is available to serve as the reciprocity management system for the Federal Government; and

(2) the centralized system described in paragraph (1) is aligned with, and incorporates results from, continuous evaluation and other enterprise reform initiatives.

(e) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS IMPLEMENTATION.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Chair of the Performance Accountability Council, in coordination with the Security Executive Agent, the Suitability Executive Agent, and the Secretary of Defense, shall jointly develop a plan to—

(1) implement the Security Executive Agent Directive on common, standardized employee and contractor security reporting requirements;

(2) establish and implement uniform reporting requirements for employees and Federal contractors, according to risk, relative to the safety of the workforce and protection of the most sensitive information of the Government; and

(3) ensure that reported information is shared appropriately.

(f) ACCESS TO CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORDS FOR NATIONAL SECURITY AND OTHER PURPOSES.—

(1) DEFINITION.—Section 9101(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(7) The terms 'Security Executive Agent' and 'Suitability Executive Agent' mean the Security Executive Agent and the Suitability Executive Agent, respectively, established under Executive Order 13467 (73 Fed. Reg. 38103), or any successor thereto.''.

(2) COVERED AGENCIES.—Section 9101(a)(6) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(G) The Department of Homeland Security.

''(H) The Office of the Director of National Intelligence.

''(I) An Executive agency that—

''(i) is authorized to conduct background investigations under a Federal statute; or

''(ii) is delegated authority to conduct background investigations in accordance with procedures established by the Security Executive Agent or the Suitability Executive Agent under subsection (b) or (c)(iv) of section 2.3 of Executive Order 13467 (73 Fed. Reg. 38103), or any successor thereto.

''(J) A contractor that conducts a background investigation on behalf of an agency described in subparagraphs (A) through (I).''.

(3) APPLICABLE PURPOSES OF INVESTIGATIONS.—Section 9101(b)(1) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) through (D) as clauses (i) through (iv), respectively, and adjusting the margins accordingly;

(B) in the matter preceding clause (i), as redesignated—

(i) by striking ''the head of'';

(ii) by inserting ''all'' before ''criminal history record information''; and

(iii) by striking ''for the purpose of determining eligibility for any of the following:'' and inserting '', in accordance with Federal Investigative Standards jointly promulgated by the Suitability Executive Agent and Security Executive Agent, for the purpose of—

''(A) determining eligibility for—'';

(C) in clause (i), as redesignated—

(i) by striking ''Access'' and inserting ''access''; and

(ii) by striking the period and inserting a semicolon;

(D) in clause (ii), as redesignated—

(i) by striking ''Assignment'' and inserting ''assignment''; and

(ii) by striking the period and inserting ''or positions;'';

(E) in clause (iii), as redesignated—

(i) by striking ''Acceptance'' and inserting ''acceptance''; and

(ii) by striking the period and inserting ''; or'';

(F) in clause (iv), as redesignated—

(i) by striking ''Appointment'' and inserting ''appointment'';

(ii) by striking ''or a critical or sensitive position''; and

(iii) by striking the period and inserting ''; or''; and

(G) by adding at the end the following:

''(B) conducting a basic suitability or fitness assessment for Federal or contractor employees, using Federal Investigative Standards jointly promulgated by the Security Executive Agent and the Suitability Executive Agent in accordance with—

''(i) Executive Order 13467 (73 Fed. Reg. 38103), or any successor thereto; and

''(ii) the Office of Management and Budget Memorandum 'Assignment of Functions Relating to Coverage of Contractor Employee Fitness in the Federal Investigative Standards', dated December 6, 2012;

''(C) credentialing under the Homeland Security Presidential Directive 12 (dated August 27, 2004); and

''(D) Federal Aviation Administration checks required under—

''(i) the Federal Aviation Administration Drug Enforcement Assistance Act of 1988 (subtitle E of title VII of Public Law 100–690; 102 Stat. 4424) and the amendments made by that Act; or

''(ii) section 44710 of title 49.''.

(4) BIOMETRIC AND BIOGRAPHIC SEARCHES.—Section 9101(b)(2) of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''(2)(A) A State central criminal history record depository shall allow a covered agency to conduct both biometric and biographic searches of criminal history record information.

''(B) Nothing in subparagraph (A) shall be construed to prohibit the Federal Bureau of Investigation from requiring a request for criminal history record information to be accompanied by the fingerprints of the individual who is the subject of the request.''.

(5) USE OF MOST COST-EFFECTIVE SYSTEM.—Section 9101(e) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(6) If a criminal justice agency is able to provide the same information through more than 1 system described in paragraph (1), a covered agency may request information under subsection (b) from the criminal justice agency, and require the criminal justice agency to provide the information, using the system that is most cost-effective for the Federal Government.''.

(6) SEALED OR EXPUNGED RECORDS; JUVENILE RECORDS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Section 9101(a)(2) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking the third sentence and inserting the following: ''The term includes those records of a State or locality sealed pursuant to law if such records are accessible by State and local criminal justice agencies for the purpose of conducting background checks.''.

(B) REGULATIONS.—

(i) DEFINITION.—In this subparagraph, the terms ''Security Executive Agent'' and ''Suitability Executive Agent'' mean the Security Executive Agent and the Suitability Executive Agent, respectively, established under Executive Order 13467 (73 Fed. Reg. 38103), or any successor thereto.

(ii) DEVELOPMENT; PROMULGATION.—The Security Executive Agent shall—

(I) not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and in conjunction with the Suitability Executive Agent and the Attorney General, begin developing regulations to implement the amendments made by subparagraph (A); and

(II) not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, promulgate regulations to implement the amendments made by subparagraph (A).

(C) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Federal Government should not uniformly reject applicants for employment with the Federal Government or Federal contractors based on—

(i) sealed or expunged criminal records; or

(ii) juvenile records.

(7) INTERACTION WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT AND INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES ABROAD.—Section 9101 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(g) Upon request by a covered agency and in accordance with the applicable provisions of this section, the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Overseas Citizens Services shall make available criminal history record information collected by the Deputy Assistant Secretary with respect to an individual who is under investigation by the covered agency regarding any interaction of the individual with a law enforcement agency or intelligence agency of a foreign country.''.

(8) CLARIFICATION OF SECURITY REQUIREMENTS FOR CONTRACTORS CONDUCTING BACKGROUND INVESTIGATIONS.—Section 9101 of title 5, United States Code, as amended by this subsection, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(h) If a contractor described in subsection (a)(6)(J) uses an automated information delivery system to request criminal history record information, the contractor shall comply with any necessary security requirements for access to that system.''.

(9) CLARIFICATION REGARDING ADVERSE ACTIONS.—Section 7512 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (D), by striking ''or'';

(B) in subparagraph (E), by striking the period and inserting '', or''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(F) a suitability action taken by the Office under regulations prescribed by the Office, subject to the rules prescribed by the President under this title for the administration of the competitive service.''.

(10) ANNUAL REPORT BY SUITABILITY AND SECURITY CLEARANCE PERFORMANCE ACCOUNTABILITY COUNCIL.—Section 9101 of title 5, United States Code, as amended by this subsection, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(i) The Suitability and Security Clearance Performance Accountability Council established under Executive Order 13467 (73 Fed. Reg. 38103), or any successor thereto, shall submit to the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate, and the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives, an annual report that—

''(1) describes efforts of the Council to integrate Federal, State, and local systems for sharing criminal history record information;

''(2) analyzes the extent and effectiveness of Federal education programs regarding criminal history record information;

''(3) provides an update on the implementation of best practices for sharing criminal history record information, including ongoing limitations experienced by investigators working for or on behalf of a covered agency with respect to access to State and local criminal history record information; and

''(4) provides a description of limitations on the sharing of information relevant to a background investigation, other than criminal history record information, between—

''(A) investigators working for or on behalf of a covered agency; and

''(B) State and local law enforcement agencies.''.

(11) GAO REPORT ON ENHANCING INTEROPERABILITY AND REDUCING REDUNDANCY IN FEDERAL CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION ACCESS CONTROL, BACKGROUND CHECK, AND CREDENTIALING STANDARDS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than\ one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the congressional defense committees, the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report on the background check, access control, and credentialing requirements of Federal programs for the protection of critical infrastructure and key resources.

(B) CONTENTS.—The Comptroller General shall include in the report required under subparagraph (A)—

(i) a summary of the major characteristics of each such Federal program, including the types of infrastructure and resources covered;

(ii) a comparison of the requirements, whether mandatory or voluntary in nature, for regulated entities under each such program to—

(I) conduct background checks on employees, contractors, and other individuals;

(II) adjudicate the results of a background check, including the utilization of a standardized set of disqualifying offenses or the consideration of minor, non-violent, or juvenile offenses; and

(III) establish access control systems to deter unauthorized access, or provide a security credential for any level of access to a covered facility or resource;

(iii) a review of any efforts that the Screening Coordination Office of the Department of Homeland Security has undertaken or plans to undertake to harmonize or standardize background check, access control, or credentialing requirements for critical infrastructure and key resource protection programs overseen by the Department; and

(iv) recommendations, developed in consultation with appropriate stakeholders, regarding—

(I) enhancing the interoperability of security credentials across critical infrastructure and key resource protection programs;

(II) eliminating the need for redundant background checks or credentials across existing critical infrastructure and key resource protection programs;

(III) harmonizing, where appropriate, the standards for identifying potentially disqualifying criminal offenses and the weight assigned to minor, nonviolent, or juvenile offenses in adjudicating the results of a completed background check; and

(IV) the development of common, risk-based standards with respect to the background check, access control, and security credentialing requirements for critical infrastructure and key resource protection programs.

(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(A) the congressional defense committees;

(B) the Select Committee on Intelligence and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate; and

(C) the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the term ''Performance Accountability Council'' means the Suitability and Security Clearance Performance Accountability Council established under Executive Order 13467 (73 Fed. Reg. 38103), or any successor thereto.

SEC. 1087. TRANSFER OF SURPLUS FIREARMS TO CORPORATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF RIFLE PRACTICE AND FIREARMS SAFETY.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF TRANSFER OF SURPLUS FIREARMS TO CORPORATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF RIFLE PRACTICE AND FIREARMS SAFETY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 40728 of title 36, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(h) AUTHORIZED TRANSFERS.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary may transfer to the corporation, in accordance with the procedure prescribed in this subchapter, surplus caliber .45 M1911/M1911A1 pistols and spare parts and related accessories for those pistols that, on the date of the enactment of this subsection, are under the control of the Secretary and are surplus 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 such surplus pistols.

''(2) The Secretary may not transfer more than 10,000 surplus caliber .45 M1911/M1911A1 pistols to the corporation during any year and may only transfer such pistols as long as pistols described in paragraph (1) remain available for transfer.''.

(2) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Such title is further amended—

(A) in section 40728A—

(i) by striking ''rifles'' each place it appears and inserting ''surplus firearms''; and

(ii) in subsection (a), by striking ''section 40731(a)'' and inserting ''section 40732(a)'';

(B) in section 40729(a)—

(i) in paragraph (1), by striking ''section 40728(a)'' and inserting ''subsections (a) and (h) of section 40728'';

(ii) in paragraph (2), by striking ''40728(a)'' and inserting ''subsections (a) and (h) of section 40728''; and

(iii) in paragraph (4), by inserting ''and caliber .45 M1911/M1911A1 surplus pistols'' after ''caliber .30 and caliber .22 rimfire rifles'';

(C) in section 40732—

(i) by striking ''caliber .22 rimfire and caliber .30 surplus rifles'' both places it appears and inserting ''surplus caliber .22 rimfire rifles, caliber .30 surplus rifles, and caliber .45 M1911/M1911A1 surplus pistols''; and

(ii) in subsection (b), by striking ''is over 18 years of age'' and inserting ''is legally of age''; and

(D) in section 40733—

(i) by striking ''Section 922(a)(1)-(3) and (5)'' and inserting ''(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), section 922(a)(1)-(3) and (5)''; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(b) EXCEPTION.—With respect to firearms other than caliber .22 rimfire and caliber .30 rifles, the corporation shall obtain a license as a dealer in firearms and abide by all requirements imposed on persons licensed under chapter 44 of title 18, including maintaining acquisition and disposition records, and conducting background checks.''.

(b) PILOT PROGRAM.—

(1) ONE-YEAR AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of the Army may carry out a one-year pilot program under which the Secretary may transfer to the Corporation for the Promotion of Rifle Practice and Firearms Safety not more than 10,000 firearms described in paragraph (2).

(2) FIREARMS DESCRIBED.—The firearms described in this paragraph are surplus caliber .45 M1911/M1911A1 pistols and spare parts and related accessories for those pistols that, on the date of the enactment of this section, are under the control of the Secretary and are surplus to the requirements of the Department of the Army.

(3) TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS.—Transfers of surplus caliber .45 M1911/M1911A1 pistols from the Army to the Corporation under the pilot program shall be made in accordance with subchapter II of chapter 407 of title 36, United States Code.

(4) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—

(A) INTERIM REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the Secretary initiates the pilot program under this subsection, the Secretary shall submit to Congress an interim report on the pilot program.

(B) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than 15 days after the Secretary completes the pilot program under this subsection, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a final report on the pilot program.

(C) CONTENTS OF REPORT.—Each report required by this subsection shall include, for the period covered by the report—

(i) the number of firearms described in subsection (a)(2) transferred under the pilot program; and

(ii) information on any crimes committed using firearms transferred under the pilot program.

(c) LIMITATION ON TRANSFER OF SURPLUS CALIBER .45 M1911/M1911A1 PISTOLS.—The Secretary may not transfer firearms described in subsection (b)(2) under subchapter II of chapter 407 of title 36, United States Code, until the date that is 60 days after the date of the submittal of the final report required under subsection (b)(4)(B).

SEC. 1088. 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 new subsection:

''(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—

''(1) ensures that the Air Force has complied with Department of Defense regulations applicable to the transfer; and

''(2) for a transfer described in subsection (c)(1), 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.—Section 345(a)(7) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111–383; 10 U.S.C. 8062 note) 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.—Section 345(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111–383; 10 U.S.C. 8062 note) is amended in paragraphs (2)(A), (2)(C), and (3) by striking ''the ownership of''.

SEC. 1089. 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.—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 military systems from the effects a manmade or natural EMP event.

''(4) Among the States, if State grids are protected against manmade or natural EMP, which States should receive highest priority for protecting critical defense assets.

''(5) The degree to which vulnerabilities of critical infrastructure systems create cascading vulnerabilities for military systems.''.

(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. 1090. MINE COUNTERMEASURES MASTER PLAN AND REPORT.

(a) MASTER PLAN REQUIRED.—

(1) PLAN REQUIRED.—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 (in this section referred to as ''MCM'') master plan.

(2) ELEMENTS.—Each MCM master plan submitted under paragraph (1) 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—

(i) the dedicated MCM force; and

(ii) the capabilities of ships, aircraft, and submarines that are not yet dedicated to MCM but could be modified to carry MCM capabilities.

(B) An evaluation of the ability of commanders—

(i) to properly command and control air and surface MCM forces from the fleet to the unit level; and

(ii) to provide necessary operational and tactical control and awareness of such forces to facilitate mission accomplishment and defense.

(C) An assessment of—

(i) technologies having promising potential to improve MCM; and

(ii) 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 MCM 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.

(3) FORM OF SUBMISSION.—Each MCM master plan submitted under paragraph (1) 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.—

(1) REPORT REQUIRED.—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 that contains the recommendations of the Secretary—

(A) regarding MCM force structure; and

(B) ensuring the operational effectiveness of the surface MCM force through 2025 based on current capabilities and capacity, replacement schedules, and service life extensions or retirement schedules.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) 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.

(B) An assessment of the Littoral Combat Ship MCM mission package increment one performance against the initial operational test and evaluation criteria.

(C) An assessment of other commercially available MCM systems that could supplement or supplant Littoral Combat Ship MCM mission package systems.

SEC. 1091. CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION AND BRIEFING REQUIREMENT ON ORDERED EVACUATIONS OF UNITED STATES EMBASSIES AND CONSULATES INVOLVING SUPPORT PROVIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(a) NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State shall provide notification to the appropriate congressional committees as soon as practicable upon the initiation of an ordered evacuation of a United States embassy or consulate involving support provided by the Department of Defense.

(b) BRIEFING REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State shall provide a 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 support provided by the Department of Defense.

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

(1) the congressional defense committees; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 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 official to coordinate efforts to secure the release of United States persons who are hostages held abroad. For purposes of carrying out the duties described in paragraph (2), such official shall have the title of ''Interagency Hostage Recovery Coordinator''.

(2) DUTIES.—The Coordinator shall have the following duties:

(A) Coordinate activities of the Federal Government relating to each hostage situation described in paragraph (1) to ensure efforts to secure the release of hostages are properly resourced and correct lines of authority are established and maintained.

(B) Chair a fusion cell consisting of appropriate personnel of the Federal Government with purview over each hostage situation described in paragraph (1).

(C) Ensure sufficient representation of each Federal agency and department at each fusion cell established under subparagraph (B) and issue procedures for adjudication and appeal.

(D) Develop processes and procedures to keep family members of hostages described in paragraph (1) informed of the status of such hostages, inform such family members of updates that do not compromise the national security of the United States, and coordinate with the Federal Government's family engagement coordinator or other designated senior representative.

(b) QUARTERLY REPORT AND BRIEFING.—

(1) REPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—On a quarterly basis, the Coordinator shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes a summary of each hostage situation described in subsection (a)(1).

(B) FORM OF REPORT.— Each report under this subparagraph (A) may be submitted in classified or unclassified form.

(2) BRIEFING.—On a quarterly basis, the Coordinator shall provide to 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 subsection (a)(1) resides a briefing with respect to the status of such hostage.

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

(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

SEC. 1093. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE INADVERTENT TRANSFER OF ANTHRAX FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the inadvertent transfer of live Bacillus anthracis, also known as anthrax, from an Army laboratory to numerous laboratories located in many States and several countries that was discovered in May 2015 represents a serious safety lapse;

(2) the Department of Defense, in cooperation with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, should continue to investigate the cause of this lapse and determine what protective protocols should be strengthened;

(3) the Department of Defense should reassess all Select Agent standards on a regular basis to ensure they are current and effective to prevent a reoccurrence; and

(4) the Department of Defense should keep Congress apprised of the investigation, any potential public health or safety risk, corrective actions taken, and plans to regularly reassess standards.

SEC. 1094. MODIFICATION OF CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO MAJOR MEDICAL FACILITY LEASE FOR A DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS OUTPATIENT CLINIC IN TULSA, OKLAHOMA.

Section 601(b) of the Veterans Access, Choice, and Accountability Act of 2014 (Public Law 113–146; 128 Stat. 1793) is amended—

(1) by striking ''IN TULSA.—'' and all that follows through ''In carrying out'' and inserting ''IN TULSA.—In carrying out'';

(2) by striking paragraph (2);

(3) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) through (E) as paragraphs (1) through (5), respectively, and adjusting the indentation of the margin of such paragraphs, as so redesignated, two ems to the left;

(4) in paragraph (1), as so redesignated, by striking ''140,000 gross square feet'' and inserting ''140,000 net usable square feet'';

(5) in paragraph (2), as so redesignated, by striking ''not more than the average'' and all that follows and inserting ''not more than the average of equivalent medical facility leases executed by the Department of Veterans Affairs over the last five years, plus 20 percent;''; and

(6) in paragraph (5), as so redesignated, by striking ''30-year life cycle'' and inserting ''20-year life cycle''.

SEC. 1095. AUTHORIZATION OF FISCAL YEAR 2015 MAJOR MEDICAL FACILITY PROJECTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs may carry out the following major medical facility projects in fiscal year 2015, with

each project to be carried out in an amount not to exceed the amount specified for that project:

(1) Construction of a community living center, outpatient clinic, renovated domiciliary, and renovation of existing buildings in Canandaigua, New York, in an amount not to exceed $158,980,000.

(2) Seismic corrections to the mental health and community living center in Long Beach, California, in an amount not to exceed $126,100,000.

(3) Seismic correction of 12 buildings in West Los Angeles, California, in an amount not to exceed $70,500,000.

(4) Construction of a spinal cord injury building and seismic corrections in San Diego, California, in an amount not to exceed $205,840,000.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs for fiscal year 2015 or the year in which funds are appropriated for the Construction, Major Projects, account, a total of $561,420,000 for the projects authorized in subsection (a).

SEC. 1096. DESIGNATION OF CONSTRUCTION AGENT FOR CERTAIN CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS BY DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall seek to enter into an agreement subject to subsections (b), (c), and (e) of section 1535 of title 31, United States Code, with the Army Corps of Engineers or another entity of the Federal Government to serve, on a reimbursable basis, as the construction agent for the construction, alteration, or acquisition of any medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs specifically authorized by Congress after the date of the enactment of this Act that involves a total expenditure of more than $100,000,000, excluding any acquisition by exchange.

(b) AGREEMENT.—Under the agreement entered into under subsection (a), the construction agent shall provide design, procurement, and construction management services for the construction, alteration, and acquisition of medical facilities of the Department.

SEC. 1097. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE STRATEGY FOR COUNTERING UNCONVENTIONAL WARFARE.

(a) STRATEGY REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall, in consultation with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the heads of other appropriate departments and agencies of the United States Government, 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 threats to 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) An analysis of the adequacy of current authorities and command structures necessary for 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 considers appropriate.

(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) UNCONVENTIONAL WARFARE DEFINED.—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.

TITLE XI—CIVILIAN PERSONNEL MATTERS

Sec. 1101. Procedures for reduction in force of Department of Defense civilian personnel.
Sec. 1102. One-year extension of temporary authority to grant allowances, benefits, and gratuities to civilian personnel on official duty in a combat zone.
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.
Sec. 1104. Modification to temporary authorities for certain positions at Department of Defense research and engineering facilities.
Sec. 1105. Required probationary period for new employees of the Department of Defense.
Sec. 1106. Delay of periodic step increase for civilian employees of the Department of Defense based upon unacceptable performance.
Sec. 1107. United States Cyber Command workforce.
Sec. 1108. One-year extension of authority to waive annual limitation on premium pay and aggregate limitation on pay for Federal civilian employees working overseas.
Sec. 1109. Pilot program on dynamic shaping of the workforce to improve the technical skills and expertise at certain Department of Defense laboratories.
Sec. 1110. Pilot program on temporary exchange of financial management and acquisition personnel.
Sec. 1111. Pilot program on enhanced pay authority for certain acquisition and technology positions in the Department of Defense.
Sec. 1112. Pilot program on direct hire authority for veteran technical experts into the defense acquisition workforce.
Sec. 1113. Direct hire authority for technical experts into the defense acquisition workforce.

SEC. 1101. PROCEDURES FOR REDUCTION IN FORCE OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CIVILIAN PERSONNEL.

(a) PROCEDURES.—Section 1597 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(f) REDUCTIONS BASED PRIMARILY ON PERFORMANCE.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish procedures to provide that, in implementing any reduction in force for civilian positions in the Department of Defense in the competitive service or the excepted service, the determination of which employees shall be separated from employment in the Department shall be made primarily on the basis of performance, as determined under any applicable performance management system.''.

(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 authorized under section 1113 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 5 U.S.C. 9902 note) and begin implementation of the new system at the earliest possible date.

SEC. 1102. 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. 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 a temporary 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. REQUIRED PROBATIONARY PERIOD FOR NEW EMPLOYEES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(a) REQUIRED PROBATIONARY PERIOD.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 81 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''§ 1599e. Probationary period for employees

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding sections 3321 and 3393(d) of title 5, the appointment of a covered employee shall become final only after such employee has served a probationary period of two years. The Secretary concerned may extend a probationary period under this subsection at the discretion of such Secretary.

''(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) The term 'covered employee' means any individual—

''(A) appointed to a permanent position within the competitive service at the Department of Defense; or

''(B) appointed as a career appointee (as that term is defined in section 3132(a)(4) of title 5) within the Senior Executive Service at the Department.

''(2) The term 'Secretary concerned' includes the Secretary of Defense with respect to employees of the Department of Defense who are not employees of a military department.

''(c) EMPLOYMENT BECOMES FINAL.—Upon the expiration of a covered employee's probationary period under subsection (a), the supervisor of the employee shall determine whether the appointment becomes final based on regulations prescribed for such purpose by the Secretary of Defense.

''(d) APPLICATION OF CHAPTER 75 OF TITLE 5 FOR EMPLOYEES IN THE COMPETITIVE SERVICE.—With respect to any individual described in subsection (b)(1)(A) and to whom this section applies, section 7501(1) and section 7511(a)(1)(A)(ii) of title 5 shall be applied to such individual by substituting 'completed 2 years' for 'completed 1 year' in each instance it appears.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 81 of such title is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

''1599e. Probationary period for employees.''.

(b) APPLICATION.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply to any covered employee (as that term is defined in section 1599e of title 10, United States Code, as added by such subsection) appointed after the date of the enactment of this section.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in section 3321(c), by inserting at the end before the period the following: '', or any individual covered by section 1599e of title 10'';

(2) in section 3393(d), by adding at the end the following: ''The preceding sentence shall not apply to any individual covered by section 1599e of title 10.'';

(3) in section 7501(1), by striking ''or who'' and inserting ''or, except as provided in section 1599e of title 10, who'';

(4) in section 7511(a)(1)(A)(ii), by inserting ''except as provided in section 1599e of title 10,'' before ''who''; and

(5) in section 7541(1)(A), by inserting ''or section 1599e of title 10'' after ''this title''.

SEC. 1106. DELAY OF PERIODIC STEP INCREASE FOR CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE BASED UPON UNACCEPTABLE PERFORMANCE.

(a) DELAY.—Under procedures established by the Secretary of Defense, upon a determination by the Secretary that the work of an employee is not at an acceptable level of competence, the period of time during which the work of the employee is not at an acceptable level of competence shall not count toward completion of the period of service required for purposes of subsection (a) of section 5335 of title 5, United States Code, or subsection (e)(1) or (e)(2) of section 5343 of such title.

(b) APPLICABILITY TO PERIODS OF SERVICE.—Subsection (a) shall not apply with respect to any period of service performed before the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 1107. UNITED STATES CYBER COMMAND WORKFORCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 81 of title 10, United States Code, as amended by section 1105, is further amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''§ 1599f. United States Cyber Command recruitment and retention

''(a) GENERAL AUTHORITY.—(1) The Secretary of Defense may—

''(A) establish, as positions in the excepted service, such qualified positions in the Department of Defense as the Secretary determines necessary to carry out the responsibilities of the United States Cyber Command, including—

''(i) positions held by staff of the headquarters of the United States Cyber Command;

''(ii) positions held by elements of the United States Cyber Command enterprise relating to cyberspace operations, including elements assigned to the Joint Task Force-Department of Defense Information Networks; and

''(iii) positions held by elements of the military departments supporting the United States Cyber Command;

''(B) appoint an individual to a qualified position (after taking into consideration the availability of preference eligibles for appointment to the position); and

''(C) subject to the requirements of subsections (b) and (c), fix the compensation of an individual for service in a qualified position.

''(2) The authority of the Secretary under this subsection applies without regard to the provisions of any other law relating to the appointment, number, classification, or compensation of employees.

''(b) BASIC PAY.—(1) In accordance with this section, the Secretary shall fix the rates of basic pay for any qualified position established under subsection (a)—

''(A) in relation to the rates of pay provided for employees in comparable positions in the Department, in which the employee occupying the comparable position performs, manages, or supervises functions that execute the cyber mission of the Department; and

''(B) subject to the same limitations on maximum rates of pay established for such employees by law or regulation.

''(2) The Secretary may—

''(A) consistent with section 5341 of title 5, adopt such provisions of that title to provide for prevailing rate systems of basic pay; and

''(B) apply those provisions to qualified positions for employees in or under which the Department may employ individuals described by section 5342(a)(2)(A) of such title.

''(c) ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION, INCENTIVES, AND ALLOWANCES.—(1) The Secretary may provide employees in qualified positions compensation (in addition to basic pay), including benefits, incentives, and allowances, consistent with, and not in excess of the level authorized for, comparable positions authorized by title 5.

''(2) An employee in a qualified position whose rate of basic pay is fixed under subsection (b)(1) shall be eligible for an allowance under section 5941 of title 5 on the same basis and to the same extent as if the employee was an employee covered by such section, including eligibility conditions, allowance rates, and all other terms and conditions in law or regulation.

''(d) IMPLEMENTATION PLAN REQUIRED.—The authority granted in subsection (a) shall become effective 30 days after the date on which the Secretary of Defense provides to the congressional defense committees a plan for implementation of such authority. The plan shall include the following:

''(1) An assessment of the current scope of the positions covered by the authority.

''(2) A plan for the use of the authority.

''(3) An assessment of the anticipated workforce needs of the United States Cyber Command across the future-years defense plan.

''(4) Other matters as appropriate.

''(e) COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENTS.—Nothing in subsection (a) may be construed to impair the continued effectiveness of a collective bargaining agreement with respect to an office, component, subcomponent, or equivalent of the Department that is a successor to an office, component, subcomponent, or equivalent of the Department covered by the agreement before the succession.

''(f) REQUIRED REGULATIONS.—The Secretary, in coordination with the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, shall prescribe regulations for the administration of this section.

''(g) ANNUAL REPORT.—(1) Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this section and not less frequently than once each year thereafter until the date that is five years after the date of the enactment of this section, the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, in coordination with the Secretary, shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a detailed report on the administration of this section during the most recent one-year period.

''(2) Each report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include, for the period covered by the report, the following:

''(A) A discussion of the process used in accepting applications, assessing candidates, ensuring adherence to veterans' preference, and selecting applicants for vacancies to be filled by an individual for a qualified position.

''(B) A description of the following:

''(i) How the Secretary plans to fulfill the critical need of the Department to recruit and retain employees in qualified positions.

''(ii) The measures that will be used to measure progress.

''(iii) Any actions taken during the reporting period to fulfill such critical need.

''(C) A discussion of how the planning and actions taken under subparagraph (B) are integrated into the strategic workforce planning of the Department.

''(D) The metrics on actions occurring during the reporting period, including the following:

''(i) The number of employees in qualified positions hired, disaggregated by occupation, grade, and level or pay band.

''(ii) The placement of employees in qualified positions, disaggregated by military department, Defense Agency, or other component within the Department.

''(iii) The total number of veterans hired.

''(iv) The number of separations of employees in qualified positions, disaggregated by occupation and grade and level or pay band.

''(v) The number of retirements of employees in qualified positions, disaggregated by occupation, grade, and level or pay band.

''(vi) The number and amounts of recruitment, relocation, and retention incentives paid to employees in qualified positions, disaggregated by occupation, grade, and level or pay band.

''(E) A description of the training provided to supervisors of employees in qualified positions at the Department on the use of the new authorities.

''(h) THREE-YEAR PROBATIONARY PERIOD.—The probationary period for all employees hired under the authority established in this section shall be three years.

''(i) INCUMBENTS OF EXISTING COMPETITIVE SERVICE POSITIONS.—(1) An individual occupying a position on the date of the enactment of this section that is selected to be converted to a position in the excepted service under this section shall have the right to refuse such conversion.

''(2) After the date on which an individual who refuses a conversion under paragraph (1) stops serving in the position selected to be converted, the position may be converted to a position in the excepted service.

''(j) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) The term 'appropriate committees of Congress' means—

''(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

''(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

''(2) The term 'collective bargaining agreement' has the meaning given that term in section 7103(a)(8) of title 5.

''(3) The term 'excepted service' has the meaning given that term in section 2103 of title 5.

''(4) The term 'preference eligible' has the meaning given that term in section 2108(3) of title 5.

''(5) The term 'qualified position' means a position, designated by the Secretary for the purpose of this section, in which the individual occupying such position performs, manages, or supervises functions that execute the responsibilities of the United States Cyber Command relating to cyber operations.

''(6) The term 'Senior Executive Service' has the meaning given that term in section 2101a of title 5.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 3132(a)(2) of title 5, United States Code, is amended in the matter following subparagraph (E)—

(1) in clause (ii), by striking ''or'' at the end;

(2) in clause (iii), by inserting ''or'' after the semicolon; and

(3) by inserting after clause (iii) the following new clause:

''(iv) any position established as a qualified position in the excepted service by the Secretary of Defense under section 1599f of title 10;''.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 81 of title 10, United States Code, as amended by section 1105, is further amended by adding at the end the following new item:

''1599f. United States Cyber Command recruitment and retention.''.

SEC. 1108. ONE-YEAR EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO WAIVE ANNUAL LIMITATION ON PREMIUM PAY AND AGGREGATE LIMITATION ON PAY FOR FEDERAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES WORKING OVERSEAS.

Effective January 1, 2016, section 1101(a) of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417; 122 Stat. 4615), as most recently amended by section 1101 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291), is further amended by striking ''through 2015'' and inserting ''through 2016''.

SEC. 1109. PILOT PROGRAM ON DYNAMIC SHAPING OF THE WORKFORCE TO IMPROVE THE TECHNICAL SKILLS AND EXPERTISE AT CERTAIN DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE LABORATORIES.

(a) PILOT PROGRAM REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish a pilot program to utilize the authorities specified in subsection (b) at the Department of Defense laboratories specified in subsection (c) to provide the directors of such laboratories the authority to dynamically shape the mix of technical skills and expertise in the workforces of such laboratories in order to achieve one or more of the following:

(1) To meet organizational and Department-designated missions in the most cost-effective and efficient manner.

(2) To upgrade and enhance the scientific quality of the workforces of such laboratories.

(3) To shape such workforces to better respond to such missions.

(4) To reduce the average unit cost of such workforces.

(b) WORKFORCE SHAPING AUTHORITIES.—The authorities that shall be available for use by the director of a Department of Defense laboratory under the pilot program are the following:

(1) FLEXIBLE LENGTH AND RENEWABLE TERM TECHNICAL APPOINTMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the provisions of this paragraph, authority otherwise available to the director by law (and within the available budgetary resources of the laboratory) to appoint qualified scientific and technical personnel who are not currently Department of Defense civilian employees into any scientific or technical position in the laboratory for a period of more than one year but not more than six years.

(B) BENEFITS.—Personnel appointed under this paragraph shall be provided with benefits comparable to those provided to similar employees at the laboratory concerned, including professional development opportunities, eligibility for all laboratory awards programs, and designation as ''status applicants'' for the purposes of eligibility for positions in the Federal service.

(C) EXTENSION OF APPOINTMENTS.—The appointment of any individual under this paragraph may be extended without limit in up to six year increments at any time during any term of service under such conditions as the director concerned shall establish for purposes of this paragraph.

(D) CONSTRUCTION WITH CERTAIN LIMITATION.—For purposes of determining the workforce size of a laboratory in connection with compliance with section 955 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1896; 10 U.S.C. 129a note), any individual serving in an appointment under this paragraph shall be treated as a fractional employee of the laboratory, which fraction is—

(i) the current term of appointment of the individual under this paragraph; divided by

(ii) the average length of tenure of a career employee at the laboratory, as calculated at the end of the last fiscal year ending before the date of the most recent appointment or extension of the individual under this paragraph.

(2) REEMPLOYMENT OF ANNUITANTS.—Authorities to authorize the director of any science and technology reinvention laboratory (in this section referred to as ''STRL'') to reemploy annuitants in accordance with section 9902(g) of title 5, United States Code, except that as a condition for reemployment the director may authorize the deduction from the pay of any annuitant so reemployed of an amount up to the amount of the annuity otherwise payable to such annuitant allocable to the period of actual employment of such annuitant, which amount shall be determined in a manner specified by the director for purposes of this paragraph to ensure the most cost effective execution of designated missions by the laboratory while retaining critical technical skills.

(3) EARLY RETIREMENT INCENTIVES.—Authorities to authorize the director of any STRL to authorize voluntary early retirement of employees in accordance with section 8336 of title 5, United States Code, without regard to section 8336(d)(2)(D) or 3522 of such title, and with employees so separated voluntarily from service.

(4) SEPARATION INCENTIVE PAY.—Authorities to authorize the director of any STRL to pay voluntary separation pay to employees in accordance with section 8414(b)(1)(B) of title 5, United States Code, without regard to clause (iv) or (v) of such section or section 3522 of such title, and with—

(A) employees so separated voluntarily from service under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense for purposes of the pilot program; and

(B) payments to employees so separated authorized under section 3523 of such title without regard to—

(i) the plan otherwise required by section 3522 of such title; and

(ii) paragraph (1) or (3) of section 3523(b) of such title.

(c) LABORATORIES.—The Department of Defense laboratories specified in this subsection are the laboratories specified in section 1105(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 123 Stat. 2486; 10 U.S.C. 2358 note).

(d) EXPIRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The authority in this section shall expire on December 31, 2023.

(2) CONTINUATION OF AUTHORITIES EXERCISED BEFORE TERMINATION.—The expiration in paragraph (1) shall not be construed to effect the continuation after the date specified in paragraph (1) of any term of employment or other benefit authorized under this section before that date in accordance with the terms of such authorization.

SEC. 1110. PILOT PROGRAM ON TEMPORARY EXCHANGE OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND ACQUISITION PERSONNEL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense may carry out a pilot program to assess the feasibility and advisability of the temporary assignment of covered employees of the Department of Defense to nontraditional defense contractors and of covered employees of such contractors to the Department.

(b) COVERED EMPLOYEES; NONTRADITIONAL DEFENSE CONTRACTORS.—

(1) COVERED EMPLOYEES.—An employee of the Department of Defense or a nontraditional Defense contractor is a covered employee for purposes of this section if the employee—

(A) works in the field of financial management or in the acquisition field;

(B) is considered by the Secretary of Defense to be an exceptional employee; and

(C) is compensated at not less than the GS–11 level (or the equivalent).

(2) NONTRADITIONAL DEFENSE CONTRACTORS.—For purposes of this section, the term ''nontraditional defense contractor'' has the meaning given that term in section 2302(9) of title 10, United States Code.

(c) AGREEMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall provide for a written agreement among the Department of Defense, the nontraditional defense contractor concerned, and the employee concerned regarding the terms and conditions of the employee's assignment under this section.

(2) ELEMENTS.—An agreement under this subsection—

(A) shall require, in the case of an employee of the Department, that upon completion of the assignment, the employee will serve in the civil service for a period at least equal to three times the length of the assignment, unless the employee is sooner involuntarily separated from the service of the employee's agency; and

(B) shall provide that if the employee of the Department or of the contractor (as the case may be) fails to carry out the agreement, or if the employee is voluntarily separated from the service of the employee's agency before the end of the period stated in the agreement, the employee shall be liable to the United States for payment of all expenses of the assignment unless that failure or voluntary separation was for good and sufficient reason, as determined by the Secretary.

(3) DEBT TO THE UNITED STATES.—An amount for which an employee is liable under paragraph (2)(B) shall be treated as a debt due the United States. The Secretary may waive, in whole or in part, collection of such a debt based on a determination that the collection would be against equity and good conscience and not in the best interests of the United States.

(d) TERMINATION.—An assignment under this section may, at any time and for any reason, be terminated by the Department of Defense or the nontraditional defense contractor concerned.

(e) DURATION.—An assignment under this section shall be for a period of not less than three months and not more than one year.

(f) STATUS OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES ASSIGNED TO CONTRACTORS.—An employee of the Department of Defense who is assigned to a nontraditional defense contractor under this section shall be considered, during the period of assignment, to be on detail to a regular work assignment in the Department for all purposes. The written agreement established under subsection (c) shall address the specific terms and conditions related to the employee's continued status as a Federal employee.

(g) TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYEES.—An employee of a nontraditional defense contractor who is assigned to a Department of Defense organization under this section—

(1) shall continue to receive pay and benefits from the contractor from which such employee is assigned;

(2) shall be deemed to be an employee of the Department of Defense for the purposes of—

(A) chapter 73 of title 5, United States Code;

(B) sections 201, 203, 205, 207, 208, 209, 603, 606, 607, 643, 654, 1905, and 1913 of title 18, United States Code, and any other conflict of interest statute;

(C) sections 1343, 1344, and 1349(b) of title 31, United States Code;

(D) chapter 171 and section 1346(b) of title 28, United States Code (popularly known as the Federal Tort Claims Act), and any other Federal tort liability statute;

(E) the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App. 101 et seq.);

(F) chapter 21 of title 41, United States Code; and

(G) subchapter I of chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code, relating to compensation for work-related injuries; and

(3) may not have access, while the employee is assigned to a Department organization, to any trade secrets or to any other nonpublic information which is of commercial value to the contractor from which such employee is assigned.

(h) PROHIBITION AGAINST CHARGING CERTAIN COSTS TO FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.—A nontraditional defense contractor may not charge the Department of Defense or any other agency of the Federal Government, as direct or indirect costs under a Federal contract, the costs of pay or benefits paid by the contractor to an employee assigned to a Department organization under this section for the period of the assignment.

(i) CONSIDERATION.—In providing for assignments of employees under this section, the Secretary of Defense shall take into consideration the question of how assignments might best be used to help meet the needs of the Department of Defense with respect to the training of employees in financial management or in acquisition.

(j) NUMERICAL LIMITATIONS.—

(1) DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES.—The number of employees of the Department of Defense who may be assigned to nontraditional defense contractors under this section at any given time may not exceed the following:

(A) Five employees in the field of financial management.

(B) Five employees in the acquisition field.

(2) NONTRADITIONAL DEFENSE CONTRACTOR EMPLOYEES.—The total number of nontraditional defense contractor employees who may be assigned to the Department under this section at any given time may not exceed 10 such employees.

(k) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY FOR ASSIGNMENTS.—No assignment of an employee may commence under this section after September 30, 2019.

SEC. 1111. PILOT PROGRAM ON ENHANCED PAY AUTHORITY FOR CERTAIN ACQUISITION AND TECHNOLOGY POSITIONS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(a) PILOT PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of Defense may carry out a pilot program to assess the feasibility and advisability of using the pay authority specified in subsection (d) to fix the rate of basic pay for positions described in subsection (c) in order to assist the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the military departments in attracting and retaining high-quality acquisition and technology experts in positions responsible for managing and developing complex, high-cost, technological acquisition efforts of the Department of Defense.

(b) APPROVAL REQUIRED.—The pilot program may be carried out only with approval as follows:

(1) Approval of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics, in the case of positions in the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

(2) Approval of the Service Acquisition Executive of the military department concerned, in the case of positions in a military department.

(c) POSITIONS.—The positions described in this subsection are positions that—

(1) require expertise of an extremely high level in a scientific, technical, professional, or acquisition management field; and

(2) are critical to the successful accomplishment of an important acquisition or technology development mission.

(d) RATE OF BASIC PAY.—The pay authority specified in this subsection is authority as follows:

(1) Authority to fix the rate of basic pay for a position at a rate not to exceed 150 percent of the rate of basic pay payable for level I of the Executive Schedule, upon the approval of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics or the Service Acquisition Executive concerned, as applicable.

(2) Authority to fix the rate of basic pay for a position at a rate in excess of 150 percent of the rate of basic pay payable for level I of the Executive Schedule, upon the approval of the Secretary of Defense.

(e) LIMITATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The authority in subsection (a) may be used only to the extent necessary to competitively recruit or retain individuals exceptionally well qualified for positions described in subsection (c).

(2) NUMBER OF POSITIONS.—The authority in subsection (a) may not be used with respect to more than five positions in the Office of the Secretary of Defense and more than five positions in each military department at any one time.

(3) TERM OF POSITIONS.—The authority in subsection (a) may be used only for positions having terms less than five years.

(f) TERMINATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The authority to fix rates of basic pay for a position under this section shall terminate on October 1, 2020.

(2) CONTINUATION OF PAY.—Nothing in paragraph (1) shall be construed to prohibit the payment after October 1, 2020, of basic pay at rates fixed under this section before that date for positions whose terms continue after that date.

SEC. 1112. PILOT PROGRAM ON DIRECT HIRE AUTHORITY FOR VETERAN TECHNICAL EXPERTS INTO THE DEFENSE ACQUISITION WORKFORCE.

(a) PILOT PROGRAM.—The Secretary of Defense may carry out a pilot program to assess the feasibility and advisability of appointing qualified veteran candidates to positions described in subsection (b) in the defense acquisition workforce of the military departments without regard to the provisions of subchapter I of chapter 33 of title 5, United States Code. The Secretary shall carry out the pilot program in each military department through the service acquisition executive of such military department.

(b) POSITIONS.—The positions described in this subsection are scientific, technical, engineering, and mathematics positions, including technicians, within the defense acquisition workforce.

(c) LIMITATION.—Authority under subsection (a) may not, in any calendar year and with respect to any military department, be exercised with respect to a number of candidates greater than the number equal to 1 percent of the total number of positions in the acquisition workforce of that military department that are filled as of the close of the fiscal year last ending before the start of such calendar year.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''employee'' has the meaning given that term in section 2105 of title 5, United States Code.

(2) The term ''veteran'' has the meaning given that term in section 101 of title 38, United States Code.

(e) TERMINATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The authority to appoint candidates to positions under the pilot program shall expire on the date that is five years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) EFFECT ON EXISTING APPOINTMENTS.—The termination by paragraph (1) of the authority in subsection (a) shall not affect any appointment made under that authority before the termination date specified in paragraph (1) in accordance with the terms of such appointment.

SEC. 1113. DIRECT HIRE AUTHORITY FOR TECHNICAL EXPERTS INTO THE DEFENSE ACQUISITION WORKFORCE.

(a) AUTHORITY.—Each Secretary of a military department may appoint qualified candidates possessing a scientific or engineering degree to positions described in subsection (b) for that military department without regard to the provisions of subchapter I of chapter 33 of title 5, United States Code.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—Positions described in this subsection are scientific and engineering positions within the defense acquisition workforce.

(c) LIMITATION.—Authority under this section may not, in any calendar year and with respect to any military department, be exercised with respect to a number of candidates greater than the number equal to 5 percent of the total number of scientific and engineering positions within the acquisition workforce of that military department that are filled as of the close of the fiscal year last ending before the start of such calendar year.

(d) NATURE OF APPOINTMENT.—Any appointment under this section shall be treated as an appointment on a full-time equivalent basis, unless such appointment is made on a term or temporary basis.

(e) EMPLOYEE DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''employee'' has the meaning given that term in section 2105 of title 5, United States Code.

(f) TERMINATION.—The authority to make appointments under this section shall not be available after December 31, 2020.

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.

Sec. 1202. Strategic framework for Department of Defense security cooperation.

Sec. 1203. Redesignation, modification, and extension of National Guard State Partnership Program.

Sec. 1204. Extension of authority for non-reciprocal exchanges of defense personnel between the United States and foreign countries.

Sec. 1205. Monitoring and evaluation of overseas humanitarian, disaster, and civic aid programs of the Department of Defense.

Sec. 1206. One-year extension of funding limitations for authority to build the capacity of foreign security forces.

Sec. 1207. Authority to provide support to national military forces of allied countries for counterterrorism operations in Africa.

Sec. 1208. Reports on training of foreign military intelligence units provided by the Department of Defense.

Sec. 1209. Prohibition on security assistance to entities in Yemen controlled by the Houthi movement.

Subtitle B—Matters Relating to Afghanistan and Pakistan

Sec. 1211. Extension and modification of Commanders' Emergency Response Program.

Sec. 1212. Extension and modification of authority for reimbursement of certain coalition nations for support provided to United States military operations.

Sec. 1213. Additional matter in semiannual report on enhancing security and stability in Afghanistan.

Sec. 1214. Extension of authority to acquire products and services produced in countries along a major route of supply to Afghanistan.
Sec. 1215. Extension of authority to transfer defense articles and provide defense services to the military and security forces of Afghanistan.
Sec. 1216. Modification of protection for Afghan allies.

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.
Sec. 1222. Strategy for the Middle East and to counter violent extremism.
Sec. 1223. Modification of authority to provide assistance to counter the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant.
Sec. 1224. Reports on United States Armed Forces deployed in support of Operation Inherent Resolve.
Sec. 1225. Matters relating to support for the vetted Syrian opposition.
Sec. 1226. Support to the Government of Jordan and the Government of Lebanon for border security operations.
Sec. 1227. Sense of Congress on the security and protection of Iranian dissidents living in Camp Liberty, Iraq.

Subtitle D—Matters Relating to Iran

Sec. 1231. Modification and extension of annual report on the military power of Iran.
Sec. 1232. Sense of Congress on the Government of Iran's malign activities.
Sec. 1233. Report on military-to-military engagements with Iran.
Sec. 1234. Security guarantees to countries in the Middle East.
Sec. 1235. Rule of construction.

Subtitle E—Matters Relating to the Russian Federation

Sec. 1241. Notifications relating to testing, production, deployment, and sale or transfer to other states or nonstate actors of the Club-K cruise missile system by the Russian Federation.
Sec. 1242. Notifications of deployment of nuclear weapons by Russian Federation to territory of Ukrainian Republic or Russian territory of Kaliningrad.
Sec. 1243. Measures in response to non-compliance by the Russian Federation with its obligations under the INF Treaty.
Sec. 1244. Modification of notification and assessment of proposal to modify or introduce new aircraft or sensors for flight by the Russian Federation under the Open Skies Treaty.
Sec. 1245. Prohibition on availability of funds relating to sovereignty of the Russian Federation over Crimea.
Sec. 1246. Limitation on military cooperation between the United States and the Russian Federation.
Sec. 1247. Report on implementation of the New START Treaty.
Sec. 1248. Additional matters in annual report on military and security developments involving the Russian Federation.
Sec. 1249. Report on alternative capabilities to procure and sustain nonstandard rotary wing aircraft historically procured through Rosoboronexport.
Sec. 1250. Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative.
Sec. 1251. Training for Eastern European national military forces in the course of multilateral exercises.

Subtitle F—Matters Relating to the Asia-Pacific Region

Sec. 1261. Strategy to promote United States interests in the Indo-Asia-Pacific region.
Sec. 1262. Requirement to submit Department of Defense policy regarding foreign disclosure or technology release of Aegis Ashore capability to Japan.
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Subtitle G—Other Matters

Sec. 1271. Two-year extension and modification of authorization for non-conventional assisted recovery capabilities.
Sec. 1272. Amendment to the annual report under Arms Control and Disarmament Act.
Sec. 1273. Extension of authorization to conduct activities to enhance the capability of foreign countries to respond to incidents involving weapons of mass destruction.
Sec. 1274. Modification of authority for support of special operations to combat terrorism.
Sec. 1275. Limitation on availability of funds to implement the Arms Trade Treaty.
Sec. 1276. Report on the security relationship between the United States and the Republic of Cyprus.
Sec. 1277. Sense of Congress on European defense and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.
Sec. 1278. Briefing on the sale of certain fighter aircraft to Qatar.
Sec. 1279. United States-Israel anti-tunnel cooperation.
Sec. 1280. NATO Special Operations Headquarters.
Sec. 1281. Increased presence of United States ground forces in Eastern Europe to deter aggression on the border of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

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 Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon 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 consultation with the Secretary of State, shall develop and issue to the Department of Defense 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, overall and by combatant command, and the extent to which these programs—

(i) support broader strategic priorities of the Department of Defense; and

(ii) complement and are coordinated with 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 and conditions, such as political will, absorptive capacity, corruption, and instability risk, that impact the likelihood of a security cooperation program achieving its primary objectives, priorities, and desired end-states;

(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.

(E) Any other matters the Secretary of Defense determines appropriate.

(3) FREQUENCY.—The Secretary of Defense shall, at a minimum, update the strategic framework required by paragraph (1) on a biennial basis and shall update or supplement the strategic framework as appropriate to address emerging priorities.

(b) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and on a biennial basis thereafter, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation 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.

(c) SUNSET.—This section shall cease to be effective on the date that is 6 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 1203. REDESIGNATION, MODIFICATION, AND EXTENSION OF NATIONAL GUARD STATE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM.

(a) REDESIGNATION.—The heading 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 to read as follows:

''SEC. 1205. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE STATE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM.''.

(b) SCOPE OF AUTHORITY.—Subsection (a) of such section is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''a program of exchanges'' and all that follows and inserting ''a program of activities described in paragraph (2), to support the security cooperation objectives of the United States, between members of the National Guard of a State or territory and any of the following:

''(A) The military forces of a foreign country.

''(B) The security forces of a foreign country.

''(C) Governmental organizations of a foreign country whose primary functions include disaster response or emergency response.''; and

(2) by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following new paragraph (2):

''(2) STATE PARTNERSHIP.—Each program established under this subsection shall be known as a 'State Partnership'.''.

(c) LIMITATION.—Subsection (b) of such section is amended by striking ''activity under a program'' and all that follows through ''State or territory,'' and inserting ''activity with forces referred to in subsection (a)(1)(B) or organizations described in subsection (a)(1)(C) under a program established under subsection (a)''.

(d) COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES.—Such section is further amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (c) through (g) as subsections (d) through (h), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (b) the following new subsection (c):

''(c) COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES.—The Chief of the National Guard Bureau shall designate a director for each State and territory to be responsible for the coordination of activities under a program established under subsection (a) for such State or territory and reporting on activities under the program.''.

(e) ANNUAL REPORT.—Paragraph (2)(B) of subsection (f) of such section, as redesignated by subsection (d)(1) of this section, is amended—

(1) in clause (iii), by inserting ''or other government organizations'' after ''and security forces'';

(2) in clause (iv), by adding before the period at the 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).''.

(f) STATE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM FUND.—

(1) ASSESSMENT OF ESTABLISHMENT OF FUND.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy and the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) shall jointly submit to the congressional defense committees a report setting forth a joint assessment of the feasibility and advisability of establishing a central fund to manage funds for programs and activities under the Department of Defense State Partnership Program under section 1205 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014, as amended by this section.

(2) RECOMMENDATION FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION.—If the report under paragraph (1) concludes that the establishment of a fund as described in that paragraph is feasible and advisable, the Secretary of Defense shall include with the materials submitted to Congress in support of the budget of the President for fiscal year 2017 pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, a recommendation for such legislation as the Secretary considers appropriate to establish the fund.

(g) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Paragraph (2)(A) of subsection (f) of such section, as redesignated by subsection (d)(1) of this section, is amended—

(1) by striking ''a program'' and inserting ''each program''; and

(2) by striking ''the program'' and inserting ''such program''.

(h) RECIPIENTS OF REPORTS AND NOTIFICATIONS.—Paragraph (1) of subsection (h) of such section, as redesignated by subsection (d)(1) of this section, is amended by striking subparagraphs (A) and (B) and inserting the following new subparagraphs (A) and (B):

''(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

''(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.''.

(i) FIVE-YEAR EXTENSION.—Subsection (i) of such section is amended by striking ''September 30, 2016'' and inserting ''September 30, 2021''.

SEC. 1204. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY FOR NONRECIPROCAL 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, 2021''.

SEC. 1205. 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 for Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid, the Secretary of Defense is authorized to use up to 5 percent of such amounts to conduct monitoring and evaluation of programs that are funded using such amounts 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).

(c) DEFINITION.—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. 1206. ONE-YEAR EXTENSION OF FUNDING LIMITATIONS FOR AUTHORITY TO BUILD THE CAPACITY OF FOREIGN SECURITY FORCES.

Section 1205(d) of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3536) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking ''for fiscal year 2015'' and all that follows through ''section 4301'' and inserting ''for fiscal year 2015 or 2016 for the Department of Defense for operation and maintenance''; and

(B) by inserting '', in such fiscal year'' before the period; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking ''for fiscal year 2015'' and inserting ''for a fiscal year specified in that paragraph''.

SEC. 1207. AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE SUPPORT TO NATIONAL MILITARY FORCES OF ALLIED COUNTRIES FOR COUNTERTERRORISM OPERATIONS IN AFRICA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense is authorized, in coordination with the Secretary of State, to provide, on a nonreimbursable basis, logistic support, supplies, and services to the national military forces of an allied country conducting counterterrorism operations in Africa if the Secretary of Defense determines that the provision of such logistic support, supplies, and services, on a nonreimbursable basis, is—

(1) in the national security interests of the United States; and

(2) critical to the timely and effective participation of such national military forces in such operations.

(b) NOTICE TO CONGRESS ON SUPPORT PROVIDED.—Not later than 15 days after providing logistic support, supplies, or services under subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a notice setting forth the following:

(1) The determination of the Secretary specified in subsection (a).

(2) The type of logistic support, supplies, or services provided.

(3) The national military forces supported.

(4) The purpose of the operations for which such support was provided, and the objectives of such support.

(5) The estimated cost of such support.

(6) The intended duration of such support.

(c) LIMITATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense may not use the authority in subsection (a) to provide any type of support that is otherwise prohibited by any other provision of law.

(2) AMOUNT.—The aggregate amount of logistic support, supplies, and services provided under subsection (a) in any fiscal year may not exceed $100,000,000.

(d) REPORTS.—Not later than six months after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every six months thereafter through the expiration date in subsection (f) of the authority provided by this section, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report setting forth a description of the use of the authority provided by this section during the six-month period ending on the date of such report. Each report shall include the following:

(1) An assessment of the extent to which the support provided under this section during the period covered by such report facilitated the national military forces of allied countries so supported in conducting counterterrorism operations in Africa.

(2) A description of any efforts by countries that received such support to address, as practicable, the requirements of their forces for logistics support, supplies, or services for conducting counterterrorism operations in Africa, including under acquisition and cross-servicing agreements.

(e) LOGISTIC SUPPORT, SUPPLIES, AND SERVICES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''logistic support, supplies, and services'' has the meaning given that term in section 2350(1) of title 10, United States Code.

(f) EXPIRATION.—The authority provided by this section may not be exercised after September 30, 2018.

SEC. 1208. REPORTS ON TRAINING OF FOREIGN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE UNITS PROVIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(a) REPORTS REQUIRED.—Not later than 30 days after each calendar half-year beginning on or after the date of the enactment of this Act and ending with the second calendar half-year of 2017, the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence shall submit to the Committees of Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report setting forth the following:

(1) All the training of foreign military intelligence units provided by the Department during the calendar half-year covered by such report.

(2) The authority or authorities under which the training described in paragraph (1) was provided.

(b) FORM.—Each report under subsection (a) should be submitted in classified form.

SEC. 1209. PROHIBITION ON SECURITY ASSISTANCE TO ENTITIES IN YEMEN CONTROLLED BY THE HOUTHI MOVEMENT.

(a) PROHIBITION.—No amounts authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2016 for the Department of Defense by this Act may be used to provide security assistance to an entity in Yemen that is controlled by members of the Houthi movement.

(b) NATIONAL SECURITY EXCEPTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The prohibition in subsection (a) shall not apply if the Secretary of Defense determines, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, that the provision of security assistance as described in that subsection is important to the national security interests of the United States.

(2) NOTICE AND WAIT.—If security assistance as described in subsection (a) is provided pursuant to an exception under paragraph (1), not later than 15 days before such assistance is so provided, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State shall jointly submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a notice on the provision of such assistance, together with an

assessment by the Director of National Intelligence on whether any entity controlled by members of the Houthi movement to be provided such assistance is also receiving direct assistance from the Government of Iran.

(3) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

Subtitle B—Matters Relating to Afghanistan and Pakistan

SEC. 1211. EXTENSION AND MODIFICATION OF COMMANDERS' EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM.

(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 Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3546), is further amended by striking ''fiscal year 2015'' in subsections (a), (b), and (f) and inserting ''fiscal year 2016''.

(b) RESTRICTION ON AMOUNT OF PAYMENTS.—Subsection (e) of such section 1201, as so amended, is further amended by striking ''$2,000,000'' and inserting ''$500,000''.

(c) SUBMITTAL OF REVISED GUIDANCE.—Not later than 15 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a copy of the guidance issued by the Secretary to the Armed Forces concerning the Commanders' Emergency Response Program in Afghanistan as revised to take into account the amendments made by this section.

(d) AUTHORITY FOR CERTAIN PAYMENTS TO REDRESS INJURY AND LOSS IN IRAQ.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—During fiscal year 2016, amounts available pursuant to section 1201 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012, as amended by this section, shall also be available for ex gratia payments for damage, personal injury, or death that is incident to combat operations of the Armed Forces in Iraq.

(2) NOTICE AND WAIT.—The authority in this subsection may not be used until 30 days after the date on which the Secretary of Defense submits to the congressional defense committees a report setting forth the following:

(A) The amount that will be used for payments pursuant to this subsection.

(B) The manner in which claims for payments shall be verified.

(C) The officers or officials who shall be authorized to approve claims for payments.

(D) The manner in which payments shall be made.

(3) LIMITATION ON AMOUNT AVAILABLE.—The total amount of payments made pursuant to this subsection in fiscal year 2016 may not exceed $5,000,000.

(4) AUTHORITIES APPLICABLE TO PAYMENT.—Any payment made pursuant to this subsection shall be made in accordance with the authorities and limitations in section 8121 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2015 (division C of Public Law 113–235), other than subsection (h) of such section.

(5) CONSTRUCTION WITH RESTRICTION ON AMOUNT OF PAYMENTS.—For purposes of the application of subsection (e) of such section 1201, as so amended, to any payment pursuant to this subsection, such payment shall be deemed to be a project described by such subsection (e).

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 Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon 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 ''during fiscal year 2015 may not exceed $1,000,000,000'' and inserting ''during fiscal year 2016 may not exceed $900,000,000''.

(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 Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon 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 Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon 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)), $350,000,000 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 that are contributing to significantly disrupting the safe haven and freedom of movement of the Haqqani Network in Pakistan;

(2) Pakistan has taken steps to demonstrate its commitment to prevent 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.

(f) AVAILABILITY OF CERTAIN FUNDS FOR STABILITY ACTIVITIES IN FATA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In addition to 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 so amended), of the total amount of funds made available for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2016 for overseas contingency operations for operation and maintenance, Defense-wide activities, $100,000,000 may be available for stability activities undertaken by Pakistan in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), including the provision of funds to the Pakistan military and the Pakistan Frontier Corps Khyber Pakhtunkhwa for activities undertaken in support of the following:

(A) Building and maintaining border outposts.

(B) Strengthening cooperative efforts between the Pakistan military and the Afghan National Defense Security Forces in activities that include—

(i) bilateral meetings to enhance border security coordination;

(ii) sustaining critical infrastructure within the Federally Administered Tribal Areas, such as maintaining key ground lines of communication;

(iii) increasing training for the Pakistan Frontier Corps Khyber Pakhtunkhwa; and

(iv) training to improve interoperability between the Pakistan military and the Pakistan Frontier Corps Khyber Pakhtunkwha.

(2) LIMITATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Funds available under paragraph (1) may not be obligated or expended until the Secretary of Defense certifies to the congressional defense committees that the conditions described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of section 1227(d)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (126 Stat. 2001), as amended by subsection (d), have been met.

(B) WAIVER.—The Secretary of Defense may waive the limitation in subparagraph (A) if the Secretary certifies to the congressional defense committees in writing that the waiver is in the national security interests of the United States and includes with such certification a justification for the waiver.

(3) REPORT.—Not later than December 31, 2017, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the expenditure of funds available under paragraph (1), including a description of the following:

(A) The purpose for which such funds were expended.

(B) Each organization on whose behalf such funds were expended, including the amount expended on such organization and the number of members of such organization trained with such amount.

(C) Any limitation imposed on the expenditure of funds under that paragraph, including on any recipient of funds or any use of funds expended.

(4) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' has the meaning given that term in section 1233(g) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008.

SEC. 1213. ADDITIONAL MATTER IN SEMIANNUAL REPORT ON ENHANCING SECURITY AND STABILITY IN AFGHANISTAN.

Section 1225(b) of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3550) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(7) ASSESSMENT OF RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH DRAWDOWN OF UNITED STATES FORCES.—An assessment of the risks to the mission in Afghanistan associated with any drawdown of United States forces that occurred during the period covered by such report.''.

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(a) 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 Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon 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. MODIFICATION OF PROTECTION FOR AFGHAN ALLIES.

(a) COVERED AFGHANS.—

(1) TERM OF EMPLOYMENT.—Clause (ii) of section 602(b)(2)(A) of the Afghan Allies Protection Act of 2009 (8 U.S.C. 1101 note) is amended by striking ''year—'' and inserting ''year, or, if submitting a petition after September 30, 2015, for a period of not less than 2 years—''.

(2) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(A) SUCCESSOR NAME FOR INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE FORCE.—Subclause (II) of section 602(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Afghan Allies Protection Act of 2009 (8 U.S.C. 1101 note) is amended—

(i) in the matter preceding item (aa), by striking ''Force'' and inserting ''Force (or any successor name for such Force)'';

(ii) in item (aa), by striking ''Force,'' and inserting ''Force (or any successor name for such Force),''; and

(iii) in item (bb), by striking ''Force;'' and inserting ''Force (or any successor name for such Force);''.

(B) SHORT TITLE.—Section 601 of the Afghan Allies Protection Act of 2009 is amended by striking ''This Act'' and inserting ''This title''.

(C) EXECUTIVE AGENCY REFERENCE.—Section 602(c)(4) of the Afghan Allies Protection Act of 2009 is amended by striking ''section 4 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403)'' and inserting ''section 133 of title 41, United States Code''.

(b) NUMERICAL LIMITATIONS.—Subparagraph (F) of section 602(b)(3) of the Afghan Allies Protection Act of 2009 (8 U.S.C. 1101 note) is amended—

(1) in the heading, by striking ''2015 AND 2016'' and inserting ''2015, 2016, AND 2017'';

(2) in the matter preceding clause (i)—

(A) by striking ''and ending on September 30, 2016'', and inserting ''until such time that available special immigrant visas under subparagraphs (D) and (E) and this subparagraph are exhausted,'' and

(B) by striking ''4,000.'' and inserting ''7,000.'';

(3) in clause (i), by striking ''September 30, 2015;'' and inserting ''December 31, 2016;'';

(4) in clause (ii), by striking ''December 31, 2015;'' and inserting ''December 31, 2016;''; and

(5) in clause (iii), by striking ''March 31, 2017.'' and inserting ''the date such visas are exhausted.''.

(c) REPORTS AND SENSE OF CONGRESS.—Section 602(b) of the Afghan Allies Protection Act of 2009 (8 U.S.C. 1101 note) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(15) REPORTS INFORMING THE CONCLUSION OF THE AFGHAN SPECIAL IMMIGRANT VISA PROGRAM.—Not later than June 1, 2016, and every six months thereafter, the Secretary of Defense, in conjunction with the Secretary of State, shall submit to the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives a report that contains—

''(A) a description of the United States force presence in Afghanistan during the previous 6 months;

''(B) a description of the projected United States force presence in Afghanistan;

''(C) the number of citizens or nationals of Afghanistan who were employed by or on behalf of the entities described in paragraph (2)(A)(ii) during the previous 6 months; and

''(D) the projected number of such citizens or nationals who will be employed by or on behalf of such entities.

''(16) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the necessity of providing special immigrant status under this subsection should be assessed at regular intervals by the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives, taking into account the scope of the current and planned presence of United States troops in Afghanistan, the current and prospective numbers of citizens and nationals of Afghanistan employed by or on behalf of the entities described in paragraph (2)(A)(ii), and the security climate in Afghanistan.''.

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 (10 U.S.C. 113 note) is amended by striking ''fiscal year 2015'' and inserting ''fiscal year 2016''.

(b) AMOUNT AVAILABLE.—Such section is further amended—

(1) in subsection (c), by striking ''fiscal year 2015'' and all that follows and inserting ''fiscal year 2016 may not exceed $80,000,000.''; and

(2) in subsection (d), by striking ''fiscal year 2015'' and inserting ''fiscal year 2016''.

(c) SUPERSEDING REPORT REQUIREMENTS.—Subsection (g) of such section is amended to read as follows:

''(g) REPORTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than September 30, 2015, and every 180 days thereafter until the authority in this section expires, the Secretary of Defense shall, in consultation with the Secretary of State, submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the activities of the Office of Security Cooperation in Iraq.

''(2) ELEMENTS.—Each report under this subsection shall include the following:

''(A) A current description of capability gaps in the security forces of Iraq, including capability gaps relating to intelligence matters, protection of Iraq airspace, and logistics and maintenance, and a current description of the extent, if any, to which the Government of Iraq has requested assistance in addressing such capability gaps.

''(B) A current description of the activities of the Office of Security Cooperation in Iraq and the extent, if any, to which the programs conducted by the Office in conjunction with other United States programs (such as the Foreign Military Financing program, the Foreign Military Sales program, and the assistance provided pursuant to section 1236 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. 'Buck' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291)) will address the capability gaps described pursuant to subparagraph (A).

''(C) A current description of how the activities of the Office of Security Cooperation in Iraq are coordinated with, and complement and enhance, the assistance provided pursuant to section 1236 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. 'Buck' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015.

''(D) A current description of end use monitoring programs, and any other programs or procedures, used to improve accountability for equipment provided to the Government of Iraq.

''(E) A current description of the measures of effectiveness used to evaluate the activities of the Office of the Security Cooperation in Iraq, and an analysis of any determinations to expand, alter, or terminate specific activities of the Office based on such evaluations.

''(F) A current evaluation of the effectiveness of the training described in subsection (f)(2) in promoting respect for human rights, military professionalism, and respect for legitimate civilian authority in Iraq.

''(3) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term 'appropriate committees of Congress' means—

''(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

''(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.''.

SEC. 1222. STRATEGY FOR THE MIDDLE EAST AND TO COUNTER VIOLENT EXTREMISM.

(a) STRATEGY REQUIRED.—Not later than February 15, 2016, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State shall jointly submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a strategy for the Middle East and to counter violent extremism.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The strategy required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A description of the objectives and end state for the United States in the Middle East and with respect to violent extremism.

(2) A description of the roles and responsibilities of the Department of State in the strategy.

(3) A description of the roles and responsibilities of the Department of Defense in the strategy.

(4) A description of actions to prevent the weakening and failing of states in the Middle East.

(5) A description of actions to counter violent extremism.

(6) A description of the resources required by the Department of Defense to counter ISIL's illicit oil revenues.

(7) A list of the state and non-state actors that must be engaged to counter violent extremism.

(8) A description of the coalition required to carry out the strategy, and the expected lines of effort of such a coalition.

(9) An assessment of United States efforts to disrupt and prevent foreign fighters traveling to Syria and Iraq and to disrupt and prevent foreign fighters in Syria and Iraq traveling to the United States.

(c) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In the section, the term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 1223. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE TO COUNTER THE ISLAMIC STATE OF IRAQ AND THE LEVANT.

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

(1) the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) poses an acute threat to the people and territorial integrity of Iraq, including the Iraqi Kurdistan Region, Iraqi Sunni communities, and Iraq's religious and ethnic minorities, and to the security and stability of the Middle East and beyond the region;

(2) defeating ISIL is critical to maintaining a unified Iraq in which all faiths, sects, and ethnicities are afforded equal protection and full integration into the Government and society of Iraq; and

(3) the United States should, in coordination with coalition partners, provide, in an expeditious and responsive manner and without undue

delay, the military and other security forces of or associated with the Government of Iraq, including Kurdish and tribal security forces and other local security forces, with a national security mission, with defense articles, defense services, and related training to more effectively partner with the United States and other international coalition members to defeat ISIL.

(b) QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (d) of section 1236 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3559) is amended—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''30 days'' and inserting ''90 days''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(11) A list of the forces or elements of forces that are restricted from receiving assistance under subsection (a), other than the forces or elements of forces with respect to which the Secretary of Defense has exercised the waiver authority under subsection (j), as a result of vetting required by subsection (e) or section 2249e of title 10, United States Code, and a detailed description of the reasons for such restriction, including for each force or element, as applicable, the following:

''(A) Information relating to gross violation of human rights committed by such force or element, including the time-frame of the alleged violation.

''(B) The source of the information described in subparagraph (A) and an assessment of the veracity of the information.

''(C) The association of such force or element with terrorist groups or groups associated with the Government of Iran.

''(D) The amount and type of any assistance provided to such force or element by the Government of Iran.''.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by paragraph (1) shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act and shall apply with respect to reports required to be submitted pursuant to subsection (d) of section 1236 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015, as so amended, on or after such date of enactment.

(c) FUNDING.—Subsection (g) of such section is amended by striking the first sentence and inserting the following: ''Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 for Overseas Contingency Operations in title XV for fiscal year 2016, there are authorized to be appropriated $715,000,000 to carry out this section.''.''.

(d) WAIVER AUTHORITY.—Subsection (j) of such section is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in subparagraph (B)(ii), by striking by striking ''Sections 40 and 40A'' and inserting ''Section 40A''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(C) ADDITIONAL WAIVER AUTHORITY.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of the provision of assistance described in subsection (l)(2), the Secretary of Defense may waive any provision of law described in clause (ii) if the Secretary satisfies the requirements described in clauses (i) and (ii) of subparagraph (A) with respect to such waiver.

''(ii) PROVISIONS OF LAW.—The provisions of law described in this clause are the following:

''(I) Any provision of law described in subparagraph (B).

''(II) Any eligibility requirement under section 3 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2753).

''(III) Any eligibility requirement under chapter 2 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2311 et seq.).''; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking ''For purposes'' and all that follows through ''described in paragraph (1)(B)'' and inserting ''The President may waive any provision of law other than a provision of law described in paragraph (1)(B) for purposes of the provision of assistance pursuant to subsection (a) and any provision of law other than a provision of law described in subsection (1)(C) for purposes of the provision of assistance described in subsection (l)(2)''.

(e) ASSESSMENT AND AUTHORITY TO ASSIST DIRECTLY CERTAIN COVERED GROUPS.—Such section, as so amended, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

''(l) ASSESSMENT AND AUTHORITY TO ASSIST DIRECTLY CERTAIN COVERED GROUPS.—

''(1) ASSESSMENT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016, 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 increasing political inclusiveness, addressing the grievances of ethnic and sectarian minorities, and enhancing minority integration in the political and military structures in Iraq.

''(B) FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED IN MAKING ASSESSMENT.—In making the assessment described in subparagraph (A), the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State shall consider the following factors:

''(i) The extent to which the Government of Iraq is taking steps to reduce support among the Iraqi people for the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and improve stability in Iraq.

''(ii) The progress of efforts to enact legislation establishing the Iraqi National Guard, particularly in predominantly Sunni regions.

''(iii) The extent to which the Government of Iraq is expanding the representation of minorities in adequate numbers in government security organizations and providing for the training and equipping of such forces.

''(iv) Whether the Government of Iraq is ending support for Shia militias under the command and control of, or associated with, the Government of Iran, and stopping abuses of elements of the Iraqi population by such militias.

''(v) Whether the Government of Iraq 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 and local security forces with a national security mission, and, once established, the Iraqi Sunni National Guard.

''(vi) Whether the Government of Iraq is addressing grievances regarding the arrest and detention without trial of ethnic and sectarian minorities or is taking steps to prosecute such individuals that are detained in a fair, transparent, and prompt manner.

''(vii) Such other factors as the Secretaries consider appropriate.

''(C) UPDATE.—The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an update of the assessment required under subparagraph (A) not later than 180 days after the date on which the assessment is submitted to the appropriate congressional committees under subparagraph (A).

''(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) ASSISTANCE DIRECTLY TO CERTAIN COVERED GROUPS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—If the President, taking into account the results of the assessment required under paragraph (1)(A) or the update required under paragraph (1)(C), determines and notifies the appropriate congressional committees that the Government of Iraq has failed to take substantial action to increase political inclusiveness, address the grievances of ethnic and sectarian minorities, and enhance minority integration in the political and military structures in Iraq, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, is authorized to provide, in coordination to the extent practicable with the Government of Iraq, assistance under the authority of subsection (a) directly to the groups described in subparagraph (D) for the purpose of supporting international coalition efforts against ISIL.

''(B) ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.—In carrying out subparagraph (A), the Secretary of Defense may—

''(i) re-allocate the amount of assistance authorized under subsection (a) to increase the share of such assistance provided to the groups described in subparagraph (D); and

''(ii) exercise the waiver authority provided in subsection (j)(1)(C) with respect to providing assistance to the groups described in subparagraph (D).

''(C) COST-SHARING REQUIREMENT INAPPLICABLE.—The cost-sharing requirement of subsection (k) shall not apply with respect to funds that are obligated or expended under this subsection for assistance provided directly to the groups described in subparagraph (D).

''(D) COVERED GROUPS.—The groups described in this subparagraph are—

''(i) the Kurdish Peshmerga; and

''(ii) Sunni tribal security forces, or other local security forces, with a national security mission.''.

(f) PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE AND REPORT ON EQUIPMENT OR SUPPLIES TRANSFERRED TO OR ACQUIRED BY VIOLENT EXTREMIST ORGANIZATIONS.—

(1) PROHIBITION.—Assistance authorized under section 1236 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3558), as so amended, may not be provided to the Government of Iraq after the date that is 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act unless the Secretary of Defense certifies to the appropriate congressional committees, after the date of the enactment of this Act, that the Government of Iraq has taken such actions as may be reasonably necessary to safeguard against such assistance being transferred to or acquired by violent extremist organizations.

(2) REPORT.—

(A) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Secretary of Defense makes any determination that equipment or supplies provided pursuant to section 1236(a) of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3558), as so amended, have been transferred to or acquired by a violent extremist organization, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that contains a description of the determination of the Secretary and the transfer to or acquisition by the violent extremist organization.

(B) ELEMENTS.—Each report under paragraph (1) shall include, with respect to the transfer covered by the report, the following:

(i) An assessment of the type and quantity of equipment or supplies transferred to the violent extremist organization.

(ii) A description of the criteria used to determine that the organization is a violent extremist organization.

(iii) A description, if known, of how the equipment or supplies were transferred to or acquired by the violent extremist organization.

(iv) If the equipment or supplies are determined to remain under the current control of the violent extremist organization, a description of the organization, including its relationship, if any, to the security forces of the Government of Iraq.

(v) A description of the end use monitoring or other policies and procedures in place in order to prevent equipment or supplies to be transferred to or acquired by violent extremist organizations.

(3) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

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

(i) the congressional defense committees; and

(ii) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(B) VIOLENT EXTREMIST ORGANIZATION.—The term ''violent extremist organization'' means an organization that—

(i) is a foreign terrorist organization designated by the Secretary of State under section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189) or is associated with a foreign terrorist organization; or

(ii) is known to be under the command and control of, or is associated with, the Government of Iran.

SEC. 1224. REPORTS ON UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES DEPLOYED IN SUPPORT OF OPERATION INHERENT RESOLVE.

(a) REPORTS 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.

(b) ELEMENTS.—Each report under subsection (a) 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 Armed Force and component (including whether regular, National Guard, or Reserve).

(2) 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 Armed Force and component (including whether regular, National Guard, or Reserve).

(3) A description of the authorities and limitations on the number of United States Armed Forces deployed in support of Operation Inherent Resolve.

(4) A description of military functions that are and are not subject to the authorities and limitations described in paragraph (3).

(5) Any changes to the authorities and limitations described in paragraph (3) and the rationale for such changes.

(6) Any other matters the Secretary considers appropriate.

(c) SUNSET.—The requirement to submit reports under this section shall terminate on the earlier of—

(1) the date on which Operation Inherent Resolve terminates; or

(2) the date that is five years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 1225. MATTERS RELATING TO SUPPORT FOR THE VETTED SYRIAN OPPOSITION.

(a) REPORT ON POTENTIAL SUPPORT REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report setting forth a description of the military support the Secretary considers necessary to provide to recipients of assistance under section 1209 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3541) upon their return to Syria to ensure their ability to meet the intended purposes of such assistance.

(2) COVERED POTENTIAL SUPPORT.—The support the Secretary may consider necessary to provide for purposes of the report required by paragraph (1) is the following:

(A) Logistical support.

(B) Defensive supportive fire.

(C) Intelligence.

(D) Medical support.

(E) Any other support the Secretary considers appropriate for purposes of the report.

(3) ELEMENTS.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) For each type of support the Secretary considers necessary to provide as described in paragraph (1), a description of the actions to be taken by the Secretary to ensure that such support would not benefit any of the following:

(i) The Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS), the Jabhat Al-Nusra Front, al-Qaeda, the Khorasan Group, or any other violent extremist organization

(ii) The Syrian Arab Army or any group or organization supporting President Bashir Assad.

(B) An estimate of the cost of providing such support.

(b) STRATEGY FOR SYRIA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall, in coordination with the Secretary of State, submit to the appropriate congressional committees a strategy for Syria.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The strategy required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) A description of the means by which assistance provided to appropriately vetted elements of the Syrian opposition and other appropriately vetted Syrian groups and individuals will achieve the purposes set forth in section 1209(a) of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015.

(B) A description of the political and military objectives and end states for Syria.

(C) A description of means by which the assistance will support the political and military objectives and end states for Syria.

(D) An explanation of the manner in which the military campaign in Syria and Iraq is integrated.

(c) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In subsections (a) and (b), the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' has the meaning given that term in section 1209(e)(2) of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015.

(d) ADDITIONAL MATTERS FOR QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORTS ON ASSISTANCE TO THE VETTED OPPOSITION.—

(1) ADDITIONAL MATTERS.—Subsection (d) of section 1209 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 is amended—

(A) in paragraph (10), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(B) in paragraph (11) by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

''(12) a description of support, if any, provided to appropriately vetted recipients pursuant to subsection (a) while those forces are located in Syria, including—

''(A) logistics support;

''(B) defense supporting fire;

''(C) intelligence; and

''(D) medical support; and

''(13) a description of the number of appropriately vetted recipients located in Syria, the approximate locations in which they are operating, and the number of known casualties among such recipients.''.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by paragraph (1) shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act, and shall apply with respect to quarterly reports submitted under subsection (d) of section 1209 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 after that date.

(e) INFORMATION ACCOMPANYING REPROGRAMMING REQUESTS.—Subsection (f) of such section is amended—

(1) by striking ''The Secretary of Defense'' and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(2) INFORMATION ACCOMPANYING REPROGRAMMING REQUESTS.—Each request under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

''(A) The amount, type, and purpose of assistance to be funded pursuant to such request.

''(B) The budget, implementation timeline with milestones, and anticipated delivery schedule for such assistance.''.

SEC. 1226. SUPPORT TO THE GOVERNMENT OF JORDAN AND THE GOVERNMENT OF LEBANON FOR BORDER SECURITY OPERATIONS.

(a) AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE SUPPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, is authorized to provide support on a reimbursement basis to the Government of Jordan and the Government of Lebanon for purposes of supporting and enhancing efforts of the armed forces of Jordan and the armed forces of Lebanon to increase security and sustain increased security along the border of Jordan and the border of Lebanon with Syria and Iraq, as applicable.

(2) FREQUENCY.—Support may be provided under this subsection on a quarterly basis.

(b) FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR SUPPORT.—The following amounts made be used to provide support under the authority of subsection (a):

(1) Amounts authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2016 and available for reimbursement of certain coalition nations for support provided to United States military operations pursuant to section 1233 of the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 122 Stat. 393).

(2) Amounts authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2016 for the Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund pursuant to section 1534 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3616).

(c) LIMITATIONS.—

(1) LIMITATION ON AMOUNT.—The total amount of support provided under the authority of subsection (a) may not exceed $150,000,000 for any country specified in subsection (a) in any fiscal year.

(2) SUPPORT TO THE GOVERNMENT OF LEBANON.—Support provided under the authority of subsection (a) to the Government of Lebanon may be used only for the armed forces of Lebanon, and may not be used for or to reimburse Hezbollah or any forces other than the armed forces of Lebanon.

(3) PROHIBITION ON CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS.—The Secretary of Defense may not enter into any contractual obligation to provide support under the authority of subsection (a).

(4) DETERMINATION REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense may not provide support to a country specified in subsection (a) if the Secretary determines that the government of such country fails to increase security and sustain increased security along the border of Jordan and the border of Lebanon with Syria and Iraq, as applicable.

(d) NOTICE BEFORE EXERCISE.—Not later than 15 days before providing support under the authority of subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the specified congressional committees a report setting forth a full description of the support to be provided, including the amount of support to be provided, and the timeline for the provision of such support.

(e) 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.

(f) EXPIRATION OF AUTHORITY.—No support may be provided under the authority of subsection (a) after December 31, 2018.

SEC. 1227. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE SECURITY AND PROTECTION OF IRANIAN DISSIDENTS LIVING IN CAMP LIBERTY, IRAQ.

It is the sense of Congress that the United States should—

(1) take prompt and appropriate steps in accordance with international agreements to promote the physical security and protection of residents of Camp Liberty, Iraq;

(2) urge the Government of Iraq to uphold its commitments to the United States to ensure the safety and well-being of those living in Camp Liberty;

(3) urge the Government of Iraq to ensure continued and reliable access to food, clean water, medical assistance, electricity and other energy needs, and any other equipment and supplies necessary to sustain the residents during periods of attack or siege by external forces;

(4) oppose the extradition of Camp Liberty residents to Iran;

(5) assist the international community in implementing a plan to provide for the safe, secure, and permanent relocation of Camp Liberty residents, including a detailed outline of steps that would need to be taken by recipient countries, the United States, the Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and the Camp residents to relocate residents to other countries;

(6) encourage continued close cooperation between the residents of Camp Liberty and the authorities in the relocation process; and

(7) assist the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in expediting the ongoing resettlement of all residents of Camp Liberty to safe locations outside Iraq.

Subtitle D—Matters Relating to Iran

SEC. 1231. MODIFICATION AND EXTENSION OF ANNUAL REPORT ON THE MILITARY POWER OF IRAN.

(a) ELEMENT ON CYBER CAPABILITIES IN DESCRIPTION OF STRATEGY.—Paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of section 1245 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 123 Stat. 2542) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (C), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(D) Iranian strategy regarding offensive cyber capabilities and defensive cyber capabilities.''.

(b) ELEMENTS ON CYBER CAPABILITIES IN ASSESSMENTS OF UNCONVENTIONAL FORCES.—Paragraph (3) of such subsection, as amended by section 1232(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 920), is further amended—

(1) in subparagraph (D), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (E), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subparagraphs:

''(F) offensive cyber capabilities and defensive cyber capabilities; and

''(G) Iranian ability to manipulate the information environment both domestically and against the interests of the United States and its allies.''.

(c) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—Such subsection 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.''.

(d) TERMINATION.—Subsection (d) of such section 1245, as amended by section 1277 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon 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''.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act, and shall apply with respect to reports required to be submitted under section 1245 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010, as so amended, after that date.

SEC. 1232. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE GOVERNMENT OF IRAN'S MALIGN ACTIVITIES.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) Iran continues to conduct a range of malign military and intelligence activities in the region and around the globe which constitute a significant threat to regional stability and the national security interests of the United States and our allies and partners;

(2) Iran continues funding its conventional and unconventional military development, including its ballistic missile development programs, and its acquisition of destabilizing conventional weapons, which requires the United States to continue to support and build the collective capacity of our allies and partners in the region to address threats;

(3) the sale of advanced weaponry, including advance air defense systems, to the Government of Iran increases the risk of further destabilizing the region;

(4) Iran's malign activities, continued state sponsorship of terrorism, and the violation of the human rights of the Iranian people justify continued pressure by the United States; and

(5) the United States should continue to enhance the region's security architecture, build our partners' capacity to respond to external aggression, increase the interoperability of our respective military forces, and continue to better integrate their advanced capabilities.

SEC. 1233. REPORT ON MILITARY-TO-MILITARY ENGAGEMENTS WITH IRAN.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for 2 years, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on—

(1) any military-to-military engagements conducted by the Armed Forces or Department of Defense civilians with representatives of the military or paramilitary forces (including the IRGC Quds Force) of the Islamic Republic of Iran during the one-year period ending on the date of the submission of the report; and

(2) any policy changes to such military-to-military engagements with the armed forces of Iran.

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

(1) the congressional defense committees; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 1234. SECURITY GUARANTEES TO COUNTRIES IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that summarizes any agreement, in effect as of the date that is 15 days before the date of the submittal of the report, that provides security commitments by the United States to any country in the Middle East, including the member countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council.

(b) ANALYSIS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff shall provide the Secretary of Defense with an analysis of the United States military force structure and posture required to meet any current agreement that provides security commitments in the Middle East, including to member countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council. The Secretary shall include such analysis, without revision, in the report required by subsection (a), together with such additional views as the Secretary considers appropriate.

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

(1) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 1235. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this Act shall be construed as authorizing the use of force against Iran.

Subtitle E—Matters Relating to the Russian Federation

SEC. 1241. NOTIFICATIONS 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.—Not later than seven days after the Secretary determines that there is reasonable grounds to believe that the Russian Federation has tested, initially deployed, or sold or transferred to another state or non-state actor the Club-K cruise missile system, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a notification of such determination.

(b) DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PLANNING.—The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff shall include in military planning options for responding to the military threat posed by the Russian Federation testing, deployment, or sale or transfer to other states or non-state actors the Club-K cruise missile system.

(c) 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) CLUB-K CRUISE MISSILE SYSTEM.—The term ''Club-K cruise missile system'' means the Club-K cruise missile ''container launcher'' weapons system.

(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. 1242. NOTIFICATIONS OF DEPLOYMENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS BY RUSSIAN FEDERATION TO TERRITORY OF UKRAINIAN REPUBLIC OR RUSSIAN TERRITORY OF KALININGRAD.

(a) NOTIFICATIONS.—

(1) UPON DEPLOYMENT.—Not later than seven days after the Secretary of Defense determines that there is reasonable grounds to believe that the Russian Federation has deployed covered weapons systems onto the territory of the Ukranian Republic, or has deployed covered weapons systems onto the Russian territory of Kaliningrad, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a notification of such determination.

(2) FORM.—A notification required under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex if necessary.

(b) DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PLANNING.—The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff shall include in military planning options for responding to the military threat posed by the Russian Federation deploying covered weapons systems onto the territory of the Ukranian Republic, or deploying covered weapons system onto the Russian territory of Kaliningrad, including opportunities for allied cooperation in developing such responses based on consultation with such allies.

(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. MEASURES IN RESPONSE TO NON-COMPLIANCE BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION WITH ITS OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE INF TREATY.

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

(1) the development and deployment of a nuclear ground-launched cruise missile by the Russian Federation is in violation of the INF Treaty, and the Russian Federation should return to compliance with the INF Treaty;

(2) the increasing role for nuclear weapons in the Russian Federation's military strategy, and the continuing violation of the INF Treaty threatens the viability of the INF Treaty;

(3) efforts taken by the President to compel the Russian Federation to return to compliance with the INF Treaty, including by developing military and nonmilitary options, must be persistent and are in the best interests of the United States, but cannot be open-ended;

(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.

(b) NOTIFICATIONS OF RUSSIAN FEDERATION 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 that is either a ground-launched ballistic missile or ground-launched cruise missile with a flight-tested range of between 500 and 5,500 kilometers; 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 missile described in subparagraph (A) 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 conditions described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1).

(3) FORM.—The notification required under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(c) 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 shall jointly, in coordination with the Secretary of State and the Director of National Intelligence, 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 ground launched ballistic missiles or ground-launched cruise missiles with a flight-tested range of between 500 and 5,500 kilometers, including updates on the status and a description of efforts with such allies to develop collective responses (including economic and military responses) to arms control violations of the Russian Federation (including violations of the INF Treaty).

(2) FORM.—The notification required under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(d) MILITARY RESPONSE OPTIONS TO RUSSIAN FEDERATION VIOLATION OF INF TREATY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If, as of the date of the enactment of this Act, the Russian Federation has not begun taking measures to return to full compliance with the INF Treaty, including by agreeing to verification measures necessary to achieve high confidence that any ground-launched ballistic missile or ground-launched cruise missile with a flight-tested range of between 500 and 5,500 kilometers will be eliminated, the Secretary of Defense shall, not later than 120 days after that date, submit to the appropriate congressional committees a plan for the development of the following military capabilities:

(A) Counterforce capabilities to prevent intermediate-range ground-launched ballistic missile and cruise missile attacks, whether or not such capabilities are in compliance with the INF Treaty and including capabilities that may be acquired from allies of the United States.

(B) Countervailing strike capabilities to enhance the forces of the United States or allies of the United States, whether or not such capabilities are in compliance with the INF Treaty and including capabilities that may be acquired from allies of the United States.

(C) Active defenses to defend against intermediate-range ground-launched cruise missile attacks.

(2) COST AND SCHEDULE ESTIMATES.—The Secretary of Defense shall include in the plan required by paragraph (1), with respect to each military capability described in subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) of that paragraph, an estimate of cost and the approximate time for achieving a Milestone A decision, if such a decision is required.

(3) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Using amounts authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2016 by section 201 and available for research, development, test, and evaluation, Defense-wide, or otherwise made available, the Secretary of Defense shall 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 with respect to missiles described in paragraph (1). In making such a recommendation, 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.

(4) OTHER RESPONSE OPTIONS.—The Secretary of Defense shall also include in the plan required by paragraph (1) such other options as the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of State consider useful to encourage the Russian Federation to return to full compliance with the INF Treaty or necessary to respond to the failure of the Russian Federation to return to full compliance with the INF Treaty.

(5) 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 (1), the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff 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 time for development flight testing and deployment.

(B) SUNSET.—The provisions of subparagraph (A) shall not be in effect 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.

(6) REPORT ON DEPLOYMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall, in coordination with the Secretary of State, 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.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

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

(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

(2) 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 THE OPEN SKIES TREATY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1242(b) of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3563) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''30 days'' and inserting ''90 days''; and

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in the paragraph caption, by striking ''ELEMENT'' and inserting ''ELEMENTS''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new sentence: ''The assessment shall also include an assessment of the proposal by the commander of each combatant command potentially affected by the proposal, including an assessment of the potential effects of the proposal on operations and any potential vulnerabilities raised by the proposal.''.

(b) LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Not more than 75 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.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

(2) 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. 1245. PROHIBITION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS RELATING TO SOVEREIGNTY OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION OVER CRIMEA.

(a) PROHIBITION.—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 implement any activity that recognizes the sovereignty of the Russian Federation over Crimea.

(b) WAIVER.—The Secretary of Defense may waive the restriction on the obligation or expenditure of funds required by subsection (a) if the Secretary—

(1) determines that to do so is in the national interest of the United States; and

(2) submits to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives a notification of the waiver at the time the waiver is invoked.

SEC. 1246. LIMITATION ON MILITARY COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

(a) LIMITATION.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2016 for the Department of Defense may be used for any bilateral military-to-military cooperation between the Governments of the United States and the Russian Federation until the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that—

(1) the Russian Federation has ceased its occupation of Ukrainian territory and its aggressive activities that threaten the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine and members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; and

(2) the Russian Federation is abiding by the terms of and taking steps in support of the Minsk Protocols regarding a ceasefire in eastern Ukraine.

(b) NONAPPLICABILITY.—The limitation in subsection (a) shall not apply to—

(1) any activities necessary to ensure the compliance of the United States with its obligations or the exercise of rights of the United States under any bilateral or multilateral arms control or nonproliferation agreement or any other treaty obligation of the United States; and

(2) any activities required to provide logistical or other support to the conduct of United States or North Atlantic Treaty Organization military operations in Afghanistan or the withdrawal from Afghanistan.

(c) WAIVER.—The Secretary of Defense may waive the limitation in subsection (a) if the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State—

(1) determines that the waiver is in the national security interest of the United States; and

(2) submits to the appropriate congressional committees—

(A) a notification that the 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).

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

(1) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 1247. REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW START TREATY.

(a) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—During each year described in paragraph (2), the President shall transmit to the appropriate congressional committees a report explaining the reasons that the continued implementation of the New START Treaty is in the national security interests of the United States.

(2) YEAR DESCRIBED.—A year described in this paragraph is a year in which the President implements the New START Treaty and determines that any of the following circumstances apply:

(A) The Russian Federation illegally occupies Ukrainian territory.

(B) The Russian Federation is not respecting the sovereignty of all Ukrainian territory.

(C) The Russian Federation is not in full compliance with the INF treaty.

(D) The Russian Federation is not in compliance with the CFE Treaty and has not lifted its suspension of Russian observance of its treaty obligations.

(E) The Russian Federation is not reducing its deployed strategic delivery vehicles.

(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 TREATY.—The term ''New START Treaty'' means the Treaty between the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, signed on April 8, 2010, and entered into force on February 5, 2011.

SEC. 1248. ADDITIONAL MATTERS IN ANNUAL REPORT ON MILITARY AND SECURITY DEVELOPMENTS INVOLVING THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

(a) ADDITIONAL MATTERS.—Subsection (b) of section 1245 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3566) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (4) through (15) as paragraphs (7) through (18), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following new paragraphs (4), (5), and (6):

''(4) An assessment of the force structure and capabilities of Russian military forces stationed in each of the Arctic, Kaliningrad, and Crimea, including a description of any changes to such force structure or capabilities during the one-year period ending on the date of such report and with a particular emphasis on the anti-access and area denial capabilities of such forces.

''(5) An assessment of Russian military strategy and objectives for the Arctic region.

''(6) A description of the status of 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.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act, and shall apply with respect to reports submitted under section 1245 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 after that date.

SEC. 1249. REPORT ON ALTERNATIVE CAPABILITIES TO PROCURE AND SUSTAIN NONSTANDARD ROTARY WING AIRCRAFT HISTORICALLY PROCURED THROUGH ROSOBORONEXPORT.

(a) REPORT ON ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE CAPABILITIES.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics shall, in consultation with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, submit to the congressional defense committees a report setting forth an assessment, obtained by the Under Secretary for purposes of the report, of the feasibility and advisability of using alternative industrial base capabilities to procure and sustain, with parts and service, nonstandard rotary wing aircraft historically acquired through Rosoboronexport, or nonstandard rotary wing aircraft that are in whole or in part reliant upon Rosoboronexport for continued sustainment, in order to benefit United States national security interests.

(b) INDEPENDENT ASSESSMENT.—The assessment obtained for purposes of subsection (a) shall be conducted by a federally funded research and development center (FFRDC), or another appropriate independent entity with expertise in the procurement and sustainment of complex weapon systems, selected by the Under Secretary for purposes of the assessment.

(c) ELEMENTS.—The assessment obtained for purposes of subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An identification and assessment of international industrial base capabilities, other than Rosoboronexport, to provide one or more of the following:

(A) Means of procuring nonstandard rotary wing aircraft historically procured through Rosoboronexport.

(B) Reliable and timely supply of required and appropriate parts, spares, and consumables of such aircraft.

(C) Certifiable maintenance of such aircraft, including major periodic overhauls, damage repair, and modifications.

(D) Access to required reference data on such aircraft, including technical manuals and service bulletins.

(E) Credible certification of airworthiness of such aircraft through physical inspection, notwithstanding any current administrative requirements to the contrary.

(2) An assessment (including an assessment of associated costs and risks) of alterations to administrative processes of the United States Government that may be required to procure any of the capabilities specified in paragraph (1), including waivers to Department of Defense or Department of State requirements applicable to foreign military sales or alterations to procedures for approval of airworthiness certificates.

(3) An assessment of the potential economic impact to Rosoboronexport of procuring nonstandard rotary wing aircraft described in paragraph (1)(A) through entities other than Rosoboronexport.

(4) An assessment of the risks and benefits of using the entities identified pursuant to paragraph (1)(A) to procure aircraft described in that paragraph.

(5) Such other matters as the Under Secretary considers appropriate.

(d) USE OF PREVIOUS STUDIES.—The entity conducting the assessment for purposes of subsection (a) may use and incorporate information from previous studies on matters appropriate to the assessment.

(e) FORM OF REPORT.—The report under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 1250. UKRAINE SECURITY ASSISTANCE INITIATIVE.

(a) AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2016 by title XV and available for overseas contingency operations as specified in the funding tables in division D, $300,000,000 shall be available to the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, to provide appropriate security assistance and intelligence support, including training, equipment, and logistics support, supplies and services, to military and other security forces of the Government of Ukraine for the purposes as follows:

(1) To enhance the capabilities of the military and other security forces of the Government of Ukraine to defend against further aggression.

(2) To assist Ukraine in developing the combat capability to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

(3) To support the Government of Ukraine in defending itself against actions by Russia and Russian-backed separatists that violate the ceasefire agreements of September 4, 2014, and February 11, 2015.

(b) APPROPRIATE SECURITY ASSISTANCE AND INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT.—For purposes of subsection (a), appropriate security assistance and intelligence support includes the following:

(1) Real time or near real time actionable intelligence, including by lease of such capabilities from United States commercial entities.

(2) Lethal assistance such as anti-armor weapon systems, mortars, crew-served weapons and ammunition, grenade launchers and ammunition, and small arms and ammunition.

(3) Counter-artillery radars, including medium-range and long-range counter-artillery radars that can detect and locate long-range artillery.

(4) Unmanned aerial tactical surveillance systems.

(5) Cyber capabilities.

(6) Counter-electronic warfare capabilities such as secure communications equipment and other electronic protection systems.

(7) Other electronic warfare capabilities.

(8) Training required to maintain and employ systems and capabilities described in paragraphs (1) through (7).

(9) Training for critical combat operations such as planning, command and control, small unit tactics, counter-artillery tactics, logistics, countering improvised explosive devices, battlefield first aid, post-combat treatment, and medical evacuation.

(c) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—

(1) TRAINING.—Up to 20 percent of the amount available pursuant to subsection (a) may be used to support training pursuant to section 1207 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (22 U.S.C. 2151 note), relating to the Global Security Contingency Fund.

(2) DEFENSIVE LETHAL ASSISTANCE.—Subject to paragraph (3), of the amount available pursuant to subsection (a), $50,000,000 shall be available only for lethal assistance described in paragraphs (2) and (3) of subsection (b).

(3) OTHER PURPOSES.—The amount described in paragraph (2) shall be available for purposes other than lethal assistance referred to in that paragraph commencing on the date that is six months after the date of the enactment of this Act if the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, certifies to the congressional defense committees that the use of such amount for purposes of such lethal assistance is not in the national security interests of the United States. The purposes for which the amount may be used pursuant to this paragraph include the following:

(A) Assistance or support to national-level security forces of other Partnership for Peace nations that the Secretary of Defense determines to be appropriate to assist in preserving their sovereignty and territorial integrity against Russian aggression.

(B) Exercises and training support of national-level security forces of Partnership for Peace nations or the Government of Ukraine that the Secretary of Defense determines to be appropriate to assist in preserving their sovereignty and territorial integrity against Russian aggression.

(d) UNITED STATES INVENTORY AND OTHER SOURCES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In addition to any assistance provided pursuant to subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense is authorized, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, to make available to the Government of Ukraine weapons and other defense articles, from the United States inventory and other sources, and defense services, in such quantity as the Secretary of Defense determines to be appropriate to achieve the purposes specified in subsection (a).

(2) REPLACEMENT.—Amounts for the replacement of any items provided to the Government of Ukraine pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be derived from the amount available pursuant to subsection (a) or amounts authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Defense for overseas contingency operations for weapons procurement.

(e) CONSTRUCTION OF AUTHORIZATION.—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 wherein hostilities are clearly indicated by the circumstances.

(f) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—Assistance may not be provided under the authority in this section after December 31, 2017.

(g) EXTENSION OF REPORTS ON MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO UKRAINE.—Section 1275(e) of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3592) is amended by striking ''January 31, 2017'' and inserting ''December 31, 2017''.

SEC. 1251. TRAINING FOR EASTERN EUROPEAN NATIONAL MILITARY FORCES IN THE COURSE OF MULTILATERAL EXERCISES.

(a) AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of Defense may provide the training specified in subsection (b), and pay the incremental expenses incurred by a country as the direct result of participation in such training, for the national military forces provided for under subsection (c).

(b) TYPES OF TRAINING.—The training provided to the national military forces of a country under subsection (a) shall be limited to training that is—

(1) provided in the course of the conduct of a multilateral exercise in which the United States Armed Forces are a participant;

(2) comparable to or complimentary of the types of training the United States Armed Forces receive in the course of such multilateral exercise; and

(3) for any purpose as follows:

(A) To enhance and increase the interoperability of the military forces to be trained to increase their ability to participate in coalition efforts led by the United States or the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

(B) To increase the capacity of such military forces to respond to external threats.

(C) To increase the capacity of such military forces to respond to hybrid warfare.

(D) To increase the capacity of such military forces to respond to calls for collective action within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

(c) ELIGIBLE COUNTRIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Training may be provided under subsection (a) to the national military forces of the countries determined by the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, to be appropriate recipients of such training from among the countries as follows:

(A) Countries that are a signatory to the Partnership for Peace Framework Documents, but not a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

(B) Countries that became a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization after January 1, 1999.

(2) ELIGIBLE COUNTRIES.—Before providing training under subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense shall, in coordination with the Secretary of State, submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a list of the countries determined pursuant to paragraph (1) to be eligible for the provision of training under subsection (a).

(d) FUNDING OF INCREMENTAL EXPENSES.—

(1) ANNUAL FUNDING.—Of the amounts specified in paragraph (2) for a fiscal year, up to a total of $28,000,000 may be used to pay incremental expenses under subsection (a) in that fiscal year.

(2) AMOUNTS.—The amounts specified in this paragraph are as follows:

(A) Amounts authorized to be appropriated for a fiscal year for operation and maintenance, Army, and available for the Combatant Commands Direct Support Program for that fiscal year.

(B) Amounts authorized to be appropriated for a fiscal year for operation and maintenance, Defense-wide, and available for the Wales Initiative Fund for that fiscal year.

(3) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR ACTIVITIES ACROSS FISCAL YEARS.—Amounts available in a fiscal year pursuant to this subsection may be used for incremental expenses of training that begins in that fiscal year and ends in the next fiscal year.

(e) BRIEFING TO CONGRESS ON USE OF AUTHORITY.—Not later that 90 days after the end of each fiscal year in which the authority in subsection (a) is used, the Secretary shall brief the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the use of the authority during such fiscal year, including each country with which training under the authority was conducted and the types of training provided.

(f) CONSTRUCTION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority provided in subsection (a) is in addition to any other authority provided by law authorizing the provision of training for the national military forces of a foreign country, including section 2282 of title 10, United States Code.

(g) INCREMENTAL EXPENSES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''incremental expenses'' means the reasonable and proper cost of the goods and services that are consumed by a country as a direct result of that country's participation in training under the authority of this section, including rations, fuel, training ammunition, and transportation. Such term does not include pay, allowances, and other normal costs of a country's personnel.

(h) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority under this section shall terminate on September 30, 2017. Any activity under this section initiated before that date may be completed, but only using funds available for fiscal years 2016 through 2017.

Subtitle F—Matters Relating to the Asia-Pacific Region

SEC. 1261. STRATEGY TO PROMOTE UNITED STATES INTERESTS IN THE INDO-ASIA-PACIFIC REGION.

(a) STRATEGY.—Not later than March 1, 2017, the President shall develop an overall strategy to promote United States interests in the Indo-Asia-Pacific region. Such strategy shall be informed by, but not limited to, 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 2014 Quadrennial Defense Review, as it relates to United States interests in the Indo-Asia-Pacific region.

(3) The 2015 Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review, as it relates to United States interests in the Indo-Asia-Pacific region.

(4) 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).

(5) 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 appropriate departments and agencies of the United States Government 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 appropriate department and agency of the United States Government, 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. 1262. REQUIREMENT TO SUBMIT DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE POLICY REGARDING FOREIGN DISCLOSURE OR TECHNOLOGY RELEASE OF AEGIS ASHORE CAPABILITY TO JAPAN.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that a decision by the Government of Japan to purchase Aegis Ashore for its self-defense, given that it already possesses sea-based Aegis weapons system-equipped naval vessels, could create a significant opportunity for promoting interoperability and integration of air- and missile defense capability, could provide for force multiplication benefits, and could potentially alleviate force posture requirements on multi-mission assets.

(b) REQUIREMENT TO SUBMIT POLICY.—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 copy of the Department of Defense policy regarding foreign disclosure or technology release of Aegis Ashore capability to Japan.

(c) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the congressional defense committees; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 1263. SOUTH CHINA SEA INITIATIVE.

(a) ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense is authorized, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, for the purpose of increasing maritime security and maritime domain awareness of foreign countries along the South China Sea—

(A) to provide assistance to national military or other security forces of such countries that have among their functional responsibilities maritime security missions; and

(B) to provide training to ministry, agency, and headquarters level organizations for such forces.

(2) DESIGNATION OF ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING.—The provision of assistance and training under this section may be referred to as the ''South China Sea Initiative''.

(b) RECIPIENT COUNTRIES.—The foreign countries that may be provided assistance and training under subsection (a) are the following:

(1) Indonesia.

(2) Malaysia,

(3) The Philippines.

(4) Thailand.

(5) Vietnam.

(c) TYPES OF ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING.—

(1) AUTHORIZED ELEMENTS OF ASSISTANCE.—Assistance provided under subsection (a)(1)(A) may include the provision of equipment, supplies, training, and small-scale military construction.

(2) REQUIRED ELEMENTS OF ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING.—Assistance and training provided under subsection (a) shall include elements that promote the following:

(A) Observance of and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

(B) Respect for legitimate civilian authority within the country to which the assistance is provided.

(d) PRIORITIES FOR ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING.—In developing programs for assistance or training to be provided under subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense shall accord a priority to assistance, training, or both that will enhance the maritime capabilities of the recipient foreign country, or a regional organization of which the recipient country is a member, to respond to emerging threats to maritime security.

(e) INCREMENTAL EXPENSES OF PERSONNEL OF CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES FOR TRAINING.—

(1) AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.—If the Secretary of Defense determines that the payment of incremental expenses in connection with training described in subsection (a)(1)(B) will facilitate the participation in such training of organization personnel of foreign countries specified in paragraph (2), the Secretary may use amounts available under subsection (f) for assistance and training under subsection (a) for the payment of such incremental expenses.

(2) COVERED COUNTRIES.—The foreign countries specified in this paragraph are the following:

(A) Brunei.

(B) Singapore.

(C) Taiwan.

(f) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2016 for the Department of Defense, $50,000,000 may be available for the provision of assistance and training under subsection (a).

(2) NOTICE ON SOURCE OF FUNDS.—If the Secretary of Defense uses funds available to the Department pursuant to paragraph (1) to provide assistance and training under subsection (a) during a fiscal half-year of fiscal year 2016, not later than 30 days after the end of such fiscal half-year, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a notice on the account or accounts providing such funds.

(g) NOTICE TO CONGRESS ON ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 15 days before exercising the authority under subsection (a) or (e) with respect to a recipient foreign country, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a notification containing the following:

(A) The recipient foreign country.

(B) A detailed justification of the program for the provision of the assistance or training concerned, and its relationship to United States security interests.

(C) The budget for the program, including a timetable of planned expenditures of funds to implement the program, an implementation timeline for the program with milestones (including anticipated delivery schedules for any assistance under the program), the military department or component responsible for management of the program, and the anticipated completion date for the program.

(D) A description of the arrangements, if any, to support host nation sustainment of any capability developed pursuant to the program, and the source of funds to support sustainment efforts and performance outcomes to be achieved under the program beyond its completion date, if applicable.

(E) A description of the program objectives and an assessment framework to be used to develop capability and performance metrics associated with operational outcomes for the recipient force.

(F) Such other matters as the Secretary considers appropriate.

(2) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

(h) EXPIRATION.—Assistance and training may not be provided under this section after September 30, 2020.

Subtitle G—Other Matters

SEC. 1271. TWO-YEAR EXTENSION AND MODIFICATION OF AUTHORIZATION FOR NON-CONVENTIONAL ASSISTED RECOVERY CAPABILITIES.

(a) EXTENSION.—Subsection (h) of section 943 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417; 122 Stat. 4579), as most recently amended by section 1261(a) of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291), is further amended by striking ''2016'' and inserting ''2018''.

(b) REVISION TO ANNUAL LIMITATION ON FUNDS.—Subsection (a) of such section 943 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.''.

(c) OVERSIGHT.—Subsection (b) of such section 943 is amended—

(1) by striking ''(b) PROCEDURES.—The Secretary'' and inserting the following:

''(b) PROCEDURES AND OVERSIGHT.—

''(1) PROCEDURES.—The Secretary''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(2) PROGRAMMATIC AND POLICY OVERSIGHT.—The Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict shall have primary programmatic and policy oversight of non-conventional assisted recovery activities authorized by this section.''.

SEC. 1272. 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. 1273. 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, 2019''.

SEC. 1274. 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 Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon 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 ''$85,000,000''.

(b) NOTIFICATION.—Subsection (c)(1) of such section 1208, as most recently amended by section 1202(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 123 Stat. 2511), is further amended—

(1) by striking ''Upon using'' and inserting ''Not later than 15 days before exercising'';

(2) by striking ''for support'' and inserting ''to initiate support'';

(3) by inserting after ''for such an operation,'' the following: ''or not later than 48 hours after exercising such authority provided in subsection (a) if the Secretary of Defense determines that extraordinary circumstances that impact the national security of the United States exist,''; and

(4) by striking ''expeditiously, and in any event within 48 hours,''.

(c) 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 ''Not later than 120 days after the close of each fiscal year during which subsection (a) is in effect'' and inserting ''Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016, and every 180 days thereafter''.

(d) 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. 1275. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS TO IMPLEMENT THE ARMS TRADE TREATY.

(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 to implement the Arms Trade Treaty, or to make any change to existing programs, projects, or activities as approved by Congress in furtherance of, pursuant to, or otherwise to implement the Arms Trade Treaty, unless the Arms Trade Treaty has received the advice and consent of the Senate and has been the subject of implementing legislation, as required, by Congress.

(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to preclude the Department of Defense from assisting foreign countries in bringing their laws and regulations up to United States standards.

SEC. 1276. REPORT ON THE SECURITY RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State shall jointly submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the security relationship between the United States and the Republic of Cyprus.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report required under subsection (a) shall include the following elements:

(1) A description of ongoing military and security cooperation between the United States and the Republic of Cyprus.

(2) A discussion of potential steps for enhancing the bilateral security relationship between the United States and Cyprus, including steps to enhance the military and security capabilities of the Republic of Cyprus.

(3) An analysis of the effect on the bilateral security relationship of the United States policy to deny applications for licenses and other approvals for the export of defense articles and defense services to the armed forces of Cyprus.

(4) An analysis of the extent to which such United States policy is consistent with overall United States security and policy objectives in the region.

(5) An assessment of the potential impact of lifting such United States policy.

(c) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the congressional defense committees; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 1277. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON EUROPEAN DEFENSE AND THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) it is in the national security and fiscal interests of the United States that prompt efforts should be undertaken by North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies to meet defense budget commitments made in Declaration 14 of the Wales Summit Declaration of September 2014;

(2) thoughtful and coordinated defense investments by European allies in military capabilities would add deterrence value to the posture of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization against Russian aggression and terrorist organizations and more appropriately balance the share of Atlantic defense spending;

(3) the United States Government should continue to support the open-door policy of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, declared at the 2014 Summit in Wales that ''NATO's open-door will remain open to all European democracies which share the values of our Alliance, which are willing and able to assume the responsibilities and obligations of membership, which are in a position to further the principles of the Treaty, and whose inclusion will contribute to the security of the North Atlantic area''; and

(4) the United States Government should—

(A) continue to work with aspirant countries to prepare such countries for entry into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization;

(B) work with the Republic of Kosovo to prepare the country for entrance into the Partnership for Peace (PfP) program;

(C) continue supporting a Membership Action Plan (MAP) for Georgia;

(D) encourage leaders of Macedonia and Greece to find a mutually agreeable solution to the name dispute between the two countries; and

(E) support North Atlantic Treaty Organization membership for Montenegro.

SEC. 1278. BRIEFING ON THE SALE OF CERTAIN FIGHTER AIRCRAFT TO QATAR.

(a) BRIEFING REQUIRED.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, shall, in consultation with the Secretary of State, provide the appropriate committees of Congress a briefing on the risks and benefits of the sale of fighter aircraft to Qatar pursuant to the July 2013 Letter of Request from the Government of Qatar.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The briefing required by subsection (a) shall include the following elements:

(1) A description of the assumptions regarding the increase to Qatar air force capabilities as a result of the sale described in subsection (a).

(2) A description of the assumptions regarding the impact of the items sold to Qatar pursuant to the sale on the preservation by Israel of a qualitative military edge.

(3) An estimated timeline for final adjudication of the decision to approve the sale.

(c) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 1279. UNITED STATES-ISRAEL ANTI-TUNNEL COOPERATION.

(a) AUTHORITY TO ESTABLISH ANTI-TUNNEL CAPABILITIES PROGRAM WITH ISRAEL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense, upon request of the Ministry of Defense of Israel and in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Director of National Intelligence, is authorized to carry out research, development, test, and evaluation, on a joint basis with Israel, to establish anti-tunnel capabilities to detect, map, and neutralize underground tunnels that threaten the United States or Israel. Any activities carried out pursuant to such authority shall be conducted in a manner that appropriately protects sensitive information and United States and Israel national security interests.

(2) REPORT.—The activities described in paragraph (1) and subsection (b) may be carried out after the Secretary of Defense submits to the appropriate committees of Congress a report setting forth the following:

(A) A memorandum of agreement between the United States and Israel regarding sharing of research and development costs for the capabilities described in paragraph (1), and any supporting documents.

(B) A certification that the memorandum of agreement—

(i) requires sharing of costs of projects, including in-kind support, between the United States and Israel;

(ii) establishes a framework to negotiate the rights to any intellectual property developed under the memorandum of agreement; and

(iii) requires the United States Government to receive semiannual reports on expenditure of funds, if any, 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.

(b) SUPPORT IN CONNECTION WITH PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense is authorized to provide maintenance and sustainment support to Israel for the anti-tunnel capabilities research, development, test, and evaluation activities authorized in subsection

(a)(1). Such authority includes authority to install equipment necessary to carry out such research, development, test, and evaluation.

(2) REPORT.—Support may not be provided under paragraph (1) until 15 days after the Secretary submits to the appropriate committees of Congress a report setting forth a detailed description of the support to be provided.

(3) MATCHING CONTRIBUTION.—Support may not be provided under this subsection unless the Government of Israel contributes an amount not less than the amount of support to be so provided to the program, project, or activity for which the support is to be so provided.

(4) ANNUAL LIMITATION ON AMOUNT.—The amount of support provided under this subsection in any year may not exceed $25,000,000.

(c) LEAD AGENCY.—The Secretary of Defense shall designate an appropriate research and development entity of a military department as the lead agency of the Department of Defense in carrying out this section.

(d) SEMIANNUAL REPORTS.—The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress on a semiannual basis a report that contains a copy of the most recent semiannual report provided by the Government of Israel to the Department of Defense pursuant to subsection (a)(2)(B)(iii).

(e) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Homeland Security, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Homeland Security, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

(f) SUNSET.—The authority in this section to carry out activities described in subsection (a), and to provide support described in subsection (b), shall expire on December 31, 2018.

SEC. 1280. 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(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2023), is further amended by striking ''each of fiscal years 2013, 2014, and 2015'' and inserting ''each of fiscal years 2013 through 2020''.

SEC. 1281. INCREASED PRESENCE OF UNITED STATES GROUND FORCES IN EASTERN EUROPE TO DETER AGGRESSION ON THE BORDER OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall, in consultation with the Secretary of State, submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report setting forth an assessment of options for expanding the presence of United States ground forces of the size of a Brigade Combat Team in Eastern Europe to respond, along with European allies and partners, to the security challenges posed by Russia and increase the combat capability of forces able to respond to unconventional or hybrid warfare tactics such as those used by the Russian Federation in Crimea and Eastern Ukraine.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report under this section shall include the following:

(1) An evaluation of the optimal location or locations of the enhanced ground force presence described in subsection (a) that considers such factors as—

(A) proximity, suitability, and availability of maneuver and gunnery training areas;

(B) transportation capabilities;

(C) availability of facilities, including for potential equipment storage and prepositioning;

(D) ability to conduct multinational training and exercises;

(E) a site or sites for prepositioning of equipment, a rotational presence or permanent presence of troops, or a combination of options; and

(F) costs.

(2) A description of any initiatives by other members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, or other European allies and partners, for enhancing force presence on a permanent or rotational basis in Eastern Europe to match or exceed the potential increased presence of United States ground forces in the region.

(c) ADDITIONAL ELEMENT ON REDUCTION IN TROOP LEVELS OR MATERIEL.—In addition to the matters specified in subsection (b), the report under this section shall also include an assessment of any impacts on United States national security interests in Europe of any proposed Brigade-sized or other significant reduction in United States troop levels or materiel in Europe.

(d) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

TITLE XIII—COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION

Sec. 1301. Specification of Cooperative Threat Reduction funds.
Sec. 1302. Funding allocations.

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 1504 and made available by the funding table in section 4303 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.
Sec. 1402. National Defense Sealift Fund.
Sec. 1403. Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, Defense.
Sec. 1404. Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense-wide.
Sec. 1405. Defense Inspector General.
Sec. 1406. Defense Health Program.
Sec. 1407. National Sea-Based Deterrence Fund.

Subtitle B—National Defense Stockpile

Sec. 1411. Extension of date for completion of destruction of existing stockpile of lethal chemical agents and munitions.

Subtitle C—Working-Capital Funds

Sec. 1421. Limitation on cessation or suspension of distribution of funds from Department of Defense working-capital funds.
Sec. 1422. Working-capital fund reserve account for petroleum market price fluctuations.

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.
Sec. 1432. Authorization of appropriations for Armed Forces Retirement Home.

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.

There are authorized to be appropriated to the National Sea-Based Deterrence Fund such sums as may be necessary for fiscal year 2017.

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 CESSATION OR SUSPENSION OF DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS FROM DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE WORKING-CAPITAL FUNDS.

Section 2208 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(s) LIMITATION ON CESSATION OR SUSPENSION OF DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS FOR CERTAIN WORKLOAD.—(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of a military department is not authorized—

''(A) to suspend the employment of indirectly funded Government employees of the Department of Defense who are paid for out of working-capital funds by ceasing or suspending the distribution of such funds; or

''(B) to cease or suspend the distribution of funds from a working-capital fund for a current project undertaken to carry out the functions or activities of the Department.

''(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply with respect to a working-capital fund if—

''(A) the working-capital fund is insolvent; or

''(B) there are insufficient funds in the working-capital fund to pay labor costs for the current project concerned.

''(3) The Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of a military department may waive the limitation in paragraph (1) if such Secretary determines that the waiver is in the national security interests of the United States.

''(4) This subsection shall not be construed to provide for the exclusion of any particular category of employees of the Department of Defense from furlough due to absence of or inadequate funding.''.

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 and treatment of certain authorizations of appropriations.
Sec. 1502. Procurement.
Sec. 1503. Research, development, test, and evaluation.
Sec. 1504. Operation and maintenance.
Sec. 1505. Military personnel.
Sec. 1506. Working capital funds.
Sec. 1507. Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense-wide.
Sec. 1508. Defense Inspector General.
Sec. 1509. Defense Health program.
Sec. 1510. Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund.

Subtitle B—Financial Matters

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

Subtitle C—Limitations, Reports, and Other Matters

Sec. 1531. Afghanistan Security Forces Fund.
Sec. 1532. Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund.
Sec. 1533. Availability of Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund for training of foreign security forces to defeat improvised explosive devices.
Sec. 1534. Comptroller General report on use of certain funds provided for operation and maintenance.

Subtitle A—Authorization of Appropriations

SEC. 1501. PURPOSE AND TREATMENT OF CERTAIN AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) PURPOSE.—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, in such amounts as may be designated as provided in section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985; 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.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Funds identified in paragraph (2) of subsection (a) 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.

(2) APPORTIONMENT.—The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall apportion the funds identified in paragraph (2) of subsection (a) 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.

(3) EXECUTION AND USE.—The Secretary of Defense shall apportion, use, and execute the funds apportioned by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget as described in paragraph (2) of this subsection without restriction, limitation, or constraint on the execution of such funds in support of base requirements, including any restriction, limitation, or constraint specifically described in paragraph (2) of this subsection.

(c) EFFECT OF ENACTMENT OF ACT REVISING DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the event of the enactment of an Act revising discretionary spending limits for fiscal year 2016, the amount that is authorized to be appropriated by section 1504, as specified in the funding table in section 4303, and is not greater than the amount of the increase in the discretionary spending limit for revised security activities by that Act, shall be deemed to have been authorized to be appropriated by section 301 rather than section 1504.

(2) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) The term ''Act revising discretionary spending limits for fiscal year 2016'' means an Act enacted after the date of enactment of this Act that, at a minimum and in a bi-partisan manner, increases the discretionary spending limits set in the Budget Control Act of 2011 (Public Law 112–25) for fiscal year 2016.

(B) The terms ''discretionary spending limit'' and ''revised security category'' have the meanings given those terms in section 250 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 900).

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.

SEC. 1510. COUNTERTERRORISM PARTNERSHIPS FUND.

(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 the Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund, as specified in the funding table in section 4502.

(b) DURATION OF AVAILABILITY.—Amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in subsection (a) shall remain available for obligation through September 30, 2017.

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(a)(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—Limitations, Reports, and Other Matters

SEC. 1531. AFGHANISTAN SECURITY FORCES FUND.

(a) CONTINUATION OF PRIOR AUTHORITIES AND NOTICE AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—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) EQUIPMENT DISPOSITION.—

(1) ACCEPTANCE OF CERTAIN EQUIPMENT.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary of Defense may accept equipment that is procured using amounts in the Afghanistan Security Forces Fund authorized under this Act and is intended for transfer to the security forces of Afghanistan, but is not accepted by such security forces.

(2) CONDITIONS ON ACCEPTANCE OF EQUIPMENT.—Before accepting any equipment under the authority provided by paragraph (1), the Commander of United States forces in Afghanistan shall make a determination that the equipment was procured for the purpose of meeting requirements of the security forces of Afghanistan, as agreed to by both the Government of Afghanistan and the United States, but is no longer required by such security forces or was damaged before transfer to such security forces.

(3) ELEMENTS OF DETERMINATION.—In making a determination under paragraph (2) regarding equipment, the Commander of United States forces in Afghanistan shall consider alternatives to Secretary of Defense acceptance of the equipment. An explanation of each determination, including the basis for the determination and the alternatives considered, shall be included in the relevant quarterly report required under paragraph (5).

(4) TREATMENT AS DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE STOCKS.—Equipment accepted under the authority provided by paragraph (1) may be treated as stocks of the Department of Defense upon notification to the congressional defense committees of such treatment.

(5) QUARTERLY REPORTS ON EQUIPMENT DISPOSITION.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and every 90-day period thereafter during which the authority provided by paragraph (1) is exercised, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report describing the equipment accepted under this subsection, section 1531(d) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 938; 10 U.S.C. 2302 note), and section 1532(b) of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3612) during the period covered by the report. Each report shall include a list of all equipment that was accepted during the period covered by the report and treated as stocks of the Department and copies of the determinations made under paragraph (2), as required by paragraph (3).

(c) PLAN TO PROMOTE SECURITY OF AFGHAN WOMEN.—

(1) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, shall include in the report required under section 1225 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3550)—

(A) an assessment of the security of Afghan women and girls, including information regarding efforts to increase the recruitment and retention of women in the Afghan National Security Forces; and

(B) an assessment of the implementation of the plans for the recruitment, integration, retention, training, treatment, and provision of appropriate facilities and transportation for women in the Afghan National Security Forces, including the challenges associated with such implementation and the steps being taken to address those challenges.

(2) PLAN REQUIRED.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, shall support, to the extent practicable, the efforts of the Government of Afghanistan to promote the security of Afghan women and girls during and after the security transition process through the development and implementation by the Government of Afghanistan of an Afghan-led plan that should include the elements described in this paragraph.

(B) TRAINING.—The Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State and working with the NATO-led Resolute Support mission, should encourage the Government of Afghanistan to develop—

(i) measures for the evaluation of the effectiveness of existing training for Afghan National Security Forces on this issue;

(ii) a plan to increase the number of female security officers specifically trained to address cases of gender-based violence, including ensuring the Afghan National Police's Family Response Units have the necessary resources and are available to women across Afghanistan;

(iii) mechanisms to enhance the capacity for units of National Police's Family Response Units to fulfill their mandate as well as indicators measuring the operational effectiveness of these units;

(iv) a plan to address the development of accountability mechanisms for Afghanistan National Army and Afghanistan National Police personnel who violate codes of conduct related to the human rights of women and girls, including female members of the Afghan National Security Forces; and

(v) a plan to develop training for the Afghanistan National Army and the Afghanistan National Police to increase awareness and responsiveness among Afghanistan National Army and Afghanistan National Police personnel regarding the unique security challenges women confront when serving in those forces.

(C) ENROLLMENT AND TREATMENT.—The Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State and in cooperation with the Afghan Ministries of Defense and Interior, shall seek to assist the Government of Afghanistan in including as part of the plan developed under subparagraph (A) the development and implementation of a plan to increase the number of female members of the Afghanistan National Army and the Afghanistan National Police and to promote their equal treatment, including through such steps as providing appropriate equipment, modifying facilities, and ensuring literacy and gender awareness training for recruits.

(D) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Of the funds available to the Department of Defense for the Afghan Security Forces Fund for fiscal year 2016, it is the goal that $25,000,000, but in no event less than $10,000,000, shall be used for—

(I) the recruitment, integration, retention, training, and treatment of women in the Afghan National Security Forces; and

(II) the recruitment, training, and contracting of female security personnel for future elections.

(ii) TYPES OF PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES.—Such programs and activities may include—

(I) efforts to recruit women into the Afghan National Security Forces, including the special operations forces;

(II) programs and activities of the Afghan Ministry of Defense Directorate of Human Rights and Gender Integration and the Afghan Ministry of Interior Office of Human Rights, Gender and Child Rights;

(III) development and dissemination of gender and human rights educational and training materials and programs within the Afghan Ministry of Defense and the Afghan Ministry of Interior;

(IV) efforts to address harassment and violence against women within the Afghan National Security Forces;

(V) improvements to infrastructure that address the requirements of women serving in the Afghan National Security Forces, including appropriate equipment for female security and police forces, and transportation for policewomen to their station

(VI) support for Afghanistan National Police Family Response Units; and

(VII) security provisions for high-profile female police and army officers.

SEC. 1532. 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), shall apply to the funds made available for fiscal year 2016 to the Department of Defense for the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund.

(b) EXTENSION OF INTERDICTION OF IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICE PRECURSOR CHEMICALS AUTHORITY.—Section 1532(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2057) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting ''and for fiscal year 2016,''after ''fiscal year 2013''; and

(2) in paragraph (4), as most recently amended by section 1533(c) of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3615), by striking ''December 31, 2015'' and inserting ''December 31, 2016''.

(c) PLAN FOR TRANSITION.—Not later than January 31, 2016, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a plan and timeline for each of the following:

(1) The full and complete transition of the activities, functions, and resources of the Joint Improvised-Threat Defeat Agency to an office under the authority, direction, and control of a military department or a Defense Agency in existence as of October 1, 2015.

(2) The transition of the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund to a successor fund that provides for the continuation of current flexibility in funding the activities supported and enabled by the Fund.

(3) The transition of the Counter-Improvised Explosive Device Operations/Intelligence Integration Center of the Joint Improvised-Threat Defeat Agency to an element of a military department or a Defense Agency in existence as of October 1, 2015.

(4) The transition of the research, development, and acquisition activities of the Joint Improvised-Threat Defeat Agency to an element of a military department or a Defense Agency in existence as of October 1, 2015.

(d) FINAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN AND TIMELINE.—

(1) PLAN AND TIMELINE REQUIRED.—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a plan and timeline that—

(A) incorporates the plans and timelines required by paragraphs (1) through (4) of subsection (c); and

(B) provides for the completion of the implementation of such plans by not later than September 30, 2016.

(2) SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF NECESSARY ACTIONS.—In submitting the plan and timeline required by this subsection, the Secretary shall also submit a summary description of the actions to be taken by the Department of Defense to complete implementation of the plans and timelines required by paragraphs (1) through (4) of subsection (c) by September 30, 2016.

(3) COMPLIANCE WITH DEADLINES.—

(A) LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), if the Secretary does not submit the plan and timeline required by paragraph (1) before the deadline specified in that paragraph, or does not complete implementation of such plan before the deadline specified in subparagraph (B) of that paragraph, none of the funds available to the Department of Defense for the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund may be obligated after September 30, 2016.

(B) EXCEPTION.—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to the obligation of funds referred to in such subparagraph after September 30, 2016, for operations or operational support activities determined by the Secretary to be critical to force protection in overseas contingency operations.

(e) PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF COMBAT SUPPORT AGENCY DETERMINATION.—

(1) PROHIBITION.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Defense may be obligated or expended to implement administrative, organizational, facility, or non-operational changes necessary to carry out the Joint Improvised-Threat Defeat Agency transition and consolidation.

(2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in paragraph (1) shall be construed to mean that ongoing activities directly supporting overseas contingency operations must be halted.

SEC. 1533. AVAILABILITY OF JOINT IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICE DEFEAT FUND FOR TRAINING OF FOREIGN SECURITY FORCES TO DEFEAT IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICES.

(a) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2016 for the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund, or a successor fund, up to $30,000,000 may be available to the Secretary of Defense to provide training to foreign security forces to defeat improvised explosive devices under authority provided the Department of Defense under any other provision of law.

(2) APPLICABILITY OF CONTINGENT LIMITATION.—The availability of funds under this subsection is subject to the contingent limitation on the availability of amounts in the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund after September 30, 2016, in section 1532(g).

(b) CONSTRUCTION OF AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—The availability of funds under subsection (a) shall not be construed as authority in and of itself for the provision of training as described in that subsection.

(c) GEOGRAPHIC LIMITATION.—Training may be provided using funds available under subsection (a) only—

(1) in locations in which the Department is conducting a named operation; or

(2) in geographic areas in which the Secretary of Defense has determined that a foreign security force is facing a significant threat from improvised explosive devices.

(d) COORDINATION WITH GEOGRAPHIC COMBATANT COMMANDS.—The Secretary of Defense shall, to the extent practicable, coordinate the provision of training using funds available under subsection (a) with requests received from the commanders of the geographic combatant commands.

(e) EXPIRATION.—The authority to use funds described in subsection (a) in accordance with this section shall expire on September 30, 2018.

SEC. 1534. COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORT ON USE OF CERTAIN FUNDS PROVIDED FOR OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.

The Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report specifying how all funds made available pursuant to section 1504 for operation and maintenance, as specified in the funding table in section 4303, are ultimately used.

TITLE XVI—STRATEGIC PROGRAMS, CYBER, AND INTELLIGENCE MATTERS

Subtitle A—Space Activities

Sec. 1601. Major force program and budget for national security space programs.
Sec. 1602. Principal advisor on space control.
Sec. 1603. Council on Oversight of the Department of Defense Positioning, Navigation, and Timing Enterprise.
Sec. 1604. Modification to development of space science and technology strategy.
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Sec. 1607. Exception to the prohibition on contracting with Russian suppliers of rocket engines for the evolved expendable launch vehicle program.
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Sec. 1613. Integrated policy to deter adversaries in space.
Sec. 1614. Prohibition on reliance on China and Russia for space-based weather data.
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Sec. 1617. Streamline of commercial space launch activities.
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Sec. 1619. Options for rapid space reconstitution.
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Sec. 1621. Quarterly reports on Global Positioning System III space segment, Global Positioning System operational control segment, and Military Global Positioning System user equipment acquisition programs.
Sec. 1622. Sense of Congress on missile defense sensors in space.

Subtitle B—Defense Intelligence and Intelligence-Related Activities

Sec. 1631. Executive agent for open-source intelligence tools.
Sec. 1632. Waiver and congressional notification requirements related to facilities for intelligence collection or for special operations abroad.
Sec. 1633. Prohibition on National Intelligence Program consolidation.
Sec. 1634. Limitation on availability of funds for Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence.
Sec. 1635. Department of Defense intelligence needs.
Sec. 1636. Report on management of certain programs of Defense intelligence elements.
Sec. 1637. Report on Air National Guard contributions to the RQ–4 Global Hawk mission.
Sec. 1638. Government Accountability Office review of intelligence input to the defense acquisition process.

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.
Sec. 1642. Authorization of military cyber operations.
Sec. 1643. Limitation on availability of funds pending the submission of integrated policy to deter adversaries in cyberspace.
Sec. 1644. Authorization for procurement of relocatable Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility.

Sec. 1645. Designation of military department entity responsible for acquisition of critical cyber capabilities.
Sec. 1646. Assessment of capabilities of United States Cyber Command to defend the United States from cyber attacks.
Sec. 1647. Evaluation of cyber vulnerabilities of major weapon systems of the Department of Defense.
Sec. 1648. Comprehensive plan and biennial exercises on responding to cyber attacks.
Sec. 1649. Sense of Congress on reviewing and considering findings and recommendations of Council of Governors on cyber capabilities of the Armed Forces.

Subtitle D—Nuclear Forces

Sec. 1651. Assessment of threats to National Leadership Command, Control, and Communications System.
Sec. 1652. Organization of nuclear deterrence functions of the Air Force.
Sec. 1653. Procurement authority for certain parts of intercontinental ballistic missile fuzes.
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Sec. 1655. Assessment of global nuclear environment.
Sec. 1656. Annual briefing on the costs of forward-deploying nuclear weapons in Europe.
Sec. 1657. Report on the number of planned long-range standoff weapons.
Sec. 1658. Review of Comptroller General of the United States on recommendations relating to nuclear enterprise of the Department of Defense.
Sec. 1659. Sense of Congress on organization of Navy for nuclear deterrence mission.
Sec. 1660. Sense of Congress on the nuclear force improvement program of the Air Force.
Sec. 1661. Senses of Congress on importance of cooperation and collaboration between United States and United Kingdom on nuclear issues and on 60th anniversary of Fleet Ballistic Missile Program.
Sec. 1662. Sense of Congress on plan for implementation of Nuclear Enterprise Reviews.
Sec. 1663. Sense of Congress and report on milestone A decision on long-range standoff weapon.
Sec. 1664. Sense of Congress on policy on the nuclear triad.
Sec. 1665. Report relating to the costs associated with extending the life of the Minuteman III intercontinental ballistic missile.

Subtitle E—Missile Defense Programs and Other Matters

Sec. 1671. Prohibitions on providing certain missile defense information to Russian Federation.
Sec. 1672. Prohibition on integration of missile defense systems of Russian Federation into missile defense systems of United States.
Sec. 1673. Prohibition on integration of missile defense systems of China into missile defense systems of United States.
Sec. 1674. Limitations on availability of funds for Patriot lower tier air and missile defense capability of the Army.
Sec. 1675. Integration and interoperability of air and missile defense capabilities of the United States.
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Sec. 1677. Missile defense capability in Europe.
Sec. 1678. Availability of funds for Iron Dome short-range rocket defense system.
Sec. 1679. Israeli cooperative missile defense program codevelopment and coproduction.
Sec. 1680. Boost phase defense system.
Sec. 1681. Development and deployment of multiple-object kill vehicle for missile defense of the United States homeland.
Sec. 1682. Requirement to replace capability enhancement I exoatmospheric kill vehicles.
Sec. 1683. Designation of preferred location of additional missile defense site in the United States and plan for expediting deployment time of such site.
Sec. 1684. Additional missile defense sensor coverage for protection of United States homeland.
Sec. 1685. Concept development of space-based missile defense layer.
Sec. 1686. Aegis Ashore capability development.
Sec. 1687. Development of requirements to support integrated air and missile defense capabilities.
Sec. 1688. Extension of requirement for Comptroller General of the United States review and assessment of missile defense acquisition programs.
Sec. 1689. Report on medium range ballistic missile defense sensor alternatives for enhanced defense of Hawaii.
Sec. 1690. Sense of Congress and report on validated military requirement and Milestone A decision on prompt global strike weapon system.

Subtitle A—Space Activities

SEC. 1601. MAJOR FORCE PROGRAM AND BUDGET FOR NATIONAL SECURITY SPACE PROGRAMS.

(a) 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) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter 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.''.

(b) 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 subsection (a)(1), including any recommendations for legislative action the Secretary determines appropriate.

SEC. 1602. PRINCIPAL ADVISOR ON SPACE CONTROL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 135 of title 10, United States Code is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"§ 2279a. Principal Advisor on Space Control

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall designate a senior official of the Department of Defense or a military department to serve as the Principal Space Control Advisor, who, in addition to the other duties of such senior official, shall act as the principal advisor to the Secretary on space control activities.

''(b) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Principal Space Control Advisor shall be responsible for the following:

''(1) Supervision of space control activities related to the development, procurement, and employment of, and strategy relating to, space control capabilities.

''(2) Oversight of policy, resources, personnel, and acquisition and technology relating to space control activities.

''(c) CROSS-FUNCTIONAL TEAM.—The Principal Space Control Advisor shall integrate the space control expertise and perspectives of appropriate organizational entities of the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Staff, the military departments, the Defense Agencies, and the combatant commands, by establishing and maintaining a cross-functional team of subject-matter experts who are otherwise assigned or detailed to those entities.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 2279 the following new item:

''2279a. Principal Advisor on Space Control.''.

SEC. 1603. COUNCIL ON OVERSIGHT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE POSITIONING, NAVIGATION, AND TIMING ENTERPRISE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 135 of title 10, United States Code, as amended by section 1602, is further amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"§ 2279b. Council on Oversight of the Department of Defense Positioning, Navigation, and Timing Enterprise

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is within the Department of Defense a council to be known as the 'Council on Oversight of the Department of Defense Positioning, Navigation, and Timing Enterprise' (in this section referred to as the 'Council').

''(b) MEMBERSHIP.—The members of the Council shall be as follows:

''(1) The Under Secretary of Defense for Policy.

''(2) The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics.

''(3) The Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

''(4) The Commander of the United States Strategic Command.

''(5) The Commander of the United States Northern Command.

''(6) The Commander of United States Cyber Command.

''(7) The Director of the National Security Agency.

''(8) The Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense.

''(9) The Secretaries of the military departments, who shall be ex officio members.

''(10) Such other officers of the Department of Defense as the Secretary may designate.

''(c) CO-CHAIR.—The Council shall be co-chaired by the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics and the Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

''(d) RESPONSIBILITIES.—(1) The Council shall be responsible for oversight of the Department of Defense positioning, navigation, and timing enterprise, including positioning, navigation, and timing services provided to civil, commercial, scientific, and international users.

''(2) In carrying out the responsibility for oversight of the Department of Defense positioning, navigation, and timing enterprise as specified in paragraph (1), the Council shall be responsible for the following:

''(A) Oversight of performance assessments (including interoperability).

''(B) Vulnerability identification and mitigation.

''(C) Architecture development.

''(D) Resource prioritization.

''(E) Such other responsibilities as the Secretary of Defense shall specify for purposes of this section.

''(e) ANNUAL REPORTS.—At the same time each year that the budget of the President is submitted to Congress under section 1105(a) of title 31, the Council shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the activities of the Council. Each report shall include the following:

''(1) A description and assessment of the activities of the Council during the previous fiscal year.

''(2) A description of the activities proposed to be undertaken by the Council during the period covered by the current future-years defense program under section 221 of this title.

''(3) Any changes to the requirements of the Department of Defense positioning, navigation, and timing enterprise made during the previous year, along with an explanation for why the changes were made and a description of the effects of the changes to the capability of such enterprise.

''(4) A breakdown of each program element in such budget that relates to the Department of Defense positioning, navigation, and timing enterprise, including how such program element relates to the operation and sustainment, research and development, procurement, or other activity of such enterprise.

''(f) BUDGET AND FUNDING MATTERS.—(1) Not later than 30 days after the President submits to Congress the budget for a fiscal year under section 1105(a) of title 31, the Commander of the United States Strategic Command shall submit to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff an assessment of—

''(A) whether such budget allows the Federal Government to meet the required capabilities of the Department of Defense positioning, navigation, and timing enterprise during the fiscal year covered by the budget and the four subsequent fiscal years; and

''(B) if the Commander determines that such budget does not allow the Federal Government to meet such required capabilities, a description of the steps being taken to meet such required capabilities.

''(2) Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff receives the assessment of the Commander of the United States Strategic Command under paragraph (1), the Chairman shall submit to the congressional defense committees—

''(A) such assessment as it was submitted to the Chairman; and

''(B) any comments of the Chairman.

''(3) If a House of Congress adopts a bill authorizing or appropriating funds for the activities of the Department of Defense positioning, navigation, and timing enterprise that, as determined by the Council, provides insufficient funds for such activities for the period covered by such bill, the Council shall notify the congressional defense committees of the determination.

''(g) NOTIFICATION OF ANOMALIES.—(1) The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees written notification of an anomaly in the Department of Defense positioning, navigation, and timing enterprise that is reported to the Secretary or the Council by not later than 14 days after the date on which the Secretary or the Council learns of such anomaly, as the case may be.

''(2) In this subsection, the term 'anomaly' means any unplanned, irregular, or abnormal event, whether unexplained or caused intentionally or unintentionally by a person or a system.

''(h) TERMINATION.—The Council shall terminate on the date that is 10 years after the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter, as amended by section 1602, is further amended by inserting after the item relating to section 2279a the following new item:

''2279b. Council on Oversight of the Department of Defense Positioning, Navigation, and Timing Enterprise.''.

SEC. 1604. 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. 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 Secretaries of the military departments or the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics.''.

SEC. 1606. ROCKET PROPULSION SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.

(a) STREAMLINED ACQUISITION.—Section 1604 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3623; 10 U.S.C. 2273 note) 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.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with paragraph (2), 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 Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015, the Secretary of Defense may obligate or expend such funds only for the development of such system, and the necessary interfaces to, or integration of, the launch vehicle, to replace non-allied space launch engines by 2019 as required by such section.

(2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—The funds specified in paragraph (1)—

(A) may be used for the integration of the rocket propulsion system covered by such paragraph with an existing or new launch vehicle; and

(B) may not be used to develop or procure a new launch vehicle or related infrastructure.

(c) BRIEFING.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall provide to the congressional defense committee a briefing on—

(1) the streamlined acquisition approach, requirements, and acquisition strategy required under subsection (c) of section 1604 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015, as added by subsection (a); and

(2) the plan for the development and fielding of a full-up rocket propulsion system pursuant to such section 1604.

SEC. 1607. EXCEPTION TO THE PROHIBITION ON CONTRACTING WITH RUSSIAN SUPPLIERS OF ROCKET ENGINES FOR THE EVOLVED EXPENDABLE LAUNCH VEHICLE PROGRAM.

Paragraph (1) of section 1608(c) of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon 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:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The prohibition in subsection (a) shall not apply to any of the following:

''(A) The placement of orders or the exercise of options under the contract numbered FA8811–13–C–0003 and awarded on December 18, 2013.

''(B) Subject to paragraph (2), contracts awarded for the procurement of property or services for space launch activities that include the use of not more than a total of five rocket engines designed or manufactured in the Russian Federation that prior to February 1, 2014, were either fully paid for by the contractor or covered by a legally binding commitment of the contractor to fully pay for such rocket engines.

''(C) Contracts not covered under subparagraph (A) or (B) that are awarded for the procurement of property or services for space launch activities that include the use of not more than a total of four additional rocket engines designed or manufactured in the Russian Federation.''.

SEC. 1608. ACQUISITION STRATEGY FOR EVOLVED EXPENDABLE LAUNCH VEHICLE PROGRAM.

(a) 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, for—

(A) existing contracts using rocket engines designed or manufactured in the Russian Federation by not later than December 31, 2019; and

(B) existing contracts using domestic rocket engines by not later than 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.

(b) 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.

(c) ACQUISITION STRATEGY.—In accordance with subsections (a) and (b) and section 2273 of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary shall develop and carry out a 10-year phased acquisition strategy, including near and long term, for the evolved expendable launch vehicle program.

(d) ELEMENTS.—The acquisition strategy under subsection (c) for the evolved expendable launch vehicle program shall—

(1) provide the necessary—

(A) stability in budgeting and acquisition of capabilities;

(B) flexibility to the Federal Government; and

(C) procedures for fair competition; and

(2) specifically take into account, as appropriate per competition, the effect of—

(A) contracts or agreements for launch services or launch capability entered into by the Department of Defense and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration with certified evolved expendable launch vehicle providers;

(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.

(e) 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.

(f) 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 (c).

SEC. 1609. ALLOCATION OF FUNDING FOR EVOLVED EXPENDABLE LAUNCH VEHICLE PROGRAM.

(a) CERTIFICATION AND JUSTIFICATION.—Together with the budget of the President submitted to Congress under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, for each of fiscal years 2017, 2018, and 2019, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees—

(1) a certification that the cost share between the Air Force and the National Reconnaissance Office for the evolved expendable launch vehicle launch capability program equitably reflects the appropriate allocation of funding for the Air Force and the National Reconnaissance Office, respectively, based on the launch schedule and national mission forecast; and

(2) sufficient rationale to justify such cost share.

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

(1) the congressional defense committees;

(2) the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives; and

(3) the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

SEC. 1610. CONSOLIDATION OF ACQUISITION OF WIDEBAND SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS.

(a) PLAN.—

(1) CONSOLIDATION.—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 a plan for the consolidation, during the one-year period beginning on the date on which the plan is submitted, of the acquisition of 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.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The plan under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) an assessment of the management and overhead costs relating to the acquisition of commercial satellite communications services across the Department of Defense;

(B) an estimate of—

(i) the costs of implementing the consolidation of the acquisition of such services described in paragraph (1); and

(ii) the projected savings of the consolidation;

(C) the identification and designation of a single acquisition agent pursuant to paragraph (3)(A); and

(D) the roles and responsibilities of officials of the Department, including pursuant to paragraph (3).

(3) SINGLE ACQUISITION AGENT.—

(A) Except as provided by subparagraph (B), under the plan under paragraph (1), the Secretary of Defense shall identify and 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) Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), under the plan under paragraph (1), an official described in subparagraph (C) may carry out the procurement of commercial wideband satellite communications if the official determines that such procurement is required to meet an urgent need.

(C) An official described in this subparagraph is any of the following:

(i) A Secretary of a military department.

(ii) The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics.

(iii) The Chief Information Office of the Department of Defense.

(iv) A commander of a combatant command.

(4) VALIDATION.—The Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation shall validate the assessment required by subparagraph (A) of paragraph (2) and the estimates required by subparagraph (B) of such paragraph.

(b) IMPLEMENTATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided by paragraph (2), the Secretary of Defense shall complete the implementation of the plan under subsection (a) by not later than one year after the date on which the Secretary submits the plan under such paragraph.

(2) WAIVER.—The Secretary may waive the implementation of the plan under subsection (a) if the Secretary—

(A) determines that—

(i) such implementation will require significant additional funding; or

(ii) such waiver is in the interests of national security; and

(B) submits to the congressional defense committees notice of such waiver and the justifications for such waiver.

SEC. 1611. ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES FOR WIDE-BAND COMMUNICATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall conduct an analysis of alternatives for a follow-on wide-band communications system to the Wideband Global SATCOM System that includes space, air, and ground layer communications capabilities of the Department of Defense.

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than March 31, 2017, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the analysis conducted under subsection (a).

SEC. 1612. EXPANSION OF GOALS AND MODIFICATION OF PILOT PROGRAM FOR ACQUISITION OF COMMERCIAL SATELLITE COMMUNICATION SERVICES.

(a) CARRYING OUT OF PILOT PROGRAM.—Subsection (a) of section 1605 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3623; 10 U.S.C. 2208 note) is amended—

(1) 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

(2) 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.''.

(b) GOALS.—Subsection (b) of such section is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (4), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(5) demonstrates the potential to achieve order-of-magnitude improvements in satellite communications capability.''.

(c) REPORTS AND BRIEFINGS.—Subsection (d) of such section is amended—

(1) in the heading, by striking ''REPORTS.—'' and inserting ''REPORTS AND BRIEFINGS.—'';

(2) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''90 days'' and inserting ''270 days'';

(B) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''; or'' and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) 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.'';

(3) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (3);

(4) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following new paragraph (2):

''(2) BRIEFING.—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.''; and

(5) in paragraph (3) (as redesignated by paragraph (3) of this subsection)—

(A) 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

(B) in subparagraph (B)(ii), by striking ''working capital funds as described in subparagraph (A)'' and inserting ''the pilot program''.

SEC. 1613. INTEGRATED POLICY TO DETER ADVERSARIES IN SPACE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall establish an interagency process to provide for the development of a policy to deter adversaries in space—

(1) with the objectives of—

(A) reducing risks to the United States and allies of the United States in space; and

(B) protecting and preserving the rights, access, capabilities, use, and freedom of action of the United States in space and the right of the United States to respond to an attack in space and, if necessary, deny adversaries the use of space capabilities hostile to the national interests of the United States; and

(2) that integrates the interests and responsibilities of the agencies participating in the process.

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report setting forth the policy developed pursuant to subsection (a).

(2) FUNDING RESTRICTION.—If the President has not submitted the policy developed under subsection (a) and the answers to Enclosure 1, regarding space control policy, of the classified annex to this Act, to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives by the date required by paragraph (1), an amount equal to $10,000,000 of the amount authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2016 to provide support services to the Executive Office of the President shall be withheld from obligation or expenditure until the policy and such answers are submitted to such Committees.

(3) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 1614. 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 the People's Republic of China, the Government of the Russian Federation, or an entity owned or controlled by either such government 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. 1615. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR WEATHER SATELLITE FOLLOW-ON SYSTEM.

(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 the weather satellite follow-on system, not more than 50 percent 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. 1616. LIMITATIONS ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR THE DEFENSE METEOROLOGICAL SATELLITE PROGRAM.

(a) LIMITATION.—

(1) FISCAL YEAR 2016 FUNDS.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2016 for the Defense Meteorological Satellite program or for the launch of Defense Meteorological Satellite program satellite #20 (in this section referred to as ''DMSP20'') may be obligated or expended until the date on which the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff jointly submit to the congressional defense committees the certification described in subsection (b).

(2) REMAINING FISCAL YEAR 2015 FUNDS.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2015 for the Defense Meteorological Satellite program or the launch of DMSP20 that remain available for obligation as of the date of the enactment of this Act, not more than 50 percent may be obligated or expended until the date on which the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff jointly submit to the congressional defense committees the certification described in subsection (b).

(b) CERTIFICATION.—The certification described in this subsection is a certification that—

(1) the Joint Requirements Oversight Council has conducted a recent review and certification of the space-based environmental monitoring requirements while taking into consideration the changes in international allied plans and the feedback of the military departments and Defense Agencies (as defined in section 101(a) of title 10, United States Code);

(2) relying on civil and international contributions to meet space-based environmental monitoring requirements is insufficient or is a risk to national security and launching DMSP20 will meet those requirements;

(3) launching DMSP20 is the most affordable solution to meeting requirements validated by the Joint Requirements Oversight Council; and

(4) nonmaterial solutions within the Department of Defense, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration are incapable of meeting the cloud characterization and theater weather requirements validated by the Joint Requirements Oversight Council.

(c) COMPARATIVE COST AND CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT.—If the Secretary and the Chairman determine that a material solution is required to meet the cloud characterization and theater weather requirements validated by the Joint Requirements Oversight Council, the Secretary and the Chairman shall jointly submit to the congressional defense committees a cost and capability assessment that compares the cost of meeting those requirements with DMSP20 and with an alternate material solution that includes electro-optical infrared weather imaging or other comparable solutions.

SEC. 1617. STREAMLINE OF COMMERCIAL SPACE LAUNCH ACTIVITIES.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that eliminating duplicative requirements and approvals for commercial launch and reentry operations will promote and encourage the development of the commercial space sector.

(b) REAFFIRMATION OF POLICY.—Congress reaffirms that the Secretary of Transportation, in overseeing and coordinating commercial launch and reentry operations, should—

(1) promote commercial space launches and reentries by the private sector;

(2) facilitate Government, State, and private sector involvement in enhancing United States launch sites and facilities;

(3) protect public health and safety, safety of property, national security interests, and foreign policy interests of the United States; and

(4) consult with the head of another executive agency, including the Secretary of Defense or the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, as necessary to provide consistent application of licensing requirements under chapter 509 of title 51, United States Code.

(c) REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Transportation under section 50918 of title 51, United States Code, and subject to section 50905(b)(2)(C) of that title, shall consult with the Secretary of Defense, the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the heads of other executive agencies, as appropriate—

(A) to identify all requirements that are imposed to protect the public health and safety, safety of property, national security interests, and foreign policy interests of the United States relevant to any commercial launch of a launch vehicle or commercial reentry of a reentry vehicle; and

(B) to evaluate the requirements identified in subparagraph (A) and, in coordination with the licensee or transferee and the heads of the relevant executive agencies—

(i) determine whether the satisfaction of a requirement of one agency could result in the satisfaction of a requirement of another agency; and

(ii) resolve any inconsistencies and remove any outmoded or duplicative requirements or approvals of the Federal Government relevant to any commercial launch of a launch vehicle or commercial reentry of a reentry vehicle.

(2) REPORTS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter until the Secretary of Transportation determines no outmoded or duplicative requirements or approvals of the Federal Government exist, the Secretary of Transportation, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the commercial space sector, and the heads of other executive agencies, as appropriate, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes the following:

(A) A description of the process for the application for and approval of a permit or license under chapter 509 of title 51, United States Code, for the commercial launch of a launch vehicle or commercial reentry of a reentry vehicle, including the identification of—

(i) any unique requirements for operating on a United States Government launch site, reentry site, or launch property; and

(ii) any inconsistent, outmoded, or duplicative requirements or approvals.

(B) A description of current efforts, if any, to coordinate and work across executive agencies to define interagency processes and procedures for sharing information, avoiding duplication of effort, and resolving common agency requirements.

(C) Recommendations for legislation that may further—

(i) streamline requirements in order to improve efficiency, reduce unnecessary costs, resolve inconsistencies, remove duplication, and minimize unwarranted constraints; and

(ii) consolidate or modify requirements across affected agencies into a single application set that satisfies the requirements identified in paragraph (1)(A).

(3) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this subsection—

(A) any applicable definitions set forth in section 50902 of title 51, United States Code, shall apply;

(B) the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(i) the congressional defense committees;

(ii) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate;

(iii) the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives; and

(iv) the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives;

(C) the terms ''launch'', ''reenter'', and ''reentry'' include landing of a launch vehicle or reentry vehicle; and

(D) the terms ''United States Government launch site'' and ''United States Government reentry site'' include any necessary facility, at that location, that is commercially operated on United States Government property.

SEC. 1618. PLAN ON FULL INTEGRATION AND EXPLOITATION OF OVERHEAD PERSISTENT INFRARED CAPABILITY.

(a) PLAN.—Not later than 180 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, in coordination with the Director of National Intelligence, 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) strategic and theater missile warning;

(B) ballistic and cruise missile defense, including with respect to missile tracking, fire control, and kill assessment;

(C) technical intelligence supporting missile warning;

(D) battlespace awareness;

(E) other technical intelligence;

(F) civil and environmental missions, including with respect to the collection of weather data; and

(G) battle damage assessments; 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. 1619. OPTIONS FOR RAPID SPACE RECONSTITUTION.

(a) 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.

(b) BRIEFING.—Not later than March 31, 2016, the Secretary shall provide to the congressional defense committees a briefing on the evaluation conducted under subsection (a), including development timelines, a test plan, and technology readiness levels of key systems and technologies.

SEC. 1620. EVALUATION OF EXPLOITATION OF SPACE-BASED INFRARED SYSTEM AGAINST ADDITIONAL THREATS.

(a) EVALUATION.—The Commander of the United States Strategic Command, in cooperation with the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Air Force, the Director of National Intelligence, and the Commander of the United States Northern Command, shall conduct an evaluation of space-based infrared systems 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 allies of the United States.

(b) SUBMISSION.—Not later than December 31, 2016, the Commander of the United States Strategic Command 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. 1621. QUARTERLY REPORTS ON GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM III SPACE SEGMENT, GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM OPERATIONAL CONTROL SEGMENT, AND MILITARY GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM USER EQUIPMENT ACQUISITION PROGRAMS.

(a) REPORTS REQUIRED.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 90 days thereafter, the Secretary of the Air Force shall submit to the Comptroller General of the United States a report and supporting documentation on the Global Positioning System III space segment, the Global Positioning System operational control segment, and the Military Global Positioning System user equipment acquisition programs.

(b) ELEMENTS.—Each report required by subsection (a) shall include, with respect to an acquisition program specified in that subsection, the following:

(1) A statement of the status of the program with respect to cost, schedule, and performance.

(2) A description of any changes to the requirements of the program.

(3) A description of any technical risks impacting the cost, schedule, and performance of the program.

(4) An assessment of how such risks are to be addressed and the costs associated with such risks.

(5) An assessment of the extent to which the segments of the program are synchronized.

(c) BRIEFINGS BY COMPTROLLER GENERAL.—The Comptroller General shall provide to the congressional defense committees a briefing on a report submitted under subsection (a)—

(1) in the case of the first such report, not later than 30 days after receiving that report; and

(2) as the Comptroller General considers appropriate thereafter.

(d) TERMINATION.—The requirement under subsection (a) shall terminate with respect to an acquisition program specified in that subsection on the date on which that program reaches initial operational capability.

SEC. 1622. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON MISSILE DEFENSE SENSORS IN SPACE.

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. 1631. 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 1083, 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 development, acquisition, and 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.

''(D) Assessing and making recommendations regarding the protection of privacy in the acquisition, analysis, and dissemination of open-source information available around the world.

''(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, the Defense Agencies, and other elements 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 for the systematic collection, processing, and analysis of publicly available information for 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 1083, the following new item:

''430b. Executive agent for open-source intelligence tools.''.

SEC. 1632. 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 paragraphs:

''(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 appropriate congressional committees 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.

''(3) In this subsection, the term 'appropriate congressional committees' means the following:

''(A) With respect to a waiver regarding special operations activities, the congressional defense committees.

''(B) With respect to a waiver regarding intelligence collection conducted under the authorities of the Department of Defense—

''(i) the congressional defense committees; and

''(ii) the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.''.

(b) CODIFICATION OF SUNSET PROVISION.—

(1) CODIFICATION.—Section 2682(c) of title 10, United States Code, is further amended by inserting after paragraph (3), as added by subsection (a)(2), the following new paragraph:

''(4) The waiver authority provided by paragraph (1) expires December 31, 2020.''.

(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. 1633. 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. 1634. 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. 1635. 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. 1636. 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. 1637. REPORT ON AIR NATIONAL GUARD CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE RQ–4 GLOBAL HAWK MISSION.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Air Force, in coordination with the Chief of Staff of the Air Force and the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, shall submit to Congress a report on the feasibility of using the Air National Guard in association with the active duty Air Force to operate and maintain the RQ–4 Global Hawk.

(b) CONTENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An assessment of the costs, training requirements, and personnel required to create an association for the Global Hawk mission consisting of members of the Air Force serving on active duty and members of the Air National Guard.

(2) The capacity of the Air National Guard to support an association described in paragraph (1).

SEC. 1638. 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'';

(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

(3) 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 ''and 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 at the beginning of 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 adding at the end the following new item:

''393. Reporting on penetrations of networks and information systems of certain contractors.''.

SEC. 1642. AUTHORIZATION OF MILITARY CYBER OPERATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 3 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''§ 130g. Authorities concerning military cyber operations

''The Secretary of Defense shall develop, prepare, and coordinate; make ready all armed forces for purposes of; and, when appropriately authorized to do so, conduct, a military cyber operation in response to malicious cyber activity carried out against the United States or a United States person by a foreign power (as such terms are defined in section 101 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1801)).''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 3 of such title is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

''130g. Authorities concerning military cyber operations.''.

SEC. 1643. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS PENDING THE SUBMISSION OF INTEGRATED POLICY TO DETER ADVERSARIES IN CYBERSPACE.

Until the President submits to the congressional defense committees the report required by section 941 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 837), $10,000,000 of the unobligated balance of the amounts appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department of Defense to provide support services to the Executive Office of the President may not be obligated or expended.

SEC. 1644. AUTHORIZATION FOR PROCUREMENT OF RELOCATABLE SENSITIVE COMPARTMENTED INFORMATION FACILITY.

Of the unobligated amounts appropriated or otherwise made available in fiscal years 2014 and 2015 for procurement for the Army, not more than $10,600,000 may be used for the procurement of a relocatable Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility for the Cyber Center of Excellence at Fort Gordon, Georgia, as described in the reprogramming action prior approval request submitted by the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) to Congress on February 6, 2015.

SEC. 1645. DESIGNATION OF MILITARY DEPARTMENT ENTITY RESPONSIBLE FOR ACQUISITION OF CRITICAL CYBER CAPABILITIES.

(a) DESIGNATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall designate an entity within a military department to be responsible for the acquisition of each critical cyber capability described in paragraph (2).

(2) CRITICAL CYBER CAPABILITIES DESCRIBED.—The critical cyber capabilities described in this paragraph are the cyber capabilities that the Secretary considers critical to the mission of the Department of Defense, including the following:

(A) The Unified Platform described in the Department of Defense document titled ''The Department of Defense Cyber Strategy'' dated April 15, 2015.

(B) A persistent cyber training environment.

(C) A cyber situational awareness and battle management system.

(b) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report containing the information described in paragraph (2).

(2) CONTENTS.—The report under paragraph (1) shall include the following with respect to the critical cyber capabilities described in subsection (a)(2):

(A) Identification of each critical cyber capability and the entity of a military department responsible for the acquisition of the capability.

(B) Estimates of the funding requirements and acquisition timelines for each critical cyber capability.

(C) An explanation of whether critical cyber capabilities could be acquired more quickly with changes to acquisition authorities.

(D) Such recommendations as the Secretary may have for legislation or administrative action to improve the acquisition of, or to acquire more quickly, the critical cyber capabilities for which designations are made under subsection (a).

SEC. 1646. ASSESSMENT OF CAPABILITIES OF UNITED STATES CYBER COMMAND TO DEFEND THE UNITED STATES FROM CYBER ATTACKS.

(a) WAR GAMES.—The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in consultation with the Principal Cyber Advisor, shall conduct a series of war games through the warfighting analysis division of the Force Structure, Resources, and Assessment Directorate to assess the strategy, assumptions, and capabilities of the United States Cyber Command to prevent large-scale cyber attacks, by foreign powers with cyber attack capabilities comparable to the capabilities that China, Iran, North Korea, and Russia are expected to achieve in the years 2020 and 2025, from reaching United States targets.

(b) FINDINGS.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff shall convey to the congressional defense committees the findings of the Chairman with respect to the war games conducted under subsection (a).

(c) FOREIGN POWER DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''foreign power'' has the meaning given the term in section 101 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1801).

SEC. 1647. EVALUATION OF CYBER VULNERABILITIES OF MAJOR WEAPON SYSTEMS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(a) EVALUATION REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall, in accordance with the plan under subsection (b), complete an evaluation of the cyber vulnerabilities of each major weapon system of the Department of Defense by not later than December 31, 2019.

(2) EXCEPTION.—The Secretary may waive the requirement of paragraph (1) with respect to a weapon system or complete the evaluation of a weapon system required by such paragraph after the date specified in such paragraph if the Secretary certifies to the congressional defense committees before that date that all known cyber vulnerabilities in the weapon system have minimal consequences for the capability of the weapon system to meet operational requirements or otherwise satisfy mission requirements.

(b) PLAN FOR EVALUATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—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 of the Secretary for the evaluations of major weapon systems under subsection (a), including an identification of each of the weapon systems to be evaluated and an estimate of the funding required to conduct the evaluations.

(2) PRIORITY IN EVALUATIONS.—The plan under paragraph (1) shall accord a priority among evaluations based on the criticality of major weapon systems, as determined by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff based on an assessment of employment of forces and threats.

(3) INTEGRATION WITH OTHER EFFORTS.—The plan under paragraph (1) shall build upon existing efforts regarding the identification and mitigation of cyber vulnerabilities of major weapon systems, and shall not duplicate similar ongoing efforts such as Task Force Cyber Awakening of the Navy or Task Force Cyber Secure of the Air Force.

(c) STATUS ON PROGRESS.—The Secretary shall inform the congressional defense committees of the activities undertaken in the evaluation of major weapon systems under this section as part of the quarterly cyber operations briefings under section 484 of title 10, United States Code.

(d) RISK MITIGATION STRATEGIES.—As part of the evaluation of cyber vulnerabilities of major weapon systems of the Department under this section, the Secretary shall develop strategies for mitigating the risks of cyber vulnerabilities identified in the course of such evaluations.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—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, not more than $200,000,000 shall be available to the Secretary to conduct the evaluations under subsection (a)(1).

SEC. 1648. COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AND BIENNIAL EXERCISES ON RESPONDING TO CYBER ATTACKS.

(a) COMPREHENSIVE PLAN OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TO SUPPORT CIVIL AUTHORITIES IN RESPONSE TO CYBER ATTACKS BY FOREIGN POWERS.—

(1) PLAN REQUIRED.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall develop a comprehensive plan for the United States Cyber Command to support civil authorities in responding to cyber attacks by foreign powers (as defined in section 101 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1801)) against the United States or a United States person.

(B) ELEMENTS.—The plan required by subparagraph (A) shall include the following:

(i) A plan for internal Department of Defense collective training activities that are integrated with exercises conducted with other agencies and State and local governments.

(ii) Plans for coordination with the heads of other Federal agencies and State and local governments pursuant to the exercises required under clause (i).

(iii) A list of any other exercises previously conducted that are used in the formulation of the plan required by subparagraph (A), such as Operation Noble Eagle.

(iv) Descriptions of the roles, responsibilities, and expectations of Federal, State, and local authorities as the Secretary understands them.

(v) Descriptions of the roles, responsibilities, and expectations of the active components and reserve components of the Armed Forces.

(vi) A description of such legislative and administrative action as may be necessary to carry out the plan required by subparagraph (A).

(2) COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES REVIEW OF PLAN.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall review the plan developed under paragraph (1)(A).

(b) BIENNIAL EXERCISES ON RESPONDING TO CYBER ATTACKS AGAINST CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE.—

(1) BIENNIAL EXERCISES REQUIRED.—Not less frequently than once every two years until the date that is six years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall, in coordination with the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Director of National Intelligence, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the heads of the critical infrastructure sector-specific agencies designated under Presidential Policy Directive-21 (titled ''Critical Infrastructure Security Resilience'' and dated February 12, 2013) and in consultation with Governors of the States and the owners and operators of critical infrastructure, organize and execute one or more exercises based on scenarios in which—

(A) critical infrastructure of the United States is attacked through cyberspace; and

(B) the President directs the Secretary of Defense to—

(i) defend the United States; and

(ii) provide support to civil authorities in responding to and recovering from cyber attacks, while exercising any guidance derived from the plan developed under subsection (a) or any subsequent updates to that plan.

(2) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the exercises required by paragraph (1) are as follows:

(A) To exercise command and control, coordination, communications, and information sharing capabilities under the stressing conditions of an ongoing cyber attack.

(B) To identify gaps and problems that require new enhanced training, capabilities, procedures, or authorities.

(C) To identify—

(i) interdependencies;

(ii) strengths that should be leveraged; and

(iii) weaknesses that need to be mitigated.

(3) REQUIREMENT FOR VARIATION OF ASSUMPTIONS AND CONDITIONS.—In conducting the exercises required by paragraph (1), the Secretary shall ensure that there is an appropriate degree of variation from exercise to exercise of the following:

(A) The size, scope, duration, and sophistication of the cyber attacks.

(B) The degree of warning and knowledge that is available to the Department of Defense about the attack, the means used in the attack, and the degree of delegation of authority from the President to react, including with preplanned responses.

(C) The effectiveness of the National Mission Force of the United States Cyber Command in preempting and defeating the attack.

(D) The effectiveness of the attacks on critical infrastructure in general and particularly in specific industry sectors.

(E) The effectiveness of resilience and recovery mechanisms.

(4) COST-SHARING AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary shall coordinate with those with whom the Secretary is required to coordinate under paragraph (1) to develop equitable cost-sharing agreements to defray the expenses of the exercises required by paragraph (1).

SEC. 1649. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON REVIEWING AND CONSIDERING FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF COUNCIL OF GOVERNORS ON CYBER CAPABILITIES OF THE ARMED FORCES.

It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Defense should review and consider any findings and recommendations of the Council of Governors established under section 1822 of the National Defense Authorization Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 122 Stat. 500; 32 U.S.C. 104 note) pertaining to cyber mission force requirements and any proposed reductions in and synchronization of the cyber capabilities of active or reserve components of the Armed Forces.

Subtitle D—Nuclear Forces

SEC. 1651. 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 previous year, including any plans to address such threats and vulnerabilities.''.

SEC. 1652. ORGANIZATION OF NUCLEAR DETERRENCE FUNCTIONS OF THE AIR FORCE.

(a) OVERSIGHT OF NUCLEAR DETERRENCE MISSION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 805 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''§ 8040. Oversight of nuclear deterrence mission

''(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.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by adding after the item relating to section 8039 the following new item:

''8040. Oversight of nuclear deterrence mission.''.

(3) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 8033(d)(5) of such title is amended by inserting before the semicolon the following: '', including pursuant to section 8040 of this title''.

(d) CONSOLIDATION.—

(1) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of the Air Force should—

(A) 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 all aspects of the nuclear deterrence mission of the Air Force, including with respect to nuclear weapons, nuclear weapon delivery systems, and the nuclear command, control, and communications system; and

(B) issue, including through the Chief of Staff of the Air Force and other elements of the Air Force, guidance, directives, and orders to carry out such consolidation.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than February 28, 2016, the Secretary of the Air Force shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on any actions taken or planned to be taken by the Secretary to reorganize, streamline, and clarify the responsibilities, authorities, accountabilities, and resources for carrying out the nuclear deterrence mission of the Air Force. Such report shall include the following:

(A) How elements of the Air Force will coordinate and integrate to carry out such mission.

(B) What guidance, directives, and orders have been or will be issued by the Secretary, the Chief of Staff of the Air Force, or other elements of the Air Force to ensure roles, responsibilities, authorities, and accountabilities are clear and institutionalized with respect to such mission.

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 Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' Mckeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3651).

(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. PROHIBITION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR DE-ALERTING INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILES.

(a) PROHIBITION.—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 Department of Defense may be obligated or expended to reduce, or prepare to reduce, the responsiveness or alert level of the intercontinental ballistic missiles of the United States.

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—The prohibition in subsection (a) shall not apply to any of the following activities:

(1) The maintenance or sustainment of intercontinental ballistic missiles.

(2) Ensuring the safety, security, or reliability of intercontinental ballistic missiles.

(3) Reductions in the number of deployed intercontinental ballistic missiles that are carried out in compliance with—

(A) the limitations of the New START Treaty (as defined in section 494(a)(2)(D) of title 10, United States Code); and

(B) section 1644 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' Mckeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3651; 10 U.S.C. 494 note).

SEC. 1655. ASSESSMENT OF GLOBAL NUCLEAR ENVIRONMENT.

(a) ASSESSMENT REQUIRED.—The Director of Net Assessment of the Department of Defense, in coordination with the Commander of the United States Strategic Command, shall conduct an assessment of the global environment with respect to nuclear weapons and the role of the nuclear forces, policy, and strategy of the United States in that environment.

(b) OBJECTIVES.—The objectives of the assessment required by subsection (a) are to inform

the long-term planning of the Department of Defense and policies relating to regional nuclear crises and operations that may involve the escalation of nuclear competition among countries.

(c) REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In conducting the assessment required by subsection (a), the Director shall develop and analyze a range of contingencies and scenarios, including crises that may emerge from nuclear competition during the 10- to 20-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act that involve the following:

(A) The United States and one other country that possesses a nuclear weapon.

(B) The United States and multiple such countries.

(C) Two other such countries.

(D) Three or more other such countries.

(E) Regional and cross-regional geography, including contingencies and scenarios in Europe, the Middle East, South Asia, and East Asia, and contingencies and scenarios that transcend regions.

(F) The long-term geopolitical and military-technical competition as it relates to nuclear weapons and strategic warfare.

(2) ANALYSIS OF COMPETITIVE DISCONTINUITIES.—In analyzing the long-term geopolitical and military-technical competition as it relates to nuclear weapons and strategic warfare under paragraph (1)(F), the Director shall identify—

(A) prospective discontinuities in that competition; and

(B) strategies and capabilities the United States could adopt to improve its competitive position following such discontinuities.

(d) STAFFING.—In conducting the assessment required by subsection (a), the Director shall engage the best talent available, with particular emphasis on engaging individuals and independent entities with demonstrated expertise in strategy and net assessment methodology.

(e) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than November 15, 2016, the Director shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the assessment required by subsection (a).

SEC. 1656. 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 2017 through 2021 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 (not including costs relating to the life extension program for the B61 nuclear bomb).

(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, but not costs that are attributed to non-nuclear missions, 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) Contributions made by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) or member states of NATO relating to the extended deterrence mission.

(3) Recent or planned contributions of the United States for security enhancements (site-by-site) relating to support for such forward-deployed nuclear weapons and 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. 1657. REPORT ON THE NUMBER OF PLANNED LONG-RANGE STANDOFF WEAPONS.

Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the justification of the number of planned nuclear-armed cruise missiles, known as the long-range standoff weapon, of the United States. The report shall include—

(1) the rationale for procuring such planned number of cruise missiles;

(2) how such planned number of cruise missiles aligns with the nuclear employment strategy of the United States;

(3) an estimate of the annual and total cost for research, development, test, and evaluation and procurement for such planned number of cruise missiles; and

(4) an estimate of the proportional annual cost of such cruise missiles as compared to the annual cost of the nuclear triad and annual defense spending.

SEC. 1658. REVIEW OF COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES ON RECOMMENDATIONS RELATING TO NUCLEAR ENTERPRISE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—During each of fiscal years 2016 through 2021, the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a review of the process of the Department of Defense for addressing the recommendations of the Department of Defense Internal Nuclear Enterprise Review, the Independent Review of the Department of Defense Nuclear Enterprise, and the Nuclear Deterrence Enterprise Review Group that are evaluated by the Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation.

(b) BRIEFING.—After conducting each review under subsection (a), the Comptroller General shall provide to the congressional defense committees a briefing on the review.

SEC. 1659. 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.

SEC. 1660. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE NUCLEAR FORCE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM OF THE AIR FORCE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) On February 6, 2014, Air Force Global Strike Command initiated a force improvement program for the intercontinental ballistic missile force designed to improve mission effectiveness, strengthen culture and morale, and identify areas in need of investment by soliciting input from airmen performing intercontinental ballistic missile operations.

(2) The intercontinental ballistic missile force improvement program generated more than 300 recommendations to strengthen intercontinental ballistic missile operations and served as a model for subsequent force improvement programs in other mission areas, such as bomber operations and sustainment.

(3) On May 28, 2014, as part of the nuclear force improvement program, the Air Force announced it would make immediate improvements in the nuclear mission of the Air Force, including enhancing career opportunities for airmen in the nuclear career field, ensuring training activities focused on performing the mission in the field, reforming the personnel reliability program, establishing special pay rates for positions in the nuclear career field, and creating a new service medal for nuclear deterrence operations.

(4) Chief of Staff of the Air Force Mark Welsh has said that, as part of the nuclear force improvement program, the Air Force will increase nuclear-manning levels and strengthen professional development for the members of the Air Force supporting the nuclear mission of the Air Force in order ''to address shortfalls and offer our airmen more stable work schedule and better quality of life''.

(5) Secretary of the Air Force Deborah Lee James, in recognition of the importance of the nuclear mission of the Air Force, proposed elevating the grade of the commander of the Air Force Global Strike Command from lieutenant general to general, and on March 30, 2015, the Senate confirmed a general as commander of that command.

(6) The Air Force redirected more than $160,000,000 in fiscal year 2014 to alleviate urgent, near-term shortfalls within the nuclear mission of the Air Force as part of the nuclear force improvement program.

(7) The Air Force plans to spend more than $200,000,000 on the nuclear force improvement program in fiscal year 2015, and requested more than $130,000,000 for the program for fiscal year 2016.

(8) Secretary of Defense Chuck Hagel said on November 14, 2014, that ''[t]he nuclear mission plays a critical role in ensuring the Nation's safety. No other enterprise we have is more important''.

(9) Secretary Hagel also said that the budget for the nuclear mission of the Air Force should increase by 10 percent over a five-year period.

(10) Section 1652 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3654; 10 U.S.C. 491 note) declares it the policy of the United States ''to ensure that the members of the Armed Forces who operate the nuclear deterrent of the United States have the training, resources, and national support required to execute the critical national security mission of the members''.

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

(1) the nuclear mission of the Air Force should be a top priority for the Department of the Air Force and for Congress;

(2) the members of the Air Force who operate and maintain the nuclear deterrent of the United States perform work that is vital to the security of the United States;

(3) the nuclear force improvement program of the Air Force has made significant near-term improvements for the members of the Air Force in the nuclear career field of the Air Force;

(4) Congress should support long-term investments in the Air Force nuclear enterprise that sustain the progress made under the nuclear force improvement program;

(5) the Air Force should—

(A) regularly inform Congress on the progress being made under the nuclear force improvement program and its efforts to strengthen the nuclear enterprise; and

(B) make Congress aware of any additional actions that should be taken to optimize performance of the nuclear mission of the Air Force and maximize the strength of the strategic deterrent of the United States; and

(6) future budgets for the Air Force should reflect the importance of the nuclear mission of the Air Force and the need to provide members of the Air Force assigned to the nuclear mission the best possible support and quality of life.

SEC. 1661. SENSES OF CONGRESS ON IMPORTANCE OF COOPERATION AND COLLABORATION BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND UNITED KINGDOM ON NUCLEAR ISSUES AND ON 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF FLEET BALLISTIC MISSILE PROGRAM.

(a) COLLABORATION BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND UNITED KINGDOM.—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.

(b) 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF FLEET BALLISTIC MISSILE PROGRAM.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) November 2015 marks the 60th anniversary of the Fleet Ballistic Missile Program of the Navy, which evolved from the Special Project Office established under President Dwight D. Eisenhower, and has provided credible, reliable, and affordable strategic deterrence solutions to the warfighter by producing more than 3,600 missiles over six different generations;

(2) The current Trident II D5 missile system has provided a reliable deterrent for nearly 25 years onboard Ohio-class ballistic missile submarines and has demonstrated reliability that is second-to-none as evidenced by more than two decades of annual, operationally representative flight testing;

(3) Congress congratulates the men and women of Strategic Systems Programs, their industry partners, and the Marines, Sailors, and Coast Guardsmen who stand watch ensuring the safety, security, and credibility of the strategic weapons of the United States; and

(4) Strategic Systems Programs, and the strategic weapon system the programs provide, are a vital and esteemed cornerstone of the security and defense of the United States and will remain so well into the future.

SEC. 1662. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON PLAN FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF NUCLEAR ENTERPRISE REVIEWS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Secretary of Defense should develop a plan regarding how the Secretary plans to implement the recommendations of the two nuclear enterprise reviews, one of which was led by Assistant Secretary of Defense Madelyn Creedon and Rear Admiral Peter Fanta and one of which was led by General Larry Welch (retired) and Admiral John Harvey, Jr. (retired); and

(2) such plan should include a timeline for when each recommendation will be implemented and how any additional manpower resulting from such recommendations will be allocated.

SEC. 1663. SENSE OF CONGRESS AND REPORT ON MILESTONE A DECISION ON LONG-RANGE STANDOFF WEAPON.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the Sense of Congress that, to support the nuclear deterrence requirements of the United States Strategic Command and ensure the credibility and reliability of the nuclear-capable air launched cruise missiles of the United States, Congress supports efforts by the Secretary of Defense to validate military requirements and make a Milestone A decision on the long-range standoff weapon.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than May 31, 2016, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the outcome of Milestone A decision for the long-range standoff weapon.

SEC. 1664. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON POLICY ON THE NUCLEAR TRIAD.

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

(1) the triad of strategic nuclear delivery systems plays a critical role in ensuring the national security of the United States; and

(2) retaining all three legs of the nuclear triad is among the highest priorities of the Department of Defense and will best maintain strategic stability at a reasonable cost, while hedging against potential technical problems and vulnerabilities.

(b) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to operate, sustain, and modernize or replace the triad of strategic nuclear delivery systems consisting of—

(A) heavy bombers equipped with nuclear gravity bombs and air-launched nuclear cruise missiles;

(B) land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles equipped with nuclear warheads that are capable of carrying multiple independently targetable reentry vehicles; and

(C) ballistic missile submarines equipped with submarine launched ballistic missiles and multiple nuclear warheads;

(2) to operate, sustain, and modernize or replace a capability to forward-deploy nuclear weapons and dual-capable fighter-bomber aircraft;

(3) to deter potential adversaries and assure allies and partners of the United States through strong and long-term commitment to the nuclear deterrent of the United States and the personnel, systems, and infrastructure that comprise such deterrent;

(4) to ensure that the members of the Armed Forces who operate the nuclear deterrent of the United States have the training, resources, and national support required to execute the critical national security mission of the members; and

(5) to achieve a modern and responsive nuclear infrastructure to support the full spectrum of deterrence requirements.

SEC. 1665. REPORT RELATING TO THE COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH EXTENDING THE LIFE OF THE MINUTEMAN III INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILE.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Air Force shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report examining the costs associated with extending the life of the Minuteman III intercontinental ballistic missile compared to the costs associated with procuring a new ground-based strategic deterrent.

Subtitle E—Missile Defense Programs and Other Matters

SEC. 1671. PROHIBITIONS ON PROVIDING CERTAIN MISSILE DEFENSE INFORMATION TO RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

(a) PROHIBITIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 3 of title 10, United States Code, as amended by section 1642, is further amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"§ 130h. 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) EXCEPTION.—The prohibitions in subsection (a) and (b) shall not apply to the United States providing to the Russian Federation information regarding ballistic missile early warning.

''(d) SUNSET.—The prohibitions in subsection (a) and (b) shall expire on January 1, 2017.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter, as amended by section 1642, is further amended by inserting after the item relating to section 130g the following new item:

''130h. 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. 922), 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

(2) in the heading, by striking ''**AND LIMITATIONS**'' *and all that follows through* ''**FEDERATION**''.

SEC. 1672. PROHIBITION ON INTEGRATION OF MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS OF RUSSIAN FEDERATION INTO MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS OF UNITED STATES.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal years 2016 or 2017 for the Department of Defense may be obligated or expended to integrate a missile defense system of the Russian Federation into any missile defense system of the United States.

SEC. 1673. 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. 1674. 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 30 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. 1675. 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, 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 interoperability and integration among the covered air and missile defense capabilities 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 among the covered air and missile defense capabilities 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, or terminal high altitude area defense batteries and interceptors.

SEC. 1676. INTEGRATION AND INTEROPERABILITY 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 (to the extent that specific integration arrangements are agreeable to the partner nation or among the partner nations involved in such arrangements), 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) REPORTS.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter until December 31, 2017, the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff shall jointly submit to the congressional defense committees a report 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, or 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. 1677. MISSILE DEFENSE CAPABILITY IN EUROPE.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the relevant combatant command, should ensure that arrangements are in place, including support from other members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the host nations, to provide anti-air defense capability at the Aegis Ashore sites in Romania and Poland by not later than June 1, 2019.

(b) REQUEST TO NATO.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall submit to NATO a request for NATO Security Investment Programme support for an air defense capability at the Aegis Ashore sites in Romania and Poland.

(2) NOTIFICATION.—Not later than April 1, 2016, the Secretary shall notify the appropriate congressional committees as to whether NATO has agreed in principle to providing the support described in paragraph (1).

(3) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—In this subsection, 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.

(c) REPORT ON AIR DEFENSE CAPABILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report describing—

(A) the plan and budget profile to provide the air defense capability described in subsection (b)(1);

(B) an assessment of any changes to the hosting agreements between the respective host nations and the United States;

(C) an evaluation of the feasibility, benefit, and cost of using the evolved sea sparrow missile, the standard missile 2, or other options as determined by the Secretary to provide such air defense capability; and

(D) an assessment of the air and ballistic missile threat to the military installations of the United States in Europe, including the Naval Shore Facility in Devesulu, Romania, and the planned facility in Redzikowo, Poland.

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

(d) 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 180 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.

(e) IMPLEMENTATION OF CERTAIN DIRECTION.—The Secretary shall implement the direction relating to this section contained in the classified annex accompanying this Act.

SEC. 1678. AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR IRON DOME SHORT-RANGE ROCKET DEFENSE SYSTEM.

(a) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by section 1502 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 4102, including for coproduction 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 and conditions 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, subject to an amended agreement for coproduction for radar components. 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 coproduction of the radars described in 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. 1679. ISRAELI COOPERATIVE MISSILE DEFENSE PROGRAM CODEVELOPMENT AND COPRODUCTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), of the funds authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2016 for procurement, Defense-wide, and available for the Missile Defense Agency—

(1) not more than $150,000,000 may be provided to the Government of Israel to procure the David's Sling Weapon System, including for coproduction of parts and components in the United States by United States industry; and

(2) not more than $15,000,000 may be provided to the Government of Israel for the Arrow 3 Upper Tier Interceptor Program, including for coproduction of parts and components in the United States by United States industry.

(b) CERTIFICATION.—

(1) CRITERIA.—Except as provided by subsection (c), the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a certification that—

(A) the Government of Israel has demonstrated the successful completion of the knowledge points, technical milestones, and production readiness reviews required by the research, development, and technology agreements for the David's Sling Weapon System and the Arrow 3 Upper Tier Development Program, respectively;

(B) such funds will be provided on the basis of a one-for-one cash match made by Israel for such respective systems or in another matching amount that otherwise meets best efforts (as mutually agreed to by the United States and Israel);

(C) the United States has entered into a bilateral agreement with Israel that establishes—

(i) in accordance with subparagraph (D), the terms of coproduction of parts and components of such respective systems on the basis of the greatest practicable coproduction of parts, components, and all-up rounds (if appropriate) by United States industry and minimizes nonrecurring engineering and facilitization expenses;

(ii) complete transparency on the requirement of Israel for the number of interceptors and batteries of such respective systems that will be procured, including with respect to the procurement plans, acquisition strategy, and funding profiles of Israel;

(iii) technical milestones for coproduction of parts and components and procurement of such respective systems; and

(iv) joint approval processes for third-party sales of such respective systems and the components of such respective systems; and

(D) the level of coproduction described in subparagraph (C)(i) for the David's Sling Weapon System is equal to or greater than 50 percent.

(2) NUMBER.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Under Secretary may submit—

(A) one certification covering both the David's Sling Weapon System and the Arrow 3 Upper Tier Interceptor Program; or

(B) separate certifications for each such respective system.

(3) TIMING.—The Under Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees the certification under paragraph (1) by not later than 60 days before the funds specified in subsection (a) for the respective system covered by the certification are provided to the Government of Israel.

(c) WAIVER.—The Under Secretary may waive the certification required by subsection (b) if the Under Secretary certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that the Under Secretary has received sufficient data from the Government of Israel to demonstrate—

(1) the funds specified in paragraph (1) and (2) of subsection (a) are provided to Israel solely for funding the procurement of long-lead components in accordance with a production plan, including a funding profile detailing Israeli contributions for production, including long-lead production, of either David's Sling Weapon System or the Arrow 3 Upper Tier Interceptor Program;

(2) such long-lead components have successfully completed knowledge points, technical milestones, and production readiness reviews; and

(3) the long-lead procurement will be conducted in a manner that maximizes coproduction in the United States without incurring additional nonrecurring engineering activity or cost.

(d) PLAN ON COPRODUCTION OF DAVID'S SLING WEAPON SYSTEM.—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 Director of the Missile Defense Agency and the Under Secretary shall jointly submit to the appropriate congressional committees a plan to achieve a rate of coproduction by United States industry of parts and components of the David's Sling Weapon System at a level that is not less than 50 percent. Such plan shall include—

(1) a timeline for achieving such a level of coproduction;

(2) any nonrecurring engineering or facilitization costs related to such coproduction, costs for additional testing and training, and other additional associated costs;

(3) a recommendation for whether carrying out such plan is in the national interest of the United States; and

(4) any other matter the Director and Under Secretary consider appropriate.

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

(1) The congressional defense committees.

(2) The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

SEC. 1680. BOOST PHASE DEFENSE SYSTEM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall—

(1) prioritize technology investments in the Department of Defense to support feasible and cost-effective efforts by the Missile Defense Agency to develop and field an airborne boost phase defense system by not later than fiscal year 2025;

(2) ensure that development and fielding of a boost phase missile defense layer to the ballistic missile defense system supports multiple warfighter 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, electromagnetic and other railgun technology, high-power microwave systems, and other advanced technologies as part of a layered architecture to defend ships and theater bases against air and cruise missile strikes;

(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; and

(5) ensure cooperation and coordination between the Missile Defense Agency with respect to the plans of the Missile Defense Agency to develop an airborne laser and the requirements of the Air Force for unmanned aerial vehicles.

(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the efforts of the Department of Defense to develop and deploy an airborne or other boost phase defense system for missile defense by fiscal year 2025.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) Such schedules, costs, warfighter requirements, operational concept, constraints, potential alternative boost phase approaches, and other information regarding the efforts described in paragraph (1) as the Secretary considers appropriate.

(B) Analyses of the efforts described in paragraph (1) with respect to the following cases:

(i) A case in which the Department is under no funding constraints with respect to such efforts and progress is based on the state of the technology.

(ii) A case in which the Department is under funding constraints and the efforts are carried out in accordance with a moderately aggressive schedule and are subject to moderate technical risk.

(iii) A case in which the Department is under funding constraints and the efforts are carried out in accordance with a less aggressive schedule and are subject to less technical risk.

(C) An update on related efforts of the Department to develop high energy lasers, electromagnetic and other railguns, high power microwave systems, and other advanced technologies to defend ships and theater bases against air and cruise missile strikes and to protect the homeland of the United States and protect allies of the United States.

(D) An evaluation of recommendations, including a listing of the recommendations, from industry on emerging technologies that could be applied for boost phase missile defense.

(E) Such recommendations as the Secretary may have for legislative or administrative action to enable more rapid fielding of a directed-energy based missile defense system.

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

SEC. 1681. 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 defense of the United States homeland against the threat of limited ballistic missile attack (whether accidental, unauthorized, or deliberate) 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 could contribute critical capabilities 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 sound 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 subparagraph (A).

(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) Producibility 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.

(8) Sound acquisition processes.

(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.—The Director shall include with the budget justification materials submitted to Congress in support of the budget of the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2017 (as submitted with the budget of the President under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code) a report on the funding profile necessary for the multiple-object kill vehicle program to meet the objectives under subsection (b).

SEC. 1682. REQUIREMENT TO REPLACE CAPABILITY ENHANCEMENT I EXOATMOSPHERIC KILL VEHICLES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), the Director of the Missile Defense Agency shall ensure, to the maximum extent practicable, that all remaining ground-based interceptors of the ground-based midcourse defense system that are armed with the capability enhancement I exoatmospheric kill vehicle are replaced with the redesigned exoatmospheric kill vehicle before September 30, 2022.

(b) CONDITION.—Subsection (a) shall not apply if the Director determines that flight and intercept testing of the redesigned exoatmospheric kill vehicle is not successful.

SEC. 1683. DESIGNATION OF PREFERRED LOCATION OF ADDITIONAL MISSILE DEFENSE SITE IN THE UNITED STATES AND PLAN FOR EXPEDITING DEPLOYMENT TIME OF SUCH SITE.

(a) SITE DESIGNATION.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Secretary of Defense publishes the draft environmental impact statement pursuant to subsection (b) of section 227 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1678), the Director of the Missile Defense Agency, in consultation with the Commander of the United States Northern Command, shall designate, from among the sites evaluated under subsection (a) of such section 227, the preferred site in the United States for the future deployment of an interceptor capable of protecting the homeland, as informed by—

(1) such environmental impact statement; and

(2) the operational effectiveness and cost effectiveness of such evaluated sites.

(b) PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Secretary of Defense makes the congressional notification of the finalization of the environmental impact statement prepared pursuant to section 227(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013, the Secretary shall—

(A) develop a plan for expediting the deployment time for the site designated under subsection (a) by at least two years, if the decision is made to proceed with such deployment; and

(B) submit to the congressional defense committees such plan and any update, as may be necessary, to the designation made under subsection (a).

(2) REPORT ELEMENTS.—The plan under paragraph (1)(A) shall include the following:

(A) Estimates of the costs of carrying out the plan and a schedule for carrying out the plan.

(B) An assessment of any risks associated with decreasing the deployment time of the site designated under subsection (a), including with respect to cost and the operational effectiveness and reliability of interceptors.

(C) Identification of any deviation in the plan from sound acquisition processes, including with respect to testing prior to full operational capability designation.

(D) A description of such legislative or administrative action as may be necessary to carry out the plan.

(c) LIMITATION.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2016 for military construction for the East Coast missile site planning and design, as specified in the funding table in section 4601, may be obligated or expended until the date on which the Secretary of Defense publishes the final environmental impact statement pursuant to section 227(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013.

(d) ASSESSMENT BY COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which the Secretary submits the plan under subsection (b)(1)(B),the Comptroller General of the United States shall—

(1) complete a review of the plan; and

(2) submit to the congressional defense committees a report on such review that includes the findings and recommendations of the Comptroller General.

SEC. 1684. ADDITIONAL MISSILE DEFENSE SENSOR COVERAGE FOR PROTECTION OF UNITED STATES HOMELAND.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that additional missile defense sensor discrimination capabilities are needed to enhance the protection of the United States homeland against potential long-range ballistic missiles from Iran that, according to the Department of Defense, could soon be obtained by Iran as a result of its active space launch program.

(b) STUDIES AND EVALUATIONS ON HOMEPORT OF SEA-BASED X-BAND RADAR.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Missile Defense Agency shall commence any siting studies, environmental impact assessments or statements required pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) that have not otherwise been prepared, 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 reassignment of the homeport of the sea-based X-band radar to a homeport on the East Coast of the United States.

(c) POTENTIAL FUTURE MISSILE DEFENSE SENSOR SITES.—

(1) EVALUATION.—Not later than March 31, 2016, the Director shall commence a study to evaluate at least three possible additional locations (in or outside the United States), selected by the Director, that would be best suited for future deployment of an advanced missile defense sensor site optimized against threats from Iran.

(2) ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS.—Except as provided by paragraph (3), the evaluation under paragraph (1) shall include an environmental impact statement or other analysis in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) for each location included in the evaluation.

(3) EXCEPTION.—If an environmental impact statement or other analysis described in paragraph (2) has already been prepared, or is not required by law, for a location included in the evaluation under paragraph (1), the Director shall not be required to carry out paragraph (2) with respect to such location.

(d) DEPLOYMENT OF ADDITIONAL COVERAGE.—

(1) DEPLOYMENT.—Not later than December 31, 2020, the Director, in cooperation with the relevant combatant command, shall deploy a long-range discrimination radar or other appropriate sensor capability in a location optimized to support the defense of the homeland of the United States from emerging long-range ballistic missile threats from Iran.

(2) SEA-BASED X-BAND RADAR.—If the Director carries out paragraph (1) by reassigning the homeport of the sea-based X-band radar, the Director and the Secretary of the Navy may not carry out such reassignment until the date on which the Director certifies to the congressional defense committees that Hawaii will have adequate missile defense coverage prior to such reassignment.

(e) SUBMISSION OF INFORMATION.—

(1) REPORT.—Not later than December 31, 2018, the Director shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report containing the following:

(A) The findings of the study conducted under paragraph (1) of subsection (c), including any environmental impact statements or analyses required by paragraph (2) of such subsection.

(B) Notification of the manner in which Hawaii is being provided ballistic missile defense coverage.

(2) PLAN.—In the budget justification materials submitted to Congress in support of the budget for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2020 submitted by the President to Congress under section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, the Director shall include—

(A) the plan of the Director to carry out subsection (d); and

(B) an update on the progress of the Director in implementing subsections (b) and (c).

SEC. 1685. CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT OF SPACE-BASED 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, in coordination with the Secretary of the Air Force and the Director of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, shall commence the concept definition of a space-based ballistic missile intercept layer to the ballistic missile defense system that provides—

(1) a boost-phase layer for missile defense; or

(2) additional defensive options against direct ascent anti-satellite weapons, hypersonic glide vehicles, and maneuvering reentry vehicles.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The activities carried out under subsection (a) shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(1) Draft operation concepts for how a space-based ballistic missile intercept layer would function in the context of a multi-layer missile defense architecture.

(2) An assessment of how such a space-based ballistic missile intercept layer could contribute to the defense of the United States against intercontinental ballistic missiles with varying degrees of effectiveness.

(3) An assessment of the required architecture and components (including hardware, software, and related command and control systems) and the maturity of critical technologies necessary to make such a space-based ballistic missile intercept layer operational.

(4) An assessment of how such a space-based ballistic missile intercept layer could protect the satellites of the United States against adversary anti-satellite weapons.

(5) An assessment of the effort required to integrate and make interoperable such a space-based ballistic missile intercept layer with the ground-based missile defense system.

(6) Any other matters the Director of the Missile Defense Agency considers appropriate.

(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 space-based ballistic missile intercept layer, including estimates of the appropriate identifiable costs of each such potential program of record; and

(3) the views of the Director regarding such findings and plan.

SEC. 1686. 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, cost benefit, and operational effectiveness 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, including recommendations for potential future locations of Aegis Ashore sites.

(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 cofinancing of additional Aegis Ashore sites. Such evaluation shall include, with 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.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report on the identification of obstacles under paragraph (1).

SEC. 1687. DEVELOPMENT OF REQUIREMENTS TO SUPPORT INTEGRATED AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE CAPABILITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Consistent with the memorandum of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of January 27, 2014, regarding joint integrated air and missile defense, the Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff shall oversee the development of warfighter requirements for persistent and survivable capabilities to detect, identify, determine the status, track, and support engagement of strategically important mobile or relocatable assets in all phases of conflict in order to achieve the objective of preventing the effective employment of such assets, including through offensive actions against such assets prior to their use.

(b) PURPOSE OF REQUIREMENTS.—The requirements developed pursuant to subsection (a) shall be used and updated, as appropriate, for the purpose of informing applicable acquisition programs and systems-of-systems architecture planning that are funded through the Military Intelligence Program, the National Intelligence Program, and non-intelligence programs.

(c) SUPPORTING ACTIVITIES.—The Vice Chairman shall also oversee the development of the enabling framework for intelligence support for integrated air and missile defense, including concepts for the integrated operation of multiple systems, and, as appropriate, the development of requirements for capabilities to be acquired to achieve such integrated operations.

(d) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that new acquisition programs for applicable major systems or capabilities, or for upgrades to existing systems, should not be undertaken until the applicable requirements described in subsections (a) and (c) have been developed and incorporated into programmatic decision-making.

SEC. 1688. EXTENSION OF REQUIREMENT FOR COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES REVIEW AND ASSESSMENT OF MISSILE DEFENSE ACQUISITION PROGRAMS.

Section 232(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1339) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''through 2015'' and inserting ''through 2020''; and

(2) in paragraph (2), in the first sentence, by striking ''through 2016'' and inserting ''through 2021''.

SEC. 1689. REPORT ON 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 United States;

(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 REPORT.—

(1) EVALUATION.—The Director of the Missile Defense Agency shall conduct an evaluation of potential options for fielding a medium range ballistic missile defense sensor 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) SUBMISSION OF REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the options for augmenting the missile defense of Hawaii, including—

(A) a summary of the findings and recommendations of the evaluation conducted under paragraph (1);

(B) estimated acquisition and operating costs for each sensor option; and

(C) estimated timelines for the deployment of each sensor option.

SEC. 1690. SENSE OF CONGRESS AND REPORT ON VALIDATED MILITARY REQUIREMENT AND MILESTONE A DECISION ON PROMPT GLOBAL STRIKE WEAPON SYSTEM.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that the United States must continue to develop the conventional prompt global strike capability to strike high-value, time-sensitive, and defended targets from ranges outside of current conventional technology while addressing and preventing any risk of ambiguity.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than September 30, 2020, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report regarding the outcome of the military requirements process and Milestone A decision for at least one conventional prompt global strike weapons system.

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 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 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.
Sec. 2102. Family housing.
Sec. 2103. Improvements to military family housing units.
Sec. 2104. Authorization of appropriations, Army.
Sec. 2105. Modification of authority to carry out certain fiscal year 2013 project.
Sec. 2106. Extension of authorizations of certain fiscal year 2012 projects.
Sec. 2107. Extension of authorizations of certain fiscal year 2013 projects.
Sec. 2108. Additional authority to carry out certain fiscal year 2016 project.

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
Colorado	Fort Carson	$5,800,000
Georgia	Fort Gordon	$90,000,000
Maryland	Fort Meade	$34,500,000
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	Arlington National Cemetery	$30,000,000
	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 or location outside the United States, and in the amount, set forth in the following table:

Army: Outside the United States

Country	Installation or Location	Amount
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 or Location	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) is 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 or Country	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	Joint Base 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 PROJECT.

(a) 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.

(b) USE OF HOST-NATION PAYMENT-IN-KIND FUNDS.—The Secretary may use available host-nation payment-in-kind funding for the project described in subsection (a).

TITLE XXII—NAVY MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Sec. 2201. Authorized Navy construction and land acquisition projects.
Sec. 2202. Family housing.
Sec. 2203. Improvements to military family housing units.
Sec. 2204. Authorization of appropriations, Navy.
Sec. 2205. Extension of authorizations of certain fiscal year 2012 projects.
Sec. 2206. Extension of authorizations of certain fiscal year 2013 projects.

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
	Miramar	$11,200,000
	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	$43,279,000
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
	Marine Corps Base Hawaii	$12,800,000
Maryland	Patuxent River	$40,935,000
North Carolina	Camp Lejeune	$54,849,000
	Cherry Point	$57,726,000
	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
Bahrain Island	Southwest Asia	$89,791,000
Italy	Sigonella	$102,943,000
Japan	Camp Butler	$11,697,000

Navy: Outside the United States—*Continued*

Country	Installation or Location	Amount
	Iwakuni	$17,923,000
	Kadena Air Base	$23,310,000
	Yokosuka	$13,846,000
Poland	RedziKowo Base	$51,270,000

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 amounts set forth in the following table:

Navy: Family Housing

State	Installation or Location	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	$6,085,000
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

TITLE XXIII—AIR FORCE MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Sec. 2301. Authorized Air Force construction and land acquisition projects.
Sec. 2302. Family housing.
Sec. 2303. Improvements to military family housing units.
Sec. 2304. Authorization of appropriations, Air Force.
Sec. 2305. Modification of authority to carry out certain fiscal year 2010 project.
Sec. 2306. Modification of authority to carry out certain fiscal year 2014 project.
Sec. 2307. Modification of authority to carry out certain fiscal year 2015 project.
Sec. 2308. Extension of authorization of certain fiscal year 2012 project.
Sec. 2309. Extension of authorization of certain fiscal year 2013 project.
Sec. 2310. Certification of optimal location for Joint Intelligence Analysis Complex and plan for rotation of forces at Lajes Field, Azores.

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	$77,700,000
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
Niger	Agadez	$50,000,000
Oman	Al Musannah Air Base	$25,000,000
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 sum of the following:

(1) The total amount authorized to be appropriated under subsection (a), as specified in the funding table in section 4601.

(2) $21,000,000 (the balance of the amount authorized under section 2301(a) of the Military Construction Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (division B of Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 992) for the CYBERCOM Joint Operations Center at Fort Meade, Maryland).

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 congressional defense committees a report containing a description of the project, including the rationale 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 or Location	Project	Amount
Portugal	Lajes Field	Sanitary Sewer Lift/Pump Station	$2,000,000

SEC. 2310. CERTIFICATION OF OPTIMAL LOCATION FOR JOINT INTELLIGENCE ANALYSIS COMPLEX AND PLAN FOR ROTATION OF FORCES AT LAJES FIELD, AZORES.

(a) JOINT INTELLIGENCE ANALYSIS COMPLEX CERTIFICATION.—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 Defense certifies to the congressional defense committees that the Secretary has determined, based on an analysis of United States operational requirements, that Royal Air Force Croughton, United Kingdom, remains the optimal location for recapitalization of the Joint Intelligence Analysis Complex. The certification shall include an explanation of the basis for the certification.

(b) LAJES FIELD UTILIZATION.—

(1) DETERMINATION.—Not later than March 1, 2016, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a determination of the operational viability of the use of Lajes Field, Azores, for—

(A) Department of Defense intelligence functions; or

(B) the rotational presence of—

(i) fighter aircraft for air-to-air training; or

(ii) naval forces.

(2) BASIS OF DETERMINATION.—The submission to the congressional defense committees under paragraph (1) shall include an explanation of the basis for the determination.

(3) PLAN.—If the Secretary of Defense determines that Lajes Field is a viable option for one or more of the uses specified in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees, not later than April 1, 2016, a plan for such uses that includes the following:

(A) The types and number of naval forces or air-to-air training fighter aircraft considered for rotational assignment at Lajes Field or a description of the Department of Defense intelligence functions to be assigned, as applicable.

(B) The duration and frequency of such assignment.

(C) Any additional infrastructure investment required to support such assignment.

(D) The impact to permanent manpower levels necessary to support such assignment.

TITLE XXIV—DEFENSE AGENCIES MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Sec. 2401. Authorized Defense Agencies construction and land acquisition projects.
Sec. 2402. Authorized energy conservation projects.
Sec. 2403. Authorization of appropriations, Defense Agencies.
Sec. 2404. Modification of authority to carry out certain fiscal year 2012 project.
Sec. 2405. Extension of authorizations of certain fiscal year 2012 projects.
Sec. 2406. Extension of authorizations of certain fiscal year 2013 projects.
Sec. 2407. Modification and extension of authority to carry out certain fiscal year 2014 project.
Sec. 2408. Modification of authority to carry out certain fiscal year 2015 project.

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	$20,552,000
	Coronado	$47,218,000
	Fresno Yosemite IAP ANG	$10,700,000
Colorado	Fort Carson	$8,243,000
CONUS Classified	Classified Location	$20,065,000
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	$123,838,000
Kentucky	Fort Campbell	$12,553,000
	Fort Knox	$23,279,000
Maryland	Fort Meade	$816,077,000
Nevada	Nellis Air Force Base	$39,900,000
New Mexico	Cannon Air Force Base	$45,111,000
New York	West Point	$55,778,000
North Carolina	Camp Lejeune	$69,006,000
	Fort Bragg	$168,811,000
Ohio	Wright-Patterson Air Force Base	$6,623,000
Oregon	Klamath Falls IAP	$2,500,000
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	$49,700,000
South Carolina	Fort Jackson	$26,157,000
Texas	Joint Base San Antonio	$61,776,000
Virginia	Fort Belvoir	$9,500,000

Defense Agencies: Inside the United States—*Continued*

State	Installation or Location	Amount
	Joint Base Langley-Eustis	$28,000,000
	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:

Defense Agencies: Outside the United States

Country	Installation or Location	Amount
Djibouti	Camp Lemonier	$43,700,000
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
Poland	RedziKowo Base	$169,153,000
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 inside the United States as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of Defense may carry out energy conservation projects under chapter 173 of title 10, United States Code, for the installations or locations inside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

Energy Conservation Projects: Inside the United States

State	Installation or Location	Amount
American Samoa	Wake Island	$5,331,000
California	Edwards Air Force Base	$4,550,000
	Fort Hunter Liggett	$22,000,000
Colorado	Schriever Air Force Base	$4,400,000
District of Columbia	NSA Washington/Naval Research Lab	$10,990,000
Guam	Naval Base Guam	$5,330,000
Hawaii	Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam	$13,780,000
	Marine Corps Recruiting Command Kaneohe Bay	$5,740,000
Idaho	Mountain Home Air Force Base	$6,471,000
Montana	Malmstrom Air Force Base	$4,260,000
Virginia	Pentagon	$4,528,000
Washington	Joint Base Lewis-McChord	$14,770,000
Various locations	Various locations	$25,809,000

(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
Bahamas	Ascension Aux Airfield St. Helena	$5,500,000
Japan	Yokoska	$12,940,000
Various locations	Various locations	$3,600,000

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 sum of the following:

(1) The total amount authorized to be appropriated under subsection (a), as specified in the funding table in section 4601.

(2) $747,435,000 (the balance of the amount authorized under section 2401(a) of this Act for an operations facility at Fort Meade, Maryland).

(3) $441,134,000 (the balance of the amount authorized under section 2401(b) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (division B of Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1673) for a hospital at the Rhine Ordnance Barracks, Germany).

(4) $91,441,000 (the balance of the amount authorized under section 2401(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (division B of Public Law 111–84; 123 Stat. 2640) for a hospital at Fort Bliss, Texas).

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. 2131), 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 authorization set forth in the table in subsection (b), as provided in section 2401 of that Act (125 Stat. 1672) and as amended 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 or Location	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 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/Country	Installation or Location	Project	Amount
California	Naval Base Coronado	SOF Mobile Communications Detachment Support Facility	$9,327,000
Colorado	Pikes Peak	High Altitude Medical Research Center	$3,600,000
Germany	Ramstein AB	Replace Vogelweh Elementary School	$61,415,000
Hawaii	Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam	SOF SDVT–1 Waterfront Operations Facility	$22,384,000
Japan	CFAS Sasebo	Replace Sasebo Elementary School	$35,733,000
	Camp Zama	Renovate Zama High School	$13,273,000
Pennsylvania	DEF Distribution Depot New Cumberland	Replace reservoir	$4,300,000
United Kingdom	RAF Feltwell	Feltwell Elementary School Addition	$30,811,000

SEC. 2407. MODIFICATION AND EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2014 PROJECT.

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 that location, subsequently cancelled by the Department of Defense, substitute authorization is provided for a 102,000-square foot Medical Clinic Replacement at that location in the amount of $80,000,000, using appropriations available for the original project pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2403 of such Act (127 Stat. 997). This substitute authorization shall remain in effect until October 1, 2018, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2019.

SEC. 2408. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2015 PROJECT.

In the case of the authorization contained in section 2401(b) of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (division B of Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3682), for Brussels, Belgium, for construction of an elementary/high school, the Secretary of Defense may acquire approximately 7.4 acres of land adjacent to the existing Sterrebeek Dependent School site and construct a multi-sport athletic field, track, perimeter road, parking, and fencing.

TITLE XXV—NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION SECURITY INVESTMENT PROGRAM

Sec. 2501. Authorized NATO construction and land acquisition projects.

Sec. 2502. Authorization of appropriations, NATO.

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.

Sec. 2602. Authorized Army Reserve construction and land acquisition projects.

Sec. 2603. Authorized Navy Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve construction and land acquisition projects.

Sec. 2604. Authorized Air National Guard construction and land acquisition projects.

Sec. 2605. Authorized Air Force Reserve construction and land acquisition projects.

Sec. 2606. Authorization of appropriations, National Guard and Reserve.

Subtitle B—Other Matters

Sec. 2611. Modification and extension of authority to carry out certain fiscal year 2013 project.

Sec. 2612. Modification of authority to carry out certain fiscal year 2015 projects.

Sec. 2613. Extension of authorizations of certain fiscal year 2012 projects.

Sec. 2614. Extension of authorizations of certain fiscal year 2013 projects.

Subtitle A—Project Authorizations and Authorization of Appropriations

SEC. 2601. AUTHORIZED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.

Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2606 and available for the National Guard and Reserve as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Army may acquire real property and carry out military construction projects for the Army National Guard locations inside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

Army National Guard

State	Location	Amount
Alabama	Camp Foley	$4,500,000
Connecticut	Camp Hartell	$11,000,000
Florida	Palm Coast	$18,000,000
Georgia	Fort Stewart	$6,800,000
Illinois	Sparta	$1,900,000
Kansas	Salina	$6,700,000
Maryland	Easton	$13,800,000

***Army National Guard**—Continued*

State	Location	Amount
Mississippi	Gulfport	$40,000,000
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.

(a) INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2606 and available for the National Guard and Reserve as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Army may acquire real property and carry out military construction projects for the Army Reserve locations inside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

Army Reserve: Inside the United States

State	Location	Amount
California	Miramar	$24,000,000
Florida	MacDill Air Force Base	$55,000,000
New York	Orangeburg	$4,200,000
Pennsylvania	Conneaut Lake	$5,000,000
Virginia	A.P. Hill	$24,000,000

(b) OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2606 and available for the National Guard and Reserve as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Army may acquire real property and carry out a military construction project for the Army Reserve location outside the United States, and in the amount, set forth in the following table:

Army Reserve: Outside the United States

Country	Location	Amount
Puerto Rico	Fort Buchanan	$10,200,000

SEC. 2603. AUTHORIZED NAVY RESERVE AND MARINE CORPS RESERVE CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.

Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2606 and available for the National Guard and Reserve as specified in 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 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
Florida	Cape Canaveral Air Force Station	$6,100,000
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

***Air National Guard**—Continued*

State	Location	Amount
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 and available for the National Guard and Reserve as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Air Force may acquire real property and carry out military construction projects for the Air Force Reserve locations inside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

Air Force Reserve

State	Location	Amount
California	March Air Force Base	$4,600,000
Florida	Patrick Air Force Base	$3,400,000
Georgia	Dobbins Air Reserve Base	$10,400,000
Ohio	Youngstown	$9,400,000
Texas	Joint Base San Antonio	$9,900,000

SEC. 2606. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE.

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.

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. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2015 PROJECTS.

(a) DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE.—In the case of the authorization contained in the table in section 2605 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (division B of Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3689) for Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Arizona, for construction of a Guardian Angel Operations facility at that location, the Secretary of the Air Force may construct a new 5,913 square meter (63,647 square foot) facility in the amount of $18,200,000.

(b) FORT SMITH.—In the case of the authorization contained in the table in section 2604 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (division B of Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3689) for Fort Smith Municipal Airport, Arkansas, for construction of a consolidated Secure Compartmented Information Facility at that location, the Secretary of the Air Force may construct a new facility in the amount of $15,200,000.

SEC. 2613. 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. 2614. 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.

Sec. 2702. Prohibition on conducting additional Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) round.

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.

Sec. 2802. Extension of temporary, limited authority to use operation and maintenance funds for construction projects outside the United States.

Sec. 2803. Defense laboratory modernization pilot program.

Sec. 2804. Temporary authority for acceptance and use of contributions for certain construction, maintenance, and repair projects mutually beneficial to the Department of Defense and Kuwait military forces.

Sec. 2805. Conveyance to Indian tribes of relocatable military housing units at military installations in the United States.

Subtitle B—Real Property and Facilities Administration

Sec. 2811. Protection of Department of Defense installations.

Sec. 2812. Enhancement of authority to accept conditional gifts of real property on behalf of military service academies.

Sec. 2813. Utility system conveyance authority.

Sec. 2814. Leasing of non-excess property of military departments and Defense Agencies; treatment of value provided by local education agencies and elementary and secondary schools.

Sec. 2815. Force-structure plan and infrastructure inventory and assessment of infrastructure necessary to support the force structure.

Sec. 2816. Temporary reporting requirements related to main operating bases, forward operating sites, and cooperative security locations.

Sec. 2817. Exemption of Army off-site use and off-site removal only non-mobile properties from certain excess property disposal requirements.

Subtitle C—Provisions Related to Asia-Pacific Military Realignment

Sec. 2821. Limited exception to restriction on development of public infrastructure in connection with realignment of Marine Corps forces in Asia-Pacific region.

Sec. 2822. Annual report on Government of Japan contributions toward realignment of Marine Corps forces in Asia-Pacific region.

Subtitle D—Land Conveyances

Sec. 2831. Release of reversionary interest retained as part of conveyance to the Economic Development Alliance of Jefferson County, Arkansas.

Sec. 2832. Land exchange authority, Mare Island Army Reserve Center, Vallejo, California.

Sec. 2833. Land exchange, Navy Outlying Landing Field, Naval Air Station, Whiting Field, Florida.

Sec. 2834. Release of property interests retained in connection with land conveyance, Camp Villere, Louisiana.

Sec. 2835. Release of property interests retained in connection with land conveyance, Fort Bliss Military Reservation, Texas.

Subtitle E—Military Land Withdrawals

Sec. 2841. Additional withdrawal and reservation of public land, Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, California.

Subtitle F—Other Matters

Sec. 2851. Modification of Department of Defense guidance on use of airfield pavement markings.

Sec. 2852. Extension of authority for establishment of commemorative work in honor of Brigadier General Francis Marion.

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. EXTENSION OF TEMPORARY, LIMITED AUTHORITY TO USE OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FUNDS FOR CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

(a) EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY.—Subsection (h) of section 2808 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (division B of Public Law 108–136; 117 Stat. 1723), as most recently amended by section 2806 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (division B of Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3699), is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''December 31, 2015'' and inserting ''December 31, 2016''; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking ''fiscal year 2016'' and inserting ''fiscal year 2017''.

(b) LIMITATION ON USE OF AUTHORITY.—Subsection (c)(1) of such section is amended—

(1) by striking ''October 1, 2014'' and inserting ''October 1, 2015'';

(2) by striking ''December 31, 2015'' and inserting ''December 31, 2016''; and

(3) by striking ''fiscal year 2016'' and inserting ''fiscal year 2017''.

(c) ELIMINATION OF REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Such section is further amended by striking subsection (d).

SEC. 2803. DEFENSE LABORATORY MODERNIZATION PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) AUTHORITY TO USE RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION FUNDS.—Using amounts appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department of Defense for research, development, test, and evaluation, the Secretary of Defense may fund a military construction project described in subsection (d) at any of the following:

(1) A 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).

(2) A Department of Defense Federally Funded Research and Development Center that functions primarily as a research laboratory.

(3) A Department of Defense facility in support of a technology development program that is consistent with the fielding of offset technologies as described in section 218 of this Act.

(b) CONDITION ON AND SCOPE OF PROJECT AUTHORITY.—Subject to the condition that a military construction project under this section be authorized in a Military Construction Authorization Act, the authority to carry out the military construction project 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) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) 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.

(2) NOTIFICATION OF IMPLEMENTATION.—Not less than 14 days prior to the first obligation of funds described in subsection (a) for a military construction project to be carried out under this section, the Secretary of Defense shall submit a notification to the congressional defense committees providing an updated construction description, cost, and schedule for the project and any other matters regarding the project as the Secretary considers appropriate.

(d) AUTHORIZED PROJECTS DESCRIBED.—The authority provided by this section to fund military construction projects using amounts appropriated or otherwise made available for research, development, test, and evaluation is limited to military construction projects that the Secretary of Defense, in the budget justification documents exhibits submitted pursuant to subsection (c)(1), determines—

(1) will support research and development activities at laboratories described in subsection (a);

(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;

(3) are endorsed for funding by more than one military department or Defense Agency; and

(4) cannot be fully funded within the thresholds specified in section 2805 of title 10, United States Code.

(e) FUNDING LIMITATION.—The maximum amount of funds appropriated or otherwise made available for research, development, test, and evaluation that may be obligated in any fiscal year for military construction projects under this section is $150,000,000.

(f) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority provided by this section to fund military construction projects using funds appropriated or otherwise made available for research, development, test, and evaluation shall terminate on October 1, 2020.

SEC. 2804. TEMPORARY AUTHORITY FOR ACCEPTANCE AND USE OF CONTRIBUTIONS FOR CERTAIN CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, AND REPAIR PROJECTS MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL TO THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND KUWAIT MILITARY FORCES.

(a) AUTHORITY TO ACCEPT CONTRIBUTIONS.—The Secretary of Defense, after consultation with the Secretary of State, may accept cash contributions from the government of Kuwait for the purpose of paying for the costs of construction (including military construction not otherwise authorized by law), maintenance, and repair projects mutually beneficial to the Department of Defense and Kuwait military forces.

(b) ACCOUNTING.—Contributions accepted under subsection (a) shall be placed in an account established by the Secretary of Defense and shall remain available until expended as provided in such subsection.

(c) PROHIBITION ON USE OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO OFFSET BURDEN SHARING CONTRIBUTIONS.—Contributions accepted under subsection (a) may not be used to offset any burden sharing contributions made by the government of Kuwait.

(d) NOTICE.—When a decision is made to carry out a project using contributions accepted under subsection (a) and the estimated cost of the project will exceed the thresholds prescribed by section 2805 of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary of Defense 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 written notice of decision, the justification for the project, and the estimated cost of the project.

(e) MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL DEFINED.—A project described in subsection (a) shall be considered to be ''mutually beneficial'' if—

(1) the project is in support of a bilateral defense cooperation agreement between the United States and the government of Kuwait; or

(2) the Secretary of Defense determines that the United States may derive a benefit from the project, including—

(A) access to and use of facilities of the Kuwait military forces;

(B) ability or capacity for future force posture; and

(C) increased interoperability between the Department of Defense and Kuwait military forces.

(f) EXPIRATION OF PROJECT AUTHORITY.—The authority to carry out projects under this section expires on September 30, 2020. The expiration of the authority does not prevent the continuation of any project commenced before that date.

SEC. 2805. CONVEYANCE TO INDIAN TRIBES OF RELOCATABLE MILITARY HOUSING UNITS AT MILITARY INSTALLATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.—The term ''Executive Director'' means the Executive Director of Walking Shield, Inc.

(2) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term ''Indian tribe'' means any Indian tribe included on the list published by the Secretary of the Interior under section 104 of the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C.479a–1).

(b) REQUESTS FOR CONVEYANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Executive Director may submit to the Secretary of the military department concerned, on behalf of any Indian tribe, a request for conveyance of any relocatable military housing unit located at a military installation in the United States.

(2) CONFLICTS.—The Executive Director shall resolve any conflict among requests of Indian tribes for housing units described in paragraph (1) before submitting a request to the Secretary of the military department concerned under this subsection.

(c) CONVEYANCE BY A SECRETARY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, on receipt of a request under subsection (b)(1), the Secretary of the military department concerned may convey to the Indian tribe that is the subject of the request, at no cost to such military department and without consideration, any relocatable military housing unit described in subsection (b)(1) that, as determined by such Secretary, is in excess of the needs of the military.

Subtitle B—Real Property and Facilities Administration

SEC. 2811. PROTECTION OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INSTALLATIONS.

(a) SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RESPONSIBILITY.—Chapter 159 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 2671 the following new section:

''§2672. Protection of buildings, grounds, property, and persons

''(a) SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RESPONSIBILITY.—The Secretary of Defense shall protect the buildings, grounds, and property that are under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of the Department of Defense and the persons on that property.

''(b) DESIGNATION OF OFFICERS AND AGENTS.—(1) The Secretary of Defense may designate military or civilian personnel of the Department of Defense as officers and agents to perform the functions of the Secretary under subsection (a), including, with regard to civilian officers and agents, duty in areas outside the property specified in that subsection to the extent necessary to protect that property and persons on that property.

''(2) A designation under paragraph (1) may be made by individual, by position, by installation, or by such other category of personnel as the Secretary determines appropriate.

''(3) In making a designation under paragraph (1) with respect to any category of personnel, the Secretary shall specify each of the following:

''(A) The personnel or positions to be included in the category.

''(B) The authorities provided for in subsection (c) that may be exercised by personnel in that category.

''(C) In the case of civilian personnel in that category—

''(i) the authorities provided for in subsection (c), if any, that are authorized to be exercised outside the property specified in subsection (a); and

''(ii) with respect to the exercise of any such authorities outside the property specified in subsection (a), the circumstances under which coordination with law enforcement officials outside of the Department of Defense should be sought in advance.

''(4) The Secretary may make a designation under paragraph (1) only if the Secretary determines, with respect to the category of personnel to be covered by that designation, that—

''(A) the exercise of each specific authority provided for in subsection (c) to be delegated to that category of personnel is necessary for the performance of the duties of the personnel in that category and such duties cannot be performed as effectively without such authorities; and

''(B) the necessary and proper training for the authorities to be exercised is available to the personnel in that category.

''(c) AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—Subject to subsection (i) and to the extent specifically authorized by the Secretary of Defense, while engaged in the performance of official duties pursuant to this section, an officer or agent designated under subsection (b) may—

''(1) enforce Federal laws and regulations for the protection of persons and property;

''(2) carry firearms;

''(3) make arrests—

''(A) without a warrant for any offense against the United States committed in the presence of the officer or agent; or

''(B) for any felony cognizable under the laws of the United States if the officer or agent has reasonable grounds to believe that the person to be arrested has committed or is committing a felony;

''(4) serve warrants and subpoenas issued under the authority of the United States; and

''(5) conduct investigations, on and off the property in question, of offenses that may have been committed against property under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of the Department of Defense or persons on such property.

''(d) REGULATIONS.—(1) The Secretary of Defense may prescribe regulations, including traffic regulations, necessary for the protection and administration of property under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of the Department of Defense and persons on that property. The regulations may include reasonable penalties, within the limits prescribed in paragraph (2), for violations of the regulations. The regulations shall be posted and remain posted in a conspicuous place on the property to which they apply.

''(2) A person violating a regulation prescribed under this subsection shall be fined under title 18, imprisoned for not more than 30 days, or both.

''(e) LIMITATION ON DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority of the Secretary of Defense under subsections (b), (c), and (d) may be exercised only by the Secretary or the Deputy Secretary of Defense.

''(f) DISPOSITION OF PERSONS ARRESTED.—A person who is arrested pursuant to authority exercised under subsection (b) may not be held in a military confinement facility, other than in the case of a person who is subject to chapter 47 of this title (the Uniform Code of Military Justice).

''(g) FACILITIES AND SERVICES OF OTHER AGENCIES.—In implementing this section, when the Secretary of Defense determines it to be economical and in the public interest, the Secretary may utilize the facilities and services of Federal, State, Indian tribal, and local law enforcement agencies, with the consent of those agencies, and may reimburse those agencies for the use of their facilities and services. Such services of State, Indian tribal, and local law enforcement, including application of their powers of law enforcement, may be provided notwithstanding that the property is subject to the legislative jurisdiction of the United States.

''(h) AUTHORITY OUTSIDE FEDERAL PROPERTY.—For the protection of property under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of the Department of Defense and persons on that property, the Secretary of Defense may enter into agreements with Federal agencies and with State, Indian tribal, and local governments to obtain authority for civilian officers and agents designated under this section to enforce Federal laws and State, Indian tribal, and local laws concurrently with other Federal law enforcement officers and with State, Indian tribal, and local law enforcement officers.

''(i) ATTORNEY GENERAL APPROVAL.—The powers granted pursuant to subsection (c) to officers and agents designated under subsection (b) shall be exercised in accordance with guidelines approved by the Attorney General. Such guidelines may include specification of the geographical extent of property outside of the property specified in subsection (a) within which those powers may be exercised.

''(j) LIMITATION WITH REGARD TO OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.—Nothing in this section shall be construed as affecting the authority of the Secretary of Homeland Security to provide for the protection of facilities (including the buildings, grounds, and properties of the General Services Administration) that are under the jurisdiction, custody, or control, in whole or in part, of a Federal agency other than the Department of Defense and that are located off of a military installation.

''(k) COOPERATION WITH LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES.—Before authorizing civilian officers and agents to perform duty in areas outside the property specified in subsection (a),

the Secretary of Defense shall consult with, and is encouraged to enter into agreements with, local law enforcement agencies exercising jurisdiction over such areas for the purposes of avoiding conflicts of jurisdiction, promoting notification of planned law enforcement actions, and otherwise facilitating productive working relationships.

''(l) LIMITATION ON STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed—

''(1) to preclude or limit the authority of any Federal law enforcement agency;

''(2) to restrict the authority of the Secretary of Homeland Security under the Homeland Security Act of 2002 or of the Administrator of General Services, including the authority to promulgate regulations affecting property under the custody and control of that Secretary or the Administrator, respectively;

''(3) to expand or limit section 21 of the Internal Security Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 797);

''(4) to affect chapter 47 of this title;

''(5) to restrict any other authority of the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of a military department; or

''(6) to restrict the authority of the Director of the National Security Agency under section 11 of the National Security Agency Act of 1959 (50 U.S.C. 3609).''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 159 of such title is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 2671 the following new item:

''2672. Protection of buildings, grounds, property, and persons.''.

SEC. 2812. 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 redesignating 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) The authority conferred by this subsection may be delegated by the Secretary concerned only to a civilian official appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

''(3) 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.

''(4) 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. 2813. UTILITY SYSTEM CONVEYANCE AUTHORITY.

Section 2688(j) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the subsection heading, by striking ''CONSTRUCTION OF'' and inserting ''CONVEYANCE OF ADDITIONAL''; and

(2) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking subparagraphs (A) and (C);

(B) by redesignating subparagraph (B) as subparagraph (A) and, in such subparagraph, by striking ''utility system;'' and inserting the following: ''utility system or operation of the additional utility infrastructure by the utility or entity would be in the best interest of the Government; and''; and

(C) by redesignating subparagraph (D) as subparagraph (B) and, in such subparagraph, by striking ''amount equal to the fair market value of'' and inserting ''amount for''.

SEC. 2814. LEASING OF NON-EXCESS PROPERTY OF MILITARY DEPARTMENTS AND DEFENSE AGENCIES; TREATMENT OF VALUE PROVIDED BY LOCAL EDUCATION AGENCIES AND ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Section 2667 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(k) LEASES FOR EDUCATION.—Notwithstanding subsection (b)(4), the Secretary concerned may accept consideration in an amount that is less than the fair market value of the lease, if the lease is to a local education agency or an elementary or secondary school (as those terms are defined in section 9101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801)).''.

SEC. 2815. 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.—Not later than 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 the following:

(1) A force-structure plan for each of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps informed by—

(A) an assessment by the Secretary of Defense of the probable threats to United States national security; and

(B) 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 categorical inventory of world-wide military installations for each military department, including the number and type of facilities for the regular and reserve forces of each military department.

(b) RELATIONSHIP OF PLANS AND INVENTORY.—Using the force-structure plans and categorical 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.

(3) An assessment of the value of retaining certain excess infrastructure to accommodate contingency, mobilization, or surge requirements.

(c) COMPTROLLER GENERAL EVALUATION.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the submission of the force-structure plans and the categorical infrastructure inventory under subsection (a), the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the congressional defense committees an evaluation of the force-structure plans and the categorical infrastructure inventory, including an evaluation of the accuracy and analytical sufficiency of the plans and inventory.

SEC. 2816. TEMPORARY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS RELATED TO MAIN OPERATING BASES, FORWARD OPERATING SITES, AND COOPERATIVE SECURITY LOCATIONS.

(a) REPORTS REQUIRED.—Not later than the date on which the report required by section 2687a of title 10, United States Code, is submitted for each of the fiscal years 2016 through 2020, the Secretary of Defense 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 specifying each location that was newly designated, or had a change in its designation, as a main operating base, forward operating site, or cooperative security location during the preceding fiscal year.

(b) ELEMENTS.—Each report required by subsection (a) shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(1) The strategic goal and operational requirements supported by the main operating base, forward operating site, or cooperative security location.

(2) The basis for and cost of any anticipated infrastructure improvements to the base, site, or location.

(3) A summary of the terms of agreements with the host nation regarding the base, site, or location, including access agreements, status of forces agreements, or other implementing agreements, including any limitations on United States presence and operations.

(c) FORM OF REPORT.—Each report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex as necessary.

SEC. 2817. EXEMPTION OF ARMY OFF-SITE USE AND OFF-SITE REMOVAL ONLY NON-MOBILE PROPERTIES FROM CERTAIN EXCESS PROPERTY DISPOSAL REQUIREMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Excess or unutilized or underutilized non-mobile property of the Army that is situated on non-excess land shall be exempt from the requirements of title V of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11411 et seq.) upon a determination by the Secretary of the Army that—

(1) the property is not feasible to relocate;

(2) the property is located in an area to which the general public is denied access in the interest of national security; and

(3) the exemption would facilitate the efficient disposal of excess property or result in more efficient real property management.

(b) CONSULTATION.—Before making an initial determination under the authority provided under subsection (a), and periodically thereafter, the Secretary of the Army shall consult with the Executive Director of the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness on types of non-mobile properties that may be feasible for relocation and suitable to assist the homeless.

(c) SUNSET.—The authority of the Secretary of the Army to make a determination under subsection (a) expires on September 30, 2017.

Subtitle C—Provisions Related to Asia-Pacific Military Realignment

SEC. 2821. LIMITED EXCEPTION TO RESTRICTION ON DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE IN CONNECTION WITH REALIGNMENT OF MARINE CORPS FORCES IN ASIA-PACIFIC REGION.

Notwithstanding section 2821(b) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (division B of Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3701), the Secretary of Defense may proceed with a public infrastructure project intended to improve water and wastewater systems on Guam if—

(1) the project was identified 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

(2) amounts have been appropriated or made available to be expended by the Department of Defense for the project.

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) FORM OF REPORT.—Each report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex as necessary.

(c) 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. RELEASE OF REVERSIONARY INTEREST RETAINED AS PART OF CONVEYANCE TO THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ALLIANCE OF JEFFERSON COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

(a) RELEASE OF CONDITIONS AND RETAINED INTERESTS.—With respect to a parcel of real property in Jefferson County, Arkansas, consisting of approximately 1,447 acres and conveyed by deed to the Economic Development Alliance of Jefferson County, Arkansas (in this section referred to as the ''Economic Development Alliance'') by the United States for use as the facility known as the ''Bioplex'' and related activities pursuant to section 2827 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997 (Public Law 104–201), the Secretary of the Army may release subject to the conditions of subsections (b) and (d) below, the conditions of conveyance of subsection (c) of such section 2827 and the reversionary interest retained by the United States under subsection (e) of such section.

(b) CONSIDERATION.—

(1) EFFECT OF RECONVEYANCE.—Notwithstanding subsection (d) of such section 2827, the release authorized by subsection (a) of this section shall be subject to the condition that, if the Economic Development Alliance reconveys all or any part of the conveyed property during the 25-year period referred to in subsection (c)(2) of such section, the Economic Development Alliance shall pay to the United States, upon reconveyance, an amount equal to the fair market value of the reconveyed property as of the time of the reconveyance, excluding the value of any improvements made to the property by the Economic Development Alliance.

(2) DETERMINATION OF FAIR MARKET VALUE.—The Secretary of the Army shall determine fair market value in accordance with Federal appraisal standards and procedures.

(3) TREATMENT OF LEASES.—The Secretary of the Army may treat a lease of the property within such 25-year period as a reconveyance if the Secretary determines that the lease is being used to avoid application of paragraph (1).

(4) DEPOSIT OF PROCEEDS.—The Secretary of the Army shall deposit any proceeds received under this subsection in the special account established pursuant to section 572(b) of title 40, United States Code.

(c) INSTRUMENT OF RELEASE.—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 conditions and retained interests under subsection (a).

(d) PAYMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—

(1) PAYMENT REQUIRED.—The Secretary of the Army shall require the Economic Development Alliance 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 conditions and retained interests under subsection (a), including survey costs, costs related to environmental documentation, and other administrative costs related to the release. If amounts paid to the Secretary in advance exceed the costs actually incurred by the Secretary to carry out the release, the Secretary shall refund the excess amount to the Economic Development Alliance.

(2) TREATMENT OF AMOUNTS RECEIVED.—Amounts received under paragraph (1) as reimbursement for costs incurred by the Secretary to carry out the release 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. 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 conditions and retained interests under subsection (a) as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States, including provisions that the Secretary determines are necessary to preclude any use of the property that would interfere with activities at Pine Bluff Arsenal.

SEC. 2832. 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. 2833. LAND EXCHANGE, NAVY OUTLYING LANDING FIELD, NAVAL AIR STATION, WHITING FIELD, FLORIDA.

(a) LAND EXCHANGE AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of the Navy 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 cover 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. 2834. RELEASE OF PROPERTY INTERESTS RETAINED IN CONNECTION WITH LAND CONVEYANCE, CAMP VILLERE, LOUISIANA.

(a) RELEASE OF RETAINED INTERESTS.—With respect to a parcel of real property at Camp Villere, Louisiana, consisting of approximately 48.04 acres and conveyed by quit-claim deed for National Guard purposes by the United States to the State of Louisiana pursuant to section 616 of the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1975 (titles I through VI of Public Law 93–552; 88 Stat. 1768), the Secretary of the Army may release the terms and conditions imposed by the United States under subsection (b) of such section and the reversionary interest retained by the United States under subsection (c) of such section. The release of such terms and conditions 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 terms and conditions and retained interests shall be subject to the condition that the State of Louisiana—

(1) transfer the parcel of real property described in such subsection from the Louisiana Military Department to the Louisiana Agricultural Finance Authority for the purpose of permitting the Louisiana Agricultural Finance Authority to use the parcel for any purposes allowed by State law; and

(2) make available to the Louisiana Military Department real property to replace the transferred parcel that is suitable for use for National Guard training and operational support for emergency management and homeland defense activities.

(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 terms and conditions and retained interests under subsection (a). The exact acreage and legal description of the property described in such subsection 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 Louisiana 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.

SEC. 2835. 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. ADDITIONAL WITHDRAWAL AND RESERVATION OF PUBLIC LAND, NAVAL AIR WEAPONS STATION CHINA LAKE, CALIFORNIA.

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.''.

Subtitle F—Other Matters

SEC. 2851. 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. 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.

DIVISION C—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY AUTHORIZATIONS AND OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS

TITLE XXXI—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS

Subtitle A—National Security Programs Authorizations

Sec. 3101. National Nuclear Security Administration.
Sec. 3102. Defense environmental cleanup.
Sec. 3103. Other defense activities.
Sec. 3104. Nuclear energy.

Subtitle B—Program Authorizations, Restrictions, and Limitations

Sec. 3111. Improvement to accountability of Department of Energy employees and projects.
Sec. 3112. Stockpile responsiveness program.

Sec. 3113. Notification of cost overruns and Selected Acquisition Reports for major alteration projects.
Sec. 3114. Root cause analyses for certain cost overruns.
Sec. 3115. Funding of laboratory-directed research and development programs.
Sec. 3116. Hanford Waste Treatment and Immobilization Plant contract oversight.
Sec. 3117. Use of best practices for capital asset projects and nuclear weapon life extension programs.
Sec. 3118. Research and development of advanced naval nuclear fuel system based on low-enriched uranium.
Sec. 3119. Disposition of weapons-usable plutonium.
Sec. 3120. Establishment of microlab pilot program.
Sec. 3121. Prohibition on availability of funds for provision of defense nuclear nonproliferation assistance to Russian Federation.
Sec. 3122. Prohibition on availability of funds for new fixed site radiological portal monitors in foreign countries.
Sec. 3123. Limitation on availability of funds for certain arms control and nonproliferation technologies.
Sec. 3124. Limitation on availability of funds for nuclear weapons dismantlement.

Subtitle C—Plans and Reports

Sec. 3131. Long-term plan for meeting national security requirements for unencumbered uranium.
Sec. 3132. Defense nuclear nonproliferation management plan and reports.
Sec. 3133. Plan for deactivation and decommissioning of nonoperational defense nuclear facilities.
Sec. 3134. Assessment of emergency preparedness of defense nuclear facilities.
Sec. 3135. Modifications to cost-benefit analyses for competition of management and operating contracts.
Sec. 3136. Interagency review of applications for the transfer of United States civil nuclear technology.
Sec. 3137. Governance and management of nuclear security enterprise.
Sec. 3138. Annual report on number of full-time equivalent employees and contractor employees.
Sec. 3139. Development of strategy on risks to nonproliferation caused by additive manufacturing.
Sec. 3140. Plutonium pit production capacity.
Sec. 3141. Assessments on nuclear proliferation risks and nuclear nonproliferation opportunities.
Sec. 3142. Analysis of alternatives for Mobile Guardian Transporter program.

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 the following new plant project for the National Nuclear Security Administration:

Project 16–D–621, Substation Replacement at Technical Area 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.

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.

Subtitle B—Program Authorizations, Restrictions, and Limitations

SEC. 3111. 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 of Energy 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, as the case may be, 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 for such Act is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 3244 the following new item:

''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 described in section 3246(a) 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 FOR EMPLOYEES WHO ENGAGE IN IMPROPER PROGRAM MANAGEMENT.

''(a) LIMITATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Energy 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, as the case may be, determines that the covered employee engaged in improper program management that resulted in a notification under section 4713 of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2753) or significantly and detrimentally affected the cost, scope, or schedule associated with the approval of critical decision 3 in the acquisition process for a project (as defined in Department of Energy Order 413.3B (relating to program management and project management for the acquisition of capital assets)).

''(2) IMPLEMENTATION GUIDANCE.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary shall issue guidance for the implementation of paragraph (1).

''(b) GUIDANCE PROHIBITING BONUSES FOR ADDITIONAL EMPLOYEES.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary and the Administrator shall each issue guidance prohibiting the payment of a bonus to a covered employee during the one-year period beginning on the date on which the Secretary or the Administrator, as the case may be, determines that the covered employee engaged in improper program management—

''(1) that jeopardized the health, safety, or security of employees or facilities of the Administration or another element of the Department of Energy involved in nuclear security; or

''(2) in carrying out defense nuclear nonproliferation activities.

''(c) WAIVER.—The Secretary or the Administrator, as the case may be, may waive the limitation on the payment of a bonus under subsection (a) or (b) on a case-by-case basis if—

''(1) the Secretary or the Administrator, as the case may be, notifies the appropriate congressional committees of such waiver; and

''(2) a period of 60 days elapses following such notification.

''(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 '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.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for such Act, as amended by subsection (a)(2), is further amended by inserting after the item relating to section 3245 the following new item:

''Sec. 3246. Limitation on bonuses for employees who engage in improper program management.''.

(c) TREATMENT OF CONTACTOR EMPLOYEES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Such subtitle, as amended by subsections (a)(1) and (b)(1), is further amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 3247. TREATMENT OF CONTRACTORS WHO ENGAGE IN IMPROPER PROGRAM MANAGEMENT.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided by subsection (b), if the Secretary of Energy or the Administrator determines that a covered contractor engaged in improper program management that

resulted in a notification under section 4713 of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2753) or significantly and detrimentally affected the cost, scope, or schedule associated with the approval of critical decision 3 in the acquisition process for a project (as defined in Department of Energy Order 413.3B (relating to program management and project management for the acquisition of capital assets)), the Secretary or the Administrator, as the case may be, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees—

''(1) an explanation as to whether termination of the contract is an appropriate remedy;

''(2) a description of the terms of the contract regarding award fees and performance; and

''(3) a description of how the Secretary or the Administrator, as the case may be, plans to exercise options under the contract.

''(b) EXCEPTION.—If the Secretary or the Administrator, as the case may be, is not able to submit the information described in paragraphs (1) through (3) of subsection (a) by reason of a contract enforcement action, the Secretary or the Administrator, as the case may be, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a notification of such contract enforcement action and the date on which the Secretary or the Administrator, as the case may be, plans to submit the information described in such paragraphs.

''(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 contractor' means—

''(A) a contractor of the Administration; or

''(B) a contractor of an element of the Department of Energy (other than the Administration) involved in nuclear security.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for such Act, as amended by subsections (a)(2) and (b)(2), is further amended by inserting after the item relating to section 3246 the following new item:

''Sec. 3247. Treatment of contractors who engage in improper program management.''.

SEC. 3112. STOCKPILE 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. STOCKPILE RESPONSIVENESS PROGRAM.

''(a) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States to identify, sustain, enhance, integrate, 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 stockpile responsiveness program, along with the stockpile stewardship program under section 4201 and the stockpile management program under section 4204, to identify, sustain, enhance, integrate, 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) Identify, sustain, enhance, integrate, and continually exercise all of the capabilities, infrastructure, tools, and technologies across the science, engineering, design, certification, and manufacturing cycle 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) Periodically demonstrate stockpile responsiveness throughout the range of capabilities required, including prototypes, flight testing, and development of plans for certification without the need for nuclear explosive testing.

''(4) Shorten design, certification, and manufacturing cycles and timelines to minimize the amount of time and costs leading to an engineering prototype and production.

''(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 stockpile 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. Stockpile responsiveness program.''.

(c) INCLUSION IN STOCKPILE STEWARDSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND INFRASTRUCTURE PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 4203 of such Act (50 U.S.C. 2523) is amended—

*(A) in the section heading, by striking ''**INFRASTRUCTURE**'' and inserting ''**RESPONSIVENESS**'';*

(B) in subsection (a), by inserting ''stockpile responsiveness,'' after ''stockpile management,'';

(C) in subsection (c)—

(i) by redesignating paragraphs (5) and (6) as paragraphs (6) and (7), respectively; and

(ii) by inserting after paragraph (4) the following new paragraph (5):

''(5) A summary of the status, plans, and budgets for carrying out the stockpile responsiveness program under section 4220.'';

(D) in subsection (d)(1)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''stewardship and management'' and inserting ''stewardship, stockpile management, and stockpile responsiveness'';

(ii) in subparagraph (K), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a semicolon;

(iii) in subparagraph (L), by striking the period and inserting a semicolon; and

(iv) by adding at the end the following new subparagraphs:

''(M) the status, plans, activities, budgets, and schedules for carrying out the stockpile 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

(E) in subsection (e)(1)(A)—

(i) in clause (i), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a semicolon;

(ii) in clause (ii), by striking the period and inserting ''; and''; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following new clause:

''(iii) whether the plan supports the stockpile 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.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for such Act is amended by striking the item relating to section 4203 and inserting the following new item:

''Sec. 4203. Nuclear weapons stockpile stewardship, management, and responsiveness plan.''.

(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 stockpile responsiveness program under section 4220, the activities conducted under such program, and any suggestions to improve such program.''.

SEC. 3113. NOTIFICATION OF COST OVERRUNS AND SELECTED ACQUISITION REPORTS FOR MAJOR ALTERATION PROJECTS.

(a) NOTIFICATION OF COST OVERRUNS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 4713(a) of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2753(a)) is amended—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (2) and (3) as paragraphs (3) and (4), respectively; and

(B) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following new paragraph (2):

''(2) MAJOR ALTERATION PROJECTS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall establish a cost and schedule baseline for each major alteration project.

''(B) PER UNIT COST.—The cost baseline developed under subparagraph (A) shall include, with respect to each major alteration project, an estimated cost for each warhead in the project.

''(C) NOTIFICATION TO CONGRESSIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEES.—Not later than 30 days after establishing a cost and schedule baseline under subparagraph (A), the Administrator shall submit the cost and schedule baseline to the congressional defense committees.

''(D) MAJOR ALTERATION PROJECT DEFINED.—In this paragraph, the term 'major alteration project' means a nuclear weapon system alteration project of the Administration the cost of which exceeds $750,000,000.''.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 4713 of such Act is further amended—

(A) in subsection (b)—

(i) in paragraph (1), by striking ''or (3)'' and inserting ''(3), or (4)''; and

(ii) in paragraph (2)—

(I) by inserting ''or a major alteration project referred to in subsection (a)(2)'' after ''subsection (a)(1)''; and

(II) by inserting ''or (a)(2)(B), as applicable,''; and

(B) in subsection (c)(2)(A), by inserting ''or a major alteration project referred to in subsection (a)(2)'' after ''subsection (a)(1)''.

(b) INCLUSION OF MAJOR ALTERATION PROJECTS IN SELECTED ACQUISITION REPORTS AND INDEPENDENT COST ESTIMATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 4217 of such Act (50 U.S.C. 2537) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)(1), by inserting ''or a major alteration project (as defined in section 4713(a)(2))'' after ''life extension''; and

(B) in subsection (b)(1)(A), by adding at the end the following new clause:

''(iv) Each nuclear weapons system undergoing a major alteration project (as defined in section 4713(a)(2)).''.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(A) The section heading for section 4217 of such Act is amended by striking ''**LIFE EXTENSION PROGRAMS AND NEW NUCLEAR FACILITIES**'' and inserting ''**CERTAIN PROGRAMS AND FACILITIES**''.

(B) The table of contents for such Act is amended by striking the item relating to section 4217 and inserting the following new item:

''Sec. 4217. Selected Acquisition Reports and independent cost estimates and reviews of certain programs and facilities.''.

SEC. 3114. ROOT CAUSE ANALYSES FOR CERTAIN COST OVERRUNS.

Section 4713(c) of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2753(c)), as amended by section 3113, is further amended—

(1) in the subsection 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. 3115. FUNDING OF LABORATORY-DIRECTED RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 4811(c) of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2791(c)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''to such laboratories'' and inserting ''to a national security laboratory'';

(2) by striking ''not to exceed 6 percent'' and inserting ''of not less than 5 percent and not more than 7 percent''; and

(3) by striking ''by such laboratories'' and inserting ''by the laboratory''.

(b) BRIEFING REQUIRED.—Not later than February 28, 2016, the Administrator for Nuclear Security shall provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees on—

(1) all recent or ongoing reviews of the laboratory-directed research and development program, including such reviews initiated by the Secretary of Energy;

(2) costs and accounting practices associated with laboratory-directed research and development; and

(3) how laboratory-directed research and development projects support the mission of the National Nuclear Security Administration.

SEC. 3116. HANFORD WASTE TREATMENT AND IMMOBILIZATION PLANT CONTRACT OVERSIGHT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle C of title XLIV of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2621 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 4446. HANFORD WASTE TREATMENT AND IMMOBILIZATION PLANT CONTRACT OVERSIGHT.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016, the Secretary of Energy shall arrange to have an owner's agent advise the Secretary in carrying out the oversight responsibilities of the Secretary with respect to the contract described in subsection (b).

''(b) CONTRACT DESCRIBED.—The contract described in this subsection is the contract between the Office of River Protection of the Department of Energy and Bechtel National, Inc., or its successor relating to the Hanford Waste Treatment and Immobilization Plant (contract number DE–AC27–01RV14136).

''(c) DUTIES.—The duties of the owner's agent under subsection (a) shall include advising the Secretary with respect to the following:

''(1) Performing design, construction, nuclear safety, and operability oversight of each facility covered by the contract described in subsection (b).

''(2) Beginning not later than one year after the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016, ensuring that the preliminary documented safety analyses for all facilities covered by the contract meet the requirements of all applicable Department of Energy regulations and guidance, including section 830.206 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations, and the Department of Energy Standard on the Integration of Safety into the Design Process (DOE–STD–1189–2008).

''(3) Ensuring that, until the Secretary approves the documented safety analysis for each facility covered by the contract, the contractor ensures that each preliminary documented safety analysis is current.

''(4) Ensuring that the contractor acts to promptly resolve any unreviewed safety questions.

''(d) REPORT ON ACTIVITIES OF OWNER'S AGENT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016, and every 180 days thereafter, the owner's agent specified in subsection (a) shall submit to the Secretary a report on the advice provided by the owner's agent to the Secretary under that subsection with respect to oversight of the contract described in subsection (b).

''(2) ELEMENTS.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

''(A) Information on the status of, and the plan for resolving, each unreviewed safety question at each facility covered by the contract described in subsection (b).

''(B) An identification of each instance of disagreement between the owner's agent and the contractor with respect to whether an unreviewed safety question exists and the plan for resolution of the disagreement.

''(C) An identification of each aspect of each preliminary documented safety analysis that is not current, the plan for making that aspect current, and the status of the corrective efforts.

''(D) Information on the status of, and the plan for resolving, each unresolved technical issue at each facility covered by the contract, and the status of corrective efforts.

''(3) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—The Secretary shall transmit to the congressional defense committees the report required by paragraph (1) and any views of the Secretary with respect to the report.

''(e) REPORT ON SELECTION OF THE OWNER'S AGENT.—Not later than 30 days after the selection of the owner's agent under subsection (a), the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the process used to select the owner's agent to ensure that the owner's agent does not have a conflict of interest.

''(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) The term 'contractor' means Bechtel National, Inc.

''(2) The term 'current', with respect to a documented safety analysis, means that the documented safety analysis includes any design changes approved by the contractor and any safety evaluation reports issued by the Secretary with respect to the facility covered by the analysis before the date that is 60 days before the date of the analysis.

''(3) The terms 'documented safety analysis', 'safety evaluation report', and 'unreviewed safety question' have the meanings given those terms in section 830.3 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations (or any corresponding similar ruling or regulation).

''(4) The term 'owner's agent' means a private third-party entity with nuclear safety management expertise.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for such Act is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 4445 the following new item:

''Sec. 4446. Hanford Waste Treatment and Immobilization Plant contract oversight.''.

SEC. 3117. 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.

SEC. 3118. 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, as specified in the funding table in section 4701, 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.

(b) CONCEPTUAL PROGRAM PLAN.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Deputy Administrator shall submit to the congressional defense committees a conceptual plan for a program 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.

(c) DETERMINATION OF CONTINUED RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.—

(1) DETERMINATION.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which the Deputy Administrator submits the conceptual plan to the congressional defense committees under subsection (b), 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 of the President for fiscal year 2018 (and for fiscal year 2017, if feasible) submitted to Congress under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, includes in the budget line item for the ''Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation'' account for material management and minimization amounts necessary to carry out the conceptual plan under subsection (b).

(d) MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING.—If the Secretaries determine under subsection (c)(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 such determination, 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. 3119. DISPOSITION OF WEAPONS-USABLE PLUTONIUM.

(a) MIXED-OXIDE FUEL FABRICATION FACILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Using funds described in paragraph (3), the Secretary of Energy shall carry out construction and project support activities relating to the MOX facility.

(2) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), not more than $5,000,000 of the funds described in paragraph (3) may be obligated or expended to conduct an analysis of alternative options for carrying out the plutonium disposition program.

(3) 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 (relating to program and project management for the acquisition of capital assets).

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) MOX FACILITY.—The term ''MOX facility'' means the mixed-oxide fuel fabrication facility at the Savannah River Site, Aiken, South Carolina.

(2) PROJECT SUPPORT ACTIVITIES.—The term ''project support activities'' means activities that support the design, long-lead equipment procurement, and site preparation of the MOX facility.

SEC. 3120. ESTABLISHMENT OF MICROLAB PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Energy, in consultation with the directors of the national security laboratories, may establish a microlab pilot program under which the Secretary establishes a microlab for the purposes of—

(1) enhancing collaboration with regional research groups, such as institutions of higher education and industry groups;

(2) accelerating technology transfer from national security laboratories to the marketplace; and

(3) promoting regional workforce development through science, technology, engineering, and mathematics instruction and training.

(b) CRITERIA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In determining the placement of a microlab under subsection (a), the Secretary shall consider—

(A) the interest of a national security laboratory in establishing a microlab;

(B) the existence of an available facility that has the capability to house a microlab;

(C) whether employees of a national security laboratory and persons from academia, industry, and government are available to be assigned to the microlab; and

(D) cost-sharing or in-kind contributions from State and local governments and private industry.

(2) COST-SHARING.—The Secretary shall, to the extent feasible, require cost-sharing or in-kind contributions described in paragraph (1)(D) to cover the full cost of the microlab under subsection (a).

(c) TIMING.—If the Secretary, in consultation with the directors of the national security laboratories, elects to establish a microlab pilot program under this section, the Secretary, in collaboration with such directors, shall—

(1) not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, begin the process of determining the placement of the microlab under subsection (a); and

(2) not later than one year after such date of enactment, implement the microlab pilot program under this section.

(d) REPORTS REQUIRED.—If the Secretary, in consultation with the directors of the national security laboratories, elects to establish a microlab pilot program under this section, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees—

(1) not later than 120 days after the date of the implementation of the program, a report that provides an update on the implementation of the program; and

(2) not later than one year after the date of the implementation of the program, a report on the program, including findings and recommendations of the Secretary with respect to the program.

(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 Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives.

(2) MICROLAB.—The term ''microlab'' means a facility that is—

(A) in close proximity to, but outside the perimeter of, a national security laboratory;

(B) an extension of or affiliated with a national security laboratory; and

(C) accessible to the public.

(3) NATIONAL SECURITY LABORATORY.—The term ''national security laboratory'' has the meaning given that term in section 3281 of the National Nuclear Security Administration Act (50 U.S.C. 2471).

SEC. 3121. 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. 3122. PROHIBITION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR NEW 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 for the National Nuclear Security Administration may be obligated or expended for the installation, on or after the date of the enactment of this Act, of fixed site radiological portal monitors or equipment in foreign countries until the date on which the Director of National Intelligence submits to the Administrator for Nuclear Security and the appropriate congressional committees, consistent with the provision of classified information and protection of sources and methods, a report containing an assessment of—

(1) whether and the extent to which fixed site and mobile radiological monitors address nuclear nonproliferation and smuggling threats;

(2) the contribution of other threat reduction programs and how well such programs address nuclear nonproliferation and smuggling threats;

(3) which programs have the greatest impact and cost-benefit for addressing nuclear nonproliferation and smuggling threats; and

(4) such other matters as the Director considers appropriate.

(b) PLAN REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than March 1, 2016, the Administrator shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a plan for

transitioning fixed site radiological portal monitors installed in foreign countries before or after the date of the enactment of this Act to being sustained, to the greatest extent possible, by the countries in which such monitors are located.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The plan required by paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) timelines for the transition of the radiological portal monitors described in paragraph (1) to being sustained by the countries in which such monitors are located; and

(B) an estimate of the costs expected to be incurred by the United States before the transition is complete.

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

(1) the congressional defense committees;

(2) the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives; and

(3) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 3123. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR CERTAIN ARMS CONTROL AND NONPROLIFERATION TECHNOLOGIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2016 for the Office of Nonproliferation and Arms Control of the National Nuclear Security Administration may be obligated or expended to test and validate arms control and nonproliferation verification and monitoring technologies designed to be used to verify and monitor obligations under arms control treaties or other international agreements to which the United States is not a signatory until the Administrator for Nuclear Security submits to the congressional defense committees a comprehensive review of all arms control and nonproliferation verification and monitoring technologies that are in research and development or production as of the date of the enactment of this Act under the defense nuclear nonproliferation programs of the Administration.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The review required by subsection (a) shall include, with respect to each arms control and nonproliferation verification and monitoring technology covered by the review, a statement of—

(1) the technology readiness level of the technology;

(2) the obligation under a treaty or other international agreement supported by the technology; and

(3) the purpose for which the technology is being developed or produced.

SEC. 3124. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR NUCLEAR WEAPONS DISMANTLEMENT.

(a) LIMITATION ON MAXIMUM AMOUNT FOR DISMANTLEMENT.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2016 for the National Nuclear Security Administration, not more than $50,000,000 may be obligated or expended to carry out the nuclear weapons dismantlement and disposition activities of the Administration.

(b) LIMITATION ON DISMANTLEMENT OF CERTAIN CRUISE MISSILE WARHEADS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided by paragraph (2), none of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2016 for the National Nuclear Security Administration may be obligated or expended to dismantle or dispose of a W84 nuclear weapon.

(2) EXCEPTION.—The limitation in paragraph (1) 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.

Subtitle C—Plans and Reports

SEC. 3131. LONG-TERM PLAN FOR MEETING NATIONAL SECURITY REQUIREMENTS FOR UNENCUMBERED URANIUM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle A of title XLII of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2521 et seq.), as amended by section 3112, is further amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 4221. LONG-TERM PLAN FOR MEETING NATIONAL SECURITY REQUIREMENTS FOR UNENCUMBERED URANIUM.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Concurrent with the submission to Congress of the budget of the President under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, in each even-numbered year beginning in 2016 and ending in 2026, the Secretary of Energy shall submit to the congressional defense committees a plan for meeting national security requirements for unencumbered uranium through 2065.

''(b) PLAN REQUIREMENTS.—The plan required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

''(1) An inventory of unencumbered uranium (other than depleted uranium), by program source and enrichment level, that, as of the date of the plan, is allocated to national security requirements.

''(2) An inventory of unencumbered uranium (other than depleted uranium), by program source and enrichment level, that, as of the date of the plan, is not allocated to national security requirements but could be allocated to such requirements.

''(3) An identification of national security requirements for unencumbered uranium, by program source and enrichment level.

''(4) A description of any shortfall in obtaining unencumbered uranium to meet national security requirements and an assessment of whether that shortfall could be mitigated through the blending down of uranium that is of a higher enrichment level.

''(5) An inventory of unencumbered depleted uranium, an assessment of the portion of that uranium that could be allocated to national security requirements through re-enrichment, and an estimate of the costs of re-enriching that uranium.

''(6) A description of the swap and barter agreements involving unencumbered uranium needed to meet national security requirements that are in effect on the date of the plan.

''(7) An assessment of whether additional enrichment of uranium will be required to meet national security requirements and an estimate of the time for production operations and the cost for each type of enrichment being considered.

''(8) A description of changes in policy that would mitigate any shortfall in obtaining unencumbered uranium to meet national security requirements and the implications of those changes.

''(c) FORM OF PLAN.—The plan required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

''(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) The term 'depleted', with respect to uranium, means that the uranium is depleted in uranium-235 compared with natural uranium.

''(2) The term 'unencumbered', with respect to uranium, means that the United States has no obligation to foreign governments to use the uranium for only peaceful purposes.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for such Act, as amended by section 3112, is further amended by inserting after the item relating to section 4220 the following new item:

''Sec. 4221. Long-term plan for meeting national security requirements for unencumbered uranium.''.

SEC. 3132. DEFENSE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION MANAGEMENT PLAN AND REPORTS.

(a) DEFENSE NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Title XLIII of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2563 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 4309. DEFENSE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION MANAGEMENT PLAN.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Concurrent with the submission to Congress of the budget of the President under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, in each fiscal year, the Administrator shall submit to the congressional defense committees a five-year management plan for activities associated with the defense nuclear nonproliferation programs of the Administration to prevent and counter the proliferation of materials, technology, equipment, and expertise related to nuclear and radiological weapons in order to minimize and address the risk of nuclear terrorism and the proliferation of such weapons.

''(b) ELEMENTS.—The plan required by subsection (a) shall include, with respect to each defense nuclear nonproliferation program of the Administration, the following:

''(1) A description of the policy context in which the program operates, including—

''(A) a list of relevant laws, policy directives issued by the President, and international agreements; and

''(B) nuclear nonproliferation activities carried out by other Federal agencies.

''(2) A description of the objectives and priorities of the program during the year preceding the submission of the plan required by subsection (a).

''(3) A description of the activities carried out under the program during that year.

''(4) A description of the accomplishments and challenges of the program during that year, based on an assessment of metrics and objectives previously established to determine the effectiveness of the program.

''(5) A description of any gaps that remain that were not or could not be addressed by the program during that year.

''(6) An identification and explanation of uncommitted or uncosted balances for the program, as of the date of the submission of the plan required by subsection (a), that are greater than the acceptable carryover thresholds, as determined by the Secretary of Energy.

''(7) An identification of funds for the program received through contributions from or cost-sharing agreements with foreign governments consistent section 3132(f) of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (50 U.S.C. 2569(f)) during the year preceding the submission of the plan required by subsection (a) and an explanation of such contributions and agreements.

''(8) A description and assessment of activities carried out under the program during that year that were coordinated with other elements of the Department of Energy, with the Department of Defense, and with other Federal agencies, to maximize efficiency and avoid redundancies.

''(9) Plans for activities of the program during the five-year period beginning on the date on which the plan required by subsection (a) is submitted, including activities with respect to the following:

''(A) Preventing nuclear and radiological proliferation and terrorism, including through—

''(i) material management and minimization, particularly with respect to removing or minimizing the use of highly enriched uranium, plutonium, and radiological materials worldwide (and identifying the countries in which such materials are located), efforts to dispose of surplus material, converting reactors from highly enriched uranium to low-enriched uranium (and identifying the countries in which such reactors are located);

''(ii) global nuclear material security, including securing highly enriched uranium, plutonium, and radiological materials worldwide (and identifying the countries in which such materials are located), and providing radiation detection capabilities at foreign ports and borders;

''(iii) nonproliferation and arms control, including nuclear verification and safeguards;

''(iv) defense nuclear research and development, including a description of activities related to developing and improving technology to detect the proliferation and detonation of nuclear weapons, verifying compliance of foreign countries with commitments under treaties and agreements relating to nuclear weapons, and detecting the diversion of nuclear materials (including safeguards technology); and

''(v) nonproliferation construction programs, including activities associated Department of Energy Order 413.1 (relating to program management controls).

''(B) Countering nuclear and radiological proliferation and terrorism.

''(C) Responding to nuclear and radiological proliferation and terrorism, including through—

''(i) crisis operations;

''(ii) consequences management; and

''(iii) emergency management, including international capacity building.

''(10) A threat assessment, carried out by the intelligence community (as defined in section 3(4) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003(4))), with respect to the risk of nuclear and radiological proliferation and terrorism and a description of how each activity carried out under the program will counter the threat during the five-year period beginning on the date on which the plan required by subsection (a) is submitted and, as appropriate, in the longer term.

''(11) A plan for funding the program during that five-year period.

''(12) An identification of metrics and objectives for determining the effectiveness of each activity carried out under the program during that five-year period.

''(13) A description of the activities to be carried out under the program during that five-year period and a description of how the program will be prioritized relative to other defense nuclear nonproliferation programs of the Administration during that five-year period to address the highest priority risks and requirements, as informed by the threat assessment carried out under paragraph (10).

''(14) A description of funds for the program expected to be received during that five-year period through contributions from or cost-sharing agreements with foreign governments consistent section 3132(f) of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (50 U.S.C. 2569(f)).

''(15) A description and assessment of activities to be carried out under the program during that five-year period that will be coordinated with other elements of the Department of Energy, with the Department of Defense, and with other Federal agencies, to maximize efficiency and avoid redundancies.

''(16) Such other matters as the Administrator considers appropriate.

''(c) FORM OF REPORT.—The plan required by subsection (a) shall be submitted to the congressional defense committees in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex if necessary.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for such Act is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 4308 the following new item:

''Sec. 4309. Defense nuclear nonproliferation management plan.''.

(b) EXTENSION AND MODIFICATION OF CERTAIN ANNUAL REPORTS ON NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION.—Section 3122 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1710) is amended—

(1) by striking subsections (a) and (b);

(2) by redesignating subsections (c), (d), and (e) as subsections (a), (b), and (c), respectively;

(3) in subsection (a), as redesignated by paragraph (2)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''2016'' and inserting ''2020'';

(B) in paragraph (2), by inserting after ''world,'' the following: ''including an identification of such uranium that is obligated by the United States,''; and

(C) 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.''; and

(4) in paragraph (2) of subsection (b), as so redesignated, by striking ''subsection (c)(2)'' and inserting ''paragraph (2) or (3) of subsection (a)''.

(c) CONFORMING REPEAL.—Section 3145 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2197) is repealed.

SEC. 3133. PLAN FOR DEACTIVATION AND DECOMMISSIONING OF NONOPERATIONAL DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle B of title XLIV of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2602 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 4423. PLAN FOR DEACTIVATION AND DECOMMISSIONING OF NONOPERATIONAL DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Energy shall, during each even-numbered year beginning in 2016, develop and subsequently carry out a plan for the activities of the Department of Energy relating to the deactivation and decommissioning of nonoperational defense nuclear facilities.

''(b) ELEMENTS.—The plan required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

''(1) A list of nonoperational defense nuclear facilities, prioritized for deactivation and decommissioning based on the potential to reduce risks to human health, property, or the environment and to maximize cost savings.

''(2) An assessment of the life cycle costs of each nonoperational defense nuclear facility during the period beginning on the date on which the plan is submitted under subsection (d) and ending on the earlier of—

''(A) the date that is 25 years after the date on which the plan is submitted; or

''(B) the estimated date for deactivation and decommissioning of the facility.

''(3) An estimate of the cost and time needed to deactivate and decommission each nonoperational defense nuclear facility.

''(4) A schedule for when the Office of Environmental Management will accept each nonoperational defense nuclear facility for deactivation and decommissioning.

''(5) An estimate of costs that could be avoided by—

''(A) accelerating the cleanup of nonoperational defense nuclear facilities; or

''(B) other means, such as reusing such facilities for another purpose.

''(c) PLAN FOR TRANSFER OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR CERTAIN FACILITIES.—The Secretary shall, during 2016, develop and subsequently carry out a plan under which the Administrator shall transfer, by March 31, 2019, to the Assistant Secretary for Environmental Management the responsibility for decontaminating and decommissioning facilities of the Administration that the Secretary determines—

''(1) are nonoperational as of September 30, 2015; and

''(2) meet the requirements of the Office of Environmental Management for such transfer.

''(d) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—Not later than March 31 of each even-numbered year beginning in 2016, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes—

''(1) the plan required by subsection (a);

''(2) a description of the deactivation and decommissioning actions expected to be taken during the following fiscal year pursuant to the plan;

''(3) in the case of the report submitting during 2016, the plan required by subsection (c); and

''(4) in the case of a report submitted during 2018 or any year thereafter, a description of the deactivation and decommissioning actions taken at each nonoperational defense nuclear facility during the preceding fiscal year.

''(e) TERMINATION.—The requirements of this section shall terminate after the submission to the appropriate congressional committees of the report required by subsection (d) to be submitted not later than March 31, 2026.

''(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) The term 'appropriate congressional committees' means—

''(A) the congressional defense committees; and

''(B) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives.

''(2) The term 'life cycle costs', with respect to a facility, means—

''(A) the present and future costs of all resources and associated cost elements required to develop, produce, deploy, or sustain the facility; and

''(B) the present and future costs to deactivate, decommission, and deconstruct the facility.

''(3) The term 'nonoperational defense nuclear facility' means a production facility or utilization facility (as those terms are defined in section 11 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2014)) under the control or jurisdiction of the Secretary of Energy and operated for national security purposes that is no longer needed for the mission of the Department of Energy, including the National Nuclear Security Administration.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for such Act is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 4422 the following new item:

''Sec. 4423. Plan for deactivation and decommissioning of nonoperational defense nuclear facilities.''.

SEC. 3134. ASSESSMENT OF EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS OF DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle A of title XLVIII of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2781 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 4802 the following new section:

''SEC. 4802A. ASSESSMENTS OF EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS OF DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES.

''The Secretary of Energy shall include, in each award-fee evaluation conducted under section 16.401 of title 48, Code of Federal Regulations, of a management and operating contract for a Department of Energy defense nuclear facility in 2016 or any even-numbered year thereafter, an assessment of the adequacy of the emergency preparedness of that facility, including an assessment of the seniority level of management and operating contractor employees that participate in emergency preparedness exercises at that facility.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for such Act is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 4802 the following new item:

''Sec. 4802A. Assessments of emergency preparedness of defense nuclear facilities.''.

SEC. 3135. MODIFICATIONS TO COST-BENEFIT ANALYSES FOR COMPETITION OF MANAGEMENT AND OPERATING CONTRACTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—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) by redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (e);

(2) by striking subsections (b) and (c) and inserting the following new subsections:

''(b) REPORT DESCRIBED.—A report described in this subsection is a report on a contract described by subsection (a) that includes—

''(1) a clear and complete description of the cost savings the Administrator expects to result from the competition for the contract over the life of the contract, including associated analyses, assumptions, and information sources used to determine such expected cost savings;

''(2) a description of any key limitations or uncertainties that could affect such costs savings, including costs savings that are anticipated but not fully known;

''(3) the costs of the competition for the contract, including the immediate costs of conducting the competition and any increased costs over the life of the contract;

''(4) a description of any disruptions or delays in mission activities or deliverables resulting from the competition for the contract;

''(5) a clear and complete description of the benefits expected by the Administrator with respect to mission performance or operations resulting from the competition;

''(6) how the competition for the contract complied with the Federal Acquisition Regulation regarding federally funded research and development centers, if applicable;

''(7) 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;

''(8) with respect to the matters included under paragraphs (1) through (7), 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

''(9) any other matters the Administrator considers appropriate.

''(c) INFORMATION QUALITY.—A report required by subsection (a) shall be prepared in accordance with—

''(1) the information quality guidelines of the Department of Energy that are relevant to the clear and complete presentation of information on each matter required to be included in the report under subsection (b); and

''(2) best practices of the Government Accountability Office and relevant industries for cost estimating, if appropriate.

''(d) REVIEW BY COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.—

''(1) INITIAL REVIEW.—Except as provided in paragraph (3), the Comptroller General of the United States shall provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees that includes a review of each report required by subsection (a) not later than 180 days after the report is submitted to such committees.

''(2) COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW.—Except as provided in paragraph (3), the Comptroller General shall submit to the congressional defense committees a review of each report required by subsection (a) with respect to a contract not later than 3 years after the report is submitted to such committees that includes an assessment, based on the most current information available, of the following:

''(A) The actual cost savings achieved compared to cost savings estimated under subsection (b)(1), and any increased costs incurred under the contract that were unexpected or uncertain at the time the contract was awarded.

''(B) Any disruptions or delays in mission activities or deliverables resulting from the competition for the contract compared to the disruptions and delays estimated under subsection (b)(4).

''(C) Whether expected benefits of the competition with respect to mission performance or operations have been achieved.

''(D) Such other matters as the Comptroller General considers appropriate.

''(3) EXCEPTION.—The Comptroller General may not conduct a review under paragraph (1) or (2) of a report relating to a contract to manage and operate a facility of the National Nuclear Security Administration while a protest described in subsection (a)(2) is pending with respect to that contract.''; and

(3) in subsection (e), as redesignated by paragraph (1)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''2017'' and inserting ''2020'';

(B) by striking paragraph (2) and redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (2); and

(C) in paragraph (2), as redesignated by subparagraph (B), by striking ''and (d)(2)''.

(b) 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 those goals, the Administrator should conduct competition of such 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. 3136. INTERAGENCY REVIEW OF APPLICATIONS FOR THE TRANSFER OF UNITED STATES CIVIL NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY.

(a) REPORT ON TRANSFERS TO COVERED FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—Not less frequently than every 90 days, the Secretary of Energy shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes—

(1) a description of the authorizations under section 57 b. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2077(b)) to transfer United States civil nuclear technology to a covered foreign country during the preceding 90 days; and

(2) a statement of whether any agency required to be consulted under that section or pursuant to regulation objected to or sought conditions on each such transfer.

(b) DETERMINATION OF TECHNOLOGIES TO BE PROTECTED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every five years thereafter, the Secretary of Energy shall—

(A) in consultation with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Defense, the Director of National Intelligence, and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, determine the critical United States civil nuclear technologies that should be protected from diversion to a military program of a covered foreign country, including with respect to a naval propulsion or weapons program; and

(B) notify the appropriate congressional committees with respect to the determination and the technologies covered by the determination.

(2) NOTIFICATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), not later than 14 days before making an authorization under section 57 b. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2077(b)) for the transfer of a technology covered by a determination under paragraph (1) to a covered foreign country, the Secretary of Energy shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes—

(i) a notification of the intention of the Secretary to make the authorization for the transfer of such technology; and

(ii) a statement of whether any agency required to be consulted under such section 57 b. or pursuant to regulation objected to or sought conditions on the transfer.

(B) WAIVER OF DEADLINE.—The Secretary may waive the requirement under subparagraph (A) to submit the report required by that subparagraph not later than 14 days before making an authorization for the transfer of a technology covered by a determination under paragraph (1) to a covered foreign country if the Secretary—

(i) determines that an imminent radiological hazard exists; and

(ii) not later than 7 days after determining that such hazard exists, submits to the appropriate congressional committees—

(I) a certification that the hazard exists;

(II) a justification for the waiver; and

(III) the notification required by clause (i) of subparagraph (A) and the statement required by clause (ii) of that subparagraph.

(c) CONSULTATIONS WITH INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Energy shall expeditiously revise part 810 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations, to ensure that the Director of National Intelligence—

(A) is consulted with respect to the views of the intelligence community (as defined in section 3(4) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003(4))) with respect to each authorization issued under section 57 b. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2077(b)) for the transfer of United States civil nuclear technology to a covered foreign country before the determination to approve or disapprove the request for the authorization; and

(B) is provided with an opportunity to present the views of the Director and the intelligence community on the national security risks of the transfer, if any.

(2) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—The Secretary of Energy, jointly with the Director of National Intelligence, shall include the results of consultations conducted under paragraph (1) in each report under subsection (a) and each notification under subsection (b)(2).

(d) REPORT ON COMPLIANCE OF COVERED FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND END-USERS.—Not less frequently than annually, the Secretary of Energy shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes—

(1) an assessment of whether each covered foreign country is in compliance with its obligations under any authorization for the transfer of United States civil nuclear technology under section 57 b. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2077(b));

(2) with respect to any covered foreign country that is not in compliance with such obligations—

(A) a description the efforts of the United States to bring the country into compliance;

(B) an evaluation of the result of such efforts; and

(C) an assessment of the options available to the Secretary as a result of the country not being in compliance;

(3) an assessment of whether each end-user to which United States civil nuclear technology is transferred pursuant to an authorization under such section 57 b. is in compliance with the obligations of the end-user under that authorization; and

(4) a description of any consequences for the end-user or the exporter of the technology if the end-user is not in compliance with such obligations.

(e) REPORT ON TRANSFERS TO ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Concurrent with the submission to Congress of the budget of the President for a fiscal year under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, the Secretary of Energy shall submit to the appropriate congressional

committees a report on the activities of the Department of Energy associated with the review of applications for authorization under section 57 b. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2077(b)) to transfer United States civil nuclear technology to any foreign country.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) the number of applications for authorization under section 57 b. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2077(b)) to transfer United States civil nuclear technology to a foreign country submitted during the year preceding the submission of the report;

(B) the length of time each such application was under review;

(C) the number of such applications that were granted; and

(D) a description of efforts to streamline the review of such applications, taking into account the proliferation and diversion potential of end-users in the country to which United States civil nuclear technology would be transferred pursuant to such applications.

(f) NOTIFICATIONS OF POTENTIAL DIVERSIONS.—The Director of National Intelligence shall notify the Department of Energy and the appropriate congressional committees not later than 30 days after the date on which the Director determines that there is credible intelligence that United States civil nuclear technology is being or has been diverted—

(1) to a military program in a foreign country to which the transfer of the technology was authorized under section 57 b. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2077(b)); or

(2) to a foreign country to which the transfer of the technology was not so authorized.

(g) GUIDELINES.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Energy shall issue guidance with respect to the use of the clear and intended authority of the Secretary under section 234 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2282) to impose civil penalties, including fines and debarment, and to make referrals to the Attorney General for prosecution, for violations of the terms of authorizations for the transfer of United States civil nuclear technology issued under section 57 b. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2077(b)).

(h) REPORT ON TRANSFER OF SENSITIVE ITEMS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report—

(A) describing the efforts of covered foreign countries to prevent the transfer of sensitive items, including efforts to improve the prevention of the transfer of such items; and

(B) assessing the adequacy of such efforts.

(2) SENSITIVE ITEMS DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ''sensitive items'' means goods, services, and technologies described in section 2(a) of the Iran, North Korea, and Syria Nonproliferation Act (Public Law 106–178; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note).

(i) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

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

(A) the congressional defense committees;

(B) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(C) the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

(2) COVERED FOREIGN COUNTRY.—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 July 1, 1968, but does not include the United States, the United Kingdom, or France.

SEC. 3137. 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 March 31, 2016, the Secretary and the Administrator 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 July 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 February 28, 2017, and semi-annually thereafter through 2020, the panel established under paragraph (1) shall brief the appropriate congressional committees, the Secretary, and the Administrator 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, 2020, 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) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—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.

(2) COVERED STUDY.—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.

(3) NUCLEAR SECURITY ENTERPRISE.—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(6)).

(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. 3138. ANNUAL REPORT ON NUMBER OF FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES AND CONTRACTOR EMPLOYEES.

Section 3241A of the National Nuclear Security Administration Act (50 U.S.C. 2441a) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(f) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Administrator shall include in the budget justification materials submitted to Congress in support of the budget of the Administration for each fiscal year (as submitted with the budget of the President under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code) 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 and whether such contracts are funded using program or program direction funds.

''(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 (3) that have been employed under such a contract for a period greater than two years.''.

SEC. 3139. 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 the end of 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, Illinois, 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.

SEC. 3140. 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(6))).

(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. 3141. 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. 3142. 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 a report containing a full and comprehensive analysis of alternatives conducted by the Administrator for the Mobile Guardian Transporter program.

(b) 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.

TITLE XXXII—DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD

Sec. 3201. Authorization.
Sec. 3202. Administration of Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board.

SEC. 3201. AUTHORIZATION.

There are 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.

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 the Maritime Administration.
Sec. 3502. Sense of Congress regarding Maritime Security Fleet program.
Sec. 3503. Update of references to the Secretary of Transportation regarding unemployment insurance and vessel operators.
Sec. 3504. Payment for Maritime Security Fleet vessels.
Sec. 3505. Melville Hall of United States Merchant Marine Academy.
Sec. 3506. Cadet commitment agreements.
Sec. 3507. Student incentive payment agreements.
Sec. 3508. Short sea transportation defined.

SEC. 3501. AUTHORIZATION OF THE MARITIME ADMINISTRATION.

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; and

(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, $210,000,000.

(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. PAYMENT FOR MARITIME SECURITY FLEET VESSELS.

(a) PER-VESSEL AUTHORIZATION.—Notwithstanding section 53106(a)(1)(C) of title 46, United States Code, and subject to the availability of appropriations, there is authorized to be paid to each contractor for an operating agreement (as those terms are used in that section) for fiscal year 2016, $3,500,000 for each vessel that is covered by the operating agreement.

(b) REPEAL OF OTHER AUTHORIZATION.—Section 53111(3) of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking ''2016,''.

SEC. 3505. MELVILLE HALL OF UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY.

(a) GIFT TO THE MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY.—The Maritime Administrator may accept a gift of money described in subsection (b) from the Foundation under section 51315 of title 46, United States Code, for the purpose of renovating Melville Hall on the campus of the United States Merchant Marine Academy.

(b) COVERED GIFT.—A gift described in this subsection is a gift under subsection (a) that the Maritime Administrator determines exceeds the sum of—

(1) the minimum amount that is sufficient to ensure the renovation of Melville Hall in accordance with the capital improvement plan of the United States Merchant Marine Academy that was in effect on the date of enactment of this Act; and

(2) 25 percent of the amount described in paragraph (1).

(c) OPERATION CONTRACTS.—Subject to subsection (d), in the case that the Maritime Administrator accepts a gift of money described in subsection (b), the Maritime Administrator may enter into a contract with the Foundation for the operation of Melville Hall to make available facilities for, among other possible uses, official academy functions, third-party catering functions, and industry events and conferences.

(d) CONTRACT TERMS.—The contract described in subsection (c) shall be for such period and on such terms as the Maritime Administrator considers appropriate, including a provision, mutually agreeable to the Maritime Administrator and the Foundation, that—

(1) requires the Foundation—

(A) at the expense solely of the Foundation through the term of the contract to maintain Melville Hall in a condition that is as good as or better than the condition Melville Hall was in on the later of—

(i) the date that the renovation of Melville Hall was completed; or

(ii) the date that the Foundation accepted Melville Hall after it was tendered to the Foundation by the Maritime Administrator; and

(B) to deposit all proceeds from the operation of Melville Hall, after expenses necessary for the operation and maintenance of Melville Hall, into the account of the Regimental Affairs Non-Appropriated Fund Instrumentality or successor entity, to be used solely for the morale and welfare of the cadets of the United States Merchant Marine Academy; and

(2) prohibits the use of Melville Hall as lodging or an office by any person for more than 4 days in any calendar year other than—

(A) by the United States; or

(B) for the administration and operation of Melville Hall.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CONTRACT.—The term ''contract'' includes any modification, extension, or renewal of the contract.

(2) FOUNDATION.—The term ''Foundation'' means the United States Merchant Marine Academy Alumni Association and Foundation, Inc.

(f) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed under section 3105 of title 41, United States Code, as requiring the Maritime Administrator to award a contract for the operation of Melville Hall to the Foundation.

SEC. 3506. CADET COMMITMENT AGREEMENTS.

Section 51306(a) of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''must'' and inserting ''shall'';

(2) by amending paragraph (2) to read as follows:

''(2) obtain a merchant mariner license, unlimited as to horsepower or tonnage, issued by the Coast Guard as an officer in the merchant marine of the United States, accompanied by the appropriate national and international endorsements and certifications required by the Coast Guard for service aboard vessels on domestic and international voyages, without limitation, before graduation from the Academy;'';

(3) by amending paragraph (3) to read as follows:

''(3) for at least 6 years after graduation from the Academy, maintain—

''(A) a valid merchant mariner license, unlimited as to horsepower or tonnage, issued by the Coast Guard as an officer in the merchant marine of the United States, accompanied by the appropriate national and international endorsements and certifications required by the Coast Guard for service aboard vessels on domestic and international voyages, without limitation;

''(B) a valid transportation worker identification credential; and

''(C) a Coast Guard medical certificate;''; and

(4) by amending paragraph (4) to read as follows:

''(4) apply for, and accept if tendered, an appointment as a commissioned officer in the Navy Reserve (including the Strategic Sealift Officer Program, Navy Reserve), the Coast Guard Reserve, or any other reserve component of an armed force of the United States, and, if tendered the appointment, to serve, meet the participation requirements, and maintain active status in good standing, as determined by the program manager of the appropriate military service, for at least 8 years after the date of commissioning;''.

SEC. 3507. STUDENT INCENTIVE PAYMENT AGREEMENTS.

Section 51509 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) by inserting ''(3) AUTHORIZED USES.—'' before the last sentence and indenting accordingly;

(B) in the matter preceding paragraph (3), by striking ''Payments'' and inserting ''(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), payments'' and indenting accordingly; and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (1), the following:

''(2) EXCEPTION.—The Secretary may modify the payments made to an individual under paragraph (1), but the total amount of payments to that individual may not exceed $32,000.'';

(2) in subsection (c), by striking ''Merchant Marine Reserve'' and inserting ''Strategic Sealift Officer Program'';

(3) in subsection (d)—

(A) by amending paragraph (2) to read as follows:

''(2) obtain a merchant mariner license, without limitation as to tonnage or horsepower, from the Coast Guard as an officer in the merchant marine of the United States, accompanied by the appropriate national and international endorsements and certification required by the Coast Guard for service aboard vessels on domestic and international voyages, without limitation, within three months of completion of the course of instruction at the academy the individual is attending;'';

(B) by amending paragraph (3) to read as follows:

''(3) for at least 6 years after graduation from the academy, maintain—

''(A) a valid merchant mariner license, unlimited as to horsepower or tonnage, issued by the Coast Guard as an officer in the merchant marine of the United States, accompanied by the appropriate national and international endorsements and certifications required by the Coast Guard for service aboard vessels on domestic and international voyages, without limitation;

''(B) a valid transportation worker identification credential; and

''(C) a Coast Guard medical certificate;''; and

(C) by amending paragraph (4) to read as follows:

''(4) apply for, and accept, if tendered, an appointment as a commissioned officer in the Navy Reserve (including the Strategic Sealift Officer Program, Navy Reserve), the Coast Guard Reserve, or any other reserve component of an armed force of the United States, and, if tendered the appointment, to serve and meet the participation requirements and to maintain active status in good standing, as determined by the program manager of the appropriate military service, for at least 8 years after the date of commissioning;'';

(4) by amending subsection (e)(1) to read as follows:

''(1) ACTIVE DUTY.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense may order an individual to serve on active duty in the armed forces of the United States for a period of not more than 2 years if—

''(i) the individual has attended an academy under this section for more than 2 academic years, but less than 3 academic years;

''(ii) the individual has accepted the payments described in subsection (b) in an amount totaling at least $8,000; and

''(iii) the Secretary of Transportation has determined that the individual has failed to fulfill the part of the agreement described in subsection (d)(1).

''(B) 3 OR MORE YEARS.—The Secretary of Defense may order an individual to serve on active duty in the armed forces of the United States for a period of not more than 3 years if—

''(i) the individual has attended an academy under this section for 3 or more academic years;

''(ii) the individual has accepted the payments described in subsection (b) in an amount totaling at least $16,000; and

''(iii) the Secretary of Transportation has determined that the individual has failed to fulfill the part of the agreement described in subsection (d)(1).

''(C) HARDSHIP WAIVER.—In cases of hardship as determined by the Secretary of Transportation, the Secretary of Transportation may waive this paragraph in whole or in part.''; and

(5) by adding at the end the following:

''(h) ALTERNATIVE SERVICE.—

''(1) SERVICE AS COMMISSIONED OFFICER.—An individual who, for the 5-year period following graduation from an academy, serves as a commissioned officer on active duty in an armed force of the United States or as a commissioned officer of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration or the Public Health Service shall be excused from the requirements of paragraphs (3) through (5) of subsection (d).

''(2) MODIFICATION OR WAIVER.—The Secretary may modify or waive any of the terms

and conditions set forth in subsection (d) through the imposition of alternative service requirements.''.

SEC. 3508. SHORT SEA TRANSPORTATION DEFINED.

Paragraph (1) of section 55605 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''or'';

(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(C) shipped in discrete units or packages that are handled individually, palletized, or unitized for purposes of transportation; or

''(D) freight vehicles carried aboard commuter ferry boats; and''.

DIVISION D—FUNDING TABLES

Sec. 4001. Authorization of amounts in funding tables.
Sec. 4002. Clarification of applicability of undistributed reductions of certain operation and maintenance funding among all operation and maintenance funding.

TITLE XLI—PROCUREMENT

Sec. 4101. Procurement.
Sec. 4102. Procurement for overseas contingency operations.

TITLE XLII—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

Sec. 4201. Research, development, test, and evaluation.
Sec. 4202. Research, development, test, and evaluation for overseas contingency operations.

TITLE XLIII—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Sec. 4301. Operation and maintenance.
Sec. 4302. Operation and maintenance for overseas contingency operations.
Sec. 4303. Operation and maintenance base requirements.

TITLE XLIV—MILITARY PERSONNEL

Sec. 4401. Military personnel.
Sec. 4402. Military personnel for overseas contingency operations.

TITLE XLV—OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS

Sec. 4501. Other authorizations.
Sec. 4502. Other authorizations for overseas contingency operations.

TITLE XLVI—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Sec. 4601. Military construction.

TITLE XLVII—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS

Sec. 4701. Department of Energy national security programs.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 4002. CLARIFICATION OF APPLICABILITY OF UNDISTRIBUTED REDUCTIONS OF CERTAIN OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FUNDING AMONG ALL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FUNDING.

Any undistributed reduction in funding available for fiscal year 2016 for the Department of Defense for operation and maintenance, as specified in the funding table in section 4301, that is attributable to savings in connection with foreign currency fluctuations or bulk fuel purchases, may be applied against any funds available for that fiscal year for the Department for operation and maintenance, regardless of whether available as specified in the funding table in section 4301 or available as specified in the funding table in section 4303.

TITLE XLI—PROCUREMENT

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT.

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	Conference 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	46,641
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]

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	Conference Authorized
	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**	**5,860,357**
	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	614,946
	Army UPL for Patriot PAC 3 for improved ballistic missile		[200,000]
	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**	**1,695,957**
	PROCUREMENT OF W&TCV, ARMY		
	TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES		
001	STRYKER VEHICLE	181,245	181,245
	MODIFICATION OF TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES		
002	STRYKER (MOD)	74,085	388,085
	Lethality Upgrades		[314,000]
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	–1,984
	Army request – schedule delay		[–1,984]
019	COMPACT SEMI-AUTOMATIC SNIPER SYSTEM	1,488	–1,488
	Army request – schedule delay		[–1,488]
020	CARBINE	34,460	34,460
021	COMMON REMOTELY OPERATED WEAPONS STATION	8,367	14,750
	Army requested adjustment		[6,383]
022	HANDGUN	5,417	–5,417
	Army request – early to need and schedule delay		[–5,417]

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	Conference Authorized
	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	2,848
	Army requested adjustment		[2,457]
035	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (WOCV-WTCV)	9,027	9,027
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**	**2,311,573**
	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	6,801
	Army request – program reduction		[–952]
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
	Early to need		[–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
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**	**1,222,426**
	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

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	Conference Authorized
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	643,370
	Unobligated balances		[–139,746]
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
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

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	Conference Authorized
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	167,379
	Unobligated balances		[–50,000]
	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	146,654
	Program growth		[–16,000]
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	52,546
	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

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	Conference 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	5,835
	GENERATORS		
156	GENERATORS AND ASSOCIATED EQUIP	166,356	166,356
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**	**5,613,282**
	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY		
	COMBAT AIRCRAFT		
002	F/A–18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET		978,750
	Additional 12 Aircraft—Navy Unfunded Requirement		[978,750]
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	2,329,414
	Additional 6 Aircraft—Marine Corps Unfunded Requirement		[846,000]
006	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	203,060	203,060
007	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	41,300	41,300
008	V–22 (MEDIUM LIFT)	1,436,355	1,421,355
	Support funding carryover		[–15,000]
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	964,991
	Poor justification of production line shutdown funds		[–5,000]
016	P–8A POSEIDON	3,008,928	3,008,928
017	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	269,568	250,568
	Advance procurement cost growth		[–19,000]
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

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	Conference Authorized
	Additional Air Vehicle		[65,000]
024	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	54,577	54,577
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
029	AEA SYSTEMS	23,151	38,151
	Additional Low Band Transmitter Modifications		[15,000]
030	AV–8 SERIES	41,890	45,190
	AV–8B Link 16 upgrades, unfunded requirement		[3,300]
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	40,565
	Unjustified growth—installation funding		[–1,750]
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	69,041
	Unjustified growth—installation funding		[–1,294]
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	72,338
	Unjustified growth—installation funding		[–3,800]
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	144,208
	MV–22 Ballistic Protection		[8,000]
	MV–22 integrated aircraft survivability—MC UFR		[15,000]
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	1,478,515
	Program decrease		[–85,000]
	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**	**17,927,811**
	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	207,873
	Additional captive air training missiles		[15,000]
005	SIDEWINDER	96,427	96,427
006	JSOW	21,419	21,419

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	Conference Authorized
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	61,309
	Classified Program		[3,668]
	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
	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**	**3,202,822**
	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		

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	Conference Authorized
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	3,549,703
	Incremental funding for one DDG–51		[400,000]
010	LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP	1,356,991	1,356,991
	AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS		
012	LPD–17	550,000	550,000
013	AFLOAT FORWARD STAGING BASE		97,000
	Accelerate shipbuilding funding		[97,000]
014A	LX(R) ADVANCE PROCURMENT (CY)		250,000
	LX(R) Acceleration		[250,000]
015	LHA REPLACEMENT ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	277,543	476,543
	Accelerate LHA–8 advanced procurement		[199,000]
016A	LCU Replacement		34,000
	Accelerate LCU replacement		[34,000]
	AUXILIARIES, CRAFT AND PRIOR YR PROGRAM COST		
017	TAO FLEET OILER	674,190	674,190
019	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	138,200	138,200
020	OUTFITTING	697,207	673,207
	Program decrease		[–24,000]
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
025A	T-ATS(X) Fleet Tug		75,000
	Accelerate T-ATS(X)		[75,000]
	TOTAL SHIPBUILDING & CONVERSION, NAVY	**16,597,457**	**17,628,457**
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY		
	SHIP PROPULSION EQUIPMENT		
001	LM–2500 GAS TURBINE	4,881	4,881
002	ALLISON 501K GAS TURBINE	5,814	5,814
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

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(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	Conference Authorized
	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	53,077
	Procurement in excess of need ahead of satisfactory testing		[–34,550]
	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	324,726
	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
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		

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Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	Conference Authorized
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	123,884
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
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**	**6,660,165**
	PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS		
	TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES		

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(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	Conference Authorized
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	51,091
	Program increase to support Unfunded Requirements		[50,000]
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	152,495
	Additional missiles		[140,000]
	COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS		
014	UNIT OPERATIONS CENTER	13,109	13,109
015	COMMON AVIATION COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (C	35,147	32,956
	Procurement early to need		[–2,191]
	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	98,546
	Delay in IOTE		[–32,115]
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	40,101
	Marine Corps common hardware suite contract delay		[–3,000]
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
	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

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Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	Conference Authorized
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**	**1,284,112**
	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE		
	TACTICAL FORCES		
001	F–35	5,260,212	5,161,112
	Efficiencies and excess cost growth		[–99,100]
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	848,354
	Unit cost growth and contract delays		[–40,800]
005	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	50,000	50,000
006	HC–130J	463,934	453,934
	Unit cost growth		[–10,000]
007	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	30,000	30,000
008	MC–130J	828,472	797,572
	Program efficiencies		[–30,900]
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	702,528
	Accelerating procurement schedule to meet CCDR demand		[160,000]
	Restrain growth in government costs		[–10,000]
	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
022	F–15	464,367	692,071
	F–15 MIDS JTRS transfer to RDT&E		[–12,796]
	F–15C AESA radars		[48,000]
	F–15D AESA radars		[192,500]
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	10,861
	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	146,248
	C–130 AMP increase		[75,000]
	C–130H Electronic Prop Control System – UPL		[13,500]
	C–130H In-flight Prop Balancing System – UPL		[1,500]
	Eight-Bladed Propeller		[16,000]
	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

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	Conference Authorized
	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	44,163
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	115,521
	C2ISR TDL transfer to COMSEC equipment		[–2,246]
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	8,969
	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	1,111,900
	Transfer from RDT&E for NATO AWACS		[59,086]
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		
079A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	42,503	42,503
	TOTAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	**15,657,769**	**16,049,413**
	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	430,578
	Unit cost efficiencies		[–10,000]
004	SIDEWINDER (AIM–9X)	200,777	200,777
005	AMRAAM	390,112	381,728
	Joint program unit cost variance		[–8,384]
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**	**2,968,661**
	SPACE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE		
	SPACE PROGRAMS		
001	ADVANCED EHF	333,366	333,366
002	WIDEBAND GAPFILLER SATELLITES(SPACE)	53,476	74,476

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	Conference Authorized
	SATCOM pathfinder		[26,000]
	Unjustified support growth		[–5,000]
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	40,000
	Minimum sustainment of DMSP–20 program		[–49,351]
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**	**2,555,710**
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE		
	ROCKETS		
001	ROCKETS	23,788	23,788
	CARTRIDGES		
002	CARTRIDGES	131,102	169,602
	Increase to match size of A–10 fleet		[38,500]
	BOMBS		
003	PRACTICE BOMBS	89,759	89,759
004	GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS	637,181	637,181
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**	**1,777,343**
	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	139,244
	Transfer for Link 16 Upgrades		[2,246]
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		

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	Conference Authorized
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	30,962
	Additional battlefield air operations kits to meet need		[19,900]
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	16,515
	LOGIT—prioritize FIAR projects		[–9,000]
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	14,846
	Fielding funds ahead of need		[–9,400]
	AIR FORCE COMMUNICATIONS		
038	INFORMATION TRANSPORT SYSTEMS	74,621	74,621
039	AFNET	103,748	98,748
	Restructure program		[–5,000]
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
	Ahead of need		[–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	133,438
	Battlefield Airmen Kits Unfunded Requirement		[19,900]
	Joint Terminal Control Training Simulation Unfunded Requirement		[36,000]
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	9,095
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**	**18,312,084**
	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	15,080
	SHARKSEER		[7,000]

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	Conference Authorized
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
	Increase SM–3 Block IB canisters		[2,565]
	Increase SM–3 Block IB purchase		[117,880]
025	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	147,765	–147,765
	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
	Realignment of Iron Dome to Overseas Contingency Operations		[–41,400]
	Request excess of requirement		[–13,600]
	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
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		
040A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	617,757	617,757
	AVIATION PROGRAMS		
041	MC–12	63,170	–63,170
	SOCOM requested realignment		[–63,170]
042	ROTARY WING UPGRADES AND SUSTAINMENT	135,985	135,985
044	NON-STANDARD AVIATION	61,275	61,275
045	U–28		63,170
	SOCOM requested realignment		[63,170]
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	21,726
	MQ–9 capability enhancements		[10,000]
051	STUASL0	1,514	1,514
052	PRECISION STRIKE PACKAGE	204,105	204,105
053	AC/MC–130J	61,368	61,368
054	C–130 MODIFICATIONS	66,861	31,412
	C–130 TF/TA adjustments		[–35,449]
	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

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	Conference Authorized
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**	**5,030,084**
	JOINT URGENT OPERATIONAL NEEDS FUND		
	JOINT URGENT OPERATIONAL NEEDS FUND		
001	JOINT URGENT OPERATIONAL NEEDS FUND	99,701	–99,701
	Program reduction		[–99,701]
	TOTAL JOINT URGENT OPERATIONAL NEEDS FUND	**99,701**	**–99,701**
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT	**106,967,393**	**110,823,998**

SEC. 4102. PROCUREMENT FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS.

SEC. 4102. PROCUREMENT FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	Conference 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
	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)		

SEC. 4102. PROCUREMENT FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	Conference Authorized
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	215,086
	Adjustment due to low execution in prior years		[–4,464]
	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	138,271
	Program Reduction		[–50,000]
	TOTAL JOINT IMPR EXPLOSIVE DEV DEFEAT FUND	**493,271**	**438,807**
	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
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

SEC. 4102. PROCUREMENT FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	Conference Authorized
	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
064	MOBILITY EQUIPMENT	400	400
065	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	9,800	9,800
	SPECIAL SUPPORT PROJECTS		

SEC. 4102. PROCUREMENT FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	Conference Authorized
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
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY		
028	IRON DOME		41,400
	Realignment of Iron Dome to Overseas Contingency Operations—Subject to Title XVI		[41,400]
	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]
	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**	**418,818**
	NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE EQUIPMENT		
	UNDISTRIBUTED		
007	MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT		420,000
	NGREA Program Increase		[420,000]
	TOTAL NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE EQUIPMENT		**420,000**
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT	**7,257,270**	**7,829,206**

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	Conference 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	279,118
		Basic research program increase		[40,000]
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**	**465,079**
		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

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2016 Request	Conference Authorized
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	24,735
027	0602786A	WARFIGHTER TECHNOLOGY	35,795	35,795
028	0602787A	MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY	76,853	76,853
		SUBTOTAL APPLIED RESEARCH	**879,685**	**887,685**
		ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT		
029	0603001A	WARFIGHTER ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	46,973	46,973
030	0603002A	MEDICAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	69,584	69,584
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	6,075	6,075
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	**498,659**	**498,659**
		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

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2016 Request	Conference Authorized
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	121,011
		Restructure program		[–15,000]
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
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	78,112
		Apache Survivability Enhancements—Army Unfunded Requirement		[60,000]
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	83,054
		EMD contract delays		[–5,812]
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**	**2,128,638**
		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

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2016 Request	Conference Authorized
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	354,167
		Stryker Lethality Upgrades		[97,000]
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
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**	**1,226,297**
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, ARMY	**6,924,959**	**7,121,647**
		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	506,606
		Basic research program increase		[55,000]
		SUBTOTAL BASIC RESEARCH	**586,928**	**659,928**
		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	142,350
		Accelerate undersea warfare research		[18,600]
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**	**903,170**
		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

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019	0603651M	JOINT NON-LETHAL WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	12,745	12,745
020	0603673N	FUTURE NAVAL CAPABILITIES ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	258,860	258,860
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**	**662,864**
		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	113,588
		LDUUV development growth		[–5,000]
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	93,360
		Accelerate unmanned underwater vehicle development		[10,000]
		Universal launch and recovery module unfunded outyear tail		[–3,800]
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	482,040
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	971,393
051	0603596N	LCS MISSION MODULES	206,149	206,149
052	0603597N	AUTOMATED TEST AND RE-TEST (ATRT)	8,000	8,000
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	887
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	127,205
		Full ship shock trials for CVN–78		[79,100]
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	25,246
		Maritime concept generation and development growth		[–4,335]

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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**	**5,129,591**
		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	27,235
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	433,433
		Aegis development support growth		[–10,000]
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	484,708
		Competitive air vehicle risk reduction activities		[300,000]
		Government and industry source selection preparation		[50,000]
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	120,217
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
		Accelerate submarine combat and weapon system modernization		[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
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	20,800
		Program delay		[–38,465]
138	0604810N	JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER FOLLOW ON DEVELOPMENT—NAVY	47,579	21,244
		Program delay		[–26,335]
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

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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**	**6,596,000**
		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	4,700
		Accelerate combat rapid attack weapon		[800]
177	0101402N	NAVY STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS	16,569	16,569
178	0203761N	RAPID TECHNOLOGY TRANSITION (RTT)	18,632	11,132
		TIPS program growth		[–7,500]
179	0204136N	F/A–18 SQUADRONS	133,265	133,265
181	0204163N	FLEET TELECOMMUNICATIONS (TACTICAL)	62,867	51,067
		Joint aerial layer network growth		[–11,800]
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	65,629
		Block II test assets early to need		[–14,500]
187	0204571N	CONSOLIDATED TRAINING SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	39,087	39,087
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	34,708
		AARGM extended range program growth		[–18,000]
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	47,706
		Accelerate torpedo upgrades		[5,500]
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
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

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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**	**3,436,673**
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, NAVY	**17,885,916**	**18,344,181**
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, AF		
		BASIC RESEARCH		
001	0601102F	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	329,721	374,721
		Basic research program increase		[45,000]
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**	**530,253**
		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	100,530
007	0602203F	AEROSPACE PROPULSION	182,326	182,326
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**	**1,217,342**
		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
		Delayed EMD contract award		[–460,000]
037	0604317F	TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	3,512	8,512
		Technology transfer program increase		[5,000]
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	19,957
		SSA, Weather, or Launch Activities		[13,500]
045	0604858F	TECH TRANSITION PROGRAM	246,514	246,514
046	0605230F	GROUND BASED STRATEGIC DETERRENT	75,166	75,166

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2016 Request	Conference Authorized
049	0207110F	NEXT GENERATION AIR DOMINANCE	8,830	8,830
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	96,732
		Increase USCC Cyber Operations Technology Development		[15,000]
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES	**2,062,575**	**1,616,075**
		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	292,235
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—Rocket Propulsion System Development		[100,000]
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**	**3,743,791**
		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	180,305
		Excess to need		[–5,000]
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**	**1,174,584**
		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

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117	0605018F	AF INTEGRATED PERSONNEL AND PAY SYSTEM (AF-IPPS)	69,694	29,694
		Forward financing, excluding funding for audit readiness		[–40,000]
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
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	198,297
		AESA Radar Integration		[50,000]
136	0207134F	F–15E SQUADRONS	179,283	192,079
		Transfer from procurement		[12,796]
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	53,921
		Program delay		[–61,474]
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	7,879
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

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212	0305219F	MQ–1 PREDATOR A UAV	716	716
213	0305220F	RQ–4 UAV	208,053	203,053
		Program delays		[–5,000]
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	138,400
		Transfer to Procurement for NATO AWACS		[–59,086]
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	37,864
		Forward financing		[–5,000]
228	0401130F	C–17 AIRCRAFT (IF)	54,807	54,807
229	0401132F	C–130J PROGRAM	31,010	31,010
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	80,576
		Program growth		[–32,100]
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**	**16,896,675**
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, AF	**26,473,669**	**25,874,505**
		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	54,453
		STEM program increase		[5,000]
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**	**606,669**
		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	309,582
		Multi-azimuth defense fast intercept round engagement system		[–5,000]
019	0602715E	MATERIALS AND BIOLOGICAL TECHNOLOGY	220,115	201,721
		Program decrease		[–18,394]
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**	**1,728,184**
		ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT		

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024	0603000D8Z	JOINT MUNITIONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	25,915	25,915
026	0603122D8Z	COMBATING TERRORISM TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT	71,171	111,171
		Program increase		[40,000]
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	7,367
		High Power Directed Energy—Missile Destruct		[–26,055]
		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	51,458
		Unjustified growth		[–13,250]
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	7,195
		MOKV Concept Development		[–39,558]
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]
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	41,015
		Efforts to counter-ISIL and Russian aggression		[7,500]
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	89,037
		Trusted Source Implementation for Field Programmable Gate Arrays Study		[10,000]
056	0603727D8Z	JOINT WARFIGHTING PROGRAM	9,626	7,126
		Program decrease		[–2,500]
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	432,861
		Excessive program growth		[–20,000]
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**	**3,093,491**
		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	15,900
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		81,525
		Divert attitude control systems technology to support Multi-Object Kill Vehicle		[10,000]
		Establish MOKV Program of Record		[71,525]
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		26,055
		High Power Directed Energy—Missile Destruct		[26,055]

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2016 Request	Conference Authorized
081	0603891C	SPECIAL PROGRAMS—MDA	400,387	400,387
082	0603892C	AEGIS BMD	843,355	843,355
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	437,785
		Future Spirals concurrency with multiple ongoing efforts and excess growth		[–12,300]
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	0
		Realign Israeli Cooperative Programs to Overseas Contingency Operations		[–102,795]
091	0603914C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TEST	274,323	274,323
092	0603915C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TARGETS	513,256	513,256
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	11,518
		Program Increase		[10,000]
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	298,944
		Redesigned kill vehicle development		[20,000]
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
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT AND PROTOTYPES	**6,816,554**	**6,839,039**
		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	88,817
		Concept development by the Army of a CPGS option		[5,000]
		Concept development by the Navy of a CPGS option		[5,000]
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	13,794
		Early to need		[–1,364]
132	0305304D8Z	DOD ENTERPRISE ENERGY INFORMATION MANAGEMENT (EEIM)	4,414	4,414
		SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION	**545,258**	**553,894**
		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

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2016 Request	Conference Authorized
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
206	0304210BB	SPECIAL APPLICATIONS FOR CONTINGENCIES	65,060	65,060
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	24,605
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	63,597
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

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2016 Request	Conference Authorized
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	**4,538,910**	**4,559,110**
		UNDISTRIBUTED		
249	XXXXXXX	DEFENSE WIDE CYBER VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT		200,000
		Assess all major weapon systems for cyber vulnerability		[200,000]
251	XXXXXXX	TECHNOLOGY OFFSET INITIATIVE		400,000
		Supports innovative technology development		[400,000]
		SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		**600,000**
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, DW	**18,329,861**	**18,833,458**
		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	**69,784,963**	**70,344,349**

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	Conference Authorized
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, ARMY		
		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**
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, NAVY		
		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**
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, AF		
		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**
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, DW		
		ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT AND PROTOTYPES		
090	0603913C	ISRAELI COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS		267,595
		Arrow 3		[19,500]
		Arrow System Improvement Program		[45,500]
		David's Sling		[99,800]
		Realign Israeli Cooperative Programs to Overseas Contingency Operations		[102,795]
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT AND PROTOTYPES		**267,595**
		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**	**404,682**
		TOTAL RDT&E	**191,434**	**459,029**

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	Conference Authorized
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	MANEUVER UNITS	1,094,429	1,594,429
	Force Readiness Restoration—Operations Tempo		[500,000]
020	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	68,873	68,873
090	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	1,214,116	1,291,316
	Readiness funding increase		[77,200]
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	7,616,008	7,626,508
	Readiness funding increase		[10,500]
110	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	2,617,169	2,789,369
	Restore Sustainment shortfalls		[172,200]
120	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	421,269	421,269
130	COMBATANT COMMANDERS CORE OPERATIONS	164,743	164,743
170	COMBATANT COMMANDS DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT	448,633	448,633
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**13,645,240**	**14,405,140**
	MOBILIZATION		
180	STRATEGIC MOBILITY	401,638	401,638
200	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	6,532	6,532
	SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION	**408,170**	**408,170**
	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
250	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	981,000	989,200
	Readiness funding increase		[33,200]
	Unjustified program growth		[–25,000]
260	FLIGHT TRAINING	940,872	940,872
270	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	230,324	230,324
280	TRAINING SUPPORT	603,519	603,519
290	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	491,922	491,922
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
330	JUNIOR RESERVE OFFICER TRAINING CORPS	170,118	170,118
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	**4,713,155**	**4,721,355**
	ADMIN & SRVWIDE ACTIVITIES		
360	CENTRAL SUPPLY ACTIVITIES	813,881	813,881
370	LOGISTIC SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	714,781	703,781
	Unjustified program growth		[–11,000]
380	AMMUNITION MANAGEMENT	322,127	322,127
390	ADMINISTRATION	384,813	384,813
400	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	1,781,350	1,781,350
410	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	292,532	292,532
420	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	375,122	375,122
430	OTHER SERVICE SUPPORT	1,119,848	1,115,348
	Spirit of America program growth		[–4,500]
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	1,120,974	1,140,974
	Additional SOUTHCOM ISR and intel support		[20,000]
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWIDE ACTIVITIES	**8,124,246**	**8,128,746**
	UNDISTRIBUTED		
540	UNDISTRIBUTED		–847,900
	Excessive standard price for fuel		[–86,000]
	Foreign Currency adjustments		[–431,000]
	Streamlining of Army Management Headquarters		[–180,900]
	Working Capital Fund carryover above allowable ceiling		[–150,000]
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		**–847,900**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY	**26,890,811**	**26,815,511**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY RES		

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	Conference Authorized
	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
060	AVIATION ASSETS	87,587	87,587
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	348,601	348,601
080	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	81,350	81,350
090	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	59,574	91,974
	Readiness funding increase		[32,400]
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	570,852	557,852
	Unjustified program growth		[–13,000]
110	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	245,686	259,286
	Restore Sustainment shortfalls		[13,600]
120	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	40,962	40,962
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**2,559,992**	**2,592,992**
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES		
130	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	10,665	10,665
140	ADMINISTRATION	18,390	18,390
150	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	14,976	14,976
160	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	8,841	8,841
170	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	52,928	52,928
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	**105,800**	**105,800**
	UNDISTRIBUTED		
190	UNDISTRIBUTED		–12,600
	Excessive standard price for fuel		[–8,000]
	Streamlining of Army Reserve Management Headquarters		[–4,600]
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		**–12,600**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY RES	**2,665,792**	**2,686,192**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARNG		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	MANEUVER UNITS	709,433	1,094,533
	Increased Operations Tempo to Meet Readiness Objectives		[385,100]
020	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	167,324	167,324
030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	741,327	741,327
040	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	88,775	96,475
	ARNG border security enhancement		[7,700]
050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	32,130	32,130
060	AVIATION ASSETS	943,609	996,209
	ARNG border security enhancement		[13,000]
	Readiness funding increase		[39,600]
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	703,137	703,137
080	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	84,066	84,066
090	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	166,848	189,348
	Readiness funding increase		[22,500]
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,022,970	998,970
	Justification does not match summary of price and program changes		[–14,000]
	Unjustified growth		[–10,000]
110	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	673,680	708,880
	Restore Sustainment shortfalls		[35,200]
120	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	954,574	954,574
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**6,287,873**	**6,766,973**
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES		
130	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	6,570	6,570
140	ADMINISTRATION	59,629	59,729
	National Guard State Partnership Program increase		[1,000]
	NGB Heritage Painting Program		[–900]
150	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	68,452	68,452
160	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	8,841	8,841
170	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	283,670	272,170
	Army Marketing Program unjustified program growth		[–11,500]
180	REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT	2,942	2,942
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	**430,104**	**418,704**
	UNDISTRIBUTED		
200	UNDISTRIBUTED		–46,200
	Excessive standard price for fuel		[–26,000]
	Streamlining of Army National Guard Management Headquarters		[–20,200]

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	Conference Authorized
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		**–46,200**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARNG	**6,717,977**	**7,139,477**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY		
	OPERATING FORCES		
030	AVIATION TECHNICAL DATA & ENGINEERING SERVICES	37,225	37,225
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	912,536
	Program increase		[15,000]
080	AVIATION LOGISTICS	544,056	549,356
	Aviation Readiness Restoration—MV–22 Aviation Logisitics		[5,300]
140	ELECTRONIC WARFARE	96,916	96,916
150	SPACE SYSTEMS AND SURVEILLANCE	192,198	192,198
160	WARFARE TACTICS	453,942	453,942
170	OPERATIONAL METEOROLOGY AND OCEANOGRAPHY	351,871	351,871
180	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	1,186,847	1,171,847
	Unjustified program growth		[–15,000]
190	EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	123,948	123,948
200	DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	2,443	2,443
210	COMBATANT COMMANDERS CORE OPERATIONS	98,914	98,914
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
250	IN-SERVICE WEAPONS SYSTEMS SUPPORT	141,664	141,664
260	WEAPONS MAINTENANCE	523,122	535,122
	Ship Self-Defense Systems Maintenance Backlog Reduction		[12,000]
270	OTHER WEAPON SYSTEMS SUPPORT	371,872	371,872
280	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION	896,061	896,061
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	**14,378,930**	**14,435,430**
	MOBILIZATION		
310	SHIP PREPOSITIONING AND SURGE	422,846	422,846
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
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	**884,664**	**885,164**
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING		
370	OFFICER ACQUISITION	149,375	149,375
380	RECRUIT TRAINING	9,035	9,035
390	RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS	156,290	156,290
400	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	653,728	653,728
410	FLIGHT TRAINING	8,171	8,171
420	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	168,471	162,471
	Civilian Institutions Graduate Education Program		[–6,000]
430	TRAINING SUPPORT	196,048	196,048
440	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	234,233	235,233
	Naval Sea Cadet Corps		[1,000]
450	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	137,855	137,855
460	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	77,257	77,257
470	JUNIOR ROTC	47,653	47,653
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	**1,838,116**	**1,833,116**
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES		
480	ADMINISTRATION	923,771	923,771
490	EXTERNAL RELATIONS	13,967	13,967
500	CIVILIAN MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	120,812	120,812
510	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	350,983	346,983
	Unjustified growth		[–4,000]
520	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	265,948	260,948
	Navy Fleet Band National Tour		[–5,000]
530	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	335,482	335,482

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	Conference Authorized
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
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
680	INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS AND AGENCIES	4,768	4,768
710	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	560,754	560,754
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	**4,896,080**	**4,887,080**
	UNDISTRIBUTED		
720	UNDISTRIBUTED		–856,200
	Excessive standard price for fuel		[–610,000]
	Foreign Currency adjustments		[–87,000]
	Streamlining of Navy Management Headquarters		[–159,200]
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		**–856,200**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY	**21,997,790**	**21,184,590**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS		
	OPERATING FORCES		
030	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	227,583	227,583
040	MARITIME PREPOSITIONING	86,259	86,259
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	**3,117,441**	**3,146,241**
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING		
070	RECRUIT TRAINING	16,460	16,460
080	OFFICER ACQUISITION	977	977
090	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	97,325	97,325
100	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	40,786	40,786
120	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	164,806	164,806
130	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	39,963	39,963
140	JUNIOR ROTC	23,397	23,397
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	**383,714**	**383,714**
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES		
150	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	37,386	37,386
160	ADMINISTRATION	358,395	351,695
	Unjustified Growth Marine Corps Heritage Center		[–6,700]
180	ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	76,105	76,105
200	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	45,429	45,429
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	**517,315**	**510,615**
	UNDISTRIBUTED		
210	UNDISTRIBUTED		–87,700
	Excessive standard price for fuel		[–25,000]
	Foreign Currency adjustments		[–28,000]
	Streamlining of Marine Corps Management Headquarters		[–24,700]
	Working Capital Fund carryover above allowable ceiling		[–10,000]
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		**–87,700**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS	**4,018,470**	**3,952,870**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY RES		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	563,722	563,722
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
090	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS	14,499	14,499
100	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	117,601	117,601
120	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION	29,382	29,382
130	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	48,513	49,213
	Restore Sustainment shortfalls		[700]
140	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	102,858	102,858
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**979,824**	**980,524**

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	Conference Authorized
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES		
150	ADMINISTRATION	1,505	1,505
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	**21,934**	**21,934**
	UNDISTRIBUTED		
210	UNDISTRIBUTED		–42,100
	Excessive standard price for fuel		[–41,000]
	Streamlining of Navy Reserve Management Headquarters		[–1,100]
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		**–42,100**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY RES	**1,001,758**	**960,358**
	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		
050	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	924	924
060	ADMINISTRATION	10,866	10,866
070	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	8,785	8,785
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	**20,575**	**20,575**
	UNDISTRIBUTED		
080	UNDISTRIBUTED		–2,100
	Excessive standard price for fuel		[–1,000]
	Streamlining of Marine Corps Reserve Management Headquarters		[–1,100]
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		**–2,100**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MC RESERVE	**277,036**	**276,336**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES	3,336,868	3,599,468
	A–10 restoration: Force Structure Restoration		[235,300]
	EC–130H Force Structure Restoration		[27,300]
020	COMBAT ENHANCEMENT FORCES	1,897,315	1,915,015
	Increase Range Use Support Unfunded Requirement		[37,700]
	Unjustified growth		[–20,000]
030	AIR OPERATIONS TRAINING (OJT, MAINTAIN SKILLS)	1,797,549	1,690,349
	A–10 to F–15E Training Transition		[–78,200]
	Unjustified growth		[–29,000]
040	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	6,537,127	6,497,127
	Remove FY 15 contractor logistics support costs		[–40,000]
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
120	COMBATANT COMMANDERS DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT	900,965	889,965
	Unjustified growth		[–11,000]
130	COMBATANT COMMANDERS CORE OPERATIONS	205,078	205,078
135	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	893,272	893,272
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**20,407,834**	**20,665,034**
	MOBILIZATION		
170	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	259,956	259,956
180	BASE SUPPORT	708,799	708,799
	SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION	**968,755**	**968,755**
	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
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]

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	Conference Authorized
250	FLIGHT TRAINING	710,553	726,553
	Consolidation of Air Battle Manager Resources not properly documented		[–4,000]
	Unmanned Aerial Surveillance (UAS) Training		[20,000]
260	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	228,252	228,252
270	TRAINING SUPPORT	76,464	76,464
280	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	375,513	375,513
290	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	79,690	79,690
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
330	JUNIOR ROTC	59,263	59,263
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	**3,434,086**	**3,470,086**
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES		
350	TECHNICAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	862,022	842,022
	Unjustified growth		[–20,000]
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	681,797
	DEAMS reduction-Funding ahead of need		[–8,000]
400	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	498,053	498,053
410	OTHER SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	900,253	900,253
420	CIVIL AIR PATROL	25,411	27,711
	Civil Air Patrol		[2,300]
450	INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT	89,148	89,148
460	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	1,187,859	1,187,859
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	**5,721,267**	**5,695,567**
	UNDISTRIBUTED		
470	UNDISTRIBUTED		–1,006,500
	Excessive standard price for fuel		[–580,000]
	Foreign Currency adjustments		[–217,000]
	Streamlining of Air Force Management Headquarters		[–209,500]
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		**–1,006,500**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE	**30,531,942**	**29,792,942**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AF RESERVE		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES	1,779,378	1,781,878
	A–10 restoration: Force Structure Restoration		[2,500]
020	MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	226,243	220,243
	Justification does not match summary of price and program changes for civilian pay		[–6,000]
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	370,707
	Air Force Support Standard Correction—transfer to SAG 11G not properly accounted		[–3,000]
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**2,975,706**	**2,969,506**
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES		
060	ADMINISTRATION	53,921	53,921
070	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	14,359	14,359
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	**88,551**	**88,551**
	UNDISTRIBUTED		
110	UNDISTRIBUTED		–107,500
	Excessive standard price for fuel		[–104,000]
	Streamlining of Air Force Reserve Management Headquarters		[–3,500]
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		**–107,500**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AF RESERVE	**3,064,257**	**2,950,557**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ANG		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS	3,526,471	3,568,671
	A–10 restoration: Force Structure Restoration		[42,200]
020	MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	740,779	743,379
	ARNG border security enhancement		[2,600]
030	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	1,763,859	1,763,859

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	Conference Authorized
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**	**6,965,532**
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES		
060	ADMINISTRATION	23,626	23,626
070	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	30,652	30,652
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES	**54,278**	**54,278**
	UNDISTRIBUTED		
080	UNDISTRIBUTED		–200,300
	Excessive standard price for fuel		[–168,000]
	Streamlining of Air National Guard Management Headquarters		[–2,300]
	Unjustified growth		[–30,000]
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		**–200,300**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ANG	**6,956,210**	**6,819,510**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF	485,888	505,888
	Middle East Assurance Initiative		[20,000]
020	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE	534,795	534,795
030	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND/OPERATING FORCES	4,862,368	4,841,168
	Overestimation of civilian FTE		[–21,200]
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**5,883,051**	**5,881,851**
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING		
040	DEFENSE ACQUISITION UNIVERSITY	142,659	142,659
050	NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIVERSITY	78,416	78,416
060	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND/TRAINING AND RECRUITING	354,372	354,372
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	**575,447**	**575,447**
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES		
070	CIVIL MILITARY PROGRAMS	160,320	180,320
	STARBASE		[20,000]
090	DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY	570,177	570,177
100	DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AGENCY	1,374,536	1,374,536
110	DEFENSE HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY	642,551	642,551
120	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY	1,282,755	1,292,755
	SHARKSEER		[10,000]
140	DEFENSE LEGAL SERVICES AGENCY	26,073	26,073
150	DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY	366,429	366,429
160	DEFENSE MEDIA ACTIVITY	192,625	192,625
180	DEFENSE PERSONNEL ACCOUNTING AGENCY	115,372	115,372
190	DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY	524,723	495,523
	Global Security Contingency Fund		[–22,200]
	Reduction to Combating Terrorism Fellowship		[–7,000]
200	DEFENSE SECURITY SERVICE	508,396	508,396
230	DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY SECURITY ADMINISTRATION	33,577	33,577
240	DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY	415,696	415,696
260	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EDUCATION ACTIVITY	2,753,771	2,784,021
	Impact Aid		[30,000]
	School lunches for territories		[250]
270	MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY	432,068	432,068
290	OFFICE OF ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT	110,612	110,612
300	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE	1,388,285	1,393,535
	Commission to Assess the Threat to the U.S. from Electromagnetic Pulse Attack		[2,000]
	OSD fleet architecture study		[1,000]
	OUSD (Policy) unjustified growth		[–2,000]
	OUSD AT&L Congressional Mandate (BRAC Support)		[–10,500]
	Readiness environmental protection initiative—program increase		[14,750]
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	14,379,428
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	**25,982,345**	**26,018,645**
	UNDISTRIBUTED		
340	UNDISTRIBUTED		–791,300
	Excessive standard price for fuel		[–37,000]
	Foreign Currency adjustments		[–78,400]
	Program decrease		[–5,000]

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	Conference Authorized
	Streamlining of Department of Defense Management Headquarters		*[–670,900]*
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		**–791,300**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE	**32,440,843**	**31,684,643**
	MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS		
	MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS		
010	US COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ARMED FORCES, DEFENSE	14,078	14,078
020	OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER AND CIVIC AID	100,266	100,266
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	**1,664,342**	**1,664,342**
	TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	**1,664,342**	**1,664,342**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE	**138,227,228**	**135,927,328**

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	Conference 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**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY RES	**24,559**	**24,559**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARNG		

SEC. 4302. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	Conference Authorized
	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	2,214,899
030	EQUIPMENT AND TRANSPORTATION	182,751	182,751
040	TRAINING AND OPERATIONS	281,555	281,555
	SUBTOTAL MINISTRY OF DEFENSE	**2,679,205**	**2,679,205**
	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**	**3,762,257**
	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	361,717
	Readiness funding increase		[3,300]
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	92,897
	Readiness funding increase		[17,000]
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**	**4,758,628**
	MOBILIZATION		
340	EXPEDITIONARY HEALTH SERVICES SYSTEMS	5,307	5,307

SEC. 4302. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	Conference Authorized
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**
	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**	**5,151,888**
	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	919,273
	Readiness funding increase		[4,300]
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	100,190
135	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	22,893	22,893

SEC. 4302. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	Conference Authorized
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**4,982,261**	**5,029,311**
	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**
	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	141,683
	Reduction to the Office of Security Cooperation in Iraq		[–63,000]
450	INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT	61	61
460	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	15,463	15,463
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	**476,107**	**413,107**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE	**9,090,013**	**9,074,063**
	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	2,345,835
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**2,355,735**	**2,355,735**
	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	1,577,000
	Reduction from Coalition Support Funds		[–100,000]
260	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EDUCATION ACTIVITY	73,000	73,000
300	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE	106,709	106,709
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**	**3,349,898**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE	**5,805,633**	**5,705,633**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE	**37,638,283**	**37,594,883**

SEC. 4303. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE BASE REQUIREMENTS.

SEC. 4303. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE BASE REQUIREMENTS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	Conference Authorized
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY		

SEC. 4303. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE BASE REQUIREMENTS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	Conference Authorized
	OPERATING FORCES		
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
060	AVIATION ASSETS	1,546,129	1,546,129
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	3,158,606	3,158,606
080	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	438,909	438,909
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**7,469,274**	**7,469,274**
	MOBILIZATION		
190	ARMY PREPOSITIONED STOCKS	261,683	261,683
	SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION	**261,683**	**261,683**
	ADMIN & SRVWIDE ACTIVITIES		
350	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	485,778	485,778
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWIDE ACTIVITIES	**485,778**	**485,778**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY	**8,216,735**	**8,216,735**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	4,940,365	4,940,365
020	FLEET AIR TRAINING	1,830,611	1,830,611
040	AIR OPERATIONS AND SAFETY SUPPORT	103,456	103,456
070	AIRCRAFT DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	33,201	33,201
090	MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS	4,287,658	4,287,658
100	SHIP OPERATIONS SUPPORT & TRAINING	787,446	787,446
110	SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE	5,960,951	5,960,951
120	SHIP DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,554,863	1,554,863
130	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS	704,415	704,415
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**20,202,966**	**20,202,966**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY	**20,202,966**	**20,202,966**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	OPERATIONAL FORCES	931,079	931,079
020	FIELD LOGISTICS	931,757	931,757
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**1,862,836**	**1,862,836**
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING		
110	TRAINING SUPPORT	347,476	347,476
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	**347,476**	**347,476**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS	**2,210,312**	**2,210,312**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE		
	OPERATING FORCES		
070	GLOBAL C3I AND EARLY WARNING	930,341	930,341
080	OTHER COMBAT OPS SPT PROGRAMS	924,845	924,845
100	LAUNCH FACILITIES	271,177	271,177
110	SPACE CONTROL SYSTEMS	382,824	382,824
135	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	14,224	14,224
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**2,523,411**	**2,523,411**
	MOBILIZATION		
140	AIRLIFT OPERATIONS	2,229,196	2,229,196
150	MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS	148,318	148,318
160	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	1,617,571	1,617,571
	SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION	**3,995,085**	**3,995,085**
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES		
340	LOGISTICS OPERATIONS	1,141,491	1,141,491
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	**1,141,491**	**1,141,491**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE	**7,659,987**	**7,659,987**
	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	Conference Authorized
Military Personnel Appropriations	**130,491,227**	**129,468,888**
A–10 restoration: Military Personnel		*[132,000]*
Additional support for the National Guard's Operation Phalanx		*[21,700]*
Basic Housing Allowance		*[300,000]*
EC–130H Force Structure Restoration		*[18,200]*
Financial Literacy Training		*[85,000]*
Foreign Currency adjustments		*[–480,500]*
National Guard State Partnership Program increase		*[4,300]*
Projected understrength		*[–115,839]*
Unobligated balances		*[–987,200]*
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Fund Contributions	**6,243,449**	**6,243,449**
Total, Military Personnel	**136,734,676**	**135,712,337**

SEC. 4402. MILITARY PERSONNEL FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS.

SEC. 4402. MILITARY PERSONNEL FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Item	FY 2016 Request	Conference Authorized
Military Personnel Appropriations	*3,204,758*	*3,204,758*
Total, 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)

Program Title	FY 2016 Request	Conference Authorized
WORKING CAPITAL FUND, ARMY		
INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS		
SUPPLY MANAGEMENT—ARMY	*50,432*	*50,432*
TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND, ARMY	**50,432**	**50,432**
WORKING CAPITAL FUND, AIR FORCE		
SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS	*62,898*	*62,898*
TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND, AIR FORCE	**62,898**	**62,898**
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*	*1,435,354*
Restoration of Proposed Efficiencies		*[142,200]*
Restoration of Savings from Legislative Proposals		*[139,000]*
TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DECA	**1,154,154**	**1,435,354**
NATIONAL DEFENSE SEALIFT FUND		
MPF MLP		
POST DELIVERY AND OUTFITTING	*15,456*	*15,456*
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**	**474,164**
CHEM AGENTS & MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION		
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE	*139,098*	*139,098*

SEC. 4501. OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program Title	FY 2016 Request	Conference 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	761,009
SOUTHCOM Operational Support for Central America		[30,000]
Transfer to Demand Reduction Program		[–8,000]
DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION PROGRAM	111,589	119,589
Expanded drug testing		[8,000]
TOTAL DRUG INTERDICTION & CTR-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEF	**850,598**	**880,598**
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL		
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	310,459	310,459
RDT&E	4,700	2,100
Funding ahead of need		[–2,600]
PROCUREMENT	1,000	–1,000
Program decrease		[–1,000]
TOTAL OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL	**316,159**	**312,559**
DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM		
IN-HOUSE CARE	9,082,298	8,962,926
Consolidated health plan unauthorized		[–29,719]
Pharmacy benefit reform unauthorized		[–30,528]
Removal of one-time fiscal year 2016 increases		[–59,125]
PRIVATE SECTOR CARE	14,892,683	14,886,930
Access to TRICARE Prime for certain beneficiaties		[4,000]
TRICARE consolidation not authorized		[–9,753]
CONSOLIDATED HEALTH SUPPORT	2,415,658	2,300,164
Removal of one-time fiscal year 2016 increases		[–115,494]
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT	1,677,827	1,654,814
Removal of one-time fiscal year 2016 increases		[–23,013]
MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	327,967	325,908
Removal of one-time fiscal year 2016 increases		[–2,059]
EDUCATION AND TRAINING	750,614	750,614
BASE OPERATIONS/COMMUNICATIONS	1,742,893	1,741,690
Removal of one-time fiscal year 2016 increase		[–1,203]
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
UNDISTRIBUTED		
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		–433,300
Foreign Currency adjustments		[–54,700]
Unobligated balances		[–378,600]
TOTAL DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM	**32,243,328**	**31,543,134**
TOTAL OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS	**35,917,538**	**35,524,944**

SEC. 4502. OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS.

SEC. 4502. OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program Title	FY 2016 Request	Conference 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**

SEC. 4502. OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program Title	FY 2016 Request	Conference Authorized
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
EDUCATION AND TRAINING	5,885	5,885
TOTAL DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM	**272,704**	**272,704**
UKRAINE SECURITY ASSISTANCE		
UKRAINE SECURITY ASSISTANCE		300,000
Provides assistance to Ukraine		[300,000]
TOTAL UKRAINE SECURITY ASSISTANCE		**300,000**
COUNTERTERRORISM PARTNERSHIPS FUND		
COUNTERTERRORISM PARTNERSHIPS FUND	2,100,000	1,000,000
Program decrease		[–1,100,000]
TOTAL COUNTERTERRORISM PARTNERSHIPS FUND	**2,100,000**	**1,000,000**
TOTAL OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS	**2,657,816**	**1,857,816**

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	Conference Authorized
	Alaska			
Army	Fort Greely	Physical Readiness Training Facility	7,800	7,800
	California			
Army	Concord	Pier	98,000	98,000
	Colorado			
Army	Fort Carson, Colorado	Rotary Wing Taxiway	5,800	5,800
	Cuba			
Army	Guantanamo Bay	Unaccompanied Personnel Housing	0	0
	Georgia			
Army	Fort Gordon	Command and Control Facility	90,000	90,000
	Germany			
Army	Grafenwoehr	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	51,000	51,000
	Maryland			
Army	Fort Meade	Access Control Point—Mapes Road	0	15,000
Army	Fort Meade	Access Control Point—Reece Road	0	19,500
	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	Arlington National Cemetery	Arlington National Cemetery Southern Expansion (DAR)	0	30,000
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**	**727,745**

Arizona

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(In Thousands of Dollars)

Account	State/Country and Installation	Project Title	FY 2016 Request	Conference Authorized
Navy	Yuma	Aircraft Maint. Facilities & Apron (So. CALA)	50,635	50,635
	Bahrain Island			
Navy	SW Asia	Mina Salman Pier Replacement	37,700	37,700
Navy	SW Asia	Ship Maintenance Support Facility	52,091	52,091
	California			
Navy	Camp Pendleton	Pendleton Ops Center	0	0
Navy	Camp Pendleton	Raw 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	Miramar	KC–130J Enlisted Air Crew Trainer	0	11,200
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 Unaccompanied 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	43,279
	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
Navy	MCB Hawaii	LHD Pad Conversions MV–22 Landing Pads	0	0
	Italy			
Navy	Sigonella	P–8A Hangar and Fleet Support Facility	62,302	62,302
Navy	Sigonella	Triton Hangar and Operation Facility	40,641	40,641
	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
	North Carolina			
Navy	Camp Lejeune	2nd Radio BN Complex Operations Consolidation	0	0
Navy	Camp Lejeune	Range Safety Improvements	0	0
Navy	Camp Lejeune	Simulator Integration/Range Control Facility	54,849	54,849
Navy	Cherry Point Marine Corps Air Station	Air Field Security Improvements	0	23,300
Navy	Cherry Point Marine Corps Air Station	KC–130J 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	51,270
	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	MH–60 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

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Account	State/Country and Installation	Project Title	FY 2016 Request	Conference Authorized
Navy	Quantico	Embassy Security Guard BEQ & Ops Facility	43,941	43,941
Navy	Quantico	TBS Fire Station Replacement	0	0
	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**	**1,635,429**
	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	Communications Facility	0	21,000
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	Air Traffic Control Tower	0	0
AF	Mcconnell AFB	KC–46A ADAL Deicing Pads	4,300	4,300
	Louisiana			
AF	Barksdale AFB	Consolidated Communications Facility	0	0
	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	Fixed Ground Control	0	0
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
	New York			
AF	Fort Drum	ASOS Expansion	0	0
	Niger			
AF	Agadez	Construct Airfield and Base Camp	50,000	50,000
	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

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Account	State/Country and Installation	Project Title	FY 2016 Request	Conference Authorized
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	25,000
	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	RAF Croughton	Consolidated SATCOM/Tech Control Facility	36,424	36,424
AF	RAF Croughton	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**	**1,375,785**
	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	10,371
Def-Wide	Coronado	SOF Logistics Support Unit One Ops Fac. #2	47,218	47,218
Def-Wide	Fresno Yosemite IAP ANG	Replace Fuel Storage and Distrib. Facilities	10,700	10,700
	Colorado			
Def-Wide	Fort Carson, Colorado	SOF Language Training Facility	8,243	8,243
	Conus Classified			
Def-Wide	Classified Location	Operations Support Facility	20,065	20,065
	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	43,700
	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	122,071
Def-Wide	Schofield Barracks	Behavioral Health/Dental Clinic Addition	123,838	123,838
	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

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Account	State/Country and Installation	Project Title	FY 2016 Request	Conference Authorized
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
	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	16,863
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	169,153
	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	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	13,500	13,500
Def-Wide	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design	42,183	42,183
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	3,041	3,041
Def-Wide	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design	27,202	27,202
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 Missile 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**	**2,270,767**
	Worldwide Unspecified			
NATO	NATO Security Investment Program	NATO Security Investment Program	120,000	120,000
NATO Security Investment Program Total			**120,000**	**120,000**
	Alabama			
Army NG	Camp Foley	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	0	4,500
	Connecticut			
Army NG	Camp Hartell	Ready Building (CST-WMD)	11,000	11,000
	Delaware			
Army NG	Dagsboro	National Guard Vehicle Maintenance Shop	10,800	10,800
	Florida			
Army NG	Palm Coast	National Guard Readiness Center	18,000	18,000
	Georgia			
Army NG	Fort Stewart	Tactical Aerial Unmanned Systems	0	6,800
	Illinois			
Army NG	Sparta	Basic 10M–25M Firing Range (Zero)	1,900	1,900
	Kansas			
Army NG	Salina	Automated Combat Pistol/MP Firearms Qual Course	2,400	2,400
Army NG	Salina	Modified Record Fire Range	4,300	4,300

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Account	State/Country and Installation	Project Title	FY 2016 Request	Conference Authorized
	Maryland			
Army NG	*Easton*	*National Guard Readiness Center*	*13,800*	*13,800*
	Mississippi			
Army NG	*Gulfport*	*Aviation Classification and Repair*	*0*	*40,000*
	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 Addition*	*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*	*19,000*
	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***	***248,537***
	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*	*9,300*
	New York			
Army Res	*Orangeburg*	*Organizational Maintenance Shop*	*4,200*	*4,200*
	Pennsylvania			
Army Res	*Conneaut Lake*	*DAR Highway Improvement*	*5,000*	*5,000*
	Puerto Rico			
Army Res	*Fort Buchanan*	*Access Control Point*	*0*	*10,200*
	Virginia			
Army Res	*Fort AP Hill*	*Equipment Concentration*	*0*	*24,000*
	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***	***147,795***
	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 AFB*	*ASE Maintenance and Storage Facility*	*5,100*	*5,100*
	Connecticut			
Air NG	*Bradley*	*Ops and Deployment Facility*	*0*	*0*
	Florida			
Air NG	*Cape Canaveral AFS*	*Space Control Facility*	*0*	*6,100*
	Georgia			
Air NG	*Savannah/Hilton Head IAP*	*C–130 Squadron Operations Facility*	*9,000*	*9,000*
	Hawaii			
Air NG	*Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam*	*F–22 Composite Repair Facility*	*0*	*0*
	Iowa			

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Account	State/Country and Installation	Project Title	FY 2016 Request	Conference Authorized
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	Bldg Mod KC–46 Fuselage Trainer	0	0
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
	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**	**129,638**
	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
	Georgia			
AF Res	Dobbins	Fire Station/Security Complex	0	10,400
	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**	**57,221**
	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

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Account	State/Country and Installation	Project Title	FY 2016 Request	Conference Authorized
FH Ops Army	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Management Account	45,468	45,468
FH Ops Army	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Management Account	3,047	3,047
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
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**
	Virginia			
FH Con Navy	Wallops Island	Construct Housing Welcome Center	438	438
	Worldwide Unspecified			
FH Con Navy	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**
	Worldwide Unspecified			
FH Ops Navy	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**
	Worldwide Unspecified			
FH Ops DW	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Furnishings Account	781	781
FH Ops DW	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Furnishings Account	20	20
FH Ops DW	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Furnishings Account	3,402	3,402
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	344	344
FH Ops DW	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Maintenance of Real Property	1,104	1,104
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	172	172

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Account	State/Country and Installation	Project Title	FY 2016 Request	Conference Authorized
FH Ops DW	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Utilities Account	474	474
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 Unspecified Worldwide Locations	DOD BRAC Activities—Air Force	64,555	64,555
Base Realignment and Closure—Air Force Total			**64,555**	**64,555**
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
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**
PYS	Worldwide Unspecified Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Air Force	0	–34,400
PYS	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Army	0	–56,600
PYS	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Defense-Wide	0	–134,000
PYS	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Housing Assistance Program	0	–110,000
Prior Year Savings Total			**0**	**–335,000**
Total, Military Construction			**8,463,598**	**8,235,598**

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	Conference 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	8,802,797
Defense nuclear nonproliferation	1,940,302	1,941,500
Naval reactors	1,375,496	1,359,996
Federal salaries and expenses	402,654	388,000
Total, National nuclear security administration	**12,565,400**	**12,492,293**
Environmental and other defense activities:		
Defense environmental cleanup	5,527,347	5,130,550
Other defense activities	774,425	770,522
Total, Environmental & other defense activities	**6,301,772**	**5,901,072**
Total, Atomic Energy Defense Activities	**18,867,172**	**18,393,365**
Total, Discretionary Funding	**19,002,333**	**18,528,526**
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		

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program	FY 2016 Request	Conference Authorized
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	52,247
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	42,177
W87 Stockpile systems	89,299	89,299
W88 Stockpile systems	115,685	115,685
Total, Stockpile systems	**482,426**	**482,426**
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	185,000
Management, technology, and production	264,994	258,527
Total, Stockpile services	**939,293**	**925,213**
Nuclear material commodities		
Uranium sustainment	32,916	32,916
Plutonium sustainment	174,698	174,698
Tritium sustainment	107,345	107,345
Domestic uranium enrichment	100,000	50,000
Total, Nuclear material commodities	**414,959**	**364,959**
Total, Directed stockpile work	**3,187,259**	**3,123,179**
Research, development, test and evaluation (RDT&E)		
Science		
Advanced certification	50,714	50,714
Primary assessment technologies	98,500	104,100
Dynamic materials properties	109,000	109,000
Advanced radiography	47,000	47,000
Secondary assessment technologies	84,400	84,400
Total, Science	**389,614**	**395,214**
Engineering		
Enhanced surety	50,821	50,821
Weapon systems engineering assessment technology	17,371	17,371
Nuclear survivability	24,461	24,461
Enhanced surveillance	38,724	38,724
Total, Engineering	**131,377**	**131,377**
Inertial confinement fusion ignition and high yield		
Ignition	73,334	73,334
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	333,823
Total, Inertial confinement fusion and high yield	**502,450**	**502,450**
Advanced simulation and computing	623,006	617,006
Responsive Capabilities Program	0	0
Advanced manufacturing		
Component manufacturing development	112,256	93,448
Processing technology development	17,800	17,800
Total, Advanced manufacturing	**130,056**	**111,248**
Total, RDT&E	**1,776,503**	**1,757,295**
Readiness in technical base and facilities (RTBF)		
Operating		

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program	FY 2016 Request	Conference Authorized
Program readiness	75,185	60,000
Material recycle and recovery	173,859	160,000
Storage	40,920	40,920
Recapitalization	104,327	100,000
Total, Operating	**394,291**	**360,920**
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**	**1,021,110**
Secure transportation asset		
Operations and equipment	146,272	140,000
Program direction	105,338	97,118
Total, Secure transportation asset	**251,610**	**237,118**
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	252,000
Recapitalization	257,724	307,724
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**	**1,541,134**
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**	**8,802,797**
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation		
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation Programs		
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation R&D		
Global material security	426,751	422,949
Material management and minimization	311,584	311,584
Nonproliferation and arms control	126,703	126,703
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation R&D	419,333	419,333
Nonproliferation Construction:		
99–D–143 Mixed Oxide (MOX) Fuel Fabrication Facility, SRS	345,000	345,000
Analysis of Alternatives	0	5,000
Total, Nonproliferation construction	**345,000**	**350,000**
Total, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation Programs	**1,629,371**	**1,630,569**
Legacy contractor pensions	94,617	94,617

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program	FY 2016 Request	Conference Authorized
Nuclear counterterrorism and incident response program	234,390	234,390
Use of prior-year balances	–18,076	–18,076
Total, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation	**1,940,302**	**1,941,500**
Naval Reactors		
Naval reactors operations and infrastructure	445,196	445,196
Naval reactors development	444,400	430,400
Ohio replacement reactor systems development	186,800	186,800
S8G Prototype refueling	133,000	133,000
Program direction	45,000	43,500
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	86,000
10-D–903, Security upgrades, KAPL	500	500
Total, Construction	**121,100**	**121,100**
Total, Naval Reactors	**1,375,496**	**1,359,996**
Federal Salaries And Expenses		
Program direction	402,654	388,000
Total, Office Of The Administrator	**402,654**	**388,000**
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	Conference 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	389,652
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**	**1,211,421**
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	14,510
Subtotal, Defense environmental cleanup	**5,055,550**	**5,130,550**
Uranium enrichment D&D fund contribution (Legislative proposal)	471,797	0
Total, Defense Environmental Cleanup	**5,527,347**	**5,130,550**
Other Defense Activities		
Specialized security activities	221,855	217,952
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

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program	FY 2016 Request	Conference Authorized
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***	***770,522***
Total, Other Defense Activities	***774,425***	***770,522***

And the Senate agree to the same.

From the Committee on Armed Services, for consideration of the House bill and the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

MAC THORNBERRY,
J. RANDY FORBES,
JEFF MILLER,
JOE WILSON,
FRANK A. LOBIONDO,
MICHAEL R. TURNER,
JOHN KLINE,
MIKE ROGERS,
BILL SHUSTER,
K. MICHAEL CONAWAY,
DOUG LAMBORN,
ROBERT J. WITTMAN,
DUNCAN HUNTER,
VICKY HARTZLER,
JOSEPH J. HECK,
BRAD R. WENSTRUP,
ELISE M. STEFANIK,
MADELEINE Z. BORDALLO,

As additional conferees, from the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, for consideration of matters within the jurisdiction of that committee under clause 11 of rule X:

DEVIN NUNES,
PETER T. KING,

As additional conferees, from the Committee on Education and the Workforce, for consideration of secs. 571 and 573 of the House bill and secs. 561–63 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

TODD ROKITA,
MIKE BISHOP,

As additional conferees, from the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for consideration of secs. 314, 632, 634, 3111–13, 3119, 3133, and 3141 of the House bill and secs. 601, 632, 3118, and 3119 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

FRED UPTON,
JOE BARTON,

As additional conferees, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for consideration of secs. 1011, 1059, 1090, 1092, 1201, 1203–05, 1215, 1221, 1223, 1226, 1234–36, 1247–49, 1253, 1257, 1263, 1264, 1267, 1270, 1301, 1532, 1541, 1542, 1663, 1668–70, 2802, 3118, and 3119 of the House bill and secs. 1011, 1012, 1082, 1201–05, 1207, 1209, 1223, 1225, 1228, 1251, 1252, 1261, 1264, 1265, 1272, 1301, 1302, 1531–33, 1631, 1654, and 1655 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

EDWARD R. ROYCE,
TOM MARINO,

As additional conferees, from the Committee on Homeland Security, for consideration of secs. 589 and 1041 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

MICHAEL T. MCCAUL,
CANDICE S. MILLER,

As additional conferees, from the Committee on the Judiciary, for consideration of secs. 1040, 1052, 1085, 1216, 1641, and 2862 of the House bill and secs. 1032, 1034, 1090, and 1227 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

BOB GOODLATTE,
DARRELL E. ISSA,

As additional conferees, from the Committee on Natural Resources, for consideration of secs. 312, 632, 634, 2841, 2842, 2851–53, and 2862 of the House bill and secs. 313, 601, and 632 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

PAUL COOK,
CRESENT HARDY,

As additional conferees, from the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, for consideration of secs. 602, 631, 634, 838, 854, 855, 866, 871, 1069, and 1101–05 of the House bill and secs. 592, 593, 631, 806, 830, 861, 1090, 1101, 1102, 1104, 1105, 1107–09, 1111, 1112, 1114, and 1115 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

WILL HURD,
STEVE RUSSELL,

As additional conferees, from the Committee on Rules, for consideration of sec. 1032 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

PETE SESSIONS,
BRADLEY BYRNE,

As additional conferees, from the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, for consideration of sec. 3136 of the House bill and sec. 1613 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

FRANK D. LUCAS,
STEPHEN KNIGHT,

As additional conferees, from the Committee on Small Business, for consideration of secs. 831–34, 839, 840, 842–46, 854, and 871 of the House bill and secs. 828, 831, 882, 883, and 885 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

STEVE CHABOT,
RICHARD L. HANNA,

As additional conferees, from the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for consideration of secs. 302, 562, 569, 570a, 591, 1060a, 1073, 2811, and 3501 of the House bill and secs. 601, 642, 1613, 3504, and 3505 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

GARRET GRAVES,
CARLOS CURBELO,

As additional conferees, from the Committee on Veterans Affairs, for consideration of secs. 565, 566, 592, 652, 701, 721, 722, 1105, and 1431 of the House bill and secs. 539, 605, 633, 719, 1083, 1084, 1089, 1091, and 1411 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

DAVID P. ROE,
GUS M. BILIRAKIS,
Managers on the Part of the House.

JOHN MCCAIN,
JAMES M. INHOFE,
JEFF SESSIONS,
ROGER F. WICKER,
KELLY AYOTTE,
DEB FISCHER,
TOM COTTON,
MIKE ROUNDS,
LINDSEY GRAHAM,
JOE DONNELLY,
TIM KAINE.
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

JOINT EXPLANATORY STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE

The managers on the part of the House and the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 1735), to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2016 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes, submit the following joint statement to the House and the Senate in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the managers and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The Senate amendment struck all of the House bill after the enacting clause and inserted a substitute text.

The House recedes from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate with an amendment that is a substitute for the House bill and the Senate amendment. The differences between the House bill, the Senate amendment, and the substitute agreed to in conference are noted below, except for clerical corrections, conforming changes made necessary by agreements reached by the conferees, and minor drafting and clarifying changes.

Compliance with rules of the House of Representatives and Senate regarding earmarks and congressionally directed spending items

Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives and Rule XLIV(3) of the Standing Rules of the Senate, neither this conference report nor the accompanying joint statement of managers contains any congressional earmarks, congressionally directed spending items, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits, as defined in such rules.

Summary of discretionary authorizations and budget implication

The budget request for national defense discretionary programs within the jurisdiction of the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives for fiscal year 2016 was $604.2 billion. Of this amount, $534.2 billion was requested for base Department of Defense programs, $50.9 billion was requested for overseas contingency operations, and $19.0 billion was requested for national security programs in the Department of Energy and the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board.

The conference agreement would authorize $604.2 billion in fiscal year 2016, including $496.4 billion for base Department of Defense programs, $89.2 billion for overseas contingency operations, and $18.6 billion for national security programs in the Department of Energy and the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board.

The two tables preceding the detailed program adjustments in Division D of the accompanying joint statement of managers summarize the discretionary authorizations in the agreement and the equivalent budget authority levels for fiscal year 2016 defense programs.

Budgetary effects of this Act (sec. 4)

The Senate committee-reported bill contained a provision (sec. 4) that would require the budgetary effects of this Act be determined in accordance with the procedures established in title I of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–139).

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement includes the Senate provision.

DIVISION A—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS

TITLE I—PROCUREMENT

BUDGET ITEMS

ARMY

Stryker vehicle lethality upgrades

The House bill contained an increase in funding for Stryker vehicle lethality upgrades of $35.0 million in Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Army and $44.5 million in Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army respectively.

The Senate amendment contained an increase in these same funding areas of $97.0 million and $314.0 million, respectively.

The conference report, in Sections 4101 and 4102, includes increased funding in line with the Senate amendment.

The conferees support the Army's plan to upgrade 81 Stryker vehicles with increased lethality as requested by the U.S. Army Europe in a recent Operational Need Statement. The conferees understand the urgency for this requirement given heightened security concerns of our NATO partners due to Russian aggression in Ukraine. As such, the conferees expect the rapid production of fully serviceable, upgraded Strykers. In order to meet the compressed timeline for fielding upgraded Strykers to the 2nd Cavalry Regiment, the conferees expect the Army to manage this program with dispatch and efficiency. Identified risks associated with cost, schedule, and performance are to be managed with focused controls and leadership. The conferees view this initiative, which is intended to increase the combat power of a forward deployed unit, as an opportunity to succeed in accordance with significant acquisition reforms illustrated in many provisions within this bill.

With regard to cost, the conferees note the Army currently plans on starting with existing chassis of Stryker vehicles discarded during the upgrade to Double V Hull (DVH) Strykers. This approach appears to add significantly to the unit cost for the lethality upgrades which the Army has informed the defense committees may be approximately $4.5 million per vehicle. The conferees note that the Army already has extensive upgrade programs for the Stryker vehicle to include additional DVH Strykers and the Engineering Change Proposal modernization program. It is unclear if the Army ultimately plans on adding the lethality initiative to DVH Strykers, including those equipped with the Engineering Change Proposal upgrade. The conferees are concerned that simply adding a broad Stryker lethality package for the Army's Stryker Brigade Combat Teams could add billions of dollars to the already stressed resources of the combat vehicle portfolio. Therefore, the committee encourages the Army to reduce the unit cost of the Stryker lethality upgrade program and evaluate ways to more efficiently pursue upgrades to the Stryker vehicle fleet and Stryker Brigade Combat Teams.

AIR FORCE

C–130H Modifications

The base budget request included $7.0 million in Aircraft Procurement, Air Force, Line 44 for C–130.

The House bill authorized a funding increase in that line item of $73.2 million for the restructured C–130 Avionics Modernization Program (AMP) Increments I and II ($10.0 million), T–56 3.5 Engine Modification ($33.2 million), and Eight-bladed Propeller ($30.0 million).

The Senate amendment would authorize an increase in that line item by $123.2 million for the restructured C–130 AMP Increments I and II ($75.0 million), T–56 3.5 Engine Modification ($33.2 million), Electronic Propeller Control System ($13.5 million), and In-flight Propeller Balancing System certification ($1.5 million).

The agreement authorizes a total funding increase for Aircraft Procurement, Air Force, Line 44 of $139.2 million for the restructured C–130 AMP Increments I and II ($75.0 million), T–56 3.5 Engine Modification ($33.2 million), Eight-Bladed Propeller ($16.0 million), Electronic Propeller Control System ($13.5 million), and In-flight Propeller Balancing System certification ($1.5 million).

Subtitle A—Authorization of Appropriations

Authorization of appropriations (sec. 101)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 101) that would authorize the appropriations for procurement activities at the levels identified in section 4101 of division D of this Act.

The Senate bill contained an identical provision (sec. 101).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Subtitle B—Army Programs

Prioritization of upgraded UH–60 Blackhawk helicopters within Army National Guard (sec. 111)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 112) that would require the Chief of the National Guard Bureau to issue guidance that prioritizes UH–60 helicopter upgrades within the Army National Guard to those units with the highest flight hour aircraft and highest utilization rates, as well as require the Chief to submit a report to the congressional defense committees within 30 days after issuing such guidance, that describes such guidance.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Roadmap for replacement of A/MH–6 Mission Enhanced Little Bird aircraft to meet special operations requirements (sec. 112)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 142) that would direct the Secretary of Defense to submit to the congressional defense committees a strategy for the replacement of the A/MH–6 Mission Enhanced Little Bird aircraft to meet requirements particular to special operations for future rotary-wing, light attack, and reconnaissance requirements.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a clarifying amendment.

Report on Options to Accelerate Replacement of UH–60A Blackhawk Helicopters of Army National Guard (sec. 113)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 113) that would require the Secretary of the Army to submit a report to the congressional defense committees by March 1, 2016, containing detailed options for the potential acceleration of the replacement of all UH–60A helicopters of the Army National Guard.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Sense of Congress on Tactical Wheeled Vehicle Protection Kits (sec. 114)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 114) that would express the sense of Congress regarding the survivability and operational performance benefits provided by tactical wheeled vehicle add-on armor protection kits for the Army's heavy tactical wheeled vehicle fleet.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Subtitle C—Navy Programs

Modification of CVN–78 class aircraft carrier program (sec. 121)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 114) that would amend subsection (f) of section 122 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Public Law 109–364; 120 Stat. 2104), as added by section 121(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 692), by adding a reporting requirement to the USS John F. Kennedy (CVN–79) quarterly report. Beginning January 1, 2016, the Secretary of the Navy would be required to submit, as part of the CVN–79 quarterly report, a description of new design and engineering changes to CVN–78 class aircraft carriers that exceed $5.0 million and occurred during the reporting period. The provision would require the report to include program or ship cost increases for each design or engineering change and any cost reduction achieved. The Secretary of the Navy and Chief of Naval Operations would each be required to sign this additional reporting requirement and would be precluded from delegating the certification. The required certification would have to include a determination that each change serves the national security interests of the United States; cannot be deferred to a future ship due to operational necessity, safety, or substantial cost reduction; and was reviewed and endorsed by the Secretary of the Navy and Chief of Naval Operations.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with a technical amendment.

Amendment to cost limitation baseline for CVN–78 class aircraft carrier program (sec. 122)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 111) that would further amend section 122 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Public Law 109–364) as amended by section 121(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66) by adjusting the procurement cost cap for USS John F. Kennedy (CVN–79) and subsequent CVN–78 class aircraft carriers from $11,498,000,000 to $11,398,000,000.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would add an additional amendment to section 121(b) of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Public Law 109–364), as amended by section 121(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66). The conferees recognize that the Department of the Navy has made considerable gains in controlling the cost of CVN–78 class aircraft carriers and believe further efforts at cost reduction are warranted. The current cost cap and cost estimate for CVN–79 is $11.5 billion, which includes only limited program management reserve for unforeseeable issues during CVN–79 construction. The conferees expect the Department to continue to employ efforts to reduce costs on this ship class and accordingly are lowering the Congressional cap to $11.4 billion. However, if during construction of CVN–79 the Chief of Naval Operations determines that measures required to complete the ship within the revised cost cap shall result in an unacceptable

reduction to the ship's operational capability, the Secretary of the Navy may increase the CVN–79 cost cap up to $11.5 billion. If such action is taken, the Secretary of the Navy shall adhere to the notification requirements specified in section 121(d) of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Public Law 109–364).

The conferees note that section 122 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Public Law 109–364) set the cost cap for the lead ship at $10.5 billion, plus adjustments for inflation and other factors, and at $8.1 billion for subsequent CVN–78 class carriers, plus adjustments for inflation and other factors. Section 122 was amended by section 121(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66), which revised the cost cap for the lead ship to $12.9 billion, plus adjustments for inflation and other factors, and to $11.5 billion for subsequent CVN–78 class carriers, plus adjustments for inflation and other factors. The conferees understand 90 percent or $3.1 billion of the $3.4 billion increase in the cost cap for follow-on ships is attributable to economic inflation, which includes actual inflation realized and updated projections of future inflation based on Navy shipbuilding inflation indices. In view of this significant cost growth attributed to inflation, the Congressional Budget Office is directed to provide a report to the congressional defense committees no later than December 1, 2015 that includes the following elements:

(1) Explanation of how inflation was calculated and projected in the cost estimates for CVN–78 class aircraft carriers in each annual budget from fiscal year 2007 to fiscal year 2015;

(2) Description of inflation rates for CVN–78, CVN–79, and CVN–80, by fiscal year, from fiscal year 2007 until the obligation work limiting date for each ship;

(3) Comparison of projected inflation rates vs. actual inflation rates for CVN–78 class aircraft carriers, by fiscal year, from fiscal year 2007 to fiscal year 2015;

(4) Explanation of the key factors that are used to plan for and calculate current and projected inflation rates for CVN–78 class aircraft carrier cost estimates;

(5) Explanation of root causes of inflation escalation above the planned inflation assumed in CVN–78 class aircraft carrier cost estimates; and

(6) Component-level explanation of the $3.1 billion increase in the cost estimate for CVN–79 and following aircraft carriers attributable to economic inflation.

Extension and modification of limitation on availability of funds for Littoral Combat Ship (sec. 123)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 116) that would amend section 123 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291) by extending the limitation on funds for LCS–25 and LCS–26 until pre-existing requirements are met and would additionally require the Navy to provide to the congressional defense committees the following: an acquisition strategy for LCS–25 through LCS–32; a LCS mission module acquisition strategy; a plan to outfit Flight 0 and Flight 0+ Littoral Combat Ships with capabilities identified for the upgraded Littoral Combat Ship; and a current test and evaluation master plan for the Littoral Combat Ship mission modules.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Modification to multiyear procurement authority for Arleigh Burke-class destroyers and associated systems (sec. 124)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 121) that would amend section 123(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239) to clarify that the Secretary of the Navy has the authority to procure Flight III destroyers as part of the existing Arleigh Burke-class multiyear procurement authority.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

The Senate report accompanying S. 3254 (S. Rept. 112–173) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 described Senate intent regarding the current multiyear procurement authority for *Arleigh Burke*-class destroyers and associated systems. The Senate report supported the change to buying Flight III destroyers through an engineering change proposal and the inclusion of such ships in the multiyear procurement authority, following submission of a specified report. The House report accompanying H.R. 1960 (H. Rept. 113–102) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 expressed concern about the physical limitations associated with the integration of the Air and Missile Defense Radar on the Flight III version of the *Arleigh Burke*-class destroyer and requested a report to assess this integration process. Having received the required reports, the conferees support the changes proposed by the Secretary of the Navy to integrate the Air and Missile Defense Radar into the *Arleigh Burke*-class destroyers and the addition of these Flight III ships to the current *Arleigh Burke*-class multiyear procurement contract.

Procurement of additional Arleigh Burke class destroyer (sec. 125)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 117) that would allow the Secretary of the Navy to enter into a contract beginning with the fiscal year 2016 program year for the procurement of 1 *Arleigh Burke*-class destroyer in addition to the 10 DDG–51s in the fiscal year 2013 through 2017 multiyear procurement contract or for 1 DDG–51 in fiscal year 2018. The Secretary may employ incremental funding for such procurement.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Refueling and complex overhaul of the USS George Washington (sec. 126)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 122) that would provide economic order quantity authority for the construction of two *Ford*-class aircraft carriers and incremental funding authority for the nuclear refueling and complex overhaul of five *Nimitz*-class aircraft carriers.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would limit new aircraft carrier program procurement authority to the nuclear refueling and complex overhaul of USS *George Washington* (CVN–73).

The Department of the Navy awarded a detail design and construction contract for the USS *John F. Kennedy* (CVN–79) on June 5, 2015. At the time of award, Program Executive Officer (PEO), Aircraft Carriers, Rear Admiral Thomas Moore, indicated ''. . . with a stable design, mature requirements and an improved build process, we will reduce construction hours by 18 percent, lower the cost to build the ship by almost $1 billion in real terms compared to CVN–78. . .''. Following $2.4 billion in cost growth on the lead ship, CVN–78, the conferees are encouraged by the ongoing collaboration between the Department of the Navy and industry to achieve cost reductions. The conferees note that other ship construction programs have been able to reduce costs through acquisition efficiencies and economic order decisions. Therefore, to better assess acquisition options, the conferees direct the Secretary of the Navy to submit a report to the congressional defense committees by March 1, 2016, that provides an assessment of the merits associated with using economic order quantity procurement with CVN–80 and CVN–81. This report should assess the specific aircraft carrier components that would be best suited to include in a potential economic order quantity contract, and the estimated cost savings that could be achieved using this procurement authority.

Fleet replenishment oiler program (sec. 127)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 118) that would grant the Secretary of the Navy contracting authority to procure up to six fleet replenishment oilers (T–AO(X)). This new ship class is a non-developmental recapitalization program based on existing commercial technology and standards. The ship design is considered to be low risk by the Navy, with the design scheduled to be complete prior to the start of construction on the lead ship. This provision would enable an estimated $45.0 million in savings per ship, for ships 2–6, for a total of $225.0 million in savings compared to current annual procurement cost estimates.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Limitation on availability of funds for USS John F. Kennedy (CVN–79) (sec. 128)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 112) that would limit $100.0 million in Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy procurement funds for USS *John F. Kennedy* (CVN–79) subject to the submission of a certification regarding full ship shock trials and two reports.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would provide the Secretary of Defense with waiver authority to delay full ship shock trials on the USS *Gerald R. Ford* (CVN–78) until after the ship's first deployment but prior to the first major maintenance availability.

Limitation on availability of funds for USS Enterprise (CVN–80) (sec. 129)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 113) that would limit $191.4 million in advance procurement funds for USS *Enterprise* (CVN–80), until the Secretary of the Navy submits a certification and report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and of the House of Representatives. $191.4 million is the sum of funding requested for plans (detailed) and basic construction for CVN–80.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would require submission of the certification and report to all four congressional defense committees, as well as require the certification be provided within 90 days of enactment of this Act.

Limitation on availability of funds for Littoral Combat Ship (sec. 130)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 115) that would limit 75 percent of fiscal year 2016 funds for research and development, design, construction, procurement or advance procurement of materials for the upgraded Littoral Combat Ships (LCS), designated as LCS–33 and subsequent, until the Secretary of the Navy submits to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and

of the House of Representatives: a capabilities-based assessment to assess capability gaps and associated capability requirements and risks for the upgraded LCS, an updated capabilities development document for the upgraded LCS, and a report describing the upgraded LCS modernization.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that changes the limitation to 50 percent of fiscal year 2016 funds and allows for a capabilities-based assessment or equivalent report.

Reporting requirement for Ohio-class replacement submarine program (sec. 131)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 119) that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit *Ohio*-class replacement submarine cost tracking information, together with annual budget justification materials. While the first *Ohio*-class replacement submarine is not planned to be authorized until fiscal year 2021, the national importance of this program and significant cost will continue to merit close oversight by the congressional defense committees.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Subtitle D—Air Force Programs

Backup inventory status of A–10 aircraft (sec. 141)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 132) that would amend section 133(b)(2)(A) of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3316) to where 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.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Prohibition on availability of funds for retirement of A–10 aircraft. (sec. 142)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 133) that would prohibit the use of any funds during fiscal year 2016 to retire, prepare to retire, or place in storage any A–10 aircraft. The provision would also require the Secretary of the Air Force to maintain a minimum of 171 A–10 aircraft in primary mission aircraft inventory (combat-coded) status. The provision would also direct the Secretary of the Air Force to commission an independent entity outside the Department of Defense to conduct an assessment of the required capabilities and mission platform to replace the A–10 aircraft.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 134).

The Senate recedes with an amendment that aligns technical provisions of both versions and refers to sec. 141 regarding moving A–10 aircraft to backup inventory status.

Prohibition on availability of funds for retirement of EC–130H Compass Call aircraft (sec. 143)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 134) that would prohibit funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2016 for the Department of the Air Force to be obligated or expended to retire, prepare to retire, or place in storage or on back up flying status any EC–130H aircraft. The provision would also require the Secretary of the Air Force to commission an assessment of the required capabilities or mission platform to replace the EC–130H aircraft, and to submit a report on that assessment to the congressional defense committees not later than September 30, 2016, and would also prohibit the Secretary of the Air Force from retiring, preparing to retire, placing in storage or placing on back up flying status any EC–130H aircraft until 60 days after the Secretary submits the specified report.

The Senate bill contained a similar provision (sec. 135).

The Senate recedes with an amendment changing the prohibition limitation date to December 31, 2016, and combining the report requirements from the House and Senate versions.

Prohibition on availability of funds for retirement of Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System, EC–130H Compass Call, and Airborne Warning and Control System aircraft (sec. 144)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 138) that would limit the retirement of Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System (JSTARS), EC–130H Compass Call, and Airborne Early Warning and Control System (AWACS) aircraft until the follow-on replacement aircraft program enters low-rate initial production.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment to change the provision to apply only in fiscal years 2016 or 2017, and other technical clarifications. The provision would not apply to individual aircraft if the Secretary of the Air Force, on a case-by-case basis, determines an individual aircraft to be non-operational because of mishaps, other damage, or being uneconomical to repair.

Limitation on availability of funds for F–35A aircraft procurement (sec. 145)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 133) that would limit the availability of fiscal year 2016 funds for F–35A procurement to not more than $4.3 billion until the Secretary of Defense certifies to the congressional defense committees that F–35A aircraft delivered in fiscal year 2018 will have full combat capability with currently planned Block 3F hardware, software, and weapons carriage.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment to amend the certification level from the Secretary of Defense to the Secretary of the Air Force, and to amend the effective date of certification criteria from ''full combat capability as currently planned . . .'' to ''full combat capability, as determined on the date of enactment of this Act . . .''

Prohibition on availability of funds for retirement of KC–10 aircraft (sec. 146)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 135) that would prohibit any funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2016 for the Air Force to be obligated or expended during such fiscal year to divest or transfer, or prepare to divest or transfer, KC–10 aircraft.

The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to change the provision to apply only in fiscal years 2016 or 2017. The provision would not include the prohibition on transfer of aircraft, and would not apply to an individual KC–10 aircraft if the Secretary of the Air Force, on a case-by-case basis, determines the aircraft to be non-operational because of mishaps, other damage, or being uneconomical to repair.

Limitation on availability of funds for transfer of C–130 aircraft (sec. 147)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 136) that would limit the availability of all funds authorized to be appropriated for the transfer from one facility of the Department of Defense to another any C–130H aircraft, initiate any C–130 manpower authorization adjustments, retire or prepare to retire any C–130H aircraft, or close any C–130H unit until 90 days after the date on which the Secretary of the Air Force, in consultation with the Secretary of the Army, and after certification by the commanders of the XVIII Airborne Corps, 82nd Airborne Division, and United States Army Special Operations Command, certified that the Air Force would maintain dedicated C–130 wings to support the daily training of Army airborne and special operations units, and the failure to maintain such Air Force operations would not adversely impact the daily training requirement of those airborne and special operations units.

The House bill contained a similar provision (sec. 1060c).

The House recedes with an amendment that would change the required certification to be made by the Secretaries and Chiefs of Staff of the Army and the Air Force, in consultation with the commanders of the XVIIIth Airborne Corps, 82d Airborne Division, and Army Special Operations Command. The amendment also contains other minor technical clarifications.

Limitation on availability of funds for executive communications upgrades for C–20 and C–37 aircraft (sec. 148)

The House bill contained a provision (Sec. 131) that would limit availability of funds to upgrade the executive communications of C–20 and C–37 aircraft until the Secretary of the Air Force certifies to certain specified criteria.

The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Limitation on use of funds for T–1A Jayhawk aircraft (sec. 149)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 137) that would limit all the funds authorized or appropriated by this Act or that otherwise may be obligated or expended for fiscal year 2016 for avionics modifications to the T–1A Jayhawk aircraft until 30 days after the Secretary of the Air Force submits to the congressional defense committees the report required under section 142 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291).

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment to amend the provision to state: ''Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2016 Aircraft Procurement, Air Force, for avionics modification to the T–1A Jayhawk aircraft, not more than 85 percent may be obligated or expended until a period of 30 days has elapsed following the date on which the Secretary of the Air Force submits to the congressional defense committees the report required under section 142 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3320).''

Notification of retirement of B–1, B–2, and B–52 bomber aircraft (sec. 150)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 131) that would limit the retirement of B–1, B–2, or B–52 bomber aircraft during a fiscal year prior to initial operational capability of the Long Range Strike Bomber unless the Secretary of Defense certified to specified criteria in the materials submitted in support of the budget of the President for that fiscal year as submitted to Congress.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would change the limitation to a notification requiring that in the period before the date of initial operational capability of the long-range strike bomber aircraft, before retiring or preparing to retire any B–1, B–2, or B–52 bomber aircraft the Secretary of the Air Force includes in the defense budget materials a notification of the proposed retirement including the rationale for the retirement, the effects of the retirement, and how the Secretary will mitigate any risks relating to the retirement. The provision would not apply to individual B–1, B–2, or B–52 aircraft if the Secretary of the Air Force, on a case-by-case basis, determines the aircraft to be non-operational because of mishaps, other damage, or being uneconomical to repair.

Inventory requirement for fighter aircraft of the Air Force (sec. 151)

The Senate amendment included a provision (sec. 132) that would amend section 8062 of title 10, United States Code, by adding a new subsection requiring the Secretary of the Air Force to maintain a minimum total active inventory of 1,950 fighter aircraft, within which the Secretary would also be required to maintain a minimum of 1,116 fighter aircraft as primary mission aircraft inventory (combat-coded). The provision would also provide additional limitations on fighter retirements by requiring the Secretary of the Air Force to certify to certain specified criteria, and also require a detailed report in advance of retiring fighter aircraft.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment to strike the amendment to section 8062 of title 10, change the limitation period to a 2-year period beginning on October 1, 2015, and reduce the minimum numbers of fighters required to be maintained by the Air Force to 1,900 total aircraft inventory and 1,100 primary mission aircraft inventory (combat-coded). The amendment would also eliminate the certification and detailed report requirements, and require specified information in a report to be included in the material submitted in support of the budget for a particular fiscal year, if proposing the retirement of fighter aircraft in that fiscal year's budget. The report would not apply to individual fighter aircraft if the Secretary of the Air Force, on a case-by-case basis, determines the aircraft to be non-operational because of mishaps, other damage, or being uneconomical to repair.

The conferees recognize that based on the 2010 Quadrennial Defense Review, the Air Force determined through extensive analysis that a force structure of 1,200 primary mission aircraft and 2,000 total aircraft is required to execute the National Defense Strategy with increased operational risk. Subsequently, based on the 2012 Defense Strategic Guidance and fiscal constraints, analysis showed the Air Force could decrease fighter force structure capacity by approximately 100 additional aircraft; however, at an even higher level of risk.

The conferees agree reductions in fighter force capacity below the 1,900 total and 1,100 combat-coded inventory levels, in light of ongoing and anticipated operations in Iraq and Syria against the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant, coupled with a potential delay of force withdrawals from Afghanistan and a revanchist Russia, poses excessive risk to the Air Force's ability to execute the National Defense Strategy, causes remaining fighter squadrons to deploy more frequently, and drives even lower readiness rates across the combat air forces.

Sense of Congress regarding the OCONUS basing of F–35A aircraft (sec. 152)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 139) that would express the sense of Congress regarding basing of the F–35A aircraft outside of the continental United States.

The House bill contained a similar provision (sec. 136).

The House recedes with an amendment to make technical and clarifying corrections.

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

Limitation on availability of funds for Joint Battle Command-Platform (sec. 161)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 141) that would require the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology to submit a report by March 1, 2016, to the congressional defense committees that addresses the effectiveness, suitability, and survivability shortfalls of the joint battle command—platform equipment identified by the Director of Operational Test and Evaluation in the Director's fiscal year 2014 annual report to Congress. This section would also further limit the obligation or expenditure of 25 percent of the funds for the joint battle command–platform until 30 days after the Assistant Secretary submits such a report.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Report on Army and Marine Corps modernization plan for small arms (sec. 162)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 151) that would require the Secretaries of the Army and Navy to jointly submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives a report on the plan of the Army and Marine Corps to modernize small arms.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Study on use of different types of enhanced 5.56mm ammunition by the Army and the Marine Corps (sec. 163)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 144) that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees on the use of two different types of 5.56mm ammunition by the Army and the Marine Corps.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that requires the Secretary of Defense to enter into a contract with a federally funded research and development center (FFRDC) such as the Center for Naval Analyses (CNA) to conduct a study on the use of two different types of enhanced 5.56mm ammunition by the Army and the Marine Corps. The conferees note that the CNA has conducted similar studies on small arms and small caliber ammunition and believe the CNA could meet the requirements of this study.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS NOT ADOPTED

Limitation on Availability of Funds for AN/TPQ–53 Radar Systems

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 111) that would limit the obligation or expenditure of 25 percent of the funds for AN/TPQ–53 radar systems until 30 days after the date on which the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology submits to the congressional defense committees a review of the current delegation of acquisition authority to the Program Executive Officer for Missiles and Space.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Stationing of C–130 H aircraft avionics previously modified by the Avionics Modernization Program (AMP) in support of daily training and contingency requirements for Airborne and Special Operations Forces

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 120) that would require the Secretary of the Air Force to station aircraft previously modified by the C–130 Avionics Modernization Program (AMP) to support United States Army Airborne and United States Army Special Operations Command unit daily training and contingency requirements in fiscal year 2017, and not require the aircraft to deploy in the normal rotation of C–130H units. The provision would also require the Secretary to provide such personnel as required to maintain and operate the aircraft.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

The conferees agree the Air Force must develop a plan that incorporates the five C–130H aircraft previously modified with the AMP upgrade, the four purchased AMP installation kits, the associated simulator equipment, and sustainment and training software into the restructured AMP Increments I and II effort. The conferees also direct the Air Force to provide a briefing on this plan to the congressional defense committees not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act. The conferees agree the American taxpayers to date have expended considerable funds on the C–130 AMP and deserve to receive maximum value for that expenditure.

Sense of Congress on F–16 Active Electronically Scanned Array (AESA) radar upgrade

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 140) that would express the sense of Congress on F–16 Active Electronically Scanned Array (AESA) radar upgrades that it is essential to our Nation's defense that: (1) Air Force aircraft modification funding be made available to purchase AESA radars as the Air Force bridges the gap between 4th- and 5th-generation fighters; (2) The U.S. Government must invest in radar upgrades to ensure 4th-generation aircraft succeed at zero-fail missions; and (3) The First Air Force Joint Urgent Operational Needs request should be met as soon as possible.

The House bill contained no similar provisions.

The Senate recedes.

The conferees agree on the importance that should be accorded to funding AESA radar upgrades for existing aircraft.

Stryker Lethality Upgrades

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 161) that would authorize an increase in funding for Stryker vehicle lethality upgrades of $97.0 million in Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Army and $314.0 million in Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army respectively.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

The outcome is reflected in the tables of this report in Sections 4101 and 4201 and includes additional funding in line with the Senate amendment.

TITLE II—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

BUDGET ITEMS

Unmanned Carrier-Launched Airborne Surveillance and Strike System

The budget request included $134.7 million in PE 64501N for the Unmanned Carrier-Launched Airborne Surveillance and Strike (UCLASS) system.

The House bill would authorize the budget request.

The Senate amendment would not approve the request in PE 64501N due to contracting delays caused by waiting on the results of the Department of Defense Intelligence Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Strategic Portfolio Review. These delays resulted in the Navy's having excess fiscal year 2015 funds in the program. The Senate amendment would instead provide an additional $725.0 million in Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-wide, including $350.0 million for continued development and risk reduction activities of the Unmanned Combat Air System Demonstration (UCAS–D) aircraft that would benefit the overall UCLASS program, and $375.0 million to be used for a competitive prototyping of at least two follow-on air systems that move the Department toward a UCLASS program capable of long-range strike in a contested environment.

The conferees believe that the Navy should develop a penetrating, air-refuelable, unmanned carrier-launched aircraft capable of performing a broad range of missions in a non-permissive environment. The conferees believe that such an aircraft should be designed for full integration into carrier air wing operations—including strike operations—and possess the range, payload, and survivability attributes as necessary to complement such integration. Although the Defense Department could develop land-based unmanned aircraft with attributes to support the air wing, the conferees believe that the United States would derive substantial strategic and operational benefits from operating such aircraft from a mobile seabase that is self-deployable and not subject to the caveats of a host nation.

Therefore, the conferees recommend an increase of $350.0 million to the UCLASS program and direct the Secretary of Defense to use these funds to conduct competitive air vehicle risk reduction activities that would lead to fielding penetrating, air-refuelable, UCLASS air vehicles capable of performing a broad range of missions in a non-permissive environment.

The conferees direct the Navy to leverage both the lessons learned from the UCAS–D program and the existence of two operational UCAS–D demonstrator aircraft in support of these efforts. The conferees also encourage the Secretaries of Defense and the Navy to consider all appropriate flexible acquisition authorities granted in law and in this Act, including those for rapid prototyping. Finally, the conferees recommend that any contractual arrangements executed with this funding provide the Navy with sufficient technical data rights to support a subsequent competitive prototyping, follow-on development, or future multiple-sourced production efforts.

The conferees look forward to reviewing the results of the Department of Defense Intelligence Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Strategic Portfolio Review and also the report directed in section 217 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015.

Integrated personnel and pay system for Army

The budget request included $136.0 million in PE 65018A for the Integrated Personnel and Pay System—Army (IPPS–A).

The House bill included the full requested amount.

The Senate amendment included $86.0 million for IPPS–A, a reduction of $50.0 million.

The conference agreement authorizes $121.0 million in PE 65018A for the Integrated Personnel and Pay System—Army (IPPS–A). Elsewhere in this Act, the conferees include a legislative provision that limits obligation of funds for the program, until provision of a required report to Congress on program plans.

Subtitle A—Authorization of Appropriations

Authorization of appropriations (sec. 201)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 201) that would authorize the appropriations for research, development, test, and evaluation activities at the levels identified in section 4201 of division D of this Act.

The Senate bill contained an identical provision (sec. 201).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Subtitle B—Program Requirements, Restrictions, and Limitations

Centers for Science, Technology, and Engineering Partnership (sec. 211)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 211) that would authorize a program to enhance the Department of Defense laboratories with innovative academic and industry partners in research and development activities.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with a technical amendment.

Expansion of eligibility for financial assistance under Department of Defense Science, Mathematics, and Research for Transformation program to include citizens of countries participating in The Technical Cooperation Program (sec. 212)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 216) that would expand the Department of Defense's Science, Mathematics, and Research for Transformation (SMART) program to include students from the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The conference agreement includes the provision with an amendment to cap the number of new foreign students entering the program at five per year. The conferees believe that this cap will help to ensure that the majority of the students in the program are U.S. citizens, while also giving the Department the flexibility to include foreign students on a trial basis. The conferees also believe that this cap will allow the Department the opportunity to work out procedures and processes for the potential expansion to include other kinds of foreign students, should the Secretary of Defense determine that is in the national security interest.

Expansion of education partnerships to support technology transfer and transition (sec. 213)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 221) that would allow institutions that support technology transition or transfer activities, such as business schools or law schools with technology management programs, to participate in education partnerships with Defense laboratories, as authorized in Section 2194 of title 10, United States Code.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The conference agreement includes the provision with amendments that would clarify to which institutions such authorities would extend, authorize a sabbatical and internship program for university faculty and students to work in Defense laboratories, and provide additional emphasis on technology transfer and transition projects. The conferees believe that these amendments, taken together, would strengthen the purpose of the provision, which is to ensure that education partnerships are available for those wishing to engage in technology transfer or transition, in addition to traditional research projects.

Improvement to coordination and communication of Defense research activities (sec. 214)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 231) that would improve the coordination and communication of defense research activities and technology domain awareness. The House bill directs the Secretary of Defense to promote, monitor, and evaluate programs not only among Defense research facilities, but also among other government facilities, as well as commercial and university entities. The House bill would also encourage the Department to achieve full awareness of scientific and technological advancement and innovation throughout the technology domain.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would add additional direction to the Secretary of Defense to develop and distribute clear technical communications to all internal and external entities. The conferees believe it is important that the Department more completely and robustly convey successes of Defense research and engineering activities.

The Senate amendment would also direct the Secretary of Defense to ensure that publicly-funded Defense research facilities support national technological development goals and technological missions of other federal agencies, as appropriate. The conferees believe that taxpayer funds used for scientific research should be used in support of the best interests of the U.S. government as a whole.

Reauthorization of Global Research Watch program (sec. 215)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 214) that would reauthorize the Global Research Watch program for an additional 10 years. The Senate provision would also expand the responsibilities of the program to include private sector entities, in addition to foreign governments.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Reauthorization of Defense research and development Rapid Innovation Program (sec. 216)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 211) that would extend the authorization for the Department of Defense to execute activities for the Rapid Innovation Program through 2020.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 213) that would reauthorize the Rapid Innovation Program for 5 years. The Senate provision would also make technical changes to the program's guidelines and reporting requirements.

The conference agreement contains the Senate provision with a technical edit from the House to extend the program through 2023. The conferees believe that it would be more effective to extend the program in a manner consistent with the end of the next program objective memorandum.

Science and technology activities to support business systems information technology acquisition programs (sec. 217)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 215) that would mandate the establishment of science and technology activities that would help reduce the technical risk and life cycle costs of major information technology acquisition programs. The provision would require the Department to fund appropriate research, development, and capability-building activities to make it a ''smarter buyer'' of these programs.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The conference agreement includes the provision with an amendment directing the

Department to conduct a gap analysis to identify relevant activities that are not being pursued in the current science and technology program.

The conferees recognize and appreciate that the Department does currently engage in some activities that address those described in this provision and the original report language from the Senate Armed Services Committee. However, the conferees note with dismay the significant gaps in activities and technologies continue to exist. Examples of these gaps include lack of support for business process re-engineering, for lowering costs of customization of commercial software, for lowering maintenance costs, for open architectures, for engagement with management schools and small businesses, and for the conversion of legacy software to modern systems. The conferees remain concerned that such gaps in science and technology activities related to business systems information technology acquisition, if left unaddressed, have the potential to severely hamper the Department's ability to field a modern and efficient information technology enterprise that meets the current and future needs of the Department.

Department of Defense technology offset program to build and maintain the technological superiority of the United States (sec. 218)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 212) that would establish and initiative within the Department of Defense to maintain and enhance the military technological superiority of the United States. The provision would establish a program to accelerate the fielding of offset technologies, including, but not limited to, directed energy, low-cost high-speed munitions, autonomous systems, undersea warfare, cyber technology, and intelligence data analytics, developed by the department and to accelerate the commercialization of such technologies. The provision would also direct the Secretary to establish updated policies and new acquisition and management practices that would speed delivery of offset technologies into operational use. The provision would authorize $400.0 million for fiscal year 2016 for initiative, of which $200.0 million would be authorized specifically for directed energy.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The conference agreement includes this provision with an amendment to remove the requirement for a strategy on the development of directed energy technologies.

The conferees are aware of the challenges facing the Department in maintaining technological superiority with regards to potential future adversaries. In authorizing the technology offset program in this provision, the conferees recognize the need for the Department to have sufficient flexibility and resources to make sound strategic decisions for technology investment to respond to a more dire future security environment. The conferees note that the Department has a number of initiatives, such as the Defense Innovation Initiative, and the Long-Range Research and Development Plan, to help guide those investments.

In particular, the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives have been focused on the role directed energy weapons will have in our future security environment, and have been proponents of maturing directed energy technologies to transition them to the warfighting community as quickly as possible. The conferees are aware that the Department and the military services have various roadmaps for deploying these technologies, and consider this fund a major forcing function to drive accelerated development and transition.

To better understand how the funds authorized in this section, in combination with other funds for directed energy programs, will be used to identify and transition promising directed energy technologies to the warfighting community, the conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act. This briefing should include:

1) A description of a program management process for the identification of directed energy efforts, including prototyping or exercise opportunities, where additional funding may support accelerated transition to urgent operational needs or programs of record;

2) A description of coordination mechanisms between services and agencies undertaking directed energy activities, including coordination of science and technology prototyping, and programs of record;

3) An identification of challenges from the warfighting community currently impeding the adoption of or confidence in directed energy weapons systems.

4) An identification of policy, regulatory, or legislative impediments or challenges that currently constrain accelerated transition to the warfighting community; and

(5) Recommendations for how to improve the department's ability to transition promising directed energy technology initiatives to the warfighting community.

Limitation on availability of funds for F–15 infrared search and track capability development (sec. 219)

The House bill contained a provision (Sec. 213) that would limit the availability of funds for fiscal year 2016 for the research, development, test, and evaluation of F–15 infrared search and track capabilities until 30 days after the Secretary of Defense submits a specified report.

The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Limitation on availability of funds for development of the shallow water combat submersible (sec. 220)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 225) that would require a briefing to the congressional defense committees on the U.S. Special Operations Command (SOCOM) Shallow Water Combat Submersible (SWCS) program.

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 218) that would prohibit the expenditure of more than 25 percent of the funds available for the SWCS program for fiscal year 2016 until the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics designates a civilian official within his office responsible for providing oversight and assistance to SOCOM for all undersea mobility programs and, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict, provides the congressional defense committees a report on the SWCS program.

The House recedes with an amendment that would modify to 50 percent the amounts available for the SWCS program and modify associated reporting requirements.

Limitation on availability of funds for Medical Countermeasures Program (sec. 221)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 212) that would limit the obligation and expenditure of 50 percent of the funds made available for the Department of Defense Medical Countermeasures program within the Chemical-Biological Defense Program until the Secretary of Defense provides a report to the congressional defense committees that validates the requirements and conducts an independent cost-benefit analysis to justify funding and efficiencies. This section would also require the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a review of the certification to the congressional defense committees within 60 days after the date on which the Secretary submits his report.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The conference agreement contains the House provision with an amendment that would decrease the limitation from 50 percent to 25 percent pertaining only to those funds used for research development test and evaluation (RDT&E) activities in the Advanced Development and Manufacturing facility per se and not all the RDT&E activities associated with the Medical Countermeasures Program.

The conferees further note that Consistent with GAO report 15–257 (June 2015), the Secretary shall report to the congressional defense committees no later than February 28, 2016 on the designation of an individual responsible for managing infrastructure for the Department of Defense Chemical and Biological defense programs, to include shared-use facilities such as those within the Advanced Development and Manufacturing program, in order to minimize duplication of effort within the Department of Defense and other agencies of the federal government. The Secretary of defense shall notify the congressional defense committees of the appointment of such individual no later than 15 days after such designation. Further, the conferees direct the Comptroller General to review the roles and responsibilities of the official designated to be responsible for infrastructure management, and to brief the congressional defense committees no later than March 31, 2016.

Limitation on availability of funds for distributed common ground system of the Army (sec. 222)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 219) that would limit the amount of funds available to be obligated or expended by the Secretary of the Army to not more than 75 percent of the amounts authorized to be obligated for fiscal year 2016 until a review of the program planning for the distributed common ground system of the Army is submitted to the congressional defense and intelligence committees.

The House bill contained a similar provision (sec. 1624).

The House recedes with a clarifying amendment.

Limitation on availability of funds for distributed common ground system of the United States Special Operations Command (sec. 223)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1625) that would limit the availability of funds for the Special Operations Command's Distributed Common Ground System to 75 percent of the funds authorized to be obligated by the program until the Commander of U.S. Special Operations Command conducts a review of the program planning and submits the findings of such review to the congressional defense committees and the congressional intelligence committees and the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 220) that would limit the availability of research, development, test, and evaluation funds for the distributed common ground system of the U.S. Special Operations Command (SOCOM) until the Commander of SOCOM submits a report to the congressional defense committees.

The House recedes.

Integrated personnel and pay system for Army (sec. 224)

The conference agreement includes a provision (sec. 224) that would limit the ability of the Secretary of the Army to obligate more than 75 percent of the total authorized amount of fiscal year 2016 program funds for Integrated Personnel and Pay System-Army (IPPS–A) program until the Secretary of the Army provides a report to the congressional defense committees on the performance of legacy systems, changes in human resources organization and financial system capabilities, and alternatives to the current cost of IPPS–A.

Subtitle C—Reports and Other Matters

Streamlining the Joint Federated Assurance Center (sec. 231)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 217) that would streamline the Department of Defense's Joint Federated Assurance Center by eliminating an unnecessary layer of bureaucracy between the Center's steering group and its working groups.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Demonstration of persistent close air support capabilities (sec. 232)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 233) that would require the Secretary of the Air Force, the Secretary of the Army, and the Director of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) to jointly conduct a demonstration of the Persistent Close Air Support (PCAS) capability in fiscal year 2016.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment to strike the phrase ''as identified by the United States Air Force Close Air Support Forum'' from subparagraph (b)(1). The amendment would also replace all occurrences of the word ''shall'' with ''may,'' and add a paragraph directing a briefing to the congressional defense committees by December 1, 2016 on the assessment of demonstration results and cost estimates for transition of any desired technologies.

The conferees strongly encourage the three parties to conduct the PCAS demonstration, as the benefits would likely provide a large payoff in increased capability for what is estimated to be minimal resource investment. In response to the challenge of diverse platforms and user populations of the close air support mission, the Joint Requirements Oversight Council, in 2009, in its Close Air Support Capabilities-Based Assessment, recommended that ''Platforms should field flexible systems that utilize an improved architecture which migrates the processing of digital messages to a Commercial-off-the-Shelf (COTS) based processor and away from the [aircraft] operational flight programs.''

The conferees observe that with repeated Air Force proposals to retire their fleet of A–10 aircraft, the integration of game-changing and relatively inexpensive technologies to improve close air support mission operations and results on other platforms could be beneficial in assuaging concerns of divesting a particular aircraft, even a type with close air support as its primary mission.

The conferees also agree that the Director of DARPA should provide resources to the maximum extent practical to minimize costs borne by the participating Services to accomplish the demonstration activities.

Strategies for engagement with historically black colleges and universities and minority-serving institutions of higher education (sec. 233)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 222) that would require the Secretaries of the military departments to each develop a strategy for engagement with and support of the development of scientific, technical, engineering, and mathematics capabilities with historically black colleges and universities and minority-serving institutions. The provision would also require the Secretary of Defense to develop a strategy that encompasses the strategies developed by the military departments.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that ensures that such strategies are developed by all organizations within the Department of Defense that are engaged in basic research, thereby broadening the provision to cover all appropriate Defense entities.

The conferees note that in implementing the requirements of this provision, 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.

Report on commercial-off-the-shelf wide-area surveillance systems for Army tactical unmanned aerial systems (sec. 234)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 229) that would express the Sense of Congress on the capabilities provided by unmanned aerial systems that use wide area surveillance sensors. The provision would also require the Secretary of the Army to conduct a market survey and flight assessment of commercial-off-the-shelf wide area surveillance sensors suitable for insertion on Army tactical unmanned aerial systems.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would remove the sense of Congress, modify the reporting requirements for the market survey, require an assessment of current wide area surveillance systems that are currently used or could be used on Army tactical unmanned aerial systems, as well as require the Secretary of the Army to assess the advisability and feasibility of upgrading wide area surveillance systems for Army tactical unmanned aerial systems.

Report on Tactical Combat Training System Increment II (sec. 235)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 230) that would direct the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Air Force to submit a report to the congressional defense committees, not later than January 29, 2016, on the baseline and alternatives to the Navy's Tactical Air Combat Training System Increment II. The provision would also limit the Navy from approving or designating a contract award for the specified system until 15 days after the date of the submittal of the report.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment striking subparagraph (c) to remove the limitation.

Report on technology readiness levels of the technologies and capabilities critical to the long range strike bomber aircraft (sec. 236)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 235) that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit to Congress, not later than 180 days after enactment of this Act, a report on the Technology Readiness Levels and capabilities critical to the Long Range Strike Bomber aircraft. The provision would also require the Comptroller General of the United States to review the Secretary's report and submit an assessment to the congressional defense committees.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment to have the Secretary report to the congressional defense committees.

Assessment of Air-Land Mobile Tactical Communications and Data Network Requirements and Capabilities (sec. 237)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 231) that would require the Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation (CAPE) to contract with an independent entity to conduct a comprehensive assessment of current and future requirements and capabilities to determine the technological feasibility, achievability, suitability, and survivability of a tactical communications and data network. The provision would also prohibit the Secretary of the Army from obligating more than 50 percent of funds available in Other Procurement, Army for the Warfighter Information Network-Tactical, Increment 2 program subject to the submission of the independent entity's report.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would strike the limitation of funds, and require the Director of CAPE to seek to enter into a contract with a federally funded research and development center to conduct a comprehensive assessment of current and future requirements and capabilities of the Army with respect to air-land ad hoc, mobile tactical communications and data networks, including the technological feasibility, suitability, and survivability of such networks.

The conferees believe the Director of CAPE shall select a federally funded research and development center with direct, long-standing, and demonstrated experience and expertise in program test and evaluation of concepts, requirements, and technologies for joint tactical communications and data networking to perform the assessment. The Institute for Defense Analysis may be such an entity with expertise needed for such a detailed assessment.

Study of field failures involving counterfeit electronic parts (sec. 238)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 232) that would require the Secretary of Defense to task the Joint Federated Assurance Center (JFAC) to conduct a hardware assurance study to assess the presence, scope, and effect on Department of Defense operations of counterfeit electronic parts that have passed through the Department of Defense supply chain and into fielded systems.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The conference agreement includes the provision with an amendment to assign responsibility for the study to the executive agent for printed circuit board technology. The conferees believe that the executive agent is the most appropriate official to conduct such a study. The amendment would also require JFAC to conduct a technical assessment for indications of malicious tampering on any parts assessed that demonstrate unusual or suspicious failure mechanisms. The conferees believe that such follow-up is critical for ensuring maximum impact and benefit of the study.

Airborne data link plan (sec. 239)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 234) that would require the Under

Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics and the Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to jointly, in consultation with the Secretary of the Air Force and the Secretary of the Navy, to develop a plan on airborne data links between fifth-to-fifth, and fifth-to-fourth generation aircraft. The provision would also limit funding for the TALON HATE and Multi-Domain Adaptable Processing System programs until the plan was briefed to the congressional defense committees.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment to add a date of February 15, 2016 for the plan briefing, and to strike subsection (c).

Plan for advanced weapons technology war games (sec. 240)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 223) that would require the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to develop a plan for integrating advanced technologies, such as directed energy weapons, hypersonic strike systems, and autonomous systems into broader title 10 war games to improve socialization with the warfighter and the development and experimentation of various concepts for employment by the Armed Forces.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with some technical amendments.

Independent assessment of F135 engine program (sec. 241)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 214) that would require the Secretary of Defense to enter into a contract with a federally funded research and development center to conduct an assessment of the F135 engine program, and submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than March 15, 2016.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Comptroller General Review of autonomic logistics information system for F–35 Lightning II aircraft (sec. 242)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 224) that would direct the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a review and submit a report to the congressional defense committees on the autonomic logistics information system for the F–35 Lightning II aircraft program.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to make technical corrections to correct typographical errors.

Sense of Congress regarding facilitation of a high quality technical workforce (sec. 243)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 227) that would express a sense of Congress that the Department of Defense should explore using existing authorities for all Federally Funded Research and Development Centers to help facilitate and shape a high quality scientific and technical workforce that can support the Department's needs. In addition, the provision would make a number of findings, including that the country's scientific and technical workforce is a matter of national security, that the Department's support for technical education programs facilitates the training of the future workforce, and that the highly skilled workforce already employed is qualified to facilitate training of a future workforce.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would expand the provision to include all defense laboratories. The conferees believe that the paragraphs of the provision apply to all Defense laboratories, not only the Federally Funded Research and Development Centers, and that all should be recognized as such.

The conferees find that:

(1) The quality of the future scientific and technical workforce of the United States and the access of the Department of Defense to a high quality scientific and technical workforce are matters of national security concern;

(2) The support of the Department of Defense for science, technology, engineering, and mathematics education programs facilitates the training of a future scientific and technical workforce that will contribute significantly to the research, development, test, and evaluation functions of the Department of Defense and the readiness of the future Armed Forces;

(3) Defense laboratories and 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 cooperative relationships and arrangements with private sector organizations and State and local governments, and to facilitate the training of a future scientific and technical workforce;

(4) Robust participation in scientific and technical conferences, including industry and international conferences, will strengthen the national security scientific and technical workforce.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS NOT ADOPTED

Report on graduate fellowships in support of science, mathematics, and engineering education

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 226) that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report on graduate fellowships in support of science, mathematics, and engineering education.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The conference agreement does not include this provision.

Funding for MV–22A Digital Interoperability Program

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 228) that would authorize an increase in funding for MV–22A Digital Interoperability Program of $75.0 million which included $64.3 million for Aircraft Procurement, Navy, and $10.7 million for Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Navy.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision, but would increase funding for the MV–22A, based upon the unfunded priority list of the Commandant of the Marine Corps. The Senate amendment would increase funding by a total of $23.0 million including $15.0 million for integrated aircraft survivability and $8.0 million for ballistic protection.

The agreement does not include this provision.

The outcome is reflected in section 4101 and 4201 of this Act, and includes funding in line with the Senate amendment.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Apportionment of small business funds under continuing resolutions

The conferees believe that under a continuing budget resolution (CR), federal agencies remain responsible for assessing the Small Business Innovative Research (SBIR) and Small Business Technology Transition (STTR) set-asides, and executing program support for small business technology innovation. To support Department of Defense access to small business innovation, the conferees believe that Department comptrollers should move expeditiously to calculate the SBIR/STTR assessments, and make those funds available to military services and agency SBIR/STTR programs commensurate with those assessments, on a timeline that supports program effectiveness.

Expedited approval for attendance at conferences in support of science and innovation activities of Department of Defense and the National Nuclear Security Administration

The conferees note with concern that since the Departments of Defense and Energy have implemented updated conference policies, in response to requirements from the Office of Management and Budget, attendance at science and technology conferences by department personnel has reduced dramatically. According to a report from the Government Accountability Office in March 2015, conference attendance from the Army Research Laboratory declined from about 1300 attendees in 2011 to about 100 attendees in 2013. A similar drop in attendance was reported from Sandia National Laboratories. The report highlights that such a drop in attendance risks a decline in the quality of scientific research, difficulty in recruiting and retaining qualified scientists and engineers, and a diminished leadership role for the two departments within the global science and technology community. The report also notes that the new departmental policies are not meeting the needs of personnel requesting approval to travel to conferences.

Given the importance of conference attendance for an active exchange of scientific information and for recruiting and retaining high-quality technical talent, and therefore maintaining technological superiority, the conferees are concerned that the conference attendance approval policies are undermining and eroding the science and technology missions of both departments as well as the ability of personnel to engage in cutting-edge research, development, testing, and evaluation. The conferees believe that technical conference participation is especially important to keep program managers aware of new trends in technology, so that they may make better informed decisions on behalf of taxpayers.

To maintain global technology awareness and to support retention of technical staff, the conferees believe that the Departments should strive to follow the best practices of the innovative private and academic institutions in developing management and oversight practices for conference participation. The conferees are concerned that in specific technical fields of interest to defense, such as hypersonics and cybersecurity, the lack of participation in conferences is ceding U.S. leadership to competitor nations.

In response to these findings and concerns, the conferees direct the Secretaries of Defense and Energy to revise current policies within the Department of Defense and National Nuclear Security Administration, respectively, whereby requests for scientific conference attendance are adjudicated within one month, and approvals are granted as appropriate within one month. Further, the conferees direct the Secretaries of Defense and Energy to ensure that any decisions to disapprove conference attendance through these revised policies are made if and only if the appropriate officials determine that the disapproval would have a net positive impact on research and development and on program management quality, and not simply default disapprovals necessitated by a bureaucratic inability to make a timely decision. In addition, the conferees direct that these new

policies be implemented no later than 90 days after the enactment of this act.

The conferees recommend that, through these revised policies, laboratory and test center directors be given the authority to approve conference attendance, provided that the attendance would meet the mission of the laboratory or test center and that sufficient laboratory or test center funds are available.

The conferees direct the Secretaries of Defense and Energy each to report to the Senate Armed Services Committee and the House Armed Services Committee on the revised policies from their respective agencies, as well as an assessment of their benefits and drawbacks, along with measures for tracking the effectiveness of the new policies. The conferees further direct that this report be submitted no later than one year after the enactment of this act.

Protection of advanced technologies

The conferees have concerns that the Department of Defense, while taking necessary steps to pursue and create innovative technologies and to access global sources of innovation, also needs to better protect such technologies against unauthorized disclosure to or theft by potential adversaries. The conferees are concerned that some adversaries have clear strategies (1) to overcome our general technology protection efforts and specific program protection measures, and (2) to mitigate our efforts to increase our technological superiority. For this reason, the conferees believe that the Department would benefit from better technology and program protection planning and more effective cybersecurity measures.

Therefore, the conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to conduct a review of methodologies that potential adversaries are exploiting to gain unauthorized access to technologies and intellectual property, and to circumvent current export control and other technology protection regimes. Additionally, the Department should review structures of business relationships, such as partnerships, mergers and acquisitions, joint ventures, and consortia, to assess the potential that these types of relationships present additional opportunities for exploitation by adversaries. Further, the conferees direct the Secretary to brief the results of the review to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives by March 15, 2016, including any recommendations that may necessitate legislative action.

TITLE III—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Subtitle A—Authorization of Appropriations

Authorization of appropriations (sec. 301)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 301) that would authorize the appropriations for operation and maintenance activities at the levels identified in section 4301 of division D of this Act.

The Senate bill contained an identical provision (sec. 301).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Subtitle B—Energy and the Environment

Limitation on procurement of drop-in fuels (sec. 311)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 311) that would amend subchapter II of chapter 173 of title 10, United States Code, to prohibit Department of Defense funds to be used for bulk purchases of drop-in fuel for operational purposes, unless the cost of that drop-in fuel is cost-competitive with traditional fuel, subject to a national security waiver.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Southern Sea Otter Military Readiness Areas (sec. 312)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 312) that would amend chapter 631 of title 10, United States Code, by adding a new section directing the Secretary of the Navy to establish ''Southern Sea Otter Military Readiness Areas'' for national defense purposes. The provision would also repeal section 1 of Public Law 99–625 (16 U.S.C. 1536 note).

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 313).

The Senate recedes with an amendment that excludes the repeal of section 1 of Public Law 99–625 (16 U.S.C. 1536 note).

Modification of energy management reporting requirements (sec. 313)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 311) that would amend section 2925(a) of title 10, United States Code, by striking a subsection listing renewable energy credits (RECs) and clarifying and strengthening the reporting requirements on commercial and non-commercial utility outages.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

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)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 313) that would amend section 358 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111–383) to expand coverage of the Siting Clearinghouse to requests for informal reviews by Indian tribes and landowners, clarify that information received from private entities is not publicly releasable, eliminate categories of adverse risk, and limit applicability of section to only energy projects.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 353) that would amend section 358 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 to expand the coverage of the Department of Defense (DOD) Siting Clearinghouse to requests for informal reviews from Indian tribes and landowners, clarify that information received from private entities is not publicly releasable, eliminate categories of adverse risk. The Senate provision would maintain the coverage of the Department of Defense (DOD) Siting Clearinghouse for non-energy projects.

The Senate recedes with a clarifying amendment.

Exclusions from definition of ''chemical substance'' under Toxic Substances Control Act (sec. 315)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 314) that would modify section 2602(2)(B) of title 15, United States Code, to add to the exclusions any component of any article, including shot, bullets and other projectiles, propellants when manufactured for or used in such an article, and primers.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment limiting the provision to shot shells, cartridges, and components of shot shells and cartridges.

Subtitle C—Logistics and Sustainment

Repeal of limitation on authority to enter into a contract for the sustainment, maintenance, repair, or overhaul of the F117 engine (sec. 322)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 323) that would amend Section 341 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291).

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 321) that would repeal Section 341 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291).

The House recedes.

Pilot programs for availability of working capital funds for product improvements (sec. 323)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 324) that would require 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 to each 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).

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Subtitle D—Reports

Modification of annual report on prepositioned materiel and equipment (sec. 331)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 331) that would amend Section 2229a(a)(8) of title 10, United States Code.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Report on merger of Office of Assistant Secretary for Operational Energy Plans and Deputy Under Secretary for Installations and Environment (sec. 332)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 318) that would require the Secretary of Defense to 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.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Report on equipment purchased noncompetitively from foreign entities (sec. 333)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 325) that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees on contracts awarded to foreign entities.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a clarifying amendment.

Subtitle E—Other Matters

Prohibition on contracts making payments for honoring members of the Armed Forces at sporting events (sec. 341)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1098) that provided a sense of the Congress in regard to a private organization utilizing funds from the Department of Defense for the purpose of promoting or honoring the military.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 342a) and included a prohibition on the Department of Defense from entering into any such contracts.

The House recedes with a clarifying amendment.

The conferees urge any organization, including the National Football League and other professional sports leagues, that has accepted taxpayer funds to honor members of the Armed Forces to consider directing an equivalent amount of funding in the form of a donation to a charitable organization that

supports members of the Armed Forces, veterans, and their families. The conferees also urge the Department of Defense to redirect any funds that would have been used for the aforementioned purposes to the post-traumatic stress disorder research and treatment for members of the Armed Forces.

Military animals: transfer and adoption (sec. 342)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 594) that would amend Section 2583 of title 10, United States Code, in regard to military working dogs.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 352).

The Senate recedes with a clarifying amendment.

Temporary authority to extend contracts and leases under the ARMS Initiative (sec. 343)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 335) that would allow 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 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act to include an option to extend the term of the contract or subcontract for an additional 25 years.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 343).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Improvements to Department of Defense excess property disposal (sec. 344)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 333) that would require the Secretary of Defense to 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.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a technical amendment.

Limitation on use of funds for Department of Defense sponsorships, advertising, or marketing associated with sports-related organizations or sporting events (sec. 345)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 342) that would prohibit the Department of Defense from using any funds authorized to be appropriated for sponsorship, advertising, or marketing associated with a sports-related organization or sporting event until a review of current contracts and task orders for such events was completed.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with a technical amendment.

The conferees are concerned with the Department's level of oversight of the sponsorship, advertising, and marketing associated with sports-related organizations and events executed by each of the military services, especially with the National Guard. Therefore, the conferees direct the Secretary of Defense and the service secretaries to ensure the proper oversight mechanisms are in place to provide proper oversight and approval of these programs.

Additional requirements for streamlining of Department of Defense management headquarters (sec. 346)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 905) that would express a series of findings and the sense of Congress on the commitment of the Department of Defense to reduce its headquarters budgets and personnel by 20 percent and to achieve $10.0 billion in cost savings over 5 years. It would also amend section 904 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66), which requires the Secretary of Defense to develop a plan for streamlining Department of Defense management headquarters, by requiring an accurate baseline accounting of defense headquarters budgets and personnel, and more specific information on actual and planned reductions in management headquarters. In addition, this section would further modify section 904 of Public Law 113–66 to require the Department to implement its planned reduction in management headquarters budgets and personnel for certain organizations in the National Capital Region. Lastly, it would clarify that civilian employees funded from working-capital funds are not subject to the reduction requirement.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 351) that would cut 30 percent from the budgets of headquarters activities over the next 4 years and require the Secretary of Defense to perform a comprehensive review of these activities and consider elimination, consolidation, and downsizing where appropriate.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require the Department to plan and budget for $10.0 billion in cost savings in its headquarters, administrative and support activities between fiscal year 2015 and 2019. The amendment would also require at least a 25 percent reduction to headquarters activities, which would count towards the $10.0 billion savings. Finally, the amendment would require a comprehensive review of headquarters, administrative and support functions with an eye towards streamlining and consolidating these functions across the Department of Defense.

The conferees believe that the Secretary must credit the reductions, as having been accomplished in earlier fiscal years in accordance with the December 2013 Directive, as part of the baseline amount under this section for all of the Department of Defense headquarters and the specific baseline amounts for each such headquarters activity.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS NOT ADOPTED

Additional authorization of appropriations for the Office of Economic Adjustment

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 302) that would authorize $25.0 million for transportation projects on local roads that would help mitigate traffic congestion associated with the military facility.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees note that the Defense Access Road program provides such funds around military installations where warranted.

Report on efforts to reduce high energy costs at military installations

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 312) that would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics, in consultation with the assistant secretaries responsible for energy installations and environment for the military services and the Defense Logistics Agency, to conduct an assessment of the efforts to achieve cost savings at military installations with high energy costs.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

The conferees encourage the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations, and Environment to include in the Department's Annual Energy Management Report an assessment of cost reduction efforts by military installations with high energy costs to include state and local partnership opportunities.

Exemption of Department of Defense from alternative fuel procurement

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 315) that would amend section 526 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–140) to exempt the Department of Defense from the requirements related to contracts for alternative or synthetic fuel in that section.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Limitation on plan, design, refurbishing, or construction of biofuels refineries

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 316) that would require the Department of Defense to obtain a congressional authorization before entering into a contract for the planning, design, refurbishing, or construction of a biofuels refinery.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Comprehensive study on impact of proposed ozone rule

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 317) that would require the Department of Defense to conduct a comprehensive study on the impact of any final rule to the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone on military readiness.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Assignment of certain new requirements based on determinations of cost-efficiency

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 321) that would assign certain new work requirements based on determinations of cost-efficiency.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees note that sec. 321 is one of three provisions, along with sections 717 and 907, considered by the conferees that cited Department of Defense Instruction (DODI) 7041.04, ''Estimating and Comparing the Full Costs of Civilian and Active-Duty Military Manpower and Contract Support,'' as the prescribed methodology for making cost comparisons between DOD workforce sectors if the work is not inherently governmental or otherwise exempt from private-sector performance. The conferees also note that the Senate Committee on Armed Services included in Senate Report 114–49 language directing the Secretary of Defense to submit a report setting forth the results of a study comparing the fully burdened cost of performance by Department of Defense (DOD) civilians and contractors.

The conferees recognize that the costing methodology in DODI 7041.04, while validated by the DOD Office of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation (CAPE), ''continues to have certain limitations,'' as reported by the Government Accountability Office in GAO–13–792, ''Opportunities Exist to Further Improve DOD's Methodology for Estimating the Costs of Its Workforces.'' In the same report, GAO raised questions ''about the extent to which . . . officials throughout DOD are aware of a requirement to use the methodology for decisions other than in-sourcing.''

In light of these findings, the conferees direct the Secretary of Defense, in responding to the reporting requirement in Senate Report 114–49 referenced above, to address the following additional items: (1) What steps has the Department taken to comply with the recommendations in GAO–13–792 for improving the costing methodology in DODI 7041.04; (2) What guidance has the Office of the Secretary of Defense issued to military components and defense agencies regarding

the use of the cost-comparison process to make workforce mix decisions; (3) What roles do CAPE and the Office of the DOD Comptroller play in the cost-comparison process, both prior to workforce sourcing decisions being made and in tracking workforce sourcing outcomes; (4) What is the Office of the Secretary of Defense doing to ensure the skills, training, or experience needed to effectively perform manpower cost comparisons are available in the DOD workforce, including completion of the competency gap assessments cited in GAO–13–188, ''Critical Skills and Competency Assessments Should Help Guide DOD Civilian Workforce Decisions''; and (5) How will the findings in the report required in Senate Report 114–49 be used to improve and correct current limitations of the cost-comparison process outlined in DODI 7041.04?

Access to wireless high-speed Internet and network connections for certain members of the Armed Forces deployed overseas

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 334) that would require the Secretary of Defense to enter into contracts with third-party vendors to provide wireless high-speed Internet and network connections for certain members of the Armed Forces deployed overseas.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Assessment of outreach for small business concerns owned and controlled by women and minorities required before conversion of certain functions to contractor performance

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 336) that would limit the conversion of a function to performance by a contractor until an assessment has been made as to whether the Department 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 Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Pilot program on intensive instruction in certain Asian languages

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 354) authorizing the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the National Education Board, to carry out a pilot program to assess the feasibility and advisability of providing scholarships in accordance with the David L. Boren National Security Education Act of 1991 (50 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.) to individuals for intensive language instruction in a covered Asian language where deficiencies exist.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

The conferees note the need for intensive Asian language training, and direct the Secretary of Defense to provide the defense committees with a briefing no later than April 15, 2016, on the steps Department of Defense is taking to meet that need within the context of the Administration's policy to rebalance to the Asia-Pacific region.

Sense of Senate on finding efficiencies within the working-capital fund activities of the Department of Defense

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1005) that would provide a sense of the Senate for the Secretary of Defense to ensure a strong organic industrial base workforce.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The conference agreement does not include this provision.

The conferees note that the Secretary of Defense should continue to optimize existing workload plans to ensure a strong organic industrial base workforce.

TITLE IV—MILITARY PERSONNEL AUTHORIZATIONS

Subtitle A—Active Forces

End strengths for active forces (sec. 401)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 401) that would authorize the following end strengths for active-duty personnel of the Armed Forces as of September 30, 2016: Army, 475,000; Navy, 329,200; Marine Corps, 184,000; and Air Force, 320,715.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 401) that would authorize active-duty end strength for the Air Force of 317,000.

The agreement includes the House provision.

End strength levels for the active forces for fiscal year 2016 are set forth in the following table:

Service	FY 2015 Authorized	FY 2016		Change from	
		Request	Recommendation	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 Authorized
Army	490,000	475,000	475,000	0	−15,000
Navy	323,600	329,200	329,200	0	+5,600
Marine Corps	184,100	184,000	184,000	0	−100
Air Force	312,980	317,000	320,715	+3,715	+7,735
DOD Total	1,310,680	1,305,200	1,308,915	0	−1,765

Revisions in permanent active duty end strength minimum levels (sec. 402)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 402) that would revise the permanent Active-Duty end strength minimum levels contained in Section 691(b) of title 10, United States Code.

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 402) that would repeal section 691 of title 10, United States Code. The provision would also amend section 115 of title 10, United States Code, to provide the Secretary of Defense and the service secretaries authority to vary military personnel end strengths below those authorized in title IV of this Act.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would amend subsection (e) of section 691 of title 10, United States Code, to increase the variance authority of the Secretary of Defense contained in that section from 0.5 percent to 2 percent.

Subtitle B—Reserve Forces

End strengths for Selected Reserve (sec. 411)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 411) that would authorize the following end strengths for Selected Reserve personnel of the Armed Forces as of September 30, 2016: the Army National Guard, 342,000; the Army Reserve, 198,000; the Navy Reserve, 57,400; the Marine Corps Reserve, 38,900; the Air National Guard of the United States, 105,500; the Air Force Reserve, 69,200; and the Coast Guard Reserve, 7,000.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 411).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

End strength levels for the Selected Reserve for fiscal year 2016 are set forth in the following table:

Service	FY 2015 Authorized	FY 2016		Change from	
		Request	Recommendation	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 Authorized
Army National Guard	350,200	342,000	342,000	0	−8,200
Army Reserve	202,000	198,000	198,000	0	−4,000
Navy Reserve	57,300	57,400	57,400	0	+100
Marine Corps Reserve	39,200	38,900	38,900	0	−300
Air National Guard	105,000	105,500	105,500	0	+500
Air Force Reserve	67,100	69,200	69,200	0	+2,100
DOD Total	820,800	811,000	811,000	0	−9,800
Coast Guard Reserve	9,000	7,000	7,000	0	−2,000

End strengths for reserves on active duty in support of the reserves (sec. 412)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 412) that would authorize the following end strengths for Reserves on Active Duty in support of the reserve components as of September 30, 2016: the Army National Guard of the United States, 30,770; the Army Reserve, 16,261; The Navy Reserve, 9,934; the Marine Corps Reserve, 2,260; the Air National Guard of the United States, 14,748; and the Air Force Reserve, 3,032.

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 412) that would authorize the end strengths for the Reserves on Active Duty in support of the reserve components by the same amounts as the House bill and further required the Chief of the National Guard Bureau to take into account the actual number of members of the Army National Guard of the United States serving in each state as of September 30 each year when allocating full-time duty personnel in the Army National Guard of the United States.

The Senate recedes.

The conferees note that the Senate amendment expressed the Sense of the Senate that

the National Guard Bureau should account for states that routinely recruit and retain members in excess of state authorizations when allocating full-time operational support duty personnel. The conferees encourage the National Guard Bureau to consider this when allocating full-time duty support personnel.

End strength levels for the reserves on active duty in support of the reserves for fiscal year 2016 are set forth in the following table:

Service	FY 2015 Authorized	FY 2016		Change from	
		Request	Recommendation	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 Authorized
Army National Guard	31,385	30,770	30,770	0	−615
Army Reserve	16,261	16,261	16,261	0	0
Navy Reserve	9,973	9,934	9,934	0	−39
Marine Corps Reserve	2,261	2,260	2,260	0	−1
Air National Guard	14,704	14,748	14,748	0	+44
Air Force Reserve	2,830	3,032	3,032	0	+202
DOD Total	77,414	77,005	77,005	0	−409

End strengths for military technicians (dual status) (sec. 413)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 413) that would authorize the following end strengths for military technicians (dual status) as of September 30, 2016: the Army National Guard of the United States, 26,099; the Army Reserve, 7,395; the Air National Guard of the United States, 22,104; and the Air Force Reserve, 9,814.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 413).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

End strength levels for military technicians (dual status) for fiscal year 2016 are set forth in the following table:

Service	FY 2015 Authorized	FY 2016		Change from	
		Request	Recommendation	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 Authorized
Army National Guard	27,210	26,099	26,099	0	−1,111
Army Reserve	7,895	7,395	7,395	0	−500
Air National Guard	21,792	22,104	22,104	0	+312
Air Force Reserve	9,789	9,814	9,814	0	+25
DOD Total	66,686	65,412	65,412	0	−1,274

Fiscal year 2016 limitation on number of non-dual status technicians (sec. 414)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 414) that would authorize the following personnel limits for the reserve components of the Army and Air Force for non-dual status technicians as of September 30, 2016: the Army National Guard of the United States, 1,600; the Air National Guard of the United States, 350; the Army Reserve, 595; and the Air Force Reserve, 90.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 414).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

End strength levels for the non-dual status technicians for fiscal year 2016 are set forth in the following table:

Service	FY 2015 Authorized	FY 2016		Change from	
		Request	Recommendation	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 Authorized
Army National Guard	1,600	1,600	1,600	0	0
Air National Guard	350	350	350	0	0
Army Reserve	595	595	595	0	0
Air Force Reserve	90	90	90	0	0
DOD Total	2,635	2,635	2,635	0	0

Maximum number of reserve personnel authorized to be on active duty for operational support (sec. 415)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 415) that would authorize the maximum number of reserve component personnel who may be on Active Duty or full-time National Guard duty under section 115(b) of title 10, United States Code, during fiscal year 2016 to provide operational support.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 415).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

End strength levels for reserve personnel authorized to be on Active Duty for operational support for fiscal year 2016 are set forth in the following table:

Service	FY 2015 Authorized	FY 2016		Change from	
		Request	Recommendation	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 Authorized
Army National Guard	17,000	17,000	17,000	0	0
Army Reserve	13,000	13,000	13,000	0	0
Navy Reserve	6,200	6,200	6,200	0	0
Marine Corps Reserve	3,000	3,000	3,000	0	0
Air National Guard	16,000	16,000	16,000	0	0
Air Force Reserve	14,000	14,000	14,000	0	0
DOD Total	69,200	69,200	69,200	0	0

Subtitle C—Authorization of Appropriations

Military personnel (sec. 421)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 421) that would authorize appropriations for military personnel at the levels identified in the funding table in section 4401 of this Act.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 421).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Report on force structure of the Army (sec. 422)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 422) that would require a report on the force structure of the Army.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS NOT ADOPTED

Chief of the National Guard Bureau authority to increase certain end strengths applicable to the Army National Guard

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 416) that would provide the Chief of the National Guard Bureau with the authority to increase the fiscal year 2016 end strength of the Selected Reserve personnel of the Army National Guard as specified in section 411(a)(1) by up to 3,000 members, the end strength of the Reserves serving on full-time duty for the Army National Guard as specified in section 412(1) by 615 Reserves, and military technicians (dual status) for the Army National Guard as specified in section 413(1) by 1,111. The provision contains a limitation stating that the Chief of the National Guard Bureau may only increase an end strength using the authority contained in this section if such increase is paid for entirely out of the readiness funds appropriated for fiscal year 2016 for Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

TITLE V—MILITARY PERSONNEL POLICY

Subtitle A—Officer Personnel Policy

Reinstatement of enhanced authority for selective early discharge of warrant officers (sec. 501)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 506) that would amend section 508a of title 10, United States Code, to reinstate authority for service secretaries to convene selection boards to consider regular warrant officers on the Active-Duty list for involuntary discharge during the period October 1, 2015, through September 30, 2019.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Equitable treatment of junior officers excluded from an all-fully-qualified officers list because of administrative error (sec. 502)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 501) that would amend section 624(a)(3) of title 10, United States Code, to authorize a service secretary to prepare a supplemental list of officers considered all-fully-qualified when one or more officers or former officers are not placed on an all-fully-qualified list due to administrative error. The House provision would also amend section 14308(b)(4) of title 10, United States Code, to authorize a service secretary to prepare a similar supplemental list for officers on Reserve active-status who are not placed on an all-fully-qualified list due to administrative error.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Enhanced flexibility for determination of officers to continue on active duty and for selective early retirement and early discharge (sec. 503)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 504) that would amend section 638(a) of title 10, United States Code, relating to the authority for selective early retirement and early discharges to eliminate the restriction that the number of officers recommended for discharge by a selection board may not be more than 30 percent of the number of officers in each grade, year group, or specialty (or combination thereof) in each competitive category. The provision would impose the same restriction that applies to boards to select officers for early retirement, which provides that the number of officers recommended for retirement may not be more than 30 percent of the number of officers considered.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

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. 504)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 502) that would amend section 1253 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize service secretaries to defer the retirement of general and flag officers serving as the Chief or Deputy Chief of Chaplains in their respective Services to age 68.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 505).

The Senate recedes.

General rule for warrant officer retirement in highest grade held satisfactorily (sec. 505)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 507) that would amend section 1371 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize a service secretary to retire warrant officers in the highest grade in which they served satisfactorily before retirement.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with a clarifying amendment.

Implementation of Comptroller General recommendation on the definition and availability of costs associated with general and flag officers and their aides (sec. 506)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 503) that would require the Secretary of Defense to direct the Director, Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation, to define certain costs associated with general and flag officers for the purpose of estimating and managing the full costs associated with these officers and aides.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a clarifying amendment.

Subtitle B—Reserve Component Management

Continued service in the Ready Reserve by Members of Congress who are also members of the Ready Reserve (sec. 511)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 512) that would amend section 10149 of title 10, United States Code, to require that members of the Ready Reserve who occupy certain federal key positions whose mobilization in an emergency would seriously impair the capability of a federal agency or office to function effectively are not retained in the Ready Reserve.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would amend section 10149 of title 10, United States Code, to provide that a member of the Ready Reserve who is also a member of Congress may not be transferred to the Standby Reserve or discharged on account of the individual's position as a Member of Congress unless the Secretary of Defense, or in the Coast Guard Reserve, the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating, determines that transfer or discharge is based on the needs of the service.

Clarification of purpose of reserve component special selection boards as limited to correction of error at a mandatory promotion board (sec. 512)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 511) that would modify section 14502(b) of title 10, United States Code, to conform the authority for convening special selection boards for Reserve officers with the authority for Active-Duty officers in cases in which an officer is considered by a mandatory promotion board, but is not selected due to a material error of fact, material administrative error, or the board did not have before it material information for its consideration.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 512).

The Senate recedes.

Increase in number of days of Active Duty required to be performed by reserve component members for duty to be considered Federal service for purposes of unemployment compensation for ex-servicemembers (sec. 513)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 592) that would increase from 90 to 180 days the number of continuous days of Active Duty required to be performed by reserve component members for that duty to be considered satisfactory federal service for purposes of unemployment compensation for ex-servicemembers.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Temporary authority to use Air Force reserve component personnel to provide training and instruction regarding pilot training (sec. 514)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 514) that would authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to utilize, during fiscal year 2016, up to 50 Active, Guard, and Reserve (AGR) members and dual-status military technicians to provide training and instruction to active duty and foreign military personnel in excess of what is currently authorized by the AGR and military technician statutes. The provision would also require the Secretary, by no later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, to provide the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives a report setting forth a plan to eliminate pilot training shortages within the Air Force using authorities available to the Secretary under current law.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with a technical amendment.

Assessment of Military Compensation and Retirement Modernization Commission recommendation regarding consolidation of authorities to order members of Reserve components to perform duty (sec. 515)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 521) that would require the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Homeland Security to prescribe policies and procedures for the Armed Forces when members of the Ready Reserve are ordered to active duty.

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 522) that would amend chapter 1209 of title 10, United States Code, to redesignate inactive duty of the Reserve component to encompass operational and other duties performed while in an active duty status.

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 523) that would amend chapter 1209 of title 10, United States Code, to add a new subchapter on the purpose of Reserve duty.

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 524) that would amend chapter 5 of title 32, United States Code, and insert a new section on training and other duty performed by members of the National Guard.

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 525) that would make certain conforming and clerical amendments related to the authorities to be added or modified by sections 521, 522, 523 and 524 of the House bill.

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 526) that would require the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Homeland Security to submit a plan to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, to implement the authorities to be added or modified by sections 521, 522, 523, 524 and 525 of the House bill.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provisions.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, containing the Secretary's assessment of the Military Compensation and Retirement Modernization Commission's recommendation to consolidate the statutory authorities by which members of the reserve components may be ordered to perform duty. The report shall include the Secretary's assessment of the Commission's recommendation to consolidate 30 Reserve Component duty statuses into 6 broader statuses, with an analysis of each of the statuses recommended by the Commission. If the Secretary determines that a different consolidation is preferable, the report should clearly articulate why the Secretary's recommendation is preferable to the specific recommendation of the Commission. The report should include draft legislation to implement the recommendations of the Secretary not later than 1 October 2018.

Subtitle C—General Service Authorities

Limited authority for Secretary concerned to initiate applications for correction of military records (sec. 521)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 586) that would amend section 1552(b) of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the service secretaries to apply for a correction to military records on behalf of an individual.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would authorize the service secretaries to initiate an application on behalf of a group of members or former members who were similarly harmed by the same error or injustice.

Temporary authority to develop and provide additional recruitment incentives (sec. 522)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 531) that would authorize the service secretaries to develop new incentives to encourage recruitment into the Armed Forces. If a service secretary utilizes the authority provided, they shall submit a report to the congressional defense committees.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Expansion of authority to conduct pilot programs on career flexibility to enhance retention of members of the Armed Forces (sec. 523)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 532) that would modify section 533 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417) to remove the prohibition for participation by members of the Armed Forces serving under an agreement upon entry, or members receiving a critical military skill retention bonus under section 355 of title 37, United States Code, from participating in pilot programs on career flexibility to enhance retention. The provision would also remove the restriction that limits the number of participants in the program to 20 officers and 20 enlisted members who may be selected to participate in the pilot program during a calendar year.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 522).

The Senate recedes.

Modification of notice and wait requirements for change in ground combat exclusion policy for female members of the Armed Forces (sec. 524)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 533) that would amend section 652(a) of title 10, United States Code, to prescribe a notice requirement of not less than 30 calendar days before certain changes in assignment policies for women are implemented.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Role of Secretary of Defense in development of gender-neutral occupational standards (sec. 525)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 534) that would require the Secretary of Defense to include measuring the combat readiness of combat units, including special operations forces, when developing gender-neutral occupational standards.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 523).

The Senate recedes.

The conferees note that the development of gender-neutral occupational standards is vital in determining the occupational assignments of all members of the Armed Forces. The conferees believe that studies being conducted by the Armed Forces are important to the development of these standards and should incorporate the best scientific practices available and that the Armed Forces should consider these studies carefully to ensure they do not result in unnecessary barriers to service and that decisions on occupational assignments be based on objective analysis and not negatively impact combat effectiveness, including units whose primary mission is to engage in direct ground combat at the tactical level.

Establishment of process by which members of the Armed Forces may carry an appropriate firearm on a military installation (sec. 526)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 539) that would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a process by which the commander of a military installation in the United States may authorize a member of the Armed Forces who is assigned to duty at the installation to carry a concealed personal firearm on the installation.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a process by which the commander of a military installation in the United States, reserve center, recruiting center, or other defense facility may authorize a member of the Armed Forces who is assigned to the installation or facility to carry an appropriate firearm on the installation if the commander determines it necessary as a personal or force-protection measure. The amendment requires the Secretary of Defense to consider the views of senior leadership of military installations in establishing the process.

The conferees remain concerned about the response times to active shooter attacks on U.S. military installations and facilities. We believe that such response times should be diminished in order to protect U.S. servicemembers and their families. The conferees believe that commanders of U.S. military installations and facilities should take steps to arm additional personnel in order to diminish response times to active shooter attacks if they believe that arming those personnel will contribute to that goal.

Establishment of breastfeeding policy for the Department of the Army (sec. 527)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 537) that would require the Secretary of the Army to establish a comprehensive policy on breastfeeding by female servicemembers of the Army.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Sense of Congress recognizing the diversity of the members of the Armed Forces (sec. 528)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 538) that would express the sense of Congress that the United States should recognize and promote diversity in the Armed Forces and honor those from all diverse backgrounds and religious traditions serving in the Armed Forces.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 524).

The House recedes.

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

Enforcement of certain crime victim rights by the Court of Criminal Appeals (sec. 531)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 549) that would amend section 806b of title 10, United States Code, (Article 6b, Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ)), to authorize an interlocutory appeal to the Court of Criminal Appeals by a victim based on an assertion that the victim's rights at an Article 32, UCMJ, investigation were violated or that the victim is subject to an order to submit to a deposition notwithstanding the fact that the victim is available to testify at a court-martial.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment authorizing a victim to petition the Court of Criminal Appeals for a writ of mandamus based on an assertion that the victim's rights at an Article 32, UCMJ, investigation were violated or that the victim is subject to an order to submit to a deposition notwithstanding the fact that the victim is available to testify at a court-martial.

Department of Defense civilian employee access to Special Victims' Counsel (sec. 532)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 542) that would amend section 1044e(a)(2) of title 10, United States Code, to offer Special Victims' Counsel services to a civilian employee of the Department of Defense who is a victim of a sex-related offense, when authorized by the Secretary of Defense or the secretary of the military department concerned.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Authority of Special Victims' Counsel to provide legal consultation and assistance in connection with various government proceedings (sec. 533)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 544) that would amend section 1044e(b) of title 10, United States Code, to authorize Special Victims' Counsel to represent and assist clients in actions or proceedings 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.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 552).

The House recedes.

Timely notification to victims of sex-related offenses of the availability of assistance from Special Victims' Counsel (sec. 534)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 545) that would amend section 1044e(f)(1) of title 10, United States Code, to require the victim to be provided notice of the availability of Special Victims' Counsel before being interviewed by a person identified or designated by the Secretary concerned concerning the alleged sex-related offense, or before being requested to provide a statement.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 551).

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require that a victim of a sex-related offense be provided notice of the availability of a Special Victims' Counsel before any military criminal investigator or trial counsel interviews, or requests any statement from, the individual regarding the alleged sex-related offense, subject to such exceptions for exigent circumstances as the Secretary may prescribe.

Additional improvements to Special Victims' Counsel program (sec. 535)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 541) that would amend section 1044e(d) of title 10, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Defense to direct the military departments to implement additional selection requirements requiring adequate criminal justice experience before they are assigned as Special Victims' Counsel and to prescribe standardized training requirements. The House provision would also amend section 1044e(e) of title 10, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Defense to establish program performance

measures and standards to provide centralized, standardized oversight and assessment of Special Victims' Counsel program effectiveness and client satisfaction. The amendment would also require the Secretary of Defense to require the military departments to conduct regular evaluations to ensure 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 for interaction between counsel and clients when face-to-face communication is not feasible.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that does not include the requirement for ''adequate'' military justice experience. The conferees note that there is no similar requirement for adequate military justice experience for trial counsel or defense counsel. We expect the Judge Advocates General and the Staff Judge Advocate to the Commandant of the Marine Corps to carefully select and train the optimal candidates to effectively and zealously perform Special Victims' Counsel duties.

Enhancement of confidentiality of restricted reporting of sexual assault in the military (sec. 536)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 553) that would amend subsection (b) of section 1565b of title 10, United States Code, to provide that federal law protecting the privacy of victims who are servicemembers or adult military dependents and who file restricted reports of sexual assault would preempt any state laws that require mandatory reporting made to a sexual assault response coordinator, a sexual assault victim advocate, or healthcare personnel providing assistance to a military sexual assault victim under section 1525b of title 10, United States Code, except when reporting is necessary to prevent or mitigate a serious and imminent threat to the health or safety of an individual.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with a technical amendment.

The conferees expect that the Department of Defense will take all necessary action to ensure that Department personnel are fully supported and vigorously represented in response to any actions by a state licensing authority considering potentially adverse licensing or similar credentialing action based on actions of an officer or employee of the Department who acts in an official professional capacity in reliance on this authority.

Modification of deadline for establishment of Defense Advisory Committee on Investigation, Prosecution, and Defense of Sexual Assault in the Armed Forces (sec. 537)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 555) that would amend section 546(a)(2) of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291) to require the Secretary of Defense to establish the Defense Advisory Committee on Investigation, Prosecution, and Defense of Sexual Assault in the Armed Forces not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees note that the Judicial Proceedings Panel (JPP) has already gathered a significant number of documents provided by the Department of Defense, and encourage the Defense Advisory Committee on Investigation, Prosecution, and Defense of Sexual Assault in the Armed Forces to make full use of the information already gathered by and for the JPP.

Improved Department of Defense prevention and response to sexual assaults in which the victim is a male member of the Armed Forces (sec. 538)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 550) that would require the Secretary of Defense to develop a plan to improve prevention and response to sexual assaults in which the victim is a male member of the Armed Forces.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Preventing retaliation against members of the Armed Forces who report or intervene on behalf of the victim of an alleged sex-related offense (sec. 539)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 549) that would require the Secretary of Defense to 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.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require a briefing on the strategy to prevent retaliation be provided to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and of the House of Representatives not later than 180 days from enactment of this Act.

Sexual assault prevention and response training for administrators and instructors of Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps (sec. 540)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 551) that would require the secretary of a military department to ensure that commanders of each unit of the Junior and Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps, all Professors of Military Science, senior military instructors and civilians detailed, assigned or employed as administrators and instructors of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps receive regular sexual assault prevention and response training and education. The provision also required that secretaries of the military departments ensure information regarding legal assistance and the sexual assault and prevention program is made available to such personnel.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require service secretaries to ensure that the commander of each unit of the 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 Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps receive regular sexual assault prevention and response training and education.

Retention of case notes in investigations of sex-related offenses involving members of the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps (sec. 541)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 554) that would require the Secretary of Defense to update records retention policies, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, to ensure that all elements of the case file related to an alleged sex-related offense 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).

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a technical amendment.

Comptroller General of the United States reports on prevention and response to sexual assault by the Army National Guard and the Army Reserve (sec. 542)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 556) that would require the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a report of the extent to which the Army National Guard and Army Reserve have in place policies and programs to prevent and respond to incidents of sexual assault involving members of the Army National Guard and Army Reserve, and provide medical and mental health services to members of the Army National Guard and Army Reserve following a sexual assault, and to identify whether service in the Army National Guard or Army Reserve pose challenges to the prevention of or response to sexual assault. The Comptroller General will provide the initial report to Congress not later than April 1, 2016.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Improved implementation of changes to Uniform Code of Military Justice (sec. 543)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 558) that would require the Secretary of Defense to examine the Department of Defense and interagency review process for implementing statutory changes to the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), and to adopt such changes as required to streamline the process and to ensure that legal guidance is published at the same time as statutory changes to the UCMJ are implemented.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would limit the scope of the Secretary of Defense review to the process within the Department of Defense, and to require that legal guidance is issued as soon as practicable after statutory changes to the UCMJ are implemented.

Modification of Rule 104 of the Rules for Courts-Martial to establish certain prohibitions concerning evaluations of Special Victims' Counsel (sec. 544)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 547) that would require that Rule 104(b) of the Rules for Courts-Martial be modified within 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act to prohibit giving a less favorable rating to any member of the Armed Forces serving as a Special Victims' Counsel because of the zeal with which such counsel represented a victim.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Modification of Rule 304 of the Military Rules of Evidence relating to the corroboration of a confession or admission (sec. 545)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 546) that would amend Rule 304(c) of the Military Rules of Evidence to provide that a confession by an accused may be considered as evidence against the accused only if independent evidence, direct or circumstantial, has been admitted into evidence that would tend to establish the trustworthiness of the confession.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would, to the extent the President considers practicable, authorize the President to modify Rule 304(c) of the Military Rules of Evidence to conform to the rules governing the corroboration of admissions and confessions in the trial of criminal cases in the United States district courts.

Subtitle E—Member Education, Training, and Transition

Enhancements to Yellow Ribbon Reintegration Program (sec. 551)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 563) that would: (1) expand eligibility for the Yellow Ribbon Reintegration Program; (2) authorize the Secretary of Defense to enter into partnerships or offer grants for the provision of quality-of-life services under the program; (3) provide flexibility in the number of events and activities provided under the program; and (4) require the Office of Reintegration Programs to collect and analyze best practices in suicide prevention.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 588).

The Senate recedes.

Availability of preseparation counseling for members of the Armed Forces discharged or released after limited Active Duty (sec. 552)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 561) that would exclude any day on which a member performed full-time training or annual training duty and attendance designated as a service school from the calculation of continuous days of Active Duty for the purposes of pre-separation counseling.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 521).

The Senate recedes.

Availability of additional training opportunities under Transition Assistance Program (sec. 553)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 562) that would require the Secretaries of Defense and Homeland Security to permit a member of the Armed Forces to receive additional training under the Transition Assistance Program in preparation for higher education or training, career or technical training, or entrepreneurship.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Modification of requirement for in-resident instruction for courses of instruction offered as part of Phase II Joint Professional Military Education (sec. 554)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 536) that would amend section 2154 of title 10, United States Code, to remove the statutory minimum residency requirements for Joint Professional Military Education Phase II courses taught at the Joint Forces Staff College. The provision would also repeal section 2156 of title 10, United States Code, to repeal the requirement that the duration of the principal course of instruction offered at the Joint Forces Staff College may not be less than 10 weeks of resident instruction, and allow the Secretary of Defense or the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to designate and certify various curricula and delivery methods that adhere to joint curricula content, student acculturation, and faculty requirements.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would authorize Joint Professional Military Education Phase II courses to be taught in residence at or offered through the Joint Forces Staff College or senior level service school designated as a joint professional military education institution.

Termination of program of educational assistance for reserve component members supporting contingency operations and other operations (sec. 555)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 532) that would sunset the program of educational assistance for reserve component members supporting contingency operations and other operations 4 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

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. 556)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 564) that would increase the number of nominations to the military service academies that may be nominated by Delegates in Congress from the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Support for athletic programs of the United States Military Academy (sec. 557)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 538) that would add a new section 4362 to title 10, United States Code, that would authorize the Secretary of the Army to:

(1) Enter into contracts and cooperative agreements with the Army West Point Athletic Association (Association) for the purpose of supporting the athletic and physical fitness programs of the United States Military Academy (Academy);

(2) Establish financial controls to account for resources of the Academy and the Association, in accordance with accepted accounting principles;

(3) Enter into leases or licenses for the purpose of supporting the athletic and physical fitness programs of the Academy;

(4) Provide support services to the Association;

(5) Accept from the Association funds, supplies, and services to support the athletic and physical fitness programs of the Academy; and

(6) Enter into contracts and cooperative agreements with the Association.

The provision would also authorize the Association to enter into licensing, marketing, and sponsorship agreements relating to trademark and service marks identifying the Academy, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Army.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment clarifying that the authority granted in this provision is limited to athletic programs and not to physical fitness programs. The conferees note this limitation is consistent with the authorities granted for the other service academies.

Condition on admission of defense industrial civilians to attend the United States Air Force Institute of Technology (sec. 558)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 591) that would amend Section 9314a(c)(2) of title 10, United States Code, to provide conditions on admission of defense industry civilians who attend the United States Air Force Institute of Technology.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would remove the requirement that admission of defense industry civilians to the United States Air Force Institute of Technology be on a space-available basis as long as such attendance does not require an increase in the size of the faculty, course offerings, or laboratory facilities of the school.

Quality assurance of certification programs and standards for professional credentials obtained by members of the Armed Forces (sec. 559)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 537) that would amend section 2015 of title 10, United States Code, as amended by section 551 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291) to require the secretaries of the military departments to ensure the accreditation provided for servicemembers meet recognized national and international standards.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Prohibition on receipt of unemployment insurance while receiving post-9/11 educational assistance (sec. 560)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 535) that would clarify that individuals receiving Post-9/11 Education Assistance may not also receive unemployment insurance while receiving the post-9/11 education benefit.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with a technical amendment that would exempt individuals who were involuntarily separated from service under honorable conditions.

Job training and post-service placement executive committee (sec. 561)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 566) that would amend section 320 of title 38, United States Code, to establish a Job Training and Post-Service Placement Executive Committee under the Department of Veterans Affairs-Department of Defense Joint Executive Committee, to review existing job training and post-service placement programs and to identify changes to improve job training and post-service placement.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Recognition of additional involuntary mobilization duty authorities exempt from five-year limit on reemployment rights of persons who serve in the uniformed services (sec. 562)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 565) that would amend section 4312(c)(4)(A) of title 38, United States Code, to insert additional involuntary mobilization authorities as exempt from the 5-year limit on reemployment rights of persons who serve in the uniformed services.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Expansion of outreach for veterans transitioning from serving on Active Duty (sec. 563)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1083) that would amend the Clay Hunt Suicide Prevention for American Veterans Act (Public Law 114–2) to expand outreach for veterans transitioning from Active Duty to inform those individuals of community oriented veteran peer support networks and other support programs available to them.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with a technical amendment.

Subtitle F—Defense Dependents' Education and Military Family Readiness Matters

Continuation of authority to assist local educational agencies that benefit dependents of members of the Armed Forces and Department of Defense civilian employees (sec. 571)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 571) that would authorize $30.0 million in impact act aid to assist local education agencies that benefit dependents of members of the Armed Forces and Department of Defense civilian employees.

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 561) that would authorize $25.0 million in impact aid to assist local education

agencies that benefit dependents of members of the Armed Forces and Department of Defense civilian employees.

The agreement includes the Senate provision.

Impact aid for children with severe disabilities (sec. 572)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 562) that would authorize $5.0 million in impact-aid for children with severe disabilities.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Authority to use appropriated funds to support Department of Defense student meal programs in domestic dependent elementary and secondary schools located outside the United States (sec. 573)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 563) that would amend section 2243 of title 10, United States Code, to include overseas defense dependents' school located in a territory, commonwealth, or possession of the United States.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Family support programs for immediate family members of members of the Armed Forces assigned to special operations forces (sec. 574)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 572) that would extend the family support program authority provided for immediate family members of members of the Armed Forces assigned to Special Operations Forces in section 554 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66) by 2 years, from 2016 to 2018.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a clarifying amendment.

Subtitle G—Decorations and Awards

Authorization for award of the Distinguished-Service Cross for acts of extraordinary heroism during the Korean war (sec. 581)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 581) that would waive the time limitations specified in section 3744 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of the Army to award the Distinguished-Service Cross under section 3742 of such title to Edward Halcomb, who distinguished himself by acts of exceptional heroism while serving in Korea during the Korean War 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 from August 20, 1950 to October 19, 1950.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Subtitle H—Miscellaneous Reports and Other Matters

Coordination with non-government suicide prevention organizations and agencies to assist in reducing suicides by members of the Armed Forces (sec. 591)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 595) that would require the Secretary of Defense to develop a policy to coordinate the efforts of the Department of Defense and non-governmental suicide prevention organizations and to submit that policy to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would authorize the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the service secretaries, to develop a policy to coordinate the efforts of the Department of Defense and non-government suicide prevention organizations.

Extension of semiannual reports on the involuntary separation of members of the Armed Forces (sec. 592)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 571) that would amend section 525(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239) to extend the requirement for semiannual reports on involuntary separation of members of the Armed Forces through calendar year 2017.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Report on preliminary mental health screenings for individuals becoming members of the Armed Forces (sec. 593)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 598) that would require the Secretary of Defense to provide a mental health screening to individuals prior to enlisting or commissioning in the Armed Forces.

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 736) that would require the Secretary of Defense to provide a report, not later than 180 days after enactment of this Act, to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on mental health screenings of individuals enlisting or accessioning into the Armed Forces.

The House recedes with an amendment that would require the Secretary to submit a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the feasibility of conducting a mental health screening before the enlistment or accession of an individual into the Armed Forces.

Report regarding new rulemaking under the Military Lending Act and Defense Manpower Data Center reports and meetings (sec. 594)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 599) that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit to Congress a report that discusses the ability and reliability of the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) to meet real-time requests for accurate information needed for lenders to make a determination whether a borrower is covered by the Military Lending Act. Beginning 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, and continuing every 6 months thereafter, the Director of DMDC will report on the accuracy and reliability of DMDC systems. The Director of DMDC would be further required to provide a report on plans to strengthen the capabilities of the DMDC to improve identification of covered borrowers and policyholders under military consumer protection laws. The Director of DMDC would be required to meet regularly with private sector users of DMDC systems concerning issues with DMDC systems facing such users with the first meeting to take place 3 months after enactment of this Act.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a technical amendment.

Remotely piloted aircraft career field manning shortfalls (sec. 595)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 572) that would require the Secretary of the Air Force to submit a report to the congressional defense committees on remotely piloted aircraft career field manning levels and actions the Air Force will take to rectify personnel shortfalls. The provision would also limit the availability of not more than 85 percent of the fiscal year 2016 operation and maintenance funding for the Office of the Secretary of the Air Force until 15 days following the submission of the required report.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS NOT ADOPTED

Authority of promotion boards to recommend officers of particular merit be placed at the top of the promotion list

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 501) that would amend section 616 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize an officer promotion board to recommend officers of particular merit to be placed at the top of the promotion list.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

The conferees agree there is a need to review and modernize procedures to select officers for promotion. They encourage the Department of Defense to develop recommendations to enhance the flexibility of service officer promotion boards to identify and select officers of particular merit for early promotion. The services and career-oriented officers will both benefit if the procedures that result are viewed by all stakeholders as objective and fair.

Minimum grades for certain corps and related positions in the Army, Navy, and Air Force

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 502) that would amend various provisions of title 10, United States Code, to revise general or flag officer grades in the Army, Navy and Air Force.

The provision would amend section 3023(a) of title 10, United States Code, to require that the Army Chief of Legislative Liaison be an officer in a grade above the grade of colonel.

The provision would amend section 3039(b) of title 10, United States Code, to require that the Army Assistant Surgeon General be an officer in a grade above the grade of colonel.

The provision would amend section 3069(b) of title 10, United States Code, to require that the Chief of the Army Nurse Corps be an officer in a grade above the grade of colonel.

The provision would amend section 3084 of title 10, United States Code, to require that the Army Chief of the Veterinary Corps be an officer in a grade above the grade of lieutenant colonel.

The provision would amend section 5027(a) of title 10, United States Code, to require that the Navy Chief of Legislative Affairs be an officer in a grade above the grade of captain.

The provision would amend section 5138 of title 10, United States Code, to require that the Navy Chief of the Dental Corps be an officer in a grade above the grade of captain. The provision would also remove the authority in section 5138(b) that entitles the Navy Chief of the Dental Corps to the same privileges of retirement as provided for chiefs of bureaus in section 5133 of title 10, United States Code.

The provision would amend section 5150(c) of title 10, United States Code, to require that the Navy Directors of Medical Corps be officers in a grade above the grade of captain.

The provision would amend section 8023(a) of title 10, United States Code, to require that the Air Force Chief of Legislative Liaison be an officer in a grade above the grade of colonel.

The provision would amend section 8069(b) of title 10, United States Code, to require that the Chief of the Air Force Nurse Corps be an officer in a grade above the grade of colonel.

The provision would amend section 8081 of title 10, United States Code, to require that

the Air Force Assistant Surgeon General for Dental Services be an officer in a grade above the grade of colonel.

The provision would provide that in the case of an officer who on the date of enactment of the Act is serving in a position that is covered by this provision, the continued service of that officer in such position after the date of enactment of the Act shall not be affected by the provision.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Authority to designate certain Reserve officers as not to be considered for selection for promotion

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 511) that would modify section 14301 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the secretaries of the military departments to defer promotion consideration for reserve component officers in a nonparticipatory (membership points only) status.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Exemption of military technicians (dual status) from civilian employee furloughs

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 513) that would exempt military technicians (dual status) from civilian employee furloughs.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Reconciliation of contradictory provisions relating to citizenship qualifications for enlistment in the reserve components of the Armed Forces

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 513) that would amend section 12102(b) of title 10, United States Code, to align the citizenship or residency requirements for enlistment in the reserve components of the Armed Forces with the citizenship requirements for the active components.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

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

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 514) that would amend section 10504 of title 10, United States Code, to require the Chief of the National Guard Bureau to submit to the congressional defense committees and a list of other officials an annual report on the personnel, training, and equipment requirements for the non-federalized National Guard to support civilian authorities in the prevention and response to non-catastrophic domestic disasters.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1066) that would amend section 10504 of title 10, United States Code, to require the Chief of the National Guard Bureau to submit to the congressional defense committees and a list of other officials an annual report on the ability of the National Guard to carry out its federal missions and its ability to carry out emergency support functions of the National Response Framework.

The House recedes.

The Senate recedes.

The conference report does not include this provision.

National Guard civil and defense support activities and related matters

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 515) that would amend chapter 1 of title 32, United States Code, related to the National Guard's conduct of the Modular Airborne Fire Fighting System mission.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Electronic tracking of operational active-duty service performed by members of the Ready Reserve of the Armed Forces

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 516) that would require the Secretary of Defense to establish an electronic tracking system for members of the Ready Reserve of the Armed Forces to track their operational Active-Duty service performed after January 28, 2008.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to submit to the congressional defense committees a report within 90 days of enactment, on the implementation of section 632 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66), which requires the Secretary of Defense to periodically notify each member of the Ready Reserve of reduced eligibility age.

Limitation on tuition assistance for off-duty training or education

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 531) that would require the Secretary of Defense to certify that assistance for off-duty training or education was related to a servicemember's professional development.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

The conferees note that the Secretary of Defense should ensure that servicemembers are utilizing the tuition assistance benefit to further their professional goals through education by encouraging counseling and advising to assist with establishing a plan unique to each servicemember's professional development.

Reports on educational levels attained by certain members of the Armed Forces at time of separation from the Armed Forces

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 533) that would require a report on the educational levels attained by certain members of the Armed Forces at the time they separate from the Armed Forces.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Sense of Congress on transferability of unused education benefits to family members

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 534) that would express the sense of Congress that each Secretary concerned should exercise the authority to be more selective in permitting the transferability of unused education benefits to family members in a manner that encourages the retention of individuals in the Armed Forces.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement does not include this provision.

Burdens of proof applicable to investigations and reviews related to protected communications of members of the Armed Forces and prohibited retaliatory actions

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 535) that would amend section 1034 of title 10, United States Code, to require the burdens of proof specified in section 1221(e) of title 5, United States Code, to apply in any investigation conducted by an inspector general under section 1034, any reviews by boards for correction of military records under sections 1034(c) or (d), and by the Secretary of Defense under section 1034(h).

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Revision of name on military service record to reflect change in gender identity after separation from the Armed Forces

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 536) that would amend section 1551 of title 10, United States Code, to require a service secretary to reissue a certificate of discharge of any person who, after separation from the Armed Forces, undergoes a change in gender identity and assumes a different name.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Online access to the higher education component of the Transition Assistance Program

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 539) that would authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to notify servicemembers, veterans, or dependents of the availability of the higher education component of the Transition Assistance Program on the Transition GPS Standalone Training Internet web site of the Department of Defense. The provision would also direct the Secretary of Defense, in collaboration with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, to assess the feasibility of providing access for veterans and dependents to the higher education component of the Transition Assistance Program on the eBenefits Internet website of the Department of Veterans Affairs and tracking the completion of that component through that Internet web site.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Access to Special Victims' Counsel for former dependents of members and former members of the Armed Forces

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 543) that would amend section 1044e(a)(2) of title 10, United States Code, to authorize a person who is a former dependent of a member or former member of the Armed Forces to be offered Special Victims' Counsel services if the alleged sex-related offense was perpetrated by a person who is, or is reasonably believed to be, a person subject to the jurisdiction of the Uniform Code of Military Justice and occurred while the individual was a dependent of the member or former member.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Participation by victim in punitive proceedings and access to records

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 546) that would require the victim of any offense that involves a victim to be provided an opportunity to submit matters for consideration in nonjudicial punishment proceedings, and to receive copies of prepared records of the proceedings without charge as soon as a decision is finalized. The provision would also amend chapter 59 of title 10, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Defense to prescribe regulations to provide victims an opportunity to submit matters concerning the impact of the offense on the victim for consideration by the person or board authorized to provide recommendations and act on administrative separation of enlisted members, and for boards of inquiry administrative separation proceedings for officers.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Victim access to report of results of preliminary hearing under Article 32 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 547) that would amend section 832(c) of title

10, United States Code (Article 32(c), Uniform Code of Military Justice), to require the preliminary hearing report prepared under this section to be provided to the victim, without charge, at the same time as the report is delivered to the accused.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Minimum confinement period required for conviction of certain sex-related offenses committed by members of the Armed Forces

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 548) that would amend section 856(b)(1) of title 10, United States Code (Article 56(b)(1), Uniform Code of Military Justice) to require a minimum punishment of a dismissal or dishonorable discharge and confinement for 2 years for servicemembers convicted of certain sex-related offenses.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Right of victims of offenses under the Uniform Code of Military Justice to timely disclosure of certain materials and information in connection with prosecution of offenses

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 548) that would amend section 806b(a) of title 10, United States Code, (Article 6b(a), UCMJ) to require timely disclosure by the trial counsel to a Special Victims' Counsel, if the victim is so represented, to charges and specifications related to any offenses, motions filed by trial or defense counsel, statements of the accused, statements of the victim in connection with the offense, portions of the government investigation relating to the victim, and the advice, if any, by a staff judge advocate recommending any charge or specification not be referred to trial.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

The conferees encourage the Secretary of Defense to adopt an electronic system with capabilities similar to those of the Public Access to Court Electronic Records (PACER) system to provide Special Victims' Counsel, victims, and the general public with court-martial docketing information and case filings.

Release to victims upon request of complete record of proceedings and testimony of courts-martial in cases in which sentences adjudged could include punitive discharge

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 550) that would amend section 854(e) of title 10, United States Code (article 54(e), UCMJ), to expand the circumstances under which an alleged victim must be provided a copy of all prepared records of the proceedings of a court-martial.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Executive Order 13669, June 13, 2014, amended Rule for Courts-Martial 1103 to require that a free record of trial be provided to any victim named in a specification alleging a sex offense.

Modification of Manual for Courts-Martial to require consistent preparation of the full record of trial

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 552) that would require the amendment of Rule 1103 of the Manual for Courts-Martial relating to the preparation of the record of trial to require the trial counsel to prepare a complete record of trial for any general or special court-martial and that no content may be exempted from the record of trial based on the outcome of the court-martial proceeding.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Inclusion of additional information in annual reports regarding Department of Defense sexual assault prevention and response

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 553) that would amend section 1631(b) of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111–383) to require information on cases under the Family Advocacy Program, sexual harassment involving members of the Armed Forces, and reports of retaliation against victims of sexual assault to be included in reports required to be submitted under section 1631 of that Act by March 1, 2016.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Establishment of Office of Complex Investigations within the National Guard Bureau

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 554) that would add a new section to Chapter 1101 of title 10, United States Code, that would establish an Office of Complex Investigations within the National Guard Bureau (NGB), with authority to assist the States in administrative investigations of sexual assault involving members of the National Guard, and circumstances involving members of the Guard where States have limited jurisdiction or authority and such other circumstances as the Chief of the NGB directs.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

The conferees believe that this legislation is unnecessary as the Office of Complex Investigations has already been established in the National Guard Bureau.

Additional guidance regarding release of mental health records of Department of Defense medical treatment facilities in cases involving any sex-related offense

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 555) that would require the Secretary of Defense to issue uniform guidance with respect to mental health records of the alleged victim in any case involving any sex-related offense to require that such records are neither sought by investigators or military justice practitioners nor acknowledged or released by the medical treatment facility except as ordered by a military judge or hearing officer described in section 832(b) of title 10, United States Code, (Article 32(b), Uniform Code of Military Justice).

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees understand that the release of mental health records can constitute an invasion of privacy. Conferees are also aware that overly broad restrictions on release of mental health records could adversely impact necessary law enforcement investigations such as when the alleged victim is deceased. The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to issue specific, uniform guidance regarding release of mental health records to ensure an appropriate balance between the interests of law enforcement and victim privacy.

Public availability of records of certain proceedings under the Uniform Code of Military Justice

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 556) that would require the Secretary of Defense to make available to the public, electronically through a website of the Department of Defense, specified information for all proceedings under the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) including special and general courts-martial, actions by a convening authority under section 860 of title 10, United States Code (Article 60, UCMJ), reviews conducted by the Courts of Criminal Appeals under section 866 (Article 66, UCMJ) and reviews conducted by the Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces under section 867 (Article 67, UCMJ).

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees encourage the Secretary of Defense to adopt an electronic system with capabilities similar to those of the Public Access to Court Electronic Records (PACER) system to provide Special Victims' Counsel, victims, and the general public with court-martial docketing information and case filings.

Revision of Department of Defense Directive-Type memorandum 15–003, relating to registered sex offender identification, notification, and monitoring in the Department of Defense

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 557) that would require the Secretary of Defense to revise the Department of Defense Directive-Type memorandum 15–003, relating to registered sex offender identification, notification, and monitoring in the Department of Defense.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

This provision is no longer necessary as section 502 of the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015 (Public Law 114–22), enacted on May 29, 2015, amends the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act to require the Secretary of Defense to provide to the Attorney General information to be included in the National Sex Offender Registry and the Dru Sjodin National Sex Offender Public Website regarding certain sex offenders.

Sense of Congress on the service of military families and on sentencing retirement-eligible members of the Armed Forces

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 557) that would express the sense of Congress that military juries should not face the difficult choice between imposing a fair sentence or protecting the benefits of a member of the Armed Forces for the sake of family members, that family members of retirement-eligible members should not be adversely affected by the loss of the member's military benefits as a result of a court-martial conviction, and welcoming the opportunity to work with the Department of Defense to develop authorities to improve the military justice system and protect benefits that military families have helped earn.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Biennial surveys of military dependents on military family readiness matters

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 564) that would require the Director of the Office of Family Policy of the Department of Defense to conduct biennial surveys of adult dependents of members of the Armed Forces on military family readiness matters.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Direct employment pilot program for members of the National Guard and Reserve

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 567) that would authorize a direct employment pilot program for members of the National Guard and Reserve in the amount of up to $20.0 million per fiscal year.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Program regarding civilian credentialing for skills required for certain military occupational specialties

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 568) that would amend section 558 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81) by adding additional military occupational specialties to the pilot program required under that section.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Mariner training

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 569) that would amend section 2015 of title 10, United States Code, to require members of the Armed Forces whose duties are primarily as a mariner to receive training necessary to meet requirements for licenses and certificates for merchant mariners.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Report on civilian and military education to respond to future threats

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 570) that would require a report from the Secretary of Defense on civilian and military educational activities aimed at addressing future threats.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Availability of cyber security and IT certifications for Department of Defense personnel critical to network defense

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 570a) that would authorize the Department of Defense to utilize funds to obtain cyber security and IT certifications for Department of Defense personnel critical to network defense.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees recognize that industry cyber security and IT certifications may be helpful to a certain category of network operators and maintainers, but may not be comparable to the training required for more advanced network defense skills needed by critical personnel at the Department of Defense. The conferees are concerned that the full scope of needs in this area as compared to the funding available are not yet well understood, nor is the contribution of these industry certifications to the training needed of the cyber mission forces. The conferees believe that until those requirements are better understood, the current scope of funded certification activities should remain stable until there is a better established connection between cyber security and IT certifications and the skills required for specific positions with the Department of Defense. However, the conferees note industry recognized cyber security and IT certifications may be beneficial for some Department of Defense personnel critical to network defense. Therefore, the conferees encourage the Secretary of Defense to examine the needs of the Department and determine the extent and role industry cyber security and IT certifications should play in workforce management.

Support for efforts to improve academic achievement and transition of military dependent students

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 573) that would authorize the Secretary of Defense to make grants to non-profit organizations that provide services to military dependent students.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The agreement does not include this provision.

The conferees encourage the Secretary of Defense to use existing authority to work with non-profit organizations to provide services to military dependent students to improve academic achievement and civic responsibility.

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

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 574) that would require a study by the Secretary of Defense on the feasibility of using DEERS, the Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System, to track dependents of members of the Armed Forces and Department of Defense civilian employees who are elementary or secondary education students.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Sense of Congress regarding support for dependents of members of the Armed Forces attending specialized camps

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 575) that expressed the sense of the Congress regarding support for dependents of members of the Armed Forces attending specialized camps.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Limitation on authority of secretaries of the military departments regarding revocation of combat valor awards

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 582) that would limit the authority of secretaries of the military departments to revoke a combat valor award for conduct that was not honorable to conduct that occurred during the period for which the award was awarded.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees expect the service secretaries to conduct a thorough and objective review of the facts and evidence before deciding to revoke a combat valor award.

Award of Purple Heart to members of the Armed Forces who were victims of the Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, bombing

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 583) that would require the secretary of the military service concerned to award the Purple Heart to certain named members who were killed in the bombing that occurred at the Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma on April 19, 1995.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Atomic Veterans Service Medal

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 584) that would require the Secretary of Defense to design, produce, and distribute a military service medal to honor retired and former members of the Armed Forces who are radiation-exposed veterans.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Posthumous commission as a captain in the regular Army for Milton Holland

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 585) that would posthumously promote to captain in the regular Army, Milton Holland, who, while serving as 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, at the Battle of Chapin's Farm, Virginia.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Sense of Congress supporting the decision of the Army to posthumously promote Master Sergeant (retired) Naomi Horwitz to sergeant major

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 586) that would express a sense of Congress supporting the decision of the Army to posthumously promote Master Sergeant (retired) Naomi Horwitz to sergeant major.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees note the Secretary of the Army approved the posthumous promotion in March 2015.

Priority processing of applications for Transportation Worker Identification Credentials for members undergoing discharge or release from the Armed Forces

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 589) that would require the Secretary of Defense to consult with the Secretary of Homeland Security to afford a priority in the processing of applications for a Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) submitted by members of the Armed Forces who are undergoing separation, discharge, or release from the Armed Forces under honorable conditions. The provision would also require the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Homeland Security to jointly submit a report on the implementation requirements of this provision not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

The conferees consider it unacceptable that servicemembers transitioning from Active Duty, and recent honorably discharged veterans, continue to report significant delays in processing time to be issued Transportation Workers Identification Credentials (TWIC). Further, the Transportation Security Administration requires Active-Duty personnel as well as veterans who recently transitioned from Active Duty to undergo and pay for a separate security review before issuing TWIC. Because many transitioning servicemembers are qualified and motivated to serve in the maritime industry, the conferees expect the Department of Defense and the Department of Homeland Security to consult to eliminate processing delays and waive fees for transitioning servicemembers and for honorably discharged veterans.

Issuance of Recognition of Service ID Cards to certain members separating from the Armed Forces

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 590) that would require the Secretary of Defense to issue an identification card that identifies individuals as veterans, personalized with name and photo of the individual. The Secretary of Defense would be authorized to work with retailers for reduced prices on services, consumer products, and pharmaceuticals for individuals possessing a Recognition of Service ID Card.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

The conferees note that an alternative option exists for honorably discharged veterans to utilize state-issued ID cards that designate veteran status. Veterans in 44 states and the District of Columbia may apply for a driver's license or State-issued ID card that designates veteran status. The remaining states (California, Hawaii, Illinois, Minnesota, New Jersey, and Washington) are either pending legislation or have legislation

that has been signed into law but is not yet effective. Additionally, since January 2014, honorably separated members of the Uniformed Services are able to obtain an ID card providing proof of military service through the joint DOD–VA eBenefits web portal.

Revised policy on network services for military services

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 591) that would generally limit the use of uniformed military personnel in the provision of network services for military installations in the continental United States.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

The conferees are concerned that the military services, particularly the Air Force, are devoting more resources and uniformed military personnel for the provision of network services than are necessary, considering the commercial network services capabilities that may be available at lower costs. While the conferees believe the use of uniformed military personnel for network services is necessary in some cases, for example aboard ships or at expeditionary bases, there is less rationale for this use of uniform military personnel at permanent military installations within the continental United States.

Therefore, the conferees direct the Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation (CAPE) to evaluate the potential savings for the Department of Defense in both resources and military end strength that could be achieved by increasing the use of commercial network services capabilities within the continental United States. CAPE shall provide a briefing on their findings, including any recommendations, to the congressional defense committees no later than March 1, 2016.

Honoring certain members of the Reserve components as veterans

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 592) that would amend chapter 1 of title 38, United States Code, to require certain members of the reserve components be honored as veterans, provided that such members would not be authorized to receive any benefit administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs solely by reason of honorary veteran status.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Improved enumeration of members of the Armed Forces in any tabulation of total population by Secretary of Commerce

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 593) that would amend section 1141 of title 13, United States Code, to require that the Secretary of Commerce, beginning with the 2020 Decennial census of population, in taking any tabulation of total population by States, to take appropriate measures to ensure, to the maximum extent practicable, that all members of the Armed Forces deployed abroad on the date of taking such tabulation are (1) fully and accurately counted; and (2) properly attributed to the state in which their permanent duty station or homeport is located on such date.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Sense of Congress regarding support for military divers

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 593) that would express the sense of Congress regarding support for military divers.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Sense of Congress on desirability of service-wide adoption of Gold Star Installation Access Card

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 596) that would express the sense of Congress that the secretaries of the military departments should provide for the issuance of a Gold Star Installation Access Card to family members of deceased members of the Armed Forces in order to expedite access to installations for the purpose of obtaining on-base services and military benefits for which a Gold Star family member is eligible.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees note that the Department of the Army has initiated a program to provide Gold Star Installation Access Cards to Gold Star family members and encourage the other military departments to do the same.

Annual report on performance of regional offices of the Department of Veterans Affairs

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 597) that would amend section 7734 of title 38, United States Code, to require the individual serving as director of a regional office of the Department of Veterans Affairs to provide an annual report on the performance of any regional office that fails to meet its administrative goals.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

TITLE VI—COMPENSATION AND OTHER PERSONNEL BENEFITS

Subtitle A—Pay and Allowances

No fiscal year 2016 increase in basic pay for general and flag officers (sec. 601)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 601) that would authorize a pay raise of 1.3 percent for all members of the uniformed services in pay grades O–6 and below effective January 1, 2016, and that would freeze the monthly basic pay for all general and flag officers, including for those whose monthly basic pay is limited to the rate of pay for level II of the Executive Schedule.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would remove reference to the pay raise for grades O–6 and below.

The conferees note that the President has authority under section 1009(e) of title 37, United States Code, to implement the 1.3 percent pay raise for pay grades O–6 and below in the absence of a provision specifically setting a different pay raise.

Limitation on eligibility for supplemental subsistence allowances to members serving outside the United States and associated territory (sec. 602)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 606) that would sunset on September 30, 2016, the supplemental subsistence allowance for servicemembers serving inside the United States. Servicemembers serving outside the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, or Guam would still be eligible to receive the supplemental subsistence allowance from the Department of Defense. The provision is based on the final report of the Military Compensation and Retirement Modernization Commission.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Phased-in modification of percentage of national average monthly cost of housing usable in computation of basic allowance for housing inside the United States (sec. 603)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 602) that would amend section 403(b) of title 37, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Defense to reduce the monthly amount of the basic allowance for housing (BAH) by up to 5 percent of the national average for housing for a given pay grade and dependency status. Servicemembers will not see this modification of their BAH until they change duty stations.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement contains the Senate provision with an amendment that would reduce the monthly amount of the BAH through a tiered system with 1 percent in 2015, 2 percent in 2016, 3 percent in 2017, 4 percent in 2018, and 5 percent in 2019 and each fiscal year thereafter. The conferees strongly believe that this change to the calculation of BAH should not be used to justify the collection of out-of-pocket housing expenses, in excess of BAH, from servicemembers assigned to a housing unit acquired or constructed using the authority in subchapter IV of chapter 169 of title 10, United States Code.

Extension of authority to provide temporary increase in rates of basic allowance for housing under certain circumstances (sec. 604)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 601) that would extend for 1 year the authority of the Secretary of Defense to temporarily increase the rate of basic allowance for housing in areas impacted by natural disasters or experiencing a sudden influx of personnel.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 603).

The Senate recedes.

Availability of information under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (sec. 605)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 607) that would allow for the Secretary of Defense to obtain from the Secretary of Agriculture information for the purposes of determining the number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program applicant households that contain one or more members of a regular or reserve component of the Armed Forces.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Subtitle B—Bonuses and Special and Incentive Pays

One-year extension of certain bonus and special pay authorities for reserve forces (sec. 611)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 611) that would extend for 1 year the authority to pay the Selected Reserve reenlistment bonus, the Selected Reserve affiliation or enlistment bonus, special pay for enlisted members assigned to certain high-priority units, the Ready Reserve enlistment bonus for persons without prior service, the Ready Reserve enlistment and reenlistment bonus for persons with prior service, the Selected Reserve enlistment and reenlistment bonus for persons with prior service, travel expenses for certain inactive-duty training, and income replacement for reserve component members experiencing extended and frequent mobilization for active duty service.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 611).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

One-year extension of certain bonus and special pay authorities for health care professionals (sec. 612)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 612) that would extend for 1 year the authority to pay the nurse officer candidate accession bonus, education loan repayment for certain health professionals who serve in the Selected Reserve, accession and retention

bonuses for psychologists, the accession bonus for registered nurses, incentive special pay for nurse anesthetists, special pay for Selected Reserve health professionals in critically short wartime specialties, the accession bonus for dental officers, the accession bonus for pharmacy officers, the accession bonus for medical officers in critically short wartime specialties, and the accession bonus for dental specialist officers in critically short wartime specialties.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 612).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

One-year extension of special pay and bonus authorities for nuclear officers (sec. 613)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 613) that would extend for 1 year the authority to pay the special pay for nuclear-qualified officers extending period of active service, the nuclear career accession bonus, and the nuclear career annual incentive bonus.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 613).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

One-year extension of authorities relating to title 37 consolidated special pay, incentive pay, and bonus authorities (sec. 614)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 614) that would extend for 1 year the general bonus authority for enlisted members, the general bonus authority for officers, special bonus and incentive pay authorities for nuclear officers, special aviation incentive pay and bonus authorities for officers, and special bonus and incentive pay authorities for officers in health professions, and contracting bonus for cadets and midshipmen enrolled in the Senior Officers' Training Corps. The provision would also extend for 1 year the authority to pay hazardous duty pay, assignment or special duty pay, skill incentive pay or proficiency bonus, and retention incentives for members qualified in critical military skills or assigned to high priority units.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 614).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

One-year extension of authorities relating to payment of other title 37 bonuses and special pays (sec. 615)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 615) that would extend for 1 year the authority to pay the aviation officer retention bonus, assignment incentive pay, the reenlistment bonus for active members, the enlistment bonus, precommissioning incentive pay for foreign language proficiency, the accession bonus for new officers in critical skills, the incentive bonus for conversion to military occupational specialty to ease personnel shortage, the incentive bonus for transfer between Armed Forces, and the accession bonus for officer candidates.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 615).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Increase in maximum annual amount of nuclear officer bonus pay (sec. 616)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 616) that would increase the maximum annual amount of nuclear officer bonus pay to $50,000 for retention purposes.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 616).

The Senate recedes.

Modification to special aviation incentive pay and bonus authority for officers (sec. 617)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 617) that would increase special aviation incentive pay from $25,000 to $35,000 and make technical amendments to the aviation pay and bonus authorities.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would increase aviation incentive pay from $25,000 to $35,000 for officers performing qualifying flying duty relating to remotely piloted aircraft.

Repeal of obsolete authority to pay bonus to encourage Army personnel to refer persons for enlistment in the Army (sec. 618)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 617) that would repeal section 3252 of title 10, United States Code. This section authorized the Secretary of the Army to pay bonuses to encourage Army personnel to refer persons for enlistment in the Army.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Subtitle C—Travel and Transportation Allowances

Transportation to transfer ceremonies for family and next of kin of members of the Armed Forces who die overseas during humanitarian operations (sec. 621)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 623) that would authorize transportation to transfer ceremonies for the family and next of kin of members of the Armed Forces who die overseas during humanitarian relief operations.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Repeal of obsolete special travel and transportation allowance for survivors of deceased members of the Armed Forces from the Vietnam conflict (sec. 622)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 618) that would repeal section 481f(d) of title 37, United States Code.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 621).

The Senate recedes.

Study and report on policy changes to the Joint Travel Regulations (sec. 623)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 622) that would require the Comptroller General to study the impact of recent policy changes to the Joint Travel Regulations for servicemembers and civilian employees regarding flat rate per diem.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Subtitle D—Disability Pay, Retired Pay, and Survivor Benefits

PART I—RETIRED PAY REFORM

Modernized retirement system for members of the uniformed services (sec. 631)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 632) that would establish a new military retirement defined benefit that, when combined with the government-matching Thrift Savings Plan, as described elsewhere in this Act, would comprise a new hybrid retirement system. This new system would apply to new entrants after January 1, 2018, and to those already serving members who choose to opt-in. The new defined benefit would continue to apply only to those members who reach 20 years of service, with a multiplier rate of 2.0 times years of service rather than the current rate of 2.5 times years of service.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 632).

The agreement includes the House provision with an amendment that would limit service members who may opt-in to the new retirement system to those with less than 12 years of service. The agreement also includes an amendment that would repeal the modified cost-of-living adjustment for members under the age of 62 made by section 403 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 (Public Law 113–67; 127 Stat. 1186), as amended by section 10001(a) of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2014 (division C of Public Law 113–76; 128 Stat. 151), section 2 of Public Law 113–82 (128 Stat. 1009), and section 623 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3403).

Full participation for members of the uniformed services in the Thrift Savings Plan (sec. 632)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 631) that would provide a government-matching Thrift Savings Plan (TSP) benefit for those who would enter uniformed service on or after October 1, 2017, or a member serving before that date who makes a voluntary election to opt-in to the new plan. The TSP element would provide a 1 percent automatic agency contribution to all uniformed service members upon reaching 60 days of service and continue until they would reach their second year of service. At 2 years of service, a member's TSP would vest and the Secretary concerned would begin matching TSP contributions up to 5 percent of that servicemember's base pay for a maximum government contribution totaling 6 percent of basic pay. Uniformed service members would be automatically enrolled at 3 percent matching contributions with the option to raise or lower their contribution level. TSP government-funded matching contributions would continue until a uniformed service member leaves or retires from the uniformed service.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 631) that would set the applicable initial entry date at January 1, 2018, provide a maximum government contribution of 5 percent (with the first one percent being an automatic agency contribution), and stop the government match at 20 years of service.

The agreement includes the Senate provision with an amendment to provide government matching contributions in the TSP through 26 years of service. The conferees note that all uniformed service members who would enter and serve prior to the date of implementation of the modernized retirement system would be grandfathered into the old retirement system.

Lump sum payments of certain retired pay (sec. 633)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 633) that would allow the voluntary election of lump sum payments of retired pay for those under the modernized retirement system who serve 20 or more years of service. Members who elect to take the lump sum may choose to take 100 percent or 50 percent of the discounted present value of their defined retirement benefit that would be due to them prior to becoming fully eligible for Social Security.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would allow members who elect to take the lump sum an option of choosing to take 50 percent or 25 percent of the discounted present value of their defined retirement benefit that would be due to them prior to becoming fully eligible for Social Security.

The conferees strongly urge the Secretaries concerned to coordinate with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs on counseling, or otherwise informing, new retirees on the impact this election may have on their eligibility for certain benefits administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

Continuation pay after 12 years of service for members of the uniformed services participating in the modernized retirement systems (sec. 634)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 633) that would direct the Secretary concerned to provide continuation pay to servicemembers serving under the new military retirement system described above who reach 12 years of service, contingent upon such members agreeing to serve another 4 years of service.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 634).

The Senate recedes.

Effective date and implementation (sec. 635)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 634) that would provide for an effective date of January 1, 2018 for the modernized military retirement system. The provision also requires an implementation plan due to the appropriate committees of Congress on March 1, 2016.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a technical amendment.

PART II—OTHER MATTERS

Death of former spouse beneficiaries and subsequent remarriages under Survivor Benefit Plan (sec. 641)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 641) that would amend section 1448(b) of title 10, United States Code, to allow for the election of a new spouse beneficiary after the death of a former spouse beneficiary.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Subtitle E—Commissary and Non–Appropriated Fund Instrumentality Benefits and Operations

Plan to obtain budget-neutrality for the defense commissary system and the military exchange system (sec. 651)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 652) that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report, not later than March 1, 2016, to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, setting forth a plan to privatize the Defense Commissary System, in whole or in part. The provision would also require the Comptroller General of the United States to provide a report that assesses the plan of the Department to privatize the Defense Commissary System to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives within 120 days following submission of the report by the Secretary of Defense. Following submission of the Comptroller General's assessment of the Department's commissary privatization plan, the Department would be required to carry out a 2-year pilot program at no fewer than five commissaries in the largest markets of the commissary system to assess the feasibility and advisability of the plan. Within 180 days after completion of the pilot program, the Secretary of Defense would submit a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives that provides an assessment of the commissary privatization plan.

The Senate amendment contained another provision (sec. 1025) that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report, not later than February 1, 2016, to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, assessing the viability of privatizing the commissary system, in part or in whole. The Secretary would submit the report prior to development of any plans or pilot program to privatize commissaries or the commissary system. The provision would also require the Comptroller General of the United States to provide a report that assesses the plan of the Department to privatize the Defense Commissary System to the committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than May 1, 2016. The provision would make Section 652 of the Senate amendment null and void.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than March 1, 2016, that provides a comprehensive plan to make delivery of commissary and exchange benefits budget neutral by October 1, 2018. The amendment would also require the Comptroller General of the United States to provide a report that assesses the Department's plan to make the commissary and exchange benefit budget neutral to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives within 120 days following submission of the report by the Secretary of Defense. The amendment would authorize the Secretary of Defense to conduct one or more pilot programs to evaluate processes and methods for achieving budget neutral commissary and exchange benefits.

Comptroller General of the United States report on the Commissary Surcharge, Non-appropriated Fund, and Privately-financed Major Construction Program (sec. 652)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 653) that would require the Comptroller General of the United States to examine the policies and procedures of the Secretary of Defense to ensure timely notification of construction projects proposed to be funded through the Commissary Surcharge, Non-appropriated Fund, and Privately-financed Major Construction Program of the Department of Defense and to submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report containing an assessment of this program no later than 180 days after enactment of this Act.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Subtitle F—Other Matters

Improvement of financial literacy and preparedness of members of the Armed Forces (sec. 661)

The House bill contained provision (sec. 651) that would require financial literacy training for servicemembers upon arrival at the first duty station and upon arrival at each subsequent duty station for servicemembers below the pay grade of E–5 in the case of enlisted personnel and below the pay grade of O–4 in the case of officers. The provision would further require financial literacy training for each servicemember at various career and life milestones. The provision would also direct the Department of Defense to include a financial literacy and preparedness survey in the status of forces survey. The provision would also express the sense of the Congress that the Secretary of Defense should work with other departments, agencies, and nonprofit organizations to improve financial literacy and preparedness with support from the service secretaries. This provision was recommended by the Military Compensation and Retirement Modernization Commission.

The Senate amendment contained similar provisions (secs. 581, 582, and 583).

The agreement includes the House provision with a technical amendment.

Recordation of obligations for installment payments of incentive pays, allowances, and similar benefits when payment is due (sec. 662)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 587) that would provide express authority for the long-established practice of the Department of Defense of obligating bonus and special and incentive pay installment payments at the time payment is due and payable. This provision is in response to a recent U.S. Government Accountability Office opinion, Comp. Gen. B–325526—Obligation of Bonuses under Military Service Agreements, July 16, 2014, which concluded that the Department of Defense cedes fiscal exposure to servicemembers when it enters into such agreements and should change its obligational practices to obligate the entire bonus amount when the agreement is signed.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS NOT ADOPTED

Prohibition on per diem allowance reductions based on the duration of temporary duty assignment or civilian travel

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 602) that would prohibit per diem allowance reductions based on the duration of temporary duty assignment or civilian travel.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Basic allowance for housing for members of the Uniformed Services who live together

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 604) that would amend section 403 of title 37, United States Code, to limit the basic allowance for housing (BAH) for dual military married couples who are assigned within normal commuting distance from each other to one allowance at the with dependent rate, for the member with the higher pay grade. The provision would also limit BAH for uniformed service members above E–3 residing with other uniformed service members to 75 percent of their otherwise prevailing rate, or the E–4 without dependents rate, whichever is greater. Affected members would see no reduction in their BAH as a result of this provision so long as they maintain uninterrupted eligibility to receive BAH within a particular housing area.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

The conferees intend to reform this policy next year. The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to submit a report no later than March 1, 2016, to the Senate and House Committees on Armed Services containing an assessment and recommendations of the Secretary on how to amend the current BAH system to most accurately capture actual housing costs as a limiting element of the basic allowance for housing, to include an assessment of BAH as applied in particular circumstances where the current benefit may over- or under-compensate individuals based on their actual housing costs, to include single members of the armed forces and those who share accommodations with other members receiving the benefit. In developing these recommendations, the Secretary shall consider the primary purpose of the benefit to offset housing costs of uniformed members incurred by virtue of their service.

Repeal of inapplicability of modification of basic allowance for housing to benefits under the laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 605) that would repeal subsection (b) of section 604 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291) effective January 1, 2016.

The House bill contained no similar amendment.

The Senate recedes.

The conferees note that the Senate and House Veterans Affairs Committees intend to take up this matter. If it is not addressed by May 2016, it will be re-considered for the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017.

Policies of the Department of Defense on travel of next of kin to participate in the dignified transfer of remains of members of the Armed Forces and civilian employees of the Department of Defense who die overseas

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 624) that would require the Secretary of Defense to review the current policies of the Department of Defense regarding travel authorization for family and next of kin of service members and civilian employees of the Department of Defense.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

The conferees note that the Department of Defense has notified the congressional defense committees it is already conducting the review described in this provision. Further, the conference agreement includes a separate provision to make the necessary changes in law for the authorization for travel to the dignified transfer ceremony for family and next of kin of members of the Armed Forces who die overseas in support of humanitarian operations. The conferees expect the Secretary, upon conclusion of the aforementioned review, to make regulatory changes in order to address inequities within the system, as the Secretary determines are appropriate.

Authority for retirement flexibility for members of the uniformed services

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 635) that would give the Secretary concerned the flexibility to modify the years of service required for non-disability retirement under the new military retirement system for particular occupational specialties or other groupings in order to facilitate force shaping or to correct manpower shortages within an occupational specialty.

The House bill contained no similar amendment.

The Senate recedes.

Preserving assured commissary supply to Asia and the Pacific

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 641) that would prohibit changes to second destination transportation policy that applies to shipment of fresh fruits and vegetables to Asia and the Pacific theater until the Defense Commissary Agency conducts a comprehensive study on the fresh fruit and vegetable supply for the region and submits a report on the study to Congress.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Prohibition on replacement or consolidation of defense commissary and exchange systems pending submission of required report on Defense Commissary System

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 642) that would prohibit the Secretary of Defense from taking action to replace or consolidate the defense commissary and exchange systems before submission of the report on the defense commissary system required by section 634 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291).

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Transitional compensation and other benefits for dependents of members of the Armed Forces ineligible to receive retired pay as a result of court-martial sentence

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 642) that would add a new section 1059a to title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Homeland Security to carry out a program that would authorize monthly transitional compensation, including commissary and exchange store access, to dependents or former dependents of a member of the Armed Forces who is ineligible to receive retired pay as a result of a court-martial sentence. The provision would allow the secretary concerned to determine that a dependent or former dependent would not be eligible for transitional compensation if that person was an active participant in the conduct constituting the offense under chapter 47 of title 10.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Commissary system matters

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 651) that would authorize the Department of Defense to treat second destination transportation costs for commissary goods and supplies overseas like transportation costs within the United States by transferring those costs to the commissary patron in the price of goods. In addition, the provision would authorize the Department to transfer the cost of obtaining supplies required for the daily operations of commissaries and store-level offices dedicated to supporting commissary operations from the defense working capital fund to the surcharge fund. The provision would also authorize the Defense Commissary Agency to establish the sales price of merchandise sold in commissary stores in amounts sufficient to finance the purchase of operating supplies and replenishment of merchandise inventories.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Availability for purchase of Department of Veterans Affairs memorial headstones and markers for members of reserve components who performed certain training

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 652) that would amend section 2306 of title 38, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to make available for purchase a memorial headstone or marker for the marked or unmarked grave of an individual who, as a member of the National Guard or reserve component, performed inactive duty training or Active Duty for training for at least 6 years. The individual must not have served on Active Duty and must otherwise be eligible on account of the nature of the individual's separation from the Armed Forces or other causes.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees understand that members of the reserve component who wish to purchase a memorial headstone or marker can purchase a nearly identical headstone or marker from private vendors.

TITLE VII—HEALTH CARE PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—TRICARE and Other Health Care Benefits

Access to TRICARE Prime for certain beneficiaries (sec. 701)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 705) that would amend section 732(c)(3) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239) to authorize an eligible TRICARE beneficiary to make a one-time election for TRICARE Prime if the beneficiary: 1) resides in a location in which TRICARE Prime is no longer available because of the location in which the beneficiary resides; and 2) the beneficiary resided within 100 miles of a military medical treatment facility as of December 25, 2013. This provision would not apply to an affected eligible beneficiary who resides, as of December 25, 2013, greater than 100 miles from a military medical treatment facility and is an eligible beneficiary by reason of service in the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a technical amendment.

Modifications of cost-sharing for the TRICARE pharmacy benefits program (sec. 702)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 702) that would require modifications of prescription drug co-pays for the TRICARE pharmacy benefits program for years 2016 through 2025. After 2025, the Department of Defense (DOD) would establish co-pay amounts equal to the co-pay amounts for the previous year adjusted by an amount, if any, to reflect increases in costs of pharmaceutical agents and prescription dispensing fees. With this provision, beneficiaries would continue to receive prescription drugs at no cost in military medical treatment facilities, and there would be no changes to co-pays for survivors of members who died on Active Duty or for a disabled member retired under chapter 61 of title 10, United States Code, and their family members.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would modify prescription drug co-pays beginning in 2016.

The conferees agree that comprehensive reform of the military health care system is essential and commit to working with the Department of Defense in fiscal year 2017 to begin reforming the military healthcare system. This reform must improve access, quality and the experience of care for all beneficiaries; maintain medical readiness of the military health professionals; and ensure the long-term viability and cost effectiveness of the military health care system. The current system has not kept pace with the best practices and latest innovations in the commercial healthcare market and will not meet the future needs of the DOD, the servicemembers, families, or retirees. In order to modernize and improve the military healthcare system, the conferees agree that all elements of the current system must be re-evaluated, and that increases to fees and co-pays will be a necessary part of such a comprehensive reform effort.

Expansion of continued health benefits coverage to include discharged and released members of the Selected Reserve (sec. 703)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 703) that would amend section 1078a of title 10, United States Code, to authorize a member of the Selected Reserve, who is discharged or released under other than adverse conditions from service in the Selected Reserve, to be eligible to enroll, for a period of 18 months, in the Department of Defense program of continued health benefits coverage.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would require the member of the Selected Reserve to be enrolled in TRICARE Reserve Select immediately preceding the discharge of the member.

Access to health care under the TRICARE program for beneficiaries of TRICARE Prime (sec. 704)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 711) that would require the Secretary of Defense to ensure that covered TRICARE beneficiaries obtain health care appointments within access standards and wait-time goals established by the Department of Defense for primary care and specialty care or, if the beneficiary is unable to obtain an appointment within the wait-time goals, to offer the beneficiary an appointment with a contracted health care provider. The provision would also require the Secretary to publish health care access standards in the Federal Register and on a publicly accessible Internet web site of the Department of Defense and to publish appointment wait-times for primary and specialty care on the publicly accessible Internet web site of each military medical treatment facility.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense to ensure that TRICARE Prime beneficiaries obtain health care appointments within health care access standards established by the Secretary, including through health care providers in the TRICARE preferred provider network. The amendment would also require the Secretary to publish health care access standards in the Federal Register and on a publicly accessible Internet web site of the Department of Defense.

Expansion of reimbursement for smoking cessation services for certain TRICARE beneficiaries (sec. 705)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 704) that would amend section 713(f) of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417) to expand reimbursement for smoking cessation services for certain TRICARE beneficiaries.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with a technical amendment.

Subtitle B—Health Care Administration

Waiver of recoupment of erroneous payments caused by administrative error under the TRICARE program (sec. 711)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 715) that would amend chapter 55 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Defense to waive recoupment of payment from a covered TRICARE beneficiary who has benefited from an erroneous TRICARE payment in which all of the following apply: (1) the payment was made due to an administrative error by an employee of the Department of Defense or a TRICARE program contractor; (2) the covered beneficiary, or in the case of a minor, the parent or guardian of the covered beneficiary, reasonably believed the covered beneficiary was entitled to the benefit of such payment; (3) the covered beneficiary relied on the expectation of benefit entitlement; and (4) the Secretary determines that a waiver of recoupment of such payment is necessary to prevent an injustice. In the case of administrative error on the part of a TRICARE contractor, the provision would require the Secretary to impose financial responsibility on the contractor for the erroneous payment.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with a clarifying amendment.

Publication of data on patient safety, quality of care, satisfaction, and health outcome measures under the TRICARE program (sec. 712)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 732) that would require the Secretary of Defense to publish public data on measures used to assess patient safety, quality of care, patient satisfaction, and health outcomes on the primary Internet web site of the Department of Defense and on the primary Internet web site of that facility that provided the health care.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would amend section 1073b of title 10, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Defense to publish appropriate data on measures used to assess patient safety, quality of care, patient satisfaction, and health outcomes of each military medical treatment facility on a publicly available Internet web site of the Department of Defense. The provision would also require data for health care provided by a military medical treatment facility to be accessible on the primary Internet web site of that facility. The provision would prohibit the Department publishing any data related to risk management activities of the Department.

Expansion of evaluation of effectiveness of the TRICARE program to include information on patient safety, quality of care, and access to care at military medical treatment facilities (sec. 713)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 733) that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than March 1, 2016, and each year thereafter, a comprehensive report on patient safety, quality of care, and access to care at military medical treatment facilities.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would amend section 717(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996 (Public Law 104–106) to require the Department of Defense to include data on patient safety, quality of care, and access to care at each military medical treatment facility in the annual report to Congress on TRICARE program effectiveness.

Portability of health plans under the TRICARE program (sec. 714)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 712) that would require the Secretary of Defense to ensure that beneficiaries who are covered under a TRICARE health plan can seamlessly access health care under that health plan in each TRICARE program region.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with a clarifying amendment.

Joint uniform formulary for transition of care (sec. 715)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 701) that would require the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish a joint uniform formulary that would include pain, sleep disorder, psychiatric drugs, and drugs for other conditions critical for transition of a servicemember from treatment furnished by the Department of Defense to treatment furnished by the Department of Veterans Affairs.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a clarifying amendment.

Licensure of mental health professionals in TRICARE program (sec. 716)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 712) that would require the Secretary of Defense to ensure that a qualified mental health professional is eligible for reimbursement under the TRICARE program as a certified mental health counselor by meeting certain qualification criteria. The provision would also establish a special rule for certain practicing mental health professionals to deem them to be qualified mental health professionals during the period preceding January 1, 2027, even though those professionals do not meet the established qualification criteria in the provision. The House bill also contained a provision (sec. 725) that would express a sense of Congress that 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.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provisions.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would deem certain mental health professionals eligible for reimbursement under the TRICARE program during the period preceding January 1, 2021.

The conferees note that the Department of Defense published a final rule to implement the TRICARE Certified Mental Health Counselor provider as a qualified mental health provider authorized to independently diagnose and treat TRICARE beneficiaries and receive reimbursement for services. Counselors must possess a master's or higher-level degree from a Council for Accreditation of Counseling and Related Educational Programs accredited mental health counseling program of education and pass the National Clinical Mental Health Counseling Examination. Conferees consider these reasonable criteria to help ensure TRICARE beneficiaries obtain mental health care from qualified counselors and do not believe another extension of the transition for qualification as a TRICARE Certified Mental Health Counselor beyond the extension in this provision would be advisable.

Additionally, the conferees agree that the Department of Defense should continue to support members of the Armed Forces and their families by providing readily available family and individual counseling services that reduce the symptoms of post-traumatic stress and other behavioral health disorders and empower members to be available emotionally to their spouses and children. The conferees believe the Department should consider industry standards established by the medical community when developing standards for family and individual counseling services at military installations.

Designation of certain non-Department mental health care providers with knowledge relating to treatment of members of the Armed Forces (sec. 717)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 716) that would require the Secretary of Defense, not later than 1 year after enactment of this Act, to develop a system by which any non-Department mental health care provider that meets eligibility criteria relating to knowledge and understanding of military culture and knowledge of evidence-based mental health treatments approved by the Secretary, would receive a mental health provider readiness designation from the Department. The provision would also require the Secretary to establish and update a provider list and maintain a publicly available registry of mental health providers receiving such designation.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with a clarifying amendment.

Comprehensive standards and access to contraception counseling for members of the Armed Forces (sec. 718)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 714) that would require the Department of Defense to provide, through clinical practice guidelines, current and evidence-based standards of care regarding contraception methods and counseling to all health care providers employed by the Department and to ensure service women have access to comprehensive contraception counseling prior to deployment and throughout their military careers. The provision would also require the Secretary of Defense to establish a uniform, standard curriculum to be used in family planning education programs for all members of the Armed Forces.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with a clarifying amendment.

Subtitle C—Reports and Other Matters

Provision of transportation of dependent patients relating to obstetrical anesthesia services (sec. 721)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 726) that would amend section 1040(a)(2) of title 10, United States Code, to strike the expiration date regarding the authority to transport dependent patients relating to obstetrical anesthesia services.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Extension of authority for DOD–VA Health Care Sharing Incentive Fund (sec. 722)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 721) that would amend section 8111 of title 38, United States Code, to extend the authority for the DOD–VA Health Care Sharing Incentive Fund through September 30, 2020.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 719).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Extension of authority for Joint Department of Defense-Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Facility Demonstration Fund (sec. 723)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 722) that would amend section 1704(e) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84), as amended by section 722 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291), to extend the authority for the Joint Department of Defense-Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Facility Demonstration Fund from September 30, 2016, to September 30, 2017.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 718).

The House recedes.

Limitation on availability of funds for Office of the Secretary of Defense (sec. 724)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 713) that would amend chapter 55 of title 10, United States Code, by inserting a new section after section 1073b, to prohibit the Secretary of Defense from realigning or restructuring a military medical treatment facility (MTF) until 90 days following the date the Secretary submits a report to the congressional defense committees on the proposed restructuring or realignment of the MTF.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would limit to 75 percent the obligation or expenditure of funds available for fiscal year 2016 for the office of the Secretary of Defense until the date on which the Secretary of Defense submits to the congressional defense committees the report required by section 713(a)(2) of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291). Without that report and the subsequent required assessment of the report by the Comptroller General of the United States, the conferees remain concerned that the Department has not fully considered all relevant factors that may impact the availability and delivery of health care services to eligible beneficiaries in its study of military health system modernization. The conferees expect the Department to make available, upon request, all available data regarding any decisions to eliminate health care services and to relocate health care personnel from military medical treatment facilities in the future.

Pilot program on urgent care under TRICARE program (sec. 725)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 701) that would authorize a covered beneficiary under the TRICARE program to access up to four urgent care visits per year without the need to obtain pre-authorization for such visits.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense to carry out a 3-year pilot program to allow covered beneficiaries under the TRICARE program to access urgent care visits without the need to obtain pre-authorization for those visits. The amendment would require the Secretary to submit two interim reports and one final report on the pilot program to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The conferees note that current TRICARE policy requires TRICARE Prime beneficiaries to obtain pre-authorization for urgent care visits. This administrative burden encourages beneficiaries to utilize emergency departments inappropriately for urgent care needs. The conferees believe this pilot program would help beneficiaries choose the most appropriate source for the health care they need and potentially lower health care costs for the Department of Defense.

Pilot program on incentive programs to improve health care provided under the TRICARE program (sec. 726)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 720) that would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a pilot program to assess value-based incentive programs to encourage institutional and individual health care providers under the TRICARE program to improve quality of care, experience of care, and health of beneficiaries.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit interim reports on the pilot program at 1-year intervals following implementation of the program and a final report on the program by September 30, 2019.

Limitation on availability of funds for Department of Defense Healthcare Management Systems Modernization (sec. 727)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 723) that would limit obligation or expenditure of funds for fiscal year 2016 for the Department of Defense Healthcare Management Systems Modernization 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).

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 738) that would require the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to submit a report to Congress on interoperability between electronic health records of their Departments.

The Senate recedes.

Submittal of information to Secretary of Veterans Affairs relating to exposure to airborne hazards and open burn pits (sec. 728)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 739) that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act and periodically thereafter, information available to the Secretary of Defense to supplement and support information in the Airborne Hazards and Open Burn Pit Registry established by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs. The provision would also require the Secretary of Defense to include information on any research and surveillance activities conducted by the Department of Defense to evaluate incidence and prevalence of respiratory illnesses to servicemembers exposed to open burn pits during deployments.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with a technical amendment.

Plan for development of procedures to measure data on mental health care provided by the Department of Defense (sec. 729)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 713) that would require the Secretary of Defense to ensure that all primary care and mental health care providers of the Department of Defense receive, or have already received, initial evidence-based training on the recognition, assessment, and management of individuals at risk for suicide and any additional training that may be required based on evidence-based changes in mental health practice. Within 1 year of the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary would be required to provide a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives that assesses the mental health workforce of the Department and the long-term mental health care needs of servicemembers and their dependents. The provision would also require the Secretary to develop procedures to measure mental health data relating to outcomes, variations in outcomes among military medical treatment facilities, and barriers to implementation of clinical practice guidelines and other evidence-based treatments by mental health providers of the Department of Defense.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a plan for the Department of Defense to develop procedures to compile and assess data relating to: (1) outcomes for mental health care provided by the Department; (2) variations in such outcomes among different medical facilities of the Department; and (3) barriers, if any, to the implementation by mental health care providers of the clinical practice guidelines and other evidence-based treatments and approaches recommended for such providers.

The conferees are aware that the Department has policies and procedures in place that require primary care providers to receive annual training on suicide prevention, and that the Department of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs submitted a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives in April 2015, on a coordinated, unified plan to ensure adequate mental health counseling resources to address the long-term needs of all members of the Armed Forces, veterans, and their families.

Report on plans to improve experience with and eliminate performance variability of health care provided by the Department of Defense (sec. 730)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 734) that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, a comprehensive report describing the current and future plans, with estimated completion dates, of the Department of Defense to improve the experience of care of beneficiaries and to eliminate performance variability for health care provided in military medical treatment facilities and in the TRICARE purchased care network. This provision would also require the Comptroller General of the United States to submit, not later than 180 days after the Secretary submits the comprehensive report, a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives that assesses the report of the Secretary of Defense.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with a clarifying amendment.

Comptroller General study on gambling and problem gambling behavior among members of the Armed Forces (sec. 731)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 740) that would require the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study on gaming facilities at military installations and problem gambling among members of the Armed Forces, and to submit a report, within 1 year of the date of enactment of this Act, to the congressional defense committees.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with a clarifying amendment.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS NOT ADOPTED

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

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 702) that would require the Secretary of Defense to ensure that every military medical treatment facility has a sufficient stock of a broad range of contraceptive methods approved by the Food and Drug Administration to be able to dispense any contraceptive method to service women and other female beneficiaries eligible for healthcare in those facilities.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees note that military medical treatment facilities stock and dispense a broad range of contraceptive methods approved by the Food and Drug Administration to service women and other eligible female beneficiaries. The conferees encourage the Department of Defense to ensure that deployed service women have access to prescription contraceptives throughout the duration of their deployments.

Access to contraceptive method for duration of deployment

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 703) that would require the Secretary of Defense to ensure that service women who use prescription contraceptives receive, prior to deployment, a sufficient supply of those contraceptives for the duration of their deployments.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees expect the Secretary of Defense to ensure that service women who use contraceptives have contraceptives available throughout their deployment. This can be accomplished by use of the TRICARE Mail Order Pharmacy program or other means.

Access to infertility treatment for members of the Armed Forces and dependents

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 704) that would require the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the service secretaries, to provide reproductive counseling and infertility treatments, including continuation of infertility services during a change of duty station relocation, to members and dependents of members of the Armed Forces.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees note that section 729 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291) requires the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees assessing the access of members of the Armed Forces and their dependents to reproductive counseling and infertility treatments. The Department of Defense has not yet provided this report to the committees. The conferees believe that a thorough study of this report must be done prior to enacting legislation on this issue.

Pilot program on treatment of members of the Armed Forces for post-traumatic stress disorder related to military sexual trauma

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 705) that would authorize the Secretary of Defense to conduct a pilot program to award grants to community partners to provide intensive outpatient programs to treat members of the Armed Forces suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder resulting from military sexual trauma, including treatment for substance abuse, depression, and other issues related to those conditions.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

The conferees note that the Services already have capabilities to provide intensive outpatient services for substance abuse rehabilitation and behavioral health disorders. The Navy has 12 substance abuse rehabilitation programs located at intensive outpatient program sites in the United States and overseas, and the Air Force has one program. The Army is establishing intensive outpatient programs at 17 military medical treatment facilities by fiscal year 2016, and these programs will offer multi-week intensive behavioral health services to treat patients with severe behavioral health conditions like post-traumatic stress disorder.

Unified medical command

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 711) that would amend chapter 6 of Title 10, United States Code, to require the President, through the Secretary of Defense and with the advice and consent of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to establish a unified command for medical operations to provide medical services to the Armed Forces and other eligible health care beneficiaries.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Pilot program for operation of network of retail pharmacies under TRICARE pharmacy benefits program

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 714) that would authorize the Secretary of Defense to conduct a pilot program to evaluate whether a preferred retail pharmacy network will generate cost savings for the Department of Defense.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees observe that the Department of Defense (DOD) already operates a large preferred retail pharmacy network and prescriptions filled in those pharmacies are subject to the federal ceiling price policy established under section 1074g(f) of title 10, United States Code.

The conferees note with concern that DOD did not proactively monitor the effects of the transition of maintenance medications specific to affected beneficiaries from retail pharmacies to mail order and military medical treatment facility (MTF) pharmacies, including important effects such as availability of medications, timeliness and accuracy of prescriptions filled, and satisfaction for the TRICARE for Life pharmacy pilot established by section 716 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239). Accordingly, for the first 12 months following the expansion of the pilot program requirements to additional TRICARE beneficiaries as of October 1, 2015, the conferees direct the DOD to provide to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a quarterly report detailing the results of monitoring the effects of the transition from retail pharmacies to mail order and MTF pharmacies on affected beneficiaries, including actions taken to address any issues identified as a result of these monitoring efforts. Each quarterly report shall be submitted no later than 30 days after the end of the respective quarter of the fiscal year.

Limitation on conversion of military medical and dental positions to civilian medical and dental positions

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 717) that would amend chapter 49 of title 10, United States Code, to provide that a medical or dental position within the Department of Defense may not be converted to a civilian medical or dental position unless the Secretary of Defense determines that: (1) The position is not a military essential position; (2) conversion of the position would not result in the degradation of medical or dental care or the medical or dental readiness of the Armed Forces; and (3) conversion of the position to a civilian medical or dental position is more cost effective than retaining the position as a military medical or dental position, consistent with Department of Defense Instruction 7041.04.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Primary blast injury research

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 724) that would require the peer-reviewed Psychological Health and Traumatic Brain Injury Research Program of the Department of Defense to conduct a study on blast injury mechanics covering a broad range of blast injury conditions, including traumatic brain injury.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Publication of certain information on health care provided by the Department of Defense through the Hospital Compare website of the Department of Health and Human Services

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 731) that would require the Secretary of Defense to enter into a memorandum of understanding with the Secretary of Health and Human Services to report, and

make publicly available through the Hospital Compare Internet web site of the Department of Health and Human Services, information on quality of care and health outcomes regarding patients treated at military medical treatment facilities.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

The conferees strongly encourage the Department of Defense to demonstrate greater transparency of quality of care and health outcomes data by making such data available on the Hospital Compare web site of the Department of Health and Human Services.

Report on plan to improve pediatric care and related services for children of members of the Armed Forces

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 735) that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, a report setting forth the plan of the Department to improve pediatric care and related services for children of members of the Armed Forces.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

The conferees encourage the Department of Defense to continue improvement in the delivery of healthcare services to pediatric patients, especially those patients with severe disabilities, and to correct deficiencies noted in the report from the Secretary of Defense required by Section 735 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239). The conferees direct the Department of Defense to include pediatric health outcome measures in the annual report to Congress on TRICARE program effectiveness.

Comptroller General report on use of quality of care metrics at military treatment facilities

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 737) that would require the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a report, not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the Department of Defense's use of quality of care metrics in military medical treatment facilities.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

The conferees note a requirement, in a separate section of this bill, for the Comptroller General of United States to submit a report assessing the Department's plans to improve health outcomes, to create health value, and to ensure the provision of quality health care in military medical treatment facilities and through purchased care.

Report on implementation of data security and transmission standards for electronic health records

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 741) that would require the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to submit a joint report to Congress by June 1, 2016, on the implementation of security and data transmission standards by the Departments in the deployment of new or updated electronic health records.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

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

Subtitle A—Acquisition Policy and Management

Required review of acquisition-related functions of the Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces (sec. 801)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 802) that would require 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 to review their current authorities provided in sections 3033, 5033, 5043, and 8033 of title 10, United States Code, and other relevant statutes and regulations related to defense acquisitions for the purpose of developing such recommendations that the Chief concerned or the Commandant considers necessary to further or strengthen 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.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Role of Chiefs of Staff in the acquisition process (sec. 802)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 801) that would amend section 2547 of title 10, United States Code, to enhance the role of Chiefs of Staff in the defense acquisition process. This provision would reinforce the role and responsibilities of the Chiefs of Staff in decisions regarding the balancing of resources and priorities, and associated tradeoffs among cost, schedule, technical feasibility, and performance on major defense acquisition programs.

The House bill had no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Expansion of rapid acquisition authority (sec. 803)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 802) that would amend section 806(c) of the Bob Stump National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003 (10 U.S.C. 2302 note), as amended by section 811 of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108–375). This provision would enhance the rapid acquisition authority currently provided to the Secretary of Defense by allowing the Secretary to use this authority for two new categories of supplies and associated support services that the Secretary determines: (1) are urgently needed and impact an ongoing or anticipated contingency operation that, if left unfulfilled, could potentially result in loss of life or critical mission failure; or (2) are urgently needed to eliminate a deficiency that as the result of a cyber attack has resulted in critical mission failure, the loss of life, property destruction, or economic effects, or is likely to result in critical mission failure, the significant loss of life, property destruction, or economic effects.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Middle tier of acquisition for rapid prototyping and rapid fielding (sec. 804)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 803) that would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics to issue guidance for an expedited and streamlined ''middle tier'' of acquisition programs that are intended to be completed within 5 years. These programs would be distinctive from ''rapid acquisitions'' that are generally completed within 6 months to 2 years and ''traditional'' acquisitions that last much longer than 5 years.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Use of alternative acquisition paths to acquire critical national security capabilities (sec. 805)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 805) that would require the Secretary of Defense to establish procedures and guidelines for alternative acquisition pathways to acquire capital assets and services that meet critical national security needs.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would require procedures to be developed within 180 days.

Secretary of Defense waiver of acquisition laws to acquire vital national security capabilities (sec. 806)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 806) that would allow the Secretary of Defense to waive acquisition law or regulation for the purpose of acquiring a capability that is in the vital interest of the United States and is not otherwise available to the Armed Forces of the United States. The Secretary shall notify the congressional defense committees at least 30 days before exercising the waiver authority and designate a senior official who shall be personally responsible and accountable for the rapid and effective acquisition and deployment of the needed capability.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Acquisition authority of the Commander of United States Cyber Command (sec. 807)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 807) that would authorize limited acquisition authority for the Commander of United States Cyber Command (CYBERCOM).

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would clarify that the Commander of CYBERCOM may obligate and expend up to $75.0 million of the funds made available for each fiscal year from 2016 through 2021. The amendment would add a requirement for an implementation plan, the review of programs being acquired under this authority by the Cyber Investment Management Board, and an annual end of year assessment. The amendment would also make a number of technical and conforming edits.

The conferees believe the Commander of CYBERCOM should utilize this limited acquisition authority to fulfill cyber operations-peculiar and cyber capability-peculiar requirements the services are unable to meet to ensure the Department of Defense is adequately postured to defend and respond to cyber threats. The conferees maintain that this limited authority should not be construed to replace the acquisition responsibilities of the military services to fulfill their man, train and equip requirements. The conferees believe successful demonstration of these acquisition authorities will require implementation of memoranda of agreement with the military services to define enduring responsibilities and more explicit definition cyber operations-peculiar and cyber capability-peculiar requirements.

Report on linking and streamlining requirements, acquisition, and budget processes within Armed Forces (sec. 808)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 801) that would require 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 to each submit a report to the congressional defense committees on their efforts to leverage their existing statutory authorities in a manner that

links and streamlines their services' requirements, acquisition, and budget processes in order to foster improved outcomes.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Advisory panel on streamlining and codifying acquisition regulations (sec. 809)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 808) that would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics to establish an advisory panel on streamlining acquisition regulations.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Review of time-based requirements process and budgeting and acquisition systems (sec. 810)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 809) that would require the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to review the requirements process to provide for a time-based or phased distinction between capabilities needed to be deployed urgently, within 2 years, within 5 years, and longer than 5 years.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment to clarify the scope of the review.

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

Amendment relating to multiyear contract authority for acquisition of property (sec. 811)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 806) that would strike the existing requirement that the head of an agency must determine that substantial savings would be achieved before entering into a multiyear contract.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require that significant savings would be achieved before entering into a multiyear contract.

The conferees agree that the government should seek to maximize savings whenever it pursues multiyear procurement. However, the conferees also agree that significant savings (estimated to be greater than $250.0 million), and other benefits, may be achieved even if it does not equate to a minimum of 10 percent savings over the cost of an annual contract. The conferees expect a request for authority to enter into a multiyear contract will include (1) the estimated cost savings, (2) the minimum quantity needed, (3) confirmation that the design is stable and the technical risks are not excessive, and (4) any other rationale for entering into such a contract.

Applicability of cost and pricing data and certification requirements (sec. 812)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 822) that would limit the applicability of the Truth in Negotiations Act (Public Law 87–653; 10 U.S.C. section 2306a) to offset agreements.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would provide for an exception to this limitation for subcontracts and contracts under the offset agreement for work performed in a foreign country that are directly-related to the weapon systems of defense-related item being purchased under the contract.

Rights in technical data (sec. 813)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 825) that would clarify procedures for the validation of rights in technical data for subsystems and components of major weapon systems; and establish a government-industry advisory panel to review sections 2320 and 2321 of title 10, United States Code.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Procurement of supplies for experimental purposes (sec. 814)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 826) that would update the experimental acquisition authority in section 2373 of title 10, United States Code, to apply to transportation, energy, medical, and space flight and to clarify when provisions of Chapter 137 of title 10 apply to such procurements.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Amendments to other transaction authority (sec. 815)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 853) would make permanent the other transactions authority (OTA) for contracting established in section 845 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994 (Public Law 103–160), as modified most recently by section 812 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291). The provision would also make changes to the authority to use such mechanisms.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (section 804) that modified the authority, as well as modifying the definition of a ''non-traditional'' defense contractor.

The House recedes with an amendment that would: (1) make section 845 authority permanent; (2) clarify the authority to use section 845 authority to acquire prototypes or follow-on production items to be provided to contractors as government-furnished equipment; (3) ensure that innovative small business firms are authorized to participate in other transactions under section 845 without the requirement for a cost-share (except where the small business is partnered with a large business in a transaction); and (4) clarify the use of follow-on production contracts or other transactions authority. The provision further requires the Department of Defense to study the benefits of permitting not-for-profit entities to enter into other transactions agreements without the requirement for cost sharing.

The conferees believe that the flexibility of the OTA authorities of section 2371 of title 10, United States Code, and the related and dependent authorities of section 845 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994 (Public Law 103–160) as modified and codified in this provision, can make them attractive to firms and organizations that do not usually participate in government contracting due to the typical overhead burden and ''one size fits all'' rules. The conferees believe that expanded use of OTAs will support Department of Defense efforts to access new source of technical innovation, such as Silicon Valley startup companies and small commercial firms.

Amendment to acquisition threshold for special emergency procurement authority (sec. 816)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 854) that would raise the simplified acquisition threshold from $100,000 to $500,000, the micro-purchase threshold from $3,000 to $5,000, and the special emergency procurement authority threshold for purchases inside the United States from $250,000 to $750,000 and for purchases outside the United States from $1.0 million to $1.5 million, and the small business reservation threshold from $100,000 to $500,000.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would amend section 1903 of title 41, United States Code to raise the special emergency procurement authority threshold.

Revision of method of rounding when making inflation adjustment of acquisition-related dollar thresholds (sec. 817)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 855) that would amend section 1908(e)(2) of title 41, United States Code, to change the rounding method that is used when scheduled adjustments are made to certain acquisition-related dollar thresholds.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Subtitle C—Provisions Relating to Major Defense Acquisition Programs

Acquisition strategy required for each major defense acquisition program, major automated information system, and major system (sec. 821)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 822) that would establish a new section in chapter 144 of title 10, United States Code, that requires an acquisition strategy for each major defense acquisition program and each major system approved by a Milestone Decision Authority (MDA).

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 841).

The conference agreement includes a provision that combines these two provisions. The provision would mandate that the Department of Defense create an acquisition strategy for each major defense acquisition program, each major automated information system, and each major system approved by an MDA. The provision further outlines key areas that should be considered in the strategies, as well as a process for the periodic review of the strategy by the MDA.

Revision to requirements relating to risk management in development of major defense acquisition programs and major systems (sec. 822)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 823) that would establish a new section in chapter 144 of title 10, United States Code that requires the program acquisition strategy for each major defense acquisition program or major system to include an identification of major program risks and a risk management and mitigation strategy.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 842).

The conference agreement includes a provision that combines these two provisions designed to reduce programmatic risk. The provision mandates that the program acquisition strategy specifically address approaches to manage and mitigate risks, and highlights a number of techniques that support such mitigation. The provision further highlights the importance of prototyping as a risk mitigation approach.

The conferees expect that the risk mitigation aspects of a program acquisition strategy should be addressed with each increment of a program. Further, the conferees expect that the comprehensive approach to risk mitigation should identify: each individual risk to the program; risk management and mitigation activities developed to address the risks; and resources to support those mitigation activities.

Revision of Milestone A decision authority responsibilities for major defense acquisition programs (sec. 823)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 825) that would amend section 2366a of title

10, United States Code, to require the Milestone Decision Authority to make a written determination, in lieu of a certification, before approving milestone A.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 844).

The Senate recedes with an amendment that combines these two provisions. The provision establishes the Milestone Decision Authority's responsibility to ensure that an acquisition program has demonstrated sufficient knowledge to enter into a risk reduction phase following Milestone A and has sound plans to progress to the development phase before granting milestone approval. It specifies the considerations the milestone decision authority must take into account, thereby addressing the critical activities that need to precede and occur during the succeeding risk reduction phase.

Revision of Milestone B decision authority responsibilities for major defense acquisition programs (sec. 824)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 826) that would amend section 2366b of title 10, United States Code, to require the Milestone Decision Authority (MDA) to make a written determination, instead of a certification, for some of the existing certification requirements before approving milestone B.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 845).

The Senate recedes with an amendment that combines these two provisions.

The provision establishes the MDA's responsibility to ensure that an acquisition program has demonstrated sufficient knowledge to enter a development phase and has sound plans in place to deliver the required capability, before granting milestone approval. It specifies the considerations the MDA must take into account, thereby addressing the critical activities that need to precede and occur during the development phase. It further specifies that the MDA must certify that the program has a high likelihood of accomplishing its intended mission based on a formal post-preliminary design review assessment, and that the technology in the program has been demonstrated in a relevant environment based on an independent review and assessment.

Designation of milestone decision authority (sec. 825)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 843) that would amend section 2430 of title 10, United States Code, to designate the service acquisition executives as the milestone decision authority for major acquisition programs managed by the military services; require that if a program managed by the services breaches thresholds in the Nunn-McCurdy Act, section 2433 of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary of Defense shall revoke service milestone decision authority for the program; clarify that for service programs where the service acquisition executive is the milestone decision authority the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics would exercise advisory authority; require that the service secretaries and service chiefs certify in each Selected Acquisition Report that program requirements are stable and funding is adequate to meet cost, schedule, and performance objectives for each major defense acquisition program; require the Deputy Chief Management Officer to issue guidance to ensure that acquisition policy, guidance, and practices support a streamlined decision making and approval process that minimizes information requests on service managed programs; and require not later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense to submit to the congressional defense committees a plan to implement the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics advisory authority for service acquisition programs. The provision mandated implementation of the changes within 1 year of the date of enactment of the Act.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would clarify that the provision would apply to new programs reaching milestone A after October 1, 2016; modify certain certification requirements; and require the Secretary of Defense to review the acquisition oversight process for major defense acquisition programs and limit outside requirements for documentation to an absolute minimum on those service managed programs. The conferees note that the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics should only exercise advisory authority, subject to the overall authority, direction, and control of the Secretary of Defense, over service acquisition programs for which the service acquisition executive is the milestone decision authority.

Tenure and accountability of program managers for program definition periods (sec. 826)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 846) that would require the Secretary of Defense to revise Department of Defense guidance for defense acquisition programs to address the tenure and accountability of program managers for the program definition period of defense acquisition programs.

The House bill contained no similar a provision.

The House recedes with an amendment to clarify the period of time to which the required guidance applies, and to include authority for the Secretary of Defense to adjust program management assignment tenures, under certain circumstances.

Tenure and accountability of program managers for program execution periods (sec. 827)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 847) that would address the tenure and accountability of program managers for the program execution period of defense acquisition programs.

The House bill contained no similar a provision.

The House recedes with an amendment to clarify the elements of the guidance to be issued as a result of the provision.

Penalty for cost overruns (sec. 828)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 849) under which each military department would pay an annual penalty in the amount of 3 percent of the cumulative cost overrun on all of its major defense acquisition programs (MDAPs).

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Streamlining of reporting requirements applicable to Assistant Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering regarding major defense acquisition programs (sec. 829)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 850) that would amend section 138(b) of title 10, United States Code, to change the scope of periodic reports the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering is required to deliver to the congressional defense committees, the Secretary of Defense, and the Undersecretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Configuration Steering Boards for cost control under major defense acquisition programs (sec. 830)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 851) that would amend section 814 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417) to require each Configuration Steering Board to track any changes in program requirements for a major defense acquisition program and that all such changes must receive approval by the service chief in consultation with the service secretary.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would clarify the types of changes required to be approved by the service chief.

Repeal of requirement for stand-alone manpower estimates for major defense acquisition programs (sec. 831)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 856) that would consolidate the statutory requirement for a detailed manpower estimate prior to approval of development or production and deployment of a major defense acquisition program as established by section 2434 of title 10, United States Code, with the independent estimate of the full life-cycle cost of the program also required by section 2434.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 848).

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require that the independent estimate of the full-life cycle costs of a program include the costs of training.

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. 832)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 862) that would amend section 139b of title 10, United States Code, to clarify that the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Developmental Test and Evaluation and the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Systems Engineering advise the Milestone Decision Authority regarding review and approval of developmental test plans and systems engineering plans.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would authorize the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Developmental Test and Evaluation and the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Systems Engineering to review developmental test and evaluation and systems engineering master plans for major defense acquisition programs, respectively, and advise relevant technical authorities on the incorporation of best practices for programs under consideration.

Subtitle D—Provisions Relating to Acquisition Workforce

Amendments relating to Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund (sec. 841)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 811) that would amend section 1705 of title 10, United States Code, to make permanent the authority for both the Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund and the associated expedited hiring authority.

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 872) that would extend the Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund for 5 additional years and modify the requirements of the biennial strategic workforce plan to assess any new or expanded critical skills or competencies needed by the acquisition workforce. The Senate amendment also contained a provision (sec. 1106) that would extend the expedited hiring authority for designated defense acquisition workforce positions for 5 years.

The House recedes with an amendment that would combine the provisions. The provision would make permanent the authority for both the Defense Acquisition Workforce

Develop Fund and the associated expedited hiring authority, as well as making technical revisions to the administration of the Fund and to the biennial strategic workforce plan.

Dual-track military professionals in operational and acquisition specialities (sec. 842)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 812) that would amend section 1722a of title 10, United States Code, by reinstituting a dual-tracking system of primary and functional secondary career fields for officers and noncommissioned officers serving in acquisition positions by dual-tracking such personnel in operational and acquisition career fields under the shared accountability and responsibility of the military service chiefs and component acquisition executives for career path management and selections.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 503) that would provide for an enhanced dual track career path in combat arms and a functional secondary career in acquisition to more closely align military operational requirements and acquisition and include business and commercial training as joint professional military education.

The Senate recedes.

The conferees encourage the Secretary to ensure that the curriculum for Phase II joint professional military education includes matters in acquisition to ensure the successful performance in the acquisition or acquisition related fields.

Provision of joint duty assignment credit for acquisition duty (sec. 843)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 813) that would amend section 668 of title 10, United States Code, by adding to the term ''joint matters'' the inclusion of acquisition matters addressed by military personnel.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 503) that would provide for credit for joint duty assignments for acquisition related assignments in order to broaden the promotion preference and career opportunities of military acquisition professionals.

The Senate recedes.

Mandatory requirement for training related to the conduct of market research (sec. 844)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 815) that would amend section 2377 of title 10, United States Code, by adding a requirement that 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) of section 2377 of title 10, United States Code.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

The conferees note that the Department should consider using the Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund for training in market research and other training needed to improve the Department's use of commercial contracting and pricing methods to better access commercial industry sources.

Independent study of implementation of defense acquisition workforce improvement efforts (sec. 845)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 816) that would require the Secretary of Defense, within 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, to 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 the Department of Defense's strategic planning related to the defense acquisition workforce.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Extension of authority for the civilian acquisition workforce personnel demonstration project (sec. 846)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 817) that would amend section 1762 of title 10, United States Code, by extending the demonstration project relating to certain acquisition personnel management policies and procedures through 2020.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1110) that would amend section 1762, title 10, United States Code, to extend the Civilian Acquisition Workforce Personnel Demonstration Project under that section through December 31, 2020.

The House recedes.

Subtitle E—Provisions Relating to Commercial Items

Procurement of commercial items (sec. 851)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 804) that would: 1) amend chapter 140 of title 10, United States Code, by adding a new section that would require the Secretary of Defense to establish and maintain a centralized capability with the resources and expertise to oversee the making of commercial item determinations for Department of Defense procurements and to provide public access to Department of Defense commercial item determinations; and 2) would amend section 2306a (b) of title 10, United States Code, to allow the contracting officer to presume that a prior commercial item determination made by a military department, Defense Agency, or other component of the Department of Defense shall serve as a determination for subsequent procurements of such items.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 863) that would require the modification to the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement to address the continuing validity of commercial item determinations for multiple procurements.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would combine both provisions and make technical and conforming changes.

Modification to information required to be submitted by offeror in procurement of major weapon systems as commercial items (sec. 852)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 805) that would amend section 2379 of title 10, United States Code, by striking the requirement that in making a determination that an item is a commercial item, the contracting officer shall determine in writing that the offeror of the item has submitted sufficient information to evaluate, through price analysis, the reasonableness of the price for such item.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 864).

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would clarify the hierarchy of information that can be requested by the Department of Defense to be submitted by a contractor to support a price reasonableness determination.

Use of recent prices paid by the Government in the determination of price reasonableness (sec. 853)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 852) that would amend section 2306a of title 10, United States Code, by adding a new paragraph that would require a contracting officer to 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

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Report on defense-unique laws applicable to the procurement of commercial items and commercially available off-the-shelf items (sec. 854)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 861) that would amend section 2375 of title 10, United States Code, to require the establishment of a list in the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement of inapplicable defense-unique statues to contracts for commercial items and commercial available off-the-shelf items.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would require the Department of Defense to report to the congressional defense committees identifying the defense-unique provisions of law that are applicable for the procurement of commercial items or commercial-off-the shelf items, both at the prime and subcontract level.

Market research and preference for commercial items (sec. 855)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 862) that would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics to issue guidance to ensure that defense acquisition officials fully comply with the requirements of section 2377 of title 10, United States Code.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Limitation on conversion of procurements from commercial acquisition procedures (sec. 856)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 865) that would limit the conversion of the procurement of a commercial item or commercial service to a non-commercial acquisition procedure unless the Secretary of Defense certifies to the congressional defense committees that the Department of Defense will realize a significant cost savings as compared to the cost of procuring a similar quantity of such item or level of service using commercial acquisition procedures.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would require a written determination to be made prior to any conversion of the procurement of commercial items to a non-commercial acquisition procedure. The conferees also require the Secretary of Defense to establish procedures to track conversions of future contracts and subcontracts for improved analysis and reporting.

Treatment of goods and services provided by nontraditional defense contractors as commercial items (sec. 857)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 866) that would amend chapter 140 of title 10, United States Code, to include a new provision that would authorize the Department of Defense to treat goods and services provided by a non-traditional contractor as defined in section 2302(9) of title 10, United States Code, as a commercial item.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Subtitle F—Industrial Base Matters

Amendment to Mentor-Protégé Program (sec. 861)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 831) that would codify the Department of Defense Mentor-Protégé Pilot Program in Title 10 United States Code as a permanent program.

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 877) that would extend the authorization for Department of Defense Mentor-Protégé Pilot Program by 1 year.

The House recedes with an amendment that would clarify the eligibility requirements, forms of assistance, extension of the authorization and reporting requirements.

The conferees note that the Congressionally-mandated Mentor Protégé program is intended to support efforts of small and disadvantaged businesses to partner with established defense suppliers to improve their ability to deliver needed technologies and services to the Department of Defense. The committee is concerned that the program may not always be executed to most effectively achieve mandated goals. Analysis of this program indicates that in some cases, protégé firms participating in this program had received millions of dollars in federal prime contract awards prior to the establishment of their Mentor-Protégé agreements, indicating they may have possessed sufficient ability to market their goods and services to federal customers without the need for additional developmental assistance.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to report to the House Committee on Armed Services and the Senate Committee on Armed Services, within 90 days of the enactment of this Act, on changes to program policy and metrics that would ensure the program meets the goal of enhancing the defense supplier base in the most effective and efficient manner. The report shall include recommendations to better direct the developmental assistance to the most appropriate disadvantaged small business concerns, including nontraditional defense contractors currently providing goods or services in the private sector that are most critical to enhancing the capabilities of the defense supplier base and fulfilling key Department needs. The report shall describe how the Department will strengthen the review processes of program investments to ensure activities proposed in developmental plans are necessary for the protégé's development, taking into account the protégé's reported prime contract and subcontract awards, and that mentors are obtaining the best value for all reimbursed activities. The report shall also assess alternate models for incentives for participation by mentor companies in the program other than direct reimbursement, and shall detail program metrics that would enable the Department evaluate the program's return on investment and the actual impact of the development assistance on the protégé's ability to support DOD needs. The conferees recommend that the Secretary ensure that the annual reports generated by the Defense Contract Management Agency are sufficient to be used to evaluate team performance and mentor reimbursement.

Further, the conferees direct the U.S. Comptroller General of the United States, within 1 year of enactment of this Act, report to the House Committee on Armed Services and the Senate Committee on Armed Services, with an assessment of the efficacy of the DOD Mentor-Protégé pilot program, recommend ways to harmonize the DOD Mentor-Protégé pilot program with the Small Business Administration's Mentor-Protégé program, and discuss whether the reimbursement mechanism for the DOD Mentor-Protégé pilot program should be maintained.

Amendments to data quality improvement plan (sec. 862)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 832) that would amend section 15(s) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 644(s)) to require the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to annually provide to the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate certification of the accuracy and completeness of data reported on bundled and consolidated contracts. This section would also require the Comptroller General of the United States to provide a report to the aforementioned committees not later than the first day of fiscal year 2019 on the effectiveness of the certification process and an assessment of whether contracts were accurately labeled as bundled or consolidated.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Notice of contract consolidation for acquisition strategies (sec. 863)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 833) that would amend section 44(c)(2) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 657q(c)(2)) to require the senior procurement executive or chief acquisition officer to announce through a public website that a determination has been made to bundle or consolidate contracts within 1 week of making the determination, but no later than 1 week prior to the issuance of a solicitation.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Clarification of requirements related to small business contracts for services (sec. 864)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 834) that would amend section 8(a)(17) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(a)(17)) to clarify that the statute applies to contracts for goods, but not services or construction. The conferees note that the non-manufacturer rule (NMR) was established to ensure that, when competition for a contract for goods is restricted to small businesses, the goods ultimately purchased were indeed the product of a small business. However, the conferees are concerned that the NMR is being applied to services and construction contracts and could limit small business participants contracting for services and construction to the Federal Government. Therefore, the conferees believe this clarification to section 8(a)(17) is necessary.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Certification requirements for Business Opportunity Specialists, commercial market representatives, and procurement center representatives (sec. 865)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 840) that would amend section 15 and section 4 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 644 and 633, respectively) to set certification requirements for commercial market representatives and to modify the current certification requirements for procurement center representatives and Business Opportunity Specialists.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a technical amendment.

Modifications to requirements for qualified HUBZone small business concerns located in a base closure area (sec. 866)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 842) that would amend section 152(a)(2) of title I of division K of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005 (15 U.S.C. 632 note) to extend the length of time covered base closure areas may participate in the Historically Underutilized Business Zone (HUBZone) program to either 8 years or until the Small Business Administration announces which areas will qualify for the HUBZone program after the next decennial census data is released. This section would also amend section 3(p)(5)(A)(i)(l) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632(p)(5)(A)(i)(I)) to include allowed covered base closure area HUBZone participants to meet the program's employment requirements by hiring 35 percent of their employees from any qualified HUBZone, and would amend section 3(p)(4)(D) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632(p)(4)(D)) to extend physical boundaries of the covered base closure area, for purpose of the HUBZone program, to include lands within a 25-mile radius of the base.

The Senate amendment contained two similar provisions (sec. 882 and 883) that would amend the Small Business Act, title 15, United States Code to authorize the inclusion of qualified disaster areas to the Historically Underutilized Business Zone program administered by the Small Business Administration and to authorize the inclusion of base closure areas to the Historically Underutilized Business Zone program administered by the Small Business Administration.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would combine both provisions.

Joint venturing and teaming (sec. 867)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 843) that would amend section 15(e)(4) and 15(q)(1) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 644(e)(4) and 15 U.S.C. 644(q)(1)), respectively, by requiring agencies to give due consideration to the capabilities and past performances of the small businesses that submit offers as teams or joint ventures when the contract is bundled, consolidated, or for a multiple-award contract.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Modification to and scorecard program for small business contracting goals (sec. 868)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 844) that would codify a requirement to publish a scorecard on agency achievements regarding contract awards to small businesses and require a Government Accountability Office report on the effectiveness of the scorecard methodology.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to remove the requirement for the establishment and execution of the program before the end of fiscal year 2017.

Establishment of an Office of Hearings and Appeals in the Small Business Administration; petitions for reconsideration of size standards (sec. 869)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 845) that would amend section 5 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 634) that would establish an Office of Hearings and Appeals in the Small Business Administration that would review petitions for the revision of small business size standards.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Additional duties of the Director of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (sec. 870)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 885) that would require the small business offices in the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the military departments to serve as intermediaries between small businesses and contracting officials prior to the award of contracts in cases where a small business prospective contractor notifies the small business office that it has reason to believe that the contracting process has been modified to preclude a small business from bidding on the contract or would give another contractor an unfair competitive advantage.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would amend section 15(k) of the Small

Business Act (title 15, United States Code, section 644) to describe the responsibilities of federal agency Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization offices in cases where a small business concern prior to the award of a contract believes that a solicitation, request for proposal, or request for quotation might unduly restrict the ability of the small business concern to compete for the award.

Including subcontracting goals in agency responsibilities (sec. 871)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 841) that would amend section 1633(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239) to include consideration of success in attainment of small business subcontracting goals as part of agency responsibilities.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Reporting related to failure of contractors to meet goals under negotiated comprehensive small business subcontracting plans (sec. 872)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 828) that would amend section 834(d) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991 (Public Law 101–189) to require the Secretary of Defense to report to Congress on any negotiated comprehensive subcontracting plan that the Secretary determines did not meet the subcontracting goals negotiated in the plan for the prior fiscal year.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Pilot program for streamlining awards for innovative technology projects (sec. 873)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 831) that would establish a pilot program to provide an exception from the requirements under sections 2306a(1) and 2313 of title 10, United States Code, for contracts or subcontracts valued at less than $7.5 million that are awarded based on a technical merit based selection procedure.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with a technical amendment.

Surety bond requirements and amount of guarantee (sec. 874)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 839) that would: (1) amend section 411 of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (15 U.S.C. 694b(c)(1)) to increase the guarantee rate for surety bonds issued pursuant to the Small Business Administration's (SBA) Preferred Program to 90 percent; (2) amend chapter 93 of title 31, United States Code, to require that individual sureties have sufficient assets to redeem the bonds; and (3) provide for a study by the Comptroller General of the effects of these changes on small and disadvantaged business enterprises.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would retain the provision addressing the SBA program and the provision governing the use of individual sureties. However, each provision will be subject to a 1-year delay in implementation to allow for the necessary rulemaking. The conference agreement does not retain the provisions amending the SBA surety bond program, nor does it provide for a study by the Comptroller General.

The conferees believe the compromise will allow for greater protection of federal agencies and subcontractors protected by surety bonds, while allowing the SBA more time to document the effects of changes to the surety bond program made by section 1695 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239).

Review of Government access to intellectual property rights of private sector firms (sec. 875)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 835) that would require the Secretary of Defense to 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 Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Inclusion in annual technology and industrial capability assessments of a determination about defense acquisition program requirements (sec. 876)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 322) that would amend section 2505 of title 10, United States Code, to include in the required periodic assessment of defense capability an additional requirement for the Secretary of Defense to also 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.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require the review of the number of industry sources and whether requirements could be satisfied by industries not actively supporting the Department of Defense.

Subtitle G—Other Matters

Consideration of potential program cost increases and schedule delays resulting from oversight of defense acquisition programs (sec. 881)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 851) that would amend section 139 of title 10, United States Code, by including a new subsection that would require the Director of Operational Test and Evaluation to 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 to take appropriate action to ensure that the conduct of operational test and evaluation activities do not unnecessarily impede program schedules or increase program costs.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require that all relevant Department of Defense acquisition, management and oversight agencies consider the potential for increases in program costs or cost estimates or delays resulting from their office's oversight efforts with regards to defense acquisition.

Examination and guidance relating to oversight and approval of services contracts (sec. 882)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 857) that would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics to complete an examination by March 1, 2016, of the decision authority related to acquisition of services and to develop and promulgate guidance to improve capabilities related to services contracts requirements development, source selection, and contract oversight and management.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Streamlining of requirements relating to defense business systems (sec. 883)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 858) that would revise section 2222 of title 10, United States Code, to clarify responsibilities for the management of defense business information technology systems. As a result, this section would repeal the current reporting requirement contained in section 2222 of title 10, United States Code, and insert a new annual reporting requirement through the year 2020 on the revised requirements of section 2222.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (section 871).

The conference agreement includes a provision that would combine the two provisions. The revised section 2222 of title 10, United States Code, streamlines the requirements for development and management of business systems, as well as associated reporting requirements; mandates elements of guidance to be issued by the Secretary of Defense on investments in and acquisition of business systems; clarifies the responsibilities of senior officials in the acquisition and management of business systems; and emphasizes the need for robust business process engineering prior to investment in commercial technology or the modification of commercial systems for use by the Department of Defense.

Procurement of personal protective equipment (sec. 884)

The House bill contained a provision (sec.860) that would ensure the Secretary of Defense uses best value contracting methods to the maximum extent practicable when procuring an item of personal protective equipment.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 824 that would: (1) prohibit the use of reverse auctions and lowest priced technically acceptable (LPTA) contracting methods for the procurement of personal protective equipment where the level of quality needed or the failure of the item could result in combat casualties; and (2) establish a preference for best value contracting methods when procuring such equipment.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to combine the two provisions to ensure that the Department of Defense to the maximum extent practicable uses best value criteria for the procurement of these items.

The conferees are concerned that an overarching bias towards reducing prices paid by the Department of Defense (DOD) to the exclusion of other factors could result in DOD buying low cost products that have the potential to negatively impact the safety of U.S. military personnel. The conferees believe this could be a particular problem with the quality of personal protective equipment such as combat helmets, body armor, ballistic eye protection, and other similar individual equipment issued to U.S. military personnel.

Amendments concerning detection and avoidance of counterfeit electronic parts (sec. 885)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 861) that would amend section 818(c)(2)(B) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81) to expand the eligibility for covered contractors to include costs associated with rework and corrective action related to counterfeit electronic parts as allowable costs under Department of Defense contracts.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would allow the Department of Defense to approve of industry-selected trusted suppliers.

Exception for AbilityOne products from authority to acquire goods and services manufactured in Afghanistan, Central Asian States, and Djibouti (sec. 886)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 865) that would amend Section 886 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (10 U.S.C. 2302 note) and Section 1263 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. 'Buck' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291) to exclude items that can be procured under the AbilityOne procurement list outlined in section 8503(a) of title 41, United States Code from preferred local procurement in Afghanistan, Iraq, Central Asia, and Djibouti.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 884) that would amend section 886 National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (10 U.S.C. 2302 note) and section 801 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84) to exclude items in the procurement list described in section 8503(a) of title 41 from preferred local procurement in Afghanistan and Central Asia, if such a good can be produced and delivered by a qualified nonprofit agency for the blind or a non-profit agency for other severely disabled in a timely fashion to support mission requirements.

The House recedes with a technical amendment.

Effective communication between government and industry (sec. 887)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 866) that would require the Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council to 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.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Standards for procurement of secure information technology and cyber security systems (sec. 888)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 870) that would require the Secretary of Defense to 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.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would expand on the types of open technology standards to be assessed.

Unified information technology services (sec. 889)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 873) that would require the Department of Defense to conduct a business case analysis to determine the most effective and efficient way to acquire common services across Department of Defense (DOD) networks and ensure interoperability and competition.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with a technical amendment.

Cloud strategy for Department of Defense (sec. 890)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 874) that would require the Chief Information Officer (CIO) of the Department of Defense to develop a cloud strategy for the secret level of classified data and the Secret Internet Protocol network (SIPRnet). The provision would also require the CIO to develop a consistent pricing and cost recovery process for the use by Department of Defense components of the Intelligence Community's cloud services. The provision would also require the CIO to assess the feasibility and advisability of imposing a minimum set of open standards for cloud infrastructure, middle-ware, metadata, and application programming interfaces to promote interoperability, information sharing, access to data, and competition.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with a technical amendment.

Development period for Department of Defense information technology systems (sec. 891)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 875) that would amend section 2445b of title 10, United States Code, to modify requirements applicable to a major automated information system program that fails to achieve a full deployment decision within 5 years after the initiation of the program.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with a technical amendment.

Revisions to pilot program on acquisition of military purpose nondevelopmental items (sec. 892)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 876) that would amend section 866 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111–383) to expand the applicability of the pilot program on the acquisition of military purpose nondevelopmental items to additional classes of contractors and apply the standards of the Competition in Contracting Act of 1984 (10 U.S.C. 2304) to these contracts.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Improved auditing of contracts (sec. 893)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 878) that would authorize the Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA) to provide outside audit support to non-Defense Agencies upon certification that the backlog for incurred cost audits is less than 12 months of incurred cost inventory.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would prohibit the DCAA from providing outside audit support to non-Defense Agencies until DCAA certifies that the backlog for incurred costs is less than 18 months of incurred-cost inventory, not require the Secretary of Defense to use outside auditing staff to help address DCAA's audit backlog, and streamline reporting requirements.

Sense of Congress on evaluation method for procurement of audit or audit readiness services (sec. 894)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 864) that would require the Secretary of Defense to establish values and metrics for the procurement of audit or audit readiness services and review the offeror's past performance before using a lowest price, technically acceptable evaluation method for the procurement of such services.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment stating that before using the lowest price, technically acceptable evaluation method for the procurement of audit or audit readiness services, the Secretary of Defense should establish the values and metrics for evaluating companies offering audit services, including financial management and audit expertise and experience, personnel qualifications and certifications, past performance, technology, tools, and size.

Mitigating potential unfair competitive advantage of technical advisors to acquisition programs (sec. 895)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 881) that would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics to issue guidance on identifying and addressing potential unfair competitive advantage of technical advisors to acquisition officials.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment to revise the guidance required under the provision.

The conferees believe that the technical advisors described in the provision include contractors, federally funded research and development centers, university-affiliated research centers, non-profit entities, and federal laboratories that provide systems engineering and technical direction, participate in technical evaluations, support preparation of specifications or work statements, or otherwise provide technical advice to acquisition officials on the conduct of defense acquisition programs. The conferees further believe that ''potentially unfair competitive advantage'' includes unequal access to acquisition officials responsible for award decisions or allocation of resources, or to acquisition information relevant to award decisions or allocation of resources.

In responding to this provision, the conferees expect the Secretary to review these definitions, as well as the efficacy of current conflict-of-interest policies, the use of nondisclosure agreements, the application of appropriate regulations, and decisions to allocate resources through direct award of funds to intramural programs or sole-source task orders to entities that provide technical advice on defense programs versus open and competitive extramural solicitations. Based on the results of this review, the conferees expect the Secretary to review and revise guidance to clarify these issues if necessary.

The conferees also expect the Secretary to develop metrics and processes for collecting and evaluating complaints and concerns relating to examples of the exploitation of unfair competitive advantage by technical advisors.

Survey on the costs of regulatory compliance (sec. 896)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 879) that would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a survey of defense contractors with the highest level of reimbursements for cost-type contracts and identify the cost to industry of regulatory compliance with government unique acquisition regulations and requirements that are not imposed on commercial item contracts.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with a clarifying amendment.

Treatment of interagency and State and local purchases when the Department of Defense acts as contract intermediary for the General Services Administration (sec. 897)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 847) on the sense of Congress on the treatment of the procurement of fire hoses.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 830) that would clarify that the requirements under chapter 148 of title 10, United States Code would not apply to a contract executed by the Department of Defense where the Department is acting as an intermediary for the General Services Administration (GSA) for purchase of products by other federal agencies or state and local governments.

The House recedes.

The conferees note that the chapter 148 process of obtaining a domestic non-availability determination of certain products, such as fire hoses, could have a significant effect on the ability of Federal agencies to respond to natural disasters or other emergencies.

Competition for religious services contracts (sec. 898)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 829) that would ensure that nonprofit organizations can compete for contracts for religious related services on a United States military installation.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Pilot program regarding risk-based contracting for smaller contract actions under the Truth In Negotiations Act (sec. 899)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 823) that would amend the Truth in Negotiations Act (Public Law 87–653; 10 U.S.C. section 2306a) to raise the threshold for the requirement to provide certified cost or pricing data in non-price competitive procurements on non-commercial items from the current $750,000 to $5.0 million and require the Department of Defense (DOD) to establish a risk-based contracting approach, under which certified cost or pricing data would be required for a risk-based sample of contracts, to ensure that DOD is getting fair and reasonable prices for such contracts.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would establish a pilot program to test this authority.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS NOT ADOPTED

Sense of Congress on the desired tenets of the defense acquisition system

The House bill contained provisions (sec. 800 and sec. 821) that express the sense of Congress that acquisition reform efforts and weapon system acquisitions require improvement.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees note the concern that the incentives of the current acquisition system lead to too many defense acquisitions concurrently chasing finite dollars. The conferees are concerned that the Nation often endures weapons delivered late, at too high of a cost, with performance that falls short, and that are difficult and costly to maintain. Furthermore, the conventional acquisition process is not sufficiently agile to support warfighter demands.

The conferees express the need for reform for national security reasons to maintain technological and military dominance. The conferees are concerned that the current process is so rigid and time-consuming that the Department is often unable to effectively tap into the innovation occurring in the commercial marketplace. The conferees note that commercial research and development (R&D) now represents 75 percent of the national total, and global R&D is now more than twice that of the United States. The conferees suggest that removing unnecessary legislative, regulatory, and cultural barriers to new commercial competitions is necessary to create better incentives for and increased access to innovation beyond the Department. The conferees believe these steps are critical for national security in the future, especially in areas such as cyber security, robotics, data analytics, miniaturization, and autonomy.

The conferees are concerned that the Department of Defense currently lacks effective oversight over a contracted services portfolio that has grown in magnitude over the last decade. The military departments and defense agencies have failed to adopt leading private sector best practices in the acquisition and management of commercially available services and information technologies. Departmental leadership has limited insight into the services being acquired and even less awareness of the services that may be needed in the future.

The conferees believe that the acquisition reform provisions in this bill are a first start in addressing these challenges but it will require all stakeholders in the acquisition system—the Department of Defense, Congress, and industry—to work together to achieve success. Success will be measured by the timely delivery of affordable and effective military equipment and services. The conferees will continue to work for an acquisition system that is more proactive, agile, transparent, and innovative.

Independent study of matters related to bid protests

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 803) that would require the Secretary of Defense to enter into a contract, within 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, 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 bid protests.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 880) that would require a report by the Government Accountability Office on bid protests.

The conference agreement does not include either of these provisions.

Compliance with inventory of contracts for services

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 807) that would limit the expenditure of funds authorized for the operation of the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness until certain conditions are met regarding the Department of Defense's compliance with the requirement for an inventory of contracts for services.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees continue to recognize the value of obtaining better visibility over the use of services contracts by defense components and agencies to better understand how contracted services are being used to support Department of Defense missions. The conferees note a distinction between services contracts which are measured in the same manner as staff augmentation contracts of contractor full-time equivalents and performance-based services contracts and other services contracts which rely on a high degree of embedded capital equipment and business process re-engineering. The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to examine the approach the Department is taking to comply with section 2330a, United States Code, and determine whether it is or is not producing a product that enhances the oversight of service contracting activities and submit a report explaining the results of that examination to the congressional defense committees no later than March 1, 2016, including efforts to better manage contractor and civilian personnel costs within the Department. The conferees recognize the information technology aspects of the inventory present technical challenges and encourage the Secretary of Defense to investigate and pursue existing Department of Defense and service component information technology systems which could present a timely solution and provide data relevant to strategic workforce planning. To the extent that the Secretary identifies that the process and technology are not producing an oversight-enhancing product, the conferees expect the Secretary to propose an alternative method of inventory.

Requirement for acquisition skills assessment biennial strategic workforce plan

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 814) that would amend section 115b of title 10, United States Code, which requires the Secretary of Defense to submit a biennial strategic workforce plan on critical skills and competencies of the civilian employee workforce of the Department of Defense, to include an additional assessment of new or expanded critical skills and competencies needed by the civilian employee workforce to address new acquisition process requirements established by law or policy.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Modification to requirements relating to determination of contract type for major defense acquisition programs and major systems

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 824) that would amend section 2306 of title 10, United States Code, by adding a new subsection, and repealing the requirements in certain subsections of section 818 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Public Law 109–364), relating to the modification of Department of Defense regulations.

The Senate amendment contained a related provision (sec. 821) that would require the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement to be revised to establish a preference for fixed-price contracts, including fixed-price incentive contracts, in the determination of contract type for development programs.

The conference agreement does not include either provision.

Requirement that certain ship components be manufactured in the national technology and industrial base

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 836) that would amend section 2534(a) of title 10, United States Code, and would require certain auxiliary ship components to be procured from a manufacturer in the national technology and industrial base.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Policy regarding solid rocket motors used in tactical missiles

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 837) that would require the Secretary of Defense to 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 and would allow the Secretary to waive this requirement in the case of compelling national security reasons.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees agree on the importance of sustaining rocket motor production options to ensure a healthy tactical missile industrial base.

FAR Council membership for Administrator of Small Business Administration

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 838) that would amend section 1302 of title 41, United States Code, by adding the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to the Federal Acquisition Regulatory (FAR) Council.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees believe that the FAR Council should work closely with the Small Business Administration to ensure that consistent regulations are issued from both organizations, to the benefit of both Federal agencies and their small business contractors.

Limitations on reverse auctions

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 846) that would amend the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 631 et seq.) to prohibit the use of reverse auctions for the purchase of construction services; goods purchased to protect Federal employees, members of the Armed Forces, or civilians from bodily harm; and goods or services awarded based on factors other than price and technical responsibility if the contract is awarded using a Small Business Act procurement authority. For all other reverse auctions conducted using a Small Business Act procurement authority, the provision required training of contracting officers, restricted the activities that could be undertaken by third-party agents, required honesty in price rankings, and required that revisions to offers be permitted throughout the course of the auction.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees note that similar language independent of the Small Business Act and applicable only to the Department of Defense was adopted as section 824 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291). Recognizing that two-thirds of reverse auctions are conducted outside of the Department of Defense, the conferees see value in addressing the use of this procurement method in civilian agencies but believe it is premature to place additional restrictions upon the Department until section 824 of last year's authorization is implemented.

Extension of limitation on aggregate annual amount available for contract services

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 863) that would extend the limitation on the aggregate annual amount available for contract services.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Strengthening program and project management performance by the Department of Defense

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 867) that would require the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to develop a plan to strengthen program and project management performance for improving management of IT programs and projects.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 810) that would outline Department of Defense responsibilities under chapter 87 of title 10, United States Code for improving program and project management.

The conference agreement does not include either provision.

Synchronization of defense acquisition curricula

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 868) that would require that the President of the Defense Acquisition University convene an annual review board to synchronize defense acquisition curricula across the Department of Defense.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees note that the Defense Acquisition University (DAU) plays an important role in enhancing the quality and innovative capacity of the defense acquisition workforce. DAU training and education will be critical to enable the workforce to better position DOD to access global and commercial technologies and services, as well as to put the tenets of acquisition reform into actual practice. The conferees urge DAU to work with other educational institutions within and outside DOD to leverage a wide array of available expertise and synchronize acquisition educational activities, best practices and curricula. Further, in order to enhance education and training of the acquisition workforce and support effective acquisition reform, the conferees direct DAU to engage with leading educational and research experts on procurement and acquisition issues from both within and outside the Federal Government, including through personal exchanges, joint studies and analyses, and other interactions.

Research and analysis of defense acquisition policy

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 869) that would amend section 1746(a) of title 10, United States Code to add examples of academic institutions that could be used for the research and analysis of defense acquisition policy issues.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Modifications to the justification and approval process for certain sole-source contracts for small business concerns

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 871) that would repeal the requirement for the simplified justification and approval process established in 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).

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Annual report on foreign procurements

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 886) that would require the Secretary of Defense to provide a report relating to specific foreign procurements by the Department of Defense that result from waivers to the Buy America Act.

The House bill had no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

The conferees note that the Department's Report to Congress on Fiscal Year 2014 Purchases from Foreign Entities identified approximately $5.4 billion in spending on nearly 23,000 purchases for which the restrictions of the Buy America Act are not applicable because they are for items that are manufactured and used outside the United States.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to submit to the appropriate congressional defense committees a report listing specific procurements by the Department of Defense in fiscal year 2016 of articles, materials, or supplies valued greater than $5.0 million, using the exception under section 8302(a)(2)(A) of title 41, United States Code, relating to articles, materials, and supplies for use outside the United States. The conferees note that this report may be submitted as part of the report required under section 8305 of such title.

TITLE IX—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS ADOPTED

Update of statutory functions of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff relating to joint force development activities (sec. 901)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 903) that would amend section 153(a)(5), title 10, United States Code, by adding a new subsection that would require the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to advise the Secretary of Defense 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.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 901).

The Senate recedes.

Sense of Congress on the United States Marine Corps (sec. 902)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 904) that would express the sense of Congress that the United States Marine Corps, within the Department of the Navy, should remain the Nation's expeditionary crisis response force and that the Marine Corps should be organized, trained, and equipped in the manner and for such purposes specified in section 5063 of title 10, United States Code.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1048).

The Senate recedes with a clarifying amendment.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS NOT ADOPTED

Redesignation of the Department of the Navy as the Department of the Navy and Marine Corps

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 901) that would redesignate the Department of the Navy as the Department of the Navy and Marine Corps.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Change of period for Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff review of the Unified Command Plan

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 902) that would amend section 161(b)(1) of title 10, United States Code, to change the period for Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff review of the Unified Command Plan from 2 years to 4 years.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Reorganization and redesignation of Office of Family Policy and Office of Community Support for Military Families with Special Needs

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 902) that would amend sections 1781, 1781(a), 1781c, and 131 of title 10, United States Code, to reorganize and redesignate the Office of Community Support for Military Families with Special Needs and the Office of Family Policy into the Office of Military Family Readiness Policy. The provision would also require the director of the Office of Military Family Readiness Policy to be a member of the Senior Executive Service or a general or flag officer.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Guidelines for conversion of functions performed by civilian or contractor personnel to performance by military personnel

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 907) that would provide guidelines for the conversion of functions performed by civilian or contractor personnel to performance by military personnel.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees have included in the outcome for sec. 321 of the House bill an additional reporting requirement related to the methodology for making cost comparisons between Department of Defense workforce sectors.

TITLE X—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—Financial Matters

General transfer authority (sec. 1001)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1001) that would allow the Secretary of Defense to transfer up to $5.0 billion of fiscal year 2016 funds authorized in division A of this Act to unforeseen higher priority needs.

The Senate bill contained a provision (sec. 1001) that would allow the Secretary of Defense to transfer up to $4.5 billion of fiscal year 2016 funds authorized in division A of this Act to unforeseen higher priority needs.

The House recedes.

Accounting standards to value certain property, plant, and equipment items (sec. 1002)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1003) that would require the Secretary of Defense to coordinate with the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board to establish accounting standards for large and unordinary general property, plant, and equipment items.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Report on auditable financial statements (sec. 1003)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1004) that would require the Department of Defense to develop a report ranking organizations according to their advancement in the achievement of auditable financial statements.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would modify the reporting requirement.

The conferees note that 2015 marks 10 years implementing audit and financial management improvement efforts under the Department's Financial Improvement and Audit Readiness (FIAR) plan. The conferees are concerned that recent setbacks could affect the long term goals of the Department. For fiscal year 2014, the Department significantly scaled back its effort to audit the one-year Statement of Budgetary Activity (SBA) instead of the multi-year Statement of Budgetary Resources (SBR) required by the 2014 statutory deadline. In 2015, the Department withdrew its clean opinion on the Marine Corps' fiscal year 2012 SBA. Despite substantial and unquantified resources being invested in IT systems, personnel, training, and consulting services over the last decade, progress remains limited.

The Department's 2017 deadline to declare audit readiness for its full complement of financial statements is fast approaching. Well-known and well-documented material weaknesses that are supposed to be addressed under the FIAR plan remain in place. The conferees look forward to continued discussions with the Department on how these weaknesses will be resolved in time for the full audit of the Department's fiscal year 2018 financial statements.

Further, the conferees believe that the Department should better understand best practices of private and public sector organizations who have obtained and maintained clean audits, including many who are large, multinational corporations, deal with emergency operations, and work with classified materials and activities. The conferees expect that the implementation of some of these practices, especially the use of organizational incentives to drive change, development of milestones to measure progress towards auditability, and more strategic and rigorous business process re-engineering and IT modernization, will support DOD's efforts to obtain clean audits in a more effective and efficient manner.

Sense of Senate on sequestration (sec. 1004)

The Senate bill contained a provision (sec. 1004) that stated sequestration is an inadequate budgeting tool to address the nation's deficits and debt and that relief must be accomplished for fiscal year 2016 and 2017. Furthermore relief should include equal defense and non-defense relief and be offset through changes in mandatory and discretionary categories, and revenues.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that states budget caps imposed by the Budget Control Act of 2011 must be modified or eliminated through a bipartisan legislative agreement.

Annual audit of financial statements of Department of Defense components by independent external auditors (sec. 1005)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1002) that would require the Department of Defense Inspector General to fulfill its statutory audit responsibilities to perform financial statement audits for the military departments and other designated components of the Department by contracting with independent external auditors.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would clarify the selection and reporting requirements.

Subtitle B—Counter-Drug Activities

Extension of authority to support unified counterdrug and counterterrorism campaign in Colombia (sec. 1011)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1011) that would extend for 2 fiscal years the authority of the Secretary of Defense to provide assistance to support the unified counterdrug and counterterrorism campaign of the Government of Colombia (Section 1021 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108–375)), as most recently amended by section 1011 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291).

The House bill contained no similar provisions.

The House recedes.

Extension and expansion of authority to provide additional support for counter-drug activities of certain foreign governments (sec. 1012)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1011) that would extend, by 1 year, the authority to provide support for counterdrug activities of certain foreign governments originally authorized by subsection (a)(2) of section 1033 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 (Public Law 105–85), and most recently amended by section 1013 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 201 (Public Law 113–291).

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1012) that would amend section 1033 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 (Public Law 105–85), as most recently amended by section 1013 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291). Specifically, the provision would extend the Department of Defense's (DOD) authority to provide additional support for counterdrug activities of certain foreign governments through fiscal year 2017, as well as add Kenya, Tanzania, and Somalia as countries eligible to receive assistance under this authority.

The House recedes with an amendment that would add the Governments of Kenya and Tanzania to the list of governments eligible to receive support under this authority as well as require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to congressional defense committees on the Department's planned use of this authority in the future.

The conferees believe that the growing nexus between terrorism and transnational organized crime in East Africa warrants increased attention by the Department of Defense. Therefore, the conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to develop and submit not later than December 31, 2015 a plan for building the capacity of the Government of Somalia to combat the threat posed by illicit trafficking.

Sense of the Congress on Central America (sec. 1013)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1012) that would express a series of findings and a statement of policy on a Plan Central America to address violence, instability, illicit trafficking, and transnational organized crime in the region.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would express the Sense of Congress that the United States should, to the extent practicable, prioritize efforts to address the challenges to regional security in Central America.

Subtitle C—Naval Vessels and Shipyards

Additional information supporting long-range plans for construction of naval vessels (sec. 1021)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1024) that would require the Secretary of the Defense to provide additional information in the annual naval vessel construction plan required by section 231 of title 10, United States Code.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

National Sea-Based Deterrence Fund (sec. 1022)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1051) that would amend section 1022 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291) by expanding the transfer authority provided to the National Sea-Based Deterrence Fund from the Department of the Navy to the Department of Defense; providing authority to enter into economic order quantity contracts for ballistic missile submarines and other nuclear powered vessels; and providing incremental funding and facilities funding authority. This section further requires the Secretary of the Navy to submit a report on the Fund to the congressional defense committees by March 1, 2016, and annually through the year 2025.

The Senate amendment contained a provision that would expand the transfer authority provided to the National Sea-Based Deterrence Fund from the Department of the Navy to the Department of Defense (sec. 1022).

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would expand the Fund to include the authorization of incremental funding authority, economic order quantity contract authority, advance construction authority, and transfer authority from any Department of Defense appropriation. In addition, the Senate amendment would add the authorization to transfer unobligated fiscal year 2017 funds into the Fund.

Because the Ohio-class replacement program is scheduled to carry 70 percent of our nation's strategic weapons and the fiscal investments will make this program one of the largest acquisition efforts in the Department of Defense, the conferees believe that the Secretary should have the authority to implement streamlined financial management

and acquisition strategies for the program, including appropriate use of incremental funding and economic order quantity authority. The conferees believe that the National Sea-Based Deterrence Fund could provide the Secretary with that flexibility, while ensuring that Congress has the correct visibility into the program. To that end, the conferees expect that a budget request for the Fund would be accompanied by information sufficient for Congress to exercise adequate oversight of the Fund and urge the Secretary of Defense to develop a fiscal strategy that supports this strategic investment.

To better assess the most efficient method of procuring the Ohio-class replacement program and providing the oversight necessary for this unique investment, the conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees with the fiscal year 2017 budget request that includes the following elements:

(1) The acquisition strategy to build Ohio-class replacement submarines that will leverage the enhanced procurement authorities provided in the Fund, including allocation, facility, and vendor base considerations;

(2) An identification of any additional authorities the Secretary may need to make management of the Ohio-class replacement more efficient;

(3) An assessment of the acquisition strategy developed in paragraph (1) with a conventional acquisition strategy to include a cost assessment and overall impacts to the submarine industrial base;

(4) A description of how funds would be requested in and obligated from the National Sea-Based Deterrence Fund, including what, if any, connection the Fund will have with other appropriations accounts (e.g., Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy);

(5) An explanation of how financial management accountability and transparency would be maintained related to funds moving in to and out of the National Sea-Based Deterrence Fund; and

(6) Ohio-class replacement construction elements that have been included in Research, Development, Testing and Evaluation, Navy budget request, including nuclear components and common missile compartment construction efforts, listed by program element title and number with requested funding.

The conferees look forward to reviewing the Secretary's report, including options to better support an efficient acquisition strategy that could include coordinating with the Virginia-class submarine program, which will continue during the Ohio-class replacement submarine construction period. According to the Navy, it is likely that these programs will share some common components. The Navy may be able to coordinate component procurement across both submarine programs to achieve better efficiency and cost savings. Such coordination might be managed within the normal appropriations accounts, or could be facilitated by providing additional flexibility within the Fund.

Extension of authority for reimbursement of expenses for certain Navy mess operations afloat (sec. 1023)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1022) that would extend the authority for reimbursement of expenses for certain Navy mess operations afloat authorized in section 1014 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417), as amended by section 1021 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111–383), from September 30, 2015 to September 30, 2020, and certain technical and clarifying amendments.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1023).

The Senate recedes.

Availability of funds for retirement or inactivation of Ticonderoga class cruisers or dock landing ships (sec. 1024)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1023) that would limit the obligation and expenditure of funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2016 for the retirement, inactivation, or storage of Ticonderoga-class cruisers and Whidbey Island-class amphibious ships. The provision would also require the modernization of two Ticonderoga-class cruisers to begin in fiscal year 2016 only after sufficient materials are available to begin the modernization period. Finally, the modernization period would be limited to 2 years with the ability of the Secretary of the Navy to extend the period for another 6 months.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would only prohibit the retirement, preparation for retirement, inactivation, or placement in storage of any Ticonderoga-class cruisers or Whidbey Island-class amphibious ships, except to allow the modernization and upgrades for those ships to continue in accordance with the plan required by section 1026 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291).

The Navy is inducting two cruisers into modernization status in fiscal year 2015 and plans to induct two additional cruisers into this status in fiscal year 2016. However, the conferees understand the Navy has not programmed the manpower and operations funding for the remaining seven cruisers in the future years defense program (FYDP) beyond fiscal year 2016. The conferees also understand that the FYDP does not support the long-term plan for modernization of these cruisers and dock landing ships beyond fiscal year 2018.

This is at odds with statements by Secretary of the Navy Ray Mabus that he is ''100-percent'' committed to ensuring the ships are modernized and returned back to sea and similar statements by other administration officials.

The lack of fiscal support in the fiscal year 2016 FYDP and previous requests for the early retirement of some of these cruisers has led the conferees to question the administration's resolve to retain all of these cruisers through the end of their service lives. In order to demonstrate the administration's commitment to the plan, it is incumbent on the administration to close this gap in force structure statements and fiscal decisions. Continued conferee acceptance of the Navy's plan will be predicated on the administration's decision to fully program across the FYDP for manpower, readiness, and modernization for all cruisers and dock landing ships.

Limitation on the use of funds for removal of ballistic missile defense capabilities from Ticonderoga class cruisers (sec. 1025)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1024) that would prohibit the removal of ballistic missile capabilities from any of the Ticonderoga-class cruisers until the Secretary of the Navy certifies to the congressional defense committees that the Navy has obtained the ballistic missile capabilities required by the most recent Navy Force Structure Assessment or determined to upgrade such cruisers with an equal or improved ballistic missile defense capability.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that adds the following third option to the Secretary of the Navy's certification—obtaining at least 40 large surface combatants with ballistic missile defense capability.

Independent assessment of United States Combat Logistic Force requirements (sec. 1026)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 143) that would require the Secretary of Defense to enter into an agreement with a federally funded research and development center to conduct an assessment of the anticipated future demands of the combat logistics force ships of the Navy and the challenges these ships may face when conducting and supporting future naval operations in contested maritime environments. This section would also require the Secretary of Defense to submit the assessment to the congressional defense committees by April 1, 2016.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Subtitle D—Counterterrorism

Prohibition on use of funds for transfer or release of individuals detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba (sec. 1031)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1036) that would prohibit the use of funds provided to any department or agency of the United States Government for the transfer or release of individuals detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba to or within the United States for two years after enactment of the Act.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1032) that would prohibit the use of funds provided to the Department of Defense for the transfer or release of individuals detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba to or within the United States. This provision would allow transfers to the United States for trial or continued detention pursuant to the Authorization for the Use of Military Force (Public Law 107–40) after the Secretary of Defense submits to the appropriate committees a plan for the disposition of all detainees held at Guantanamo, and the Congress approves of the plan through a joint resolution of Congress.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that the prohibition would apply to the Department of Defense and would expire on December 31, 2016.

Prohibition on use of funds to construct or modify facilities in the United States to house detainees transferred from United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba (sec. 1032)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1037) that would prohibit the use of funds provided to any department or agency of the United States Government to construct or modify the facilities in the United States to house individuals detained at the United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for two years after enactment of the Act.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1032) that would expire after the Secretary of Defense submits to the appropriate committees a plan for the disposition of all detainees held at Guantanamo, and the Congress approves of the plan through a joint resolution of Congress as provided by another section in this title.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that the prohibition would apply to the Department of Defense and would expire on December 31, 2016.

Prohibition on use of funds for transfer or release to certain countries of individuals detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba (sec. 1033)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1042) that would prohibit the use of funds

provided to any department or agency of the United States Government to transfer or release individuals detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to Yemen for a period of two years.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1035) that would prohibit the use of funds provided to the Department of Defense to transfer or release individuals detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to Yemen until December 31, 2016.

The House recedes with an amendment to terminate the prohibition on December 31, 2016 and clarify the list of countries to which a detainee from Guantanamo cannot be transferred.

Reenactment and modification of certain prior requirements for certifications relating to transfer of detainees at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to foreign countries and other foreign entities (sec. 1034)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1039) that would require the Secretary of Defense to certify that the transfer of any individual detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to a foreign country met certain requirements.

The Senate amendment contained a similar amendment (sec. 1033) that would expire upon Congress passing a joint resolution approving of a plan submitted by the Secretary of Defense on the disposition of all GTMO detainees, as provided for in another section of this title.

The House recedes with an amendment clarifying the scope of the certification.

Comprehensive detention strategy (sec. 1035)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1032) that would prohibit the use of funds provided to the Department of Defense for the transfer or release of individuals detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba to or within the United States. This provision would allow transfers to the United States for trial or continued detention pursuant to the Authorization for the Use of Military Force (Public Law 107–40) after the Secretary of Defense submits to the appropriate committees a plan for the disposition of all detainees held at Guantanamo, and Congress passes a joint resolution approving that plan.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would require a comprehensive detention strategy to be provided to the congressional defense committees setting forth the details of such a detention strategy for current and future individuals captured and held pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force pending the end of hostilities. The conferees expect that discussion to include an explanation of the Department's plan for the disposition of all detainees held at Guantanamo, on a case-by-case basis, and the costs associated with each element of that plan.

Prohibition on use of funds for realignment of forces or closure of United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba (sec. 1036)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1060) that prohibited the use of funds made available to the Department of Defense up until December 31, 2016, to close or abandon the United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, relinquish control of Guantanamo Bay to Cuba, or modify the Treaty Between the United States and Cuba signed on May 29, 1934.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a clarifying amendment that would make technical modifications and incorporate a requirement for the Secretary of Defense to submit a report regarding the military value of United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Report on current detainees at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, determined or assessed to be high risk or medium risk (sec. 1037)

The Senate amendment contained an amendment (sec. 1036) that would require the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to appropriate committees on the individuals detained at Guantanamo Bay previously assessed to be high or medium risk, whether the assessments on those individuals has changed, and the information supporting those assessments.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment clarifying the scope of information requested in the report.

Reports to Congress on contact between terrorists and individuals formerly detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba (sec. 1038)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1034) that would include in the report required by Section 319(c) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (Public Law 111–32) a summary of all known contact 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, and a description of whether any of the contact described in the summary included any information or discussion about hostilities against the United States or its allies or partners.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment clarifying that the summary should include a description of any information or discussion about planning for or conducting hostilities against the United States or its allies or partners, or information on the organizational, logistical, or resource needs or activities of any terrorist group.

Inclusion in reports to Congress of information about recidivism of individuals formerly detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba (sec. 1039)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1035) that would include in the report required by Section 319(c) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (Public Law 111–32) information on each individual found to have reengaged in terrorism. Specifically, the provision would require information on the period of time between release of such individual from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and the date at which the individual was confirmed to have reengaged in terrorist activities.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment clarifying that the report would include information on the dates of release and the dates of confirmation of reengagement for all such individuals.

Report to Congress on terms of written agreements with foreign countries regarding transfer of detainees at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba (sec. 1040)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1037) that would require the Secretary of Defense to provide to appropriate committees a report on any written agreement entered into between the United States and any foreign country regarding an individual detained at Guantanamo who was transferred to a foreign country.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment clarifying the information requested for the report.

Report on use of United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and other Department of Defense or Bureau of Prisons prisons or detention or disciplinary facilities in recruitment or other propaganda of terrorist organizations (sec. 1041)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1038) that would require the Secretary of Defense to report to Congress on the propaganda and recruitment value for terrorist organizations of the United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and any other Department of Defense or Bureau of Prisons prison or other detention or disciplinary facility.

The House bill contained no such provision.

The House recedes with an amendment requiring the Department of Defense to provide a one-time report to the appropriate committees that covers the entire period after September 11, 2001.

Permanent authority to provide rewards through Government personnel of allied forces and certain other modifications to Department of Defense program to provide rewards (sec. 1042)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1031) that would modify section 127b of title 10, United States Code, to make permanent the authority to make rewards to a person providing information or non-lethal assistance to U.S. Government personnel or government personnel of allied forces participating in a combined operation with U.S. Armed Forces conducted outside the United States against terrorism, or providing such information or assistance that is beneficial to force protection associated with such an operation.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1039) that would modify and extend section 127b of title 10, United States Code through December 31, 2016, as well as create a notification requirement for when the Secretary of Defense designates a country as a country in which an operation is occurring in connection with which rewards may be paid by this section.

The House recedes with an amendment that would make the authority permanent and incorporate the notification requirement from the Senate provision.

Sunset on exception to congressional notification of sensitive military operations (sec. 1043)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1031) that would modify section 130f of title 10, United States Code, by striking the exception to the notification requirement for a sensitive military operation executed within the territory of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (Public Law 107–40).

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would repeal the exception for sensitive military operations conducted within the territory of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan on December 31, 2017.

In the classified annex that accompanies this report, the conferees direct periodic reporting on Afghanistan to the congressional defense committees.

Repeal of semiannual reports on obligation and expenditure of funds for the combating terrorism program (sec. 1044)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1033) that would modify reporting requirements for budget information related to program for combating terrorism as required by section 229 of title 10, United States Code.

This section would specifically eliminate subsection (d) of section 229, regarding semi-annual reports on obligations and expenditures.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Limitation on interrogation techniques (sec. 1045)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1040) that would limit interrogation techniques to those in the Army Field Manual for individuals in the custody or under the effective control of an officer, employee, or agent of the United States Government, or detained within a facility owned, operated, or controlled by a department or agency of the United States, in any armed conflict.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would make the limitation on interrogation techniques inapplicable to law enforcement and requires an update to the Army Field Manual no sooner than three years after the date of enactment. The conferees recognize that law enforcement personnel may continue to use authorized non-coercive techniques of interrogation, and that Army Field Manual 2–22.3 is designed to reflect best practices for interrogation to elicit reliable statements.

Subtitle E—Miscellaneous Authorities and Limitations

Department of Defense excess property program (sec. 1051)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1052) that would make changes to excess defense article donations authorized under section 2576a of title 10, United States Code. Specifically, the provision would require the establishment of a public website containing information on certain transfers made under the program, establish specific criteria for State program managers to be met before the Defense Logistics Agency may transfer certain types of equipment, and mandate several reviews of program objectives and efficacy, to include training recommendations, by a federally funded research and development center, the Comptroller General of the United States, and the Department of Defense.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment to include additional requirements on transfer of controlled property, a study on controlled property transfers, the incidence of controlled property that is lost or unaccounted for, and procedures governing the return of controlled property to the Department of Defense.

Sale or donation of excess personal property for border security activities (sec. 1052)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1060b) that would amend Section 2576a of title 10, United States Code, to include border security activities as a specific category eligible for the transfer of excess personal property of the Department of Defense.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

The conferees note that any controlled equipment, as designated in Department of Defense Instruction 4160.28, Volume 2, or any succeeding instruction, transferred to the Department of Homeland Security through the ''1033 program'' as amended by this section remains the property of the Department of Defense, and this section does not authorize the Department of Homeland Security to transfer controlled DOD equipment to any non-federal entity. The conferees expect the Department of Defense and the Department of Homeland Security to use memoranda of agreement similar to those used for the transfer of equipment to law enforcement agencies to state the conditions of transfer and compliance, including that non-compliance requires the return of all equipment to DOD.

Management of military technicians (sec. 1053)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1046) that would convert not less than 20 percent of the general administration, clerical, financial, and office service occupation positions identified in the report of the Secretary of Defense under section 519 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1397) from military technician (dual status) positions to positions filled by individuals who are employed under section 3103 of title 5, United States Code, by no later than January 1, 2017. The provision also requires the phased-in termination of military technicians (non-dual status) to begin on January 1, 2017.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with a technical amendment.

Limitation on transfer of certain AH–64 Apache helicopters from Army National Guard to regular Army and related personnel levels (sec. 1054)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1053) that would change section 1712 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Authority to provide training and support to personnel of foreign ministries of defense (sec. 1055)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (1082) that would authorize the Secretary of Defense to provide training to personnel of foreign ministries of defense (or ministries with security force oversight), or regional organizations with security missions for the purpose of: (1) enhancing civilian oversight of foreign security forces; (2) establishing responsible defense governance and internal controls in order to help build effective, transparent, and accountable defense institutions; (3) assessing organizational weaknesses and establishing a roadmap for addressing shortfalls; and (4) enhancing ministerial, general or joint staff, service level core competencies such as personnel and readiness, acquisition and logistics, strategy and policy, and financial management.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would sunset the authority on December 31, 2017.

Information operations and engagement technology demonstrations (sec. 1056)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1055) that would authorize the Secretary of Defense to carry out a pilot program or multiple pilot programs related to information and strategic communications capabilities to support the geographic and functional combatant commanders.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense to carry out a series of technology demonstrations, subject to the availability of funds for such purpose or to a prior approval reprogramming, related to information operations and information engagement to support the geographic and functional combatant commanders, with associated notification requirements.

Prohibition on the use of funds for the retirement of helicopter sea combat squadron 84 and 85 aircraft (sec. 1057)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1056) that would prohibited the obligation of appropriated funds to retire, prepare to retire, transfer or place in stowage any aircraft in Helicopter Sea Squadrons 84 and 85 until the Secretary of the Navy certifies to Congress that the Navy has conducted a cost-benefit analysis, identified a replacement capability and deployed the capability.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a clarifying amendment.

The conferees expect the directed cost-benefit analysis to include any cost-sharing arrangements between the combatant commanders, including U.S. Special Operations Command, and the Navy, as well as a long term plan for recapitalization of the deployed capability.

Limitation on availability of funds for destruction of certain landmines (sec. 1058)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1057) that limits the Department of Defense's ability to destroy any anti-personnel landmines (APL) until the Secretary of Defense provides a comprehensive study on the tactical and operational impacts of a ban on APL, a strategy for replacing current APL systems that are compliant with current DOD policy, and a certification that alternative systems will not endanger members of the Armed Forces. The provision provides an exception for landmines certified as unsafe by the Secretary.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would remove the required certification and would link the limitation on the obligation or expenditure of funds for the destruction of anti-personnel landmine munitions, with the exception included in the House provision, to the delivery of a new report to be delivered to Congress within 180 days after the enactment of this Act.

The conferees understand the Secretary of Defense is conducting an Analysis of Alternatives (AOA) on Area Denial Capability Development to include next generation anti-personnel landmines, and that the AOA is expected to be complete in the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2016. The conferees expect this AOA to inform the report required in this provision. The conferees further direct the Secretary of Defense to provide the AOA to the congressional defense committees on its completion.

Department of Defense authority to provide assistance to secure the southern land border of the United States (sec. 1059)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1041) that would authorize the Secretary of Defense, with concurrence of the Secretary of Homeland Security, to provide assistance to U.S. Customs and Border Protection for the purpose of increasing the ongoing efforts to secure the southern land border of the United States.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with a clarifying amendment and additional reporting requirements.

Subtitle F—Studies and Reports

Provision of defense planning guidance and contingency planning guidance information to Congress (sec. 1060)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1061) that would require the Secretary of Defense to provide to the congressional committees, not later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act, a report containing summaries of the defense planning guidance and contingency planning guidance developed in accordance with the requirements of such section, and to include those summaries in the annual budget documents submitted to Congress. Additionally, this section would provide a limitation on the obligation or expenditure of 25 percent of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act for Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide, for the Office of the Secretary of Defense, until 15 days after the date on which the Secretary of Defense submits the first report required by this section.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would remove the funding limitation for the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

Expedited meetings of the National Commission on the Future of the Army (sec. 1061)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1069) that would amend section 1702(f) of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291: 128 Stat. 3665). The section would be amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: ''Section 10 of 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 5 or more members of the Commission.''

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Modification of certain reports submitted by Comptroller General of the United States (sec. 1062)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1062) that would amend section 3255(a)(2) of the National Nuclear Security Administration Act (50 U.S.C. 2455), to provide the Comptroller General of the United States, in any odd-numbered year, 150 days to submit the report required by such section. This provision would also amend section 3134 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84) to eliminate a requirement for the Comptroller General to conduct a final review of all projects carried out by the Department of Energy's Office of Environmental Management using American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 Public Law 111–5) funds.

The Senate amendment contained two similar provisions (sec. 3120 and 3121) that would extend the Government Accountability Office's annual reporting deadline for reviewing the budget of the National Nuclear Security Administration weapons program from 90 days to 150 days in odd-numbered years when NNSA is required to submit a detailed Stockpile Stewardship Management Plan (SSMP). Additionally, section 3121 would repeal phase three of section 3134 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84) related to defense environmental cleanup projects, as the Government Accountability Office has reported on all phases of this project.

The Senate recedes. The conferees emphasize that, to support the legislative calendar in odd-numbered years, the Comptroller General should still provide the congressional defense committees interim briefings on the SSMP.

Report on implementation of the geographically distributed force laydown in the area of responsibility of United States Pacific Command (sec. 1063)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1063) that would require the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Commander of U.S. Pacific Command (PACOM), to submit a report to congressional defense committees no later than March 1, 2016 on the Department of Defense's plans for implementing the geographically distributed force laydown in the area of responsibility of U.S. Pacific Command.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Independent study of national security strategy formulation process (sec. 1064)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1064) that would require the Secretary of Defense to contract with an independent research entity to carry out a study of the Department of Defense role in, and process for, the formulation of national security strategy. This study would include several case studies on the role of the Department of Defense in the formulation of previous national security strategies and issues related to the formulation process throughout the history of the United States and a complete review and analysis of the current national security strategy formulation process as it relates to the Department of Defense.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would also require the report to include recommendations for the executive and legislative branches on the best practices for enabling the Department of Defense to formulate long-term strategy. The conferees believe the Secretary of Defense should continue to make every effort to recruit, cultivate, and further strategic thinking within the Department.

Report on the status of detection, identification, and disablement capabilities related to remotely piloted aircraft (sec. 1065)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1067) that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit, not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, a report to the congressional defense committees addressing the suitability of existing capabilities to detect, identify, and disable remotely piloted aircraft operating within special use and restricted airspace.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Report on options to accelerate the training of remotely piloted aircraft pilots (sec. 1066)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1067) that would require the Secretary of the Air Force to submit, not later than February 1, 2016, a report to the congressional defense committees addressing the immediate and critical training and operational needs of the remotely piloted aircraft community.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Studies of fleet platform architectures for the Navy (sec. 1067)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1021) that would direct the Secretary of Defense to commission three studies to be submitted to the congressional defense committees in unclassified, and to the extent necessary, in classified versions to recommend potential future fleet architectures. These studies would provide competing visions and alternatives for future fleet architectures. One study would be performed by the Department of the Navy, with input from the Naval Surface Warfare Center Dahlgren Division. The second study would be performed by a federally funded research and development center. The third study would be conducted by a qualified independent, non-governmental institute, as selected by the Secretary of Defense.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would modify the required submission date of the reports to April 1, 2016.

The conferees note that the majority of the total ownership costs for Navy surface ships, almost 70 percent, is comprised of operating and support costs incurred over the life of a ship. Personnel costs are the largest contributor to operating and support costs incurred over a ship's life cycle. As such, transitioning from the personnel- and workload-intensive ships of the past to optimally crewed ships with reduced workloads has potential to free up resources for the Navy to use in recapitalizing the fleet. However, previous studies have found that reduced and optimal manning initiatives were implemented without complete analysis and may have had detrimental effects on crew training and the material condition of some legacy class ships. In addition, reductions in crew size are frequently offset by increases in shore support and contractor personnel to address shipboard workload.

The Navy's newest surface ship classes, the *Ford*-class aircraft carrier, the Littoral Combat Ship and the *Zumwalt*-class destroyer, have been designed to leverage technology and optimal manning concepts to reduce the total crew sizes aboard these ships, but the impact of these efforts on reducing total ownership costs have not been fully demonstrated. Therefore, the conferees direct the Comptroller General of the United States to prepare a report to the congressional defense committees by July 1, 2016 as to the following elements:

1. To what extent has the Navy implemented reduced manning initiatives in the surface fleet?

2. To what extent has the Navy identified total manpower requirements, including both shipboard and shore-based, to support optimally manned ships over their life cycle?

3. To what extent have manning reductions on Navy surface ships resulted in reductions to total ownership costs and to what extent has the Navy realized its projected manpower reductions and cost savings?

4. How have reduced manning initiatives impacted the Navy's plans to operate and support ship classes in the areas of personnel, training, and maintenance (e.g., training qualification times, contractor support for shipboard maintenance, shipboard system casualties)?

5. To what extent does the Navy rely on technological innovations and design features to enable manning reductions in new ship construction, and to what extent have these reductions been realized after the ships have entered service?

Report on strategy to protect United States national security interests in the Arctic region (sec. 1068)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1043) that would direct the Secretary of Defense to submit not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act a report that sets forth an updated military strategy for the protection of United States national security interests in the Arctic region.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with a clarifying amendment.

Comptroller General briefing and report on major medical facility projects of Department of Veterans Affairs (sec. 1069)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1085) that would require the Comptroller General of the United States to provide a briefing 270 days after the enactment of this Act and a report not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act on the administration and oversight Department of Veterans Affairs of contracts for the design and construction of major medical facility projects, as defined in section 8104(a(3)(A) of title 38, United States Code.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Submittal to Congress of munitions assessments (sec. 1070)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1063) that would require the Secretary of Defense to provide the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives not later than March 1, 2016, and each year thereafter, the most current Department of Defense Munitions and Munitions Sufficiency Assessments, as defined in Department of Defense Instruction 3000.04. The provision would also require the Department of Defense to provide the committees the most recently approved Joint Requirements Oversight Council memo resulting from the annual Munitions Requirements Process.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would sunset the requirement to submit reports and assessments in the provision 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Potential role for United States ground forces in the Pacific theater (sec. 1071)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1064) that would require the Secretary of Defense and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to conduct a comprehensive operational assessment of a potential future role for U.S. ground forces in the island chains of the western Pacific in creating anti-access/area denial (A2/AD) capabilities in cooperation with host nations to deter and defeat aggression in the region.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with amendments.

The conferees direct the Secretary and the Chairman to conduct the assessment required by subsection (a) using operations research methods and wargaming, in addition to historical analysis of the use of ground forces by the United States and Japan in the Pacific theater during World War II, technical analysis, analysis of force structure impacts, and any other analysis they deem appropriate. Further, in making this assessment, the Secretary should consider the potential geopolitical impact on the United States posture in the Pacific theater associated with a strategy of long-term engagement by United States ground forces.

The conferees also direct the Secretary and the Chairman to confer with U.S. Pacific Command; the Joint Requirements and Analysis Division and the wargaming resources of the Warfighting Analysis Division of the Force Structure, Resources, and Assessment Directorate of the Joint Staff, augmented as necessary and appropriate from the war colleges of the military departments; the Office of Net Assessment; any appropriate federally funded research and development centers (FFRDCs); and any other organizations or divisions as they deem appropriate.

Additionally, the conferees note that the term ''ground forces'' in this section is inclusive of all U.S. military services, including both the U.S. Army and U.S. Marine Corps.

Repeal or revision of reporting requirements related to military personnel issues (sec. 1072)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1071) that would repeal or revise certain reporting requirements related to military personnel authorities.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would restore several report requirements.

Repeal or revision of reporting requirements relating to readiness (sec. 1073)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1072) that would repeal or revise Department of Defense reporting requirements relating to readiness.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a technical amendment.

Repeal or revision of reporting requirements related to naval vessels and Merchant Marine (sec. 1074)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1073) that would repeal or revise certain reporting requirements that are overly burdensome, duplicative, or outdated.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would remove the following language from the House provision: ''(c) Amending section 126 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239) to delete a requirement for a quarterly report on Mission Modules of the Littoral Combat Ship;''; ''(d) Deleting section 124 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) that required an assessment prior to the start of construction on the first ship of a shipbuilding program;'' and ''(e) Amending section 122 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Public Law 109–364) to delete a quarterly reporting requirement associated with the *Ford*-class carrier;''.

Repeal or revision of reporting requirements related to civilian personnel (sec. 1075)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1077) that would repeal or revise certain reporting requirements to include:

(a) Amending section 1110(i) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84), by striking a report on the pilot program for the temporary exchange of information technology personnel.

(b) Amending section 1001(g)) of the Strom Thurmond National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999 (Public Law 105–261) by striking the annual report on extension and modification of experimental personnel management program for scientific and technical personnel.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Repeal or revision of reporting requirements related to nuclear, proliferation, and related matters (sec. 1076)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1074) that would amend certain reporting requirements related to nuclear, proliferation, and related matters. This provision would remove an annual report by the Chairman of the Nuclear Weapons Council; remove a biannual reporting requirement on the Proliferation of Security Initiative; remove briefings on dialogue between the United States and the Russian Federation on nuclear arms; and remove a reporting requirement regarding annual updates to an implementation plan for the whole-of-government vision prescribed in the National Security Strategy.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a technical amendment.

Repeal or revision of reporting requirements related to acquisition (sec. 1077)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1076) that would repeal or revise certain reporting requirements related to acquisition that are overly burdensome on the Department of Defense, duplicative, or outdated.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would retain the section 8305 of title 41, United States Code, report on purchases from foreign entities.

Repeal or revision of miscellaneous reporting requirements (sec. 1078)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1078) that would repeal or revise certain miscellaneous reporting requirements for the Department of Defense.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would retain the following reports repealed in the House provision: report on regional defense counterterrorism fellowship program, report on airlift requirements, and report on airborne signals intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capabilities.

Repeal of reporting requirements (sec. 1079)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1061) that would repeal a number of reporting requirements for the Department of Defense that have been included in law in past years.

The House bill contained a similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would strike a number of reports repeals from the Senate amendment.

Termination of requirement for submittal to Congress of reports required of the Department of Defense by statute (sec. 1080)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1062) that would, 2 years after the date of enactment of the Act, repeal requirements for recurring reports due to Congress. This would include only report requirements in effect on April 1, 2015.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would limit the repeal of reports to those reports enacted by a National Defense Authorization Act. The amendment also requires the Department of Defense to provide the congressional defense committees a list of all reports still required, the citation for each report, and a draft legislative provision for the repeal of such reports.

The conferees note the importance and value of reports from the Department of Defense as a key enabler of effective oversight. However, the conferees also note the burden excessive reporting places on the Department and the conferees are eager to strike a balance in the coming years.

Subtitle G—Other Matters

Technical and clerical amendments (sec. 1081)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1081) that would make technical and clerical corrections to title 10, United States Code, and various National Defense Authorization Acts.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1081).

The Senate recedes with an amendment making additional technical and clerical amendments.

Situations involving bombings of places of public use, Government facilities, public transportation systems, and infrastructure facilities (sec. 1082)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1093) that would amend chapter 18 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Defense, upon the request of the Attorney General, to provide assistance in Department of Justice activities related to the enforcement of section 2332f of title 18, United States Code, during situations involving bombings of places of public use, Government facilities, public transportation systems, and infrastructure facilities.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a clarifying amendment.

Executive agent for the oversight and management of alternative compensatory control measures (sec. 1083)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1082) that would direct the Secretary of Defense to establish an executive agent for the oversight and management of alternative compensatory control measures. This section would also require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than 30 days after the close of each of the fiscal years 2016 through 2020, on the oversight and management of alternative compensatory control measures.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would add a requirement that the report required include a brief description of each alternative compensatory control measures program and the number of individuals with access to such program.

Navy support of Ocean Research Advisory Panel (sec. 1084)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1083) that would repeal the requirement for the Department of the Navy to fund the Ocean Research Advisory Panel.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 903).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

The conferees are aware that the Ocean Research Advisory Panel plays an important role in setting the civilian agenda for ocean research. The conferees encourage the Navy and the Executive Office of the President to engage in discussions with appropriate federal science and technology agencies to ensure the transfer of funding and responsibilities do not impair the Panel's activities.

Level of readiness of Civil Reserve Air Fleet carriers (sec. 1085)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1084) that would amend Chapter 931 of title 10, United States Code, by creating a new subsection addressing the readiness of the Civil Reserve Air Fleet (CRAF). Specifically, this new section would codify the importance of the CRAF and the need to provide appropriate levels of commercial airlift augmentation to maintain networks and infrastructure, exercise the system, and interface effectively within the military airlift system. This section also would require the Secretary of Defense to provide, concurrent with the submission of the President's request, an assessment of the number of block hours necessary to achieve sufficient levels of commercial airlift augmentation, a strategic plan for achieving necessary levels of commercial airlift augmentation, and an explanation of any difference from the previous fiscal year's assessment.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would sunset the report requirement provision in 2 years.

Reform and improvement of personnel security, insider threat detection and prevention, and physical security (sec. 1086)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1090) that would mandate the implementation of reforms in the personnel security clearance process, insider threat detection and prevention, and physical security in the Department of Defense (DOD) and elsewhere in the Federal Government.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with technical and clarifying amendments.

The provision would:

(1) Require the Secretary of Defense to develop a plan to implement Continuous Evaluation (''CE'') for Department of Defense employees to reduce critical gaps in background investigations; to develop and implement an Insider Threat strategy detailing the Department's plan to provide a centralized capability that can quickly analyze the results of automated records checks and reports of behavior of concern and recommend action as appropriate; to centralize the programmatic authority of such activities under one official (the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence); to provide resources for the expedited deployment of identity management systems for access to DOD facilities which was a critical gap identified in the aftermath of the Fort Hood and Washington Navy Yard shootings; and to centralize control of requests for security clearances from the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) to achieve efficiencies, as well as other key recommendations resulting from the study by the Director of Cost Analysis and Program Evaluation mandated by section 907 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014.

(2) Require the Secretary of Defense to develop standards for physical and logical access to secured facilities and information systems, and requires the Secretary, in coordination with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the Chair of the Performance Accountability Council (PAC), and the Administrator of the Government Services Administration, to develop a capability to share and apply electronic identity information across the government.

(3) Require OMB to formalize the Security, Suitability and Credentialing Line of Business to ensure adequate oversight and efficient investments are made across the enterprise.

(4) Require the PAC Chair to develop a plan to ensure reciprocity management systems function effectively and securely. The intent is also for agencies to formulate a plan to address how an automated and continuous background check for national security personnel will travel with that individual as long as they hold a clearance, regardless of changes in employer and program or contract support.

(5) Require the PAC Chair, along with the Security and Suitability Executive Agents and the Secretary of Defense, to jointly develop a plan to ensure implementation of uniform self-reporting requirements for all personnel who hold a clearance, including contractors. The provision mandates that reported information be shared with those who have a need to know, to ensure that individuals with derogatory information are not allowed to move around the government without the negative information being known.

The second part of the provision would:

(1) Clarify and update the agencies covered under section 9101. This section has not been updated since 2000—before the creation of the Department of Homeland Security and the Office of the Director of National Intelligence. This revision also includes agencies that are delegated authority by the Security and Suitability Executive Agents and expands the ''covered agency'' definition to explicitly include contractor background investigators working on behalf of covered agencies.

(2) Clarify and update the applicable purposes of investigation to expressly include basic suitability or fitness assessments, credentialing under Homeland Security Presidential Directive 12, Transportation Security Administration Security Threat Assessment Programs, and Federal Aviation Administration checks required by Federal Statute.

(3) Permit investigative agencies to conduct both biometric (fingerprint) and biographic checks for criminal history records information, as appropriate. The investigative agencies are to determine what is appropriate. Nothing under this section prohibits the Federal Bureau of Investigation from requiring a request for criminal history record information.

(4) Amend section 9101 to indicate that when more than one automated system can provide the same information, the most cost-effective system to the Federal Government shall be used.

(5) Require that the Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs, American Citizen Services (ACS), release information about in individual's interaction with law enforcement or intelligence organizations abroad if that individual has contacted ACS for assistance after they have been arrested or has been in contact with intelligence agencies of a foreign country while abroad.

(6) Require contractors who conduct background investigations on behalf of a covered agency to comply with necessary security requirements when accessing an automated information delivery system to request criminal history record information.

(7) Clarify Title 5 U.S.C. section 7512 to strengthen the Federal Government's ability to take action against individuals who falsify background investigation information.

(8) Require an annual report from the PAC to describe and analyze the extent and effectiveness of federal, state, and local systems for sharing criminal history record information; analyze the extent and effectiveness of education programs regarding criminal history record information sharing; provide updates on the implementation of best practices for sharing criminal history record information, including ongoing limitations experienced by investigators; and provide descriptions of other limitations to investigators and State and local law enforcement agencies.

(9) Request a Government Accountability Office report summarizing the major characteristics of federal critical infrastructure protection access controls, as well as background check and credentialing standards for the protection of critical infrastructure and key resources.

Transfer of surplus firearms to Corporation for the Promotion of Rifle Practice and Firearms Safety (sec. 1087)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1085) that would authorize the transfer of surplus firearms to the Civilian Marksmanship Program (CMP).

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a clarifying amendment that establishes a pilot program limited to .45 caliber handguns and restricts the amount of handguns that can be transferred to the CMP to no more than 10,000 units annually. Additionally, it requires the

CMP to provide a report to Congress after the conclusion of the pilot program, obtain a federal firearm license to conduct any and all handgun sales, and adhere to all local, state, and federal laws in respect to handgun sales.

Modification of requirements for transferring aircraft within the Air Force inventory (sec. 1088)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1086) that would amend section 345 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111–383) to ease administrative burdens and facilitate non-contentious transfers of aircraft from the Air Reserve Components to the regular component of the Air Force.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 341).

The Senate recedes with an amendment specifying technical clarifications.

Reestablishment of Commission to Assess the Threat to the United States from Electromagnetic Pulse Attack (sec. 1089)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1087) that would reinstate the Commission to Assess the Threat to the United States from Electromagnetic Pulse Attacks. This provision also provides updated guidance on the membership and duties of that commission.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a clarifying amendment.

Mine countermeasures master plan (sec. 1090)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1089) that would require the Secretary of the Navy to submit a mine countermeasures master plan to the congressional defense committees along with the annual budget request of each fiscal year from 2018 through 2023. This provision would also require the Secretary of the Navy to submit a one-time report to the congressional defense committees within 1 year of enactment of this Act as to current and future mine countermeasure force structure based on current mine countermeasure capabilities, including an assessment as to whether certain decommissioned ships should be retained in reserve operating status.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require, as part of the one-time report, an assessment of the Littoral Combat Ship (LCS) mine countermeasures mission package increment one performance against the initial operational test and evaluation criteria, as well as an assessment of other commercially available mine countermeasures systems that could supplement or supplant LCS mine countermeasures mission package systems.

Congressional notification and briefing requirement on ordered evacuations of United States embassies and consulates involving the use of United States Armed Forces (sec. 1091)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1090) that would express a sense of Congress on the importance of ensuring the safety and security of members of the Armed Forces of the United States overseas pending an ordered evacuation of a United States embassy or consulate and require the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State to notify and brief appropriate congressional committees as soon as practicable after the initiation of an ordered evacuation.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a clarifying amendment.

The conferees believe that it is critical to ensure the safety and security of all U.S. personnel stationed overseas, including members of the Department of Defense ordered to assist in an ordered evacuation of a U.S. embassy or consulate. The conferees expect the notification required by this provision should include, to the extent practicable: (1) an overview of the ordered evacuation, (2) 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, (3) a description of the disposition of embassy or consulate property, and (4) any other matters the Secretary of Defense and Secretary of State determine relevant.

Interagency Hostage Recovery Coordinator (sec. 1092)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1092) that would require the President to designate an existing federal official to serve as the Interagency Hostage Recovery Coordinator responsible coordinating the government's efforts to secure the release of any United States hostage, chair a fusion cell of appropriate government personnel, and keep informed family members of any hostage.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a clarifying technical amendment that would modify the Coordinator's duties and scope of authority.

Sense of Senate on the inadvertent shipment of live Bacillus anthracis (sec. 1093)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (section 1086) that expressed a sense of the Senate on the inadvertent transfer of live Bacillus anthracis from Army laboratories, that the Center for Disease Control and Prevention and the Federal Bureau of Investigation should investigate the cause of the transfer and that the Department of Defense should reassess of standards on a regular basis to prevent a re-occurrence.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that accounts for the number of affected sites that received the live Bacillus anthracis over time.

Modification of certain requirements applicable to major medical facility lease for a Department of Veterans Affairs outpatient clinic in Tulsa, Oklahoma (sec. 1094)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1084) that would make modifications to the requirements associated with the amount of usable space, and the length of the lease, for a major veteran's medical facility in Tulsa, Oklahoma before entering into such a lease.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Authorization of certain major medical facility projects of the Department of Veterans Affairs for which amounts have been appropriated (sec. 1095)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1089) that would authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to carry out certain projects contained in the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015 (Public Law 113–235) appropriated to the Department of Veterans Affairs, including:

(A) $35,000,000 to make seismic corrections to Building 205 in the West Los Angeles Medical Center of the Department in Los Angeles, California, which, according to the Department, is a building that is designated as having an exceptionally high risk of sustaining substantial damage or collapsing during an earthquake;

(B) $101,900,000 to replace the community living center and mental health facilities of the Department in Long Beach, California, which, according to the Department, are designated as having an exceptionally high risk of sustaining substantial damage or collapsing during an earthquake;

(C) $187,500,000 to replace the existing spinal cord injury clinic of the Department in San Diego, California, which, according to the Department, is designated as having an extremely high risk of sustaining major damage during an earthquake; and

(D) $122,400,000 to make renovations to address substantial safety and compliance issues at the medical center of the Department in Canandaigua, New York, and for the construction of a new clinic and community living center at such medical center.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with a technical amendment.

Designation of construction agent for certain construction projects by Department of Veterans Affairs (sec. 1096)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1091) that would require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to enter into an agreement with the Army Corps of Engineers or another entity of the Federal Government to serve, on a reimbursable basis, as the construction agent on all construction projects of the Department of Veterans Affairs specifically authorized by Congress after the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 2016 that involve a total expenditure of more than $100.0 million, excluding any acquisition by exchange.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would apply this to major medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Department of Defense strategy for countering unconventional warfare (sec. 1097)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1088) that would require the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the President and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to develop a strategy for the Department of Defense to counter unconventional warfare threats posed by adversarial state and non-state actors. This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit the strategy to the congressional defense committees within 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a clarifying amendment.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS NOT ADOPTED

Sustainment enhancement

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 852) that would express the sense of Congress that the Department of Defense does not place sufficient emphasis on sustainment of weapon systems and would require the Secretary of Defense to assess of the feasibility and advisability of assigning additional functions regarding sustainment, manufacturing, and industrial base policy to the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Logistics and Materiel Readiness.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees by February 1, 2016, on recommendations concerning the feasibility and advisability of assigning additional functions regarding sustainment, manufacturing, and industrial base policy to the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Logistics and Materiel Readiness.

Consideration of strategic materials in preliminary design review

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 859) that would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics to ensure that Department of Defense Instruction 5000.02 and other applicable guidance receive full consideration during preliminary design review for strategic materials requirements over the life cycle of the product.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Authority to transfer funds to the National Nuclear Security Administration to sustain nuclear weapons modernization and Naval Reactors

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1002) that would provide the Secretary of Defense the authority to transfer up to $150.0 million to the nuclear weapons and naval reactor programs of the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) if the amount authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2016 for the weapons activities of the NNSA is less than $8.9 billion (the amount specified for fiscal year 2016 in the report required by section 1251 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84)).

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Restrictions on the overhaul and repair of vessels in foreign shipyards

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1021) that would amend section 7310 of title 10, United States Code, to prohibit the Secretary of the Navy from beginning in a shipyard outside the United States or outside a territory of the United States any work that is scheduled to be for a period of more than 6 months for the overhaul, repair, or maintenance of a naval vessel whose homeport is not in the United States or Guam.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Report on Department of Defense definition of and policy regarding software sustainment

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1026) that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report on the definition and policy of software sustainment used by the Department of Defense. The study would be performed by a federally funded research and development center.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

The conferees note that weapon systems are increasingly reliant on software and the sustainment of these systems presents new issues and challenges. Weapon systems may include proprietary data and unique software that could limit sustainment to a single entity and may result in cost increases and increased risk to operations and readiness.

The conferees recommend the Department examine private sector and government best practices to inform its software sustainment strategy. Additionally, the conferees encourage the Secretary of Defense to determine if the current definitions and policies regarding software sustainment provides adequate guidance for program managers to ensure software system sustainment planning include assessments of both public and private capabilities, costs, and operational risks.

Sense of Congress regarding technical correction

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1026) that would express 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.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Authority to temporarily transfer individuals detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to the United States for emergency or critical medical treatment

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1034) that would provide limited authority to the Department of Defense to transfer detainees to the United States for emergency or critical medical treatment.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Prohibition on use of funds to transfer or release individuals detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to combat zones

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1038) that would prohibit the use of funds provided to the Department of Defense to transfer individuals detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba to combat zones, as defined by IRS code, for a period of two years.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Submission to Congress of certain documents relating to transfer of individuals detained at Guantanamo to Qatar

The House bill contained a provision (sec 1040) that would require the Secretary of Defense to provide appropriate congressional committees copies of correspondence within the executive branch concerning the decision to transfer individuals detained at Guantanamo to Qatar.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees note that the House Committee on Armed Services and the Department of Defense have reached an agreement regarding documents related to the transfer of individuals detained at Guantanamo to Qatar.

Submission of unredacted copies of documents relating to the transfer of certain individuals detained at Guantanamo to Qatar

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1041) that would require the Secretary of Defense to provide unredacted copies of materials concerning the decision to transfer individuals detained at Guantanamo to Qatar.

The Senate amendment contained no similar amendment.

The House recedes.

The conferees note that the House Committee on Armed Services and the Department of Defense have reached an agreement regarding documents relating to the transfer of individuals detained at Guantanamo to Qatar.

Treatment of certain previously transferred Army National Guard helicopters as counting against number transferable under exception to limitation on transfer of Army National Guard helicopters

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1045) that would require the Secretary of the Army to report to Congress the number of Army National Guard AH–64 helicopters that have been transferred to the original equipment manufacturer for remanufacture. The provision would also treat that number as counting against the number required to be transferred from the Army National Guard to the regular Army pursuant to section 1712 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Sense of Congress on consideration of the full range of Department of Defense manpower worldwide in decisions on the proper mix of military, civilian, and contractor personnel to accomplish the National Defense Strategy

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1047) that expressed the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Defense should consider the full range of Department of Defense manpower available worldwide in making decisions on the proper mix of military, civilian, and contractor personnel to accomplish the National Defense Strategy.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Space available travel for environmental morale leave by certain spouses and children of deployed members of the Armed Forces

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1054) that would require the Secretary of Defense to authorize space-available travel for environmental morale leave by certain unaccompanied spouses and dependent children of deployed members of the Armed Forces.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees note that that effective June 9, 2015 the Department of Defense (DOD) policy on space-available travel for dependents of deployed members was updated to authorize dependents of military members deployed for thirty or more consecutive days to travel space-available on DOD aircraft.

Limitation on availability of funds for modifying command and control of United States Pacific Fleet

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1058) that would limit the availability of fiscal year 2016 funds to modify command and control relationships to give Fleet Forces Command operational and administrative control of Navy forces assigned to the Pacific Fleet.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Prohibition on closure of United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1059) that prohibited the President from closing or abandoning the United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and required that the obligations of the United States under Article III of the Treaty Between the United States and Cuba signed on May 29, 1934 are met.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Civilian Aviation Asset Military Partnership Pilot Program

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1060a) that would establish a pilot program that would grant authority to the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Federal Aviation Administration. The aim of the Civilian Aviation Asset Military Partnership Pilot Program would be to award competitive grants of no more than $2.5 million for infrastructure or tower improvements and repairs at up to three eligible airports that support military and civilian operations per fiscal year.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Limitation on use of funds to deactivate the 440th Airlift Wing

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1060c) that would limit the availability of funds authorized to be appropriated for the deactivation of the 440th Airlift Wing until the Secretary of Defense certified the deactivation of the wing would not affect the military readiness of the airborne and special operations units stationed at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 136).

The House recedes.

The conferees agree to include the Senate provision elsewhere in this Act because it would require sufficient certification by the Secretaries and Chiefs of Staff of the Army and the Air Force as to the military readiness of Army airborne and special operations units regarding support from Air Force airlift operations.

Study and report on role of Department of Defense in formulation of long-term strategy

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1065) that requires the Secretary of Defense to direct the Office of Net Assessment (ONA) to conduct a study on the role of the Department of Defense in the formulation of long-term strategy, and to submit a report to the congressional defense committees on the results of the study not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees note their continued support for the work of the Office of Net Assessment and applaud senior Department leadership for their engagement with ONA.

Report on plans for the use of domestic airfields for homeland defense and disaster response

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1065) that would require, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Secretary of Transportation, to submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report setting forth an assessment of the plans for airfields in the United States that are required to support homeland defense and local disaster response missions.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Secretary of Transportation, to submit to the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Homeland Security and Government Affairs, and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Homeland Security, and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report that contains an assessment of the plans for airfields in the United States that are required to support homeland defense and disaster response missions. The report shall include:

(1) A description of the criteria used to determine the capabilities and locations of airfields in the United States needed to support safe operations of military aircraft in the execution of homeland defense and local disaster response missions;

(2) A description of the processes and procedures in place to ensure that contingency plans for the use of airfields in the United States that support both military and civilian air operations are coordinated among the Department of Defense and other Federal agencies with jurisdiction over those airfields;

(3) An assessment of the impact, if any, to logistics and resource planning as a result of the reduction of certain capabilities of airfields in the United States that support both military and civilian air operations; and

(4) A review of the existing agreements and authorities between the Commander of the United States Northern Command and the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration that allow for consultation on decisions that impact the capabilities of airfields in the United States that support both military and civilian air operations.

The report shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

Report on potential threats to members of the Armed Forces of United States Naval Forces Central Command and United States Fifth Fleet in Bahrain

The House bill contained a provision (Sec. 1066) that would require a report on potential threats to members of the Armed Forces of the United States Naval Forces Central Command and the United States Fifth Fleet in Bahrain.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the Armed Services Committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate, not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, on threats posed to Department of Defense personnel and operations associated with United States military installations in Bahrain. The report should, at a minimum, include an assessment of the current security situation in Bahrain, the safety and security of Department of Defense personnel and dependents, and appropriate measures to mitigate the threat to U.S. operations and personnel including potential alternative facilities should U.S. personnel require temporary relocation.

Conflict of interest certification for investigations relating to whistleblower retaliation

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1088) that would require each investigator involved in a covered investigation to submit to the Inspector General of the Department of Defense or the Inspector General of the military department, as applicable, a certification that there was no conflict of interest between the investigator, any witness involved in the covered investigation, and the covered employee or member of the Armed Forces, as applicable, during the conduct of the covered investigation.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

The conferees expect that the Department of Defense and the military services will establish uniform procedures to ensure there are no conflicts of interest for persons investigating whistleblower complaints.

Determination and disclosure of transportation costs incurred by Secretary of Defense for congressional trips outside the United States

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1091) that would require the Secretary of Defense to determine the cost of transportation provided in the case of a trip taken by a Member, officer, or employee of the Senate or the House of Representatives in carrying out official duties outside the United States and to report that cost not later than 10 days after completion of the trip to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate or the House of Representatives, and to make the information available 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.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees support public disclosure of official travel by Members, officers, and employees of the Senate and the House of Representatives. To this end, the conferees note that section 1754(b) of title 22, United States Code, contains reporting and disclosure requirements for congressional travel outside the United States, including a requirement for reports to be open to public inspection and published in the Congressional Record. The conferees recognize that there are circumstances under which transportation provided by the Department of Defense best meets the needs of congressional delegations, ranging from protecting the safety and security of the delegations, expediency, and accessing destinations that have little or no commercial air service. The conferees further note that the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives each maintain policies and processes to provide further oversight of travel requests by members and employees of the committees.

Observance of Veterans Day

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1095) that would amend chapter 1 of title 36, United States Code, to add a new section that would require the President to issue a proclamation each year calling on the people of the United States to observe 2 minutes of silence on Veterans Day in honor of the service and sacrifice of veterans throughout the history of the Nation.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Business case analysis of decision to maintain C–130J aircraft at Keesler Air Force Base, Mississippi

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1096) that would require the Secretary of the Air Force to conduct, not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, a business case analysis of the decision to maintain 10 C–130J aircraft at Keesler Air Force Base, Mississippi.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees recognize that the report provided to the committees by the Secretary of the Air Force in April 2015 in response to as required by section 138 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291), included information on the business case for maintaining 10 C–130J aircraft at Keesler Air Force Base, Mississippi.

Sense of Congress regarding cyber resiliency of National Guard networks and communications systems

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1097) that would express a sense of Congress that the National Guard personnel need to have situational awareness and reliable communications in the event of an emergency, terrorist attack, or natural or man-made disaster, and that the current communications and networking systems for the National Guard, including commercial wireless solutions, are interoperable with the systems of civilian first responders.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees note the importance of National Guard personnel having robust situational awareness and reliable communications in the event of a natural or man-made disaster that are interoperable with the systems of civilian first responders. In disaster

situations, the National Guard serves as a critical bridge linking military and civilian response capabilities, and thus has the requirement to maintain a broad range of communications equipment. The conferees encourage the National Guard to constantly explore ways to improve and expand its communications and networking capabilities to provide for enhanced performance and resilience in the face of cyber attacks or disruptions, as well as other instances of degradation.

TITLE XI—CIVILIAN PERSONNEL MATTERS

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS ADOPTED

Procedures for reduction in force of Department of Defense civilian personnel (sec. 1101)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 906) that would express the sense of the 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.

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1103) that would provide the Secretary of Defense with the authority to establish procedures to provide that, in implementing any reduction in force for civilian positions in the Department of Defense in the competitive service or the excepted service, the determination of which employees shall be separated from employment in the Department of Defense shall be made primarily on the basis of performance.

The agreement includes the Senate provision with an amendment that would express the sense of the Congress contained in the House provision.

One-year extension of temporary authority to grant allowances, benefits, and gratuities to civilian personnel on official duty in a combat zone (sec. 1102)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1101) that would extend by 1 year the discretionary authority of the head of a federal agency to provide allowances, benefits, and gratuities comparable to those provided to members of the Foreign Service to an agency's civilian employees on official duty in a combat zone.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1107).

The Senate recedes.

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 (sec. 1103)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1103) that would amend section 5542(a)(6)(B) of title 5, United States Code, to extend for 1 year the authority for a civilian employee of the Department of the Navy who is assigned to temporary duty to perform work aboard, or dockside in direct support of, the nuclear aircraft carrier that is forward deployed in Japan to receive overtime pay.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 1108).

The agreement includes this provision.

Modification to temporary authorities for certain positions at Department of Defense research and engineering facilities (sec. 1104)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1104) that would modify section 1107 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66) to allow for the noncompetitive conversion of students that have graduated from an applicable institution of higher learning to a permanent appointee. In addition, the House provision would change the percentages of the work force that would be eligible for certain direct hiring authorities.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1109) that would change the percentage of the work force that would be eligible for bachelor's degree holder direct hiring authority.

The Senate recedes with a technical amendment.

Required probationary period for new employees of the Department of Defense (sec. 1105)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1101) that would set the required probationary period for new employees of the Department of Defense at 2 years. The provision would also give discretionary authority to the service secretary concerned to extend a probationary period of a new employee of the Department of Defense.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement contains the Senate provision with a technical amendment.

In extending the probationary period for new employees of the Department of Defense (DOD), the conferees expect the Secretary of Defense to ensure that supervisors optimize the additional probationary time by educating supervisors on the importance of tracking when an individual's probationary period is ending and directing the supervisor to make an affirmative decision or otherwise take appropriate action. The Secretary should take steps to ensure DOD supervisors are aware of the range of tools and guidance available through the Office of Personnel Management, including on-line and in-person training and guidebooks. The conferees note that the probationary period extension will be beneficial only if an agency has effective performance management practices in place and uses the extra time for the purpose intended. The conferees expect the Secretary of Defense to assess the adequacy of leadership training provided to supervisors in DOD components and Defense agencies in order to ensure supervisors obtain the skills needed to effectively conduct performance management responsibilities.

Delay of periodic step increase for civilian employees of the Department of Defense based upon unacceptable performance (sec. 1106)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1102) that would provide the Secretary of Defense with the authority to require satisfactory performance by civilian employees in order to qualify for periodic step increases based on that service.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

United States Cyber Command workforce (sec. 1107)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1104) that would provide enhanced hiring and retention authorities to the Secretary of Defense for civilians on the staff of the United States Cyber Command (CYBERCOM) and the elements of the CYBERCOM components of the Armed Forces. These enhanced authorities are modeled after the personnel authorities in title 10 provided for the staff of the intelligence components of the Department of Defense. These authorities are also similar to those that Congress provided in 2014 for the cyber workforce at the Department of Homeland Security. The provision also would require the Secretary of Defense to provide a plan to Congress on implementation of these authorities.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with technical and clarifying amendments, including an amendment that would delay the effective date of the authority granted under this section until 30 days after receipt of an implementation plan submitted by the Secretary of Defense to the congressional defense committees.

One-year extension of authority to waive annual limitation on premium pay and aggregate limitation on pay for Federal civilian employees working overseas (sec. 1108)

The Senate bill contained a provision (sec. 1105) that would authorize the head of an executive agency to waive limitation on the aggregate of basic and premium pay payable through calendar year 2016 to an employee who performs work in an overseas location that is in the area of responsibility of the Commander, U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM), or a location that was formerly in the CENTCOM but has been moved to an area of responsibility of the Commander, U.S. Africa Command, in support of a contingency operation or an operation in response to a declared emergency. The amount payable may not exceed the total annual compensation payable to the Vice President under section 104 of title 3, United States Code.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Pilot program on dynamic shaping of the workforce to improve the technical skills and expertise at certain Department of Defense laboratories (sec. 1109)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1111) that would authorize Department of Defense laboratories to conduct a pilot program to use specific new authorities to improve the dynamic shaping of their technical workforces, including the ability to hire technical experts into flexible length and renewable term appointments, exercise flexibility in applying existing authorities for accessing the expertise of recently retired technical personnel and offer voluntary early retirement and voluntary separation incentives.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The conference agreement contains the Senate provision with the inclusion of a few technical clarifying amendments.

The conferees believe that the ability of the Department of Defense laboratories to be flexible in both hiring and shaping their workforce is critical to maintaining a world-class research workforce that can adapt over time to new and emerging areas of technical need. The Senate and House Armed Services Committees, in coordination with the Oversight and Government Reform Committee of the House of Representatives and the Homeland Security and Government Affairs Committee of the Senate, have been active in modifying and seeking new authorities to make the Defense laboratories agile and attractive places for civilian researchers and engineers.

The conferees believe that taking stock of the authorities granted over the past 10 years and understanding their effects on attracting, recruiting and retaining a skilled workforce are important. Therefore, the conferees direct the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, in coordination with the military departments and laboratory directors, to brief the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Oversight and Government Reform Committee of the House of Representatives and the Homeland Security and Government Affairs Committee of the Senate no later than 90 days of the enactment of this Act. This briefing should include how the military departments, the laboratories, and the Office of the Secretary of Defense are using these authorities, metrics for understanding the effectiveness of these authorities, and any recommendations for

legislative or regulatory action to improve the functioning of these authorities.

Pilot program on temporary exchange of financial management and acquisition personnel (sec. 1110)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1112) that would authorize a pilot program to assess the feasibility and advisability of the temporary assignment of financial management and acquisition personnel to nontraditional defense contractors as defined by section 2303(9) of title 10, United States Code, and of covered employees of such contractors to the Department of Defense. Nontraditional defense contractors are commercial companies who either do not do business with the Department of Defense or do so exclusively through commercial terms and conditions. This authority would expire on September 30, 2019.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would make the authority permissive rather than mandatory and would modify the terms and conditions of participation in the pilot program by the private-sector employees.

The conferees believe that any exchange of government personnel with industry designed to improve skills and knowledge of finance and acquisition should be with those types of firms that do not traditionally do business with the Department of Defense and as such may offer different business management approaches to address similar problems. These firms also do not pose the same potential conflict of interest concerns that any exchange with a traditional defense contractor would pose.

Pilot program on enhanced pay authority for certain acquisition and technology positions in the Department of Defense (sec. 1111)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1113) that would authorize a pilot program to assess the feasibility and advisability of using a higher-level pay authority to attract and retain high-quality acquisition and technology experts in positions responsible for management and developing complex, high-cost, technological acquisition efforts of the Department of Defense. The conferees are concerned that in some cases the Department of Defense cannot competitively compensate the senior-level government program managers and engineers required for the government to oversee major defense acquisition programs. This provision would allow, in select cases, for the Department of Defense to pay a higher rate of compensation to recruit and retain senior acquisition officials who are exceptionally well qualified. These officials would be limited to a 5-year term. This authority would expire on October 1, 2020.

The House bill contained no similar amendment.

The House recedes.

Pilot program on direct hire authority for veteran technical experts into the defense acquisition workforce (sec. 1112)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1114) that would authorize a 5-year pilot program for the service acquisition executives of each military department to directly appoint qualified veteran candidates for scientific, technical, engineering, and mathematics positions in the defense acquisition activities. This direct hire authority would be limited to no more than 1 percent of the total number of positions in the acquisition workforce in each military department that are filled as of the close of the previous fiscal year.

The House bill contained no similar amendment.

The House recedes.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the congressional defense committees on the use of this authority no later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Act.

Direct hire authority for technical experts into the defense acquisition workforce (sec. 1113)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1115) that would authorize the service secretaries of each military department to directly appoint qualified candidates possessing a scientific or engineering degree to positions in the defense acquisition activities. This direct hire authority would be limited to no more than 5 percent of the total number of scientific and engineering positions in the acquisition workforce in each military department that are filled as of the close of the previous fiscal year. This authority would expire December 31, 2020.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS NOT ADOPTED

Authority to provide additional allowances and benefits for Defense Clandestine Service employees

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1102) that would grant the Secretary of Defense the authority to provide additional allowances and benefits for Defense Clandestine Service employees.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Preference eligibility for members of reserve components of the Armed Forces appointed to competitive service; clarification of appeal rights

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1105) that would create a hiring preference for certain members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces for the competitive service and would clarify the appeals rights of individuals hired under section 3330a of title 5, United States Code.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

TITLE XII—MATTERS RELATING TO FOREIGN NATIONS

Subtitle A—Training and Assistance

One-year extension of logistical support for coalition forces supporting certain United States military operations (sec. 1201)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1201) that would amend section 1234 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181), as most recently amended by section 1223 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291), by authorizing the Secretary of Defense to provide supplies, services, transportation, and other logistical support to coalition forces supporting U.S. operations in Iraq and Afghanistan during fiscal year 2016.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Strategic framework for Department of Defense security cooperation (sec. 1202)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1202) that would require the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, to develop a strategic framework for Department of Defense security cooperation to guide prioritization of resources and activities. This section would also require the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, to submit a report on the strategic framework for security cooperation to the congressional defense committees, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provisions.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would make clarifying changes and require the Secretary of Defense to submit the required report not later than 180 days after enactment of this Act.

Redesignation, modification, and extension of National Guard State Partnership Program (sec. 1203)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1203) that would amend section 1205 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66) by modifying and extending the authorization for the National Guard State Partnership Program (SPP) by 2 years, would require the Chief of the National Guard Bureau to establish and submit a list of core competencies to support SPP activities to the Secretary of Defense for approval, and would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a fund to administer and execute the funds authorized and appropriated for SPP.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1204) that would amend section 1205 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 114–66) to provide for the extension of the Department of Defense (DOD) State Partnership Program and direct the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) and Under Secretary of Defense (Policy) to conduct an advisability and feasibility study as to whether a central fund should be created to support the activities associated with the State Partnership Program.

The House recedes with an amendment that would make clarifying changes, would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a legislative proposal if it is found to be advisable and feasible to establish a central fund for the program, and would extend the underlying authority for the program for 5 years.

The conferees encourage DOD to consider if it would be useful to establish a list of core competencies of the National Guard to be used to better educate security assistance officers and countries participating in the State Partnership Program about the capabilities that can be brought to bear by the Guard. The Secretary should inform the Armed Services Committees of the House of Representative and the Senate if such a step is considered to be useful.

Extension of authority for non-reciprocal exchanges of defense personnel between the United States and foreign countries (sec. 1204)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1204) that would amend section 1207(f) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84) by extending the authorization for non-reciprocal exchanges of defense personnel between the United States and foreign countries through December 31, 2017.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would extend the authority through December 31, 2021.

Monitoring and evaluation of overseas humanitarian, disaster, and civic aid programs of the Department of Defense (sec. 1205)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1205) that would allow up to 5 percent of the amounts authorized to be appropriated by this act for sections 401, 402, 404, 407, 2557, and 2561 of title 10, United States Code be

used to conduct monitoring and evaluation of these programs.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a clarifying amendment.

The conferees further note that the briefing shall include 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.

One-year extension of funding limitations for authority to build the capacity of foreign security forces (sec. 1206)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1201) that would extend for 1 year the funding limitations for the Department of Defense to build the capacity of foreign security forces under section 2282, title 10, United States Code.

The House bill contained no similar provisions.

The House recedes.

Authority to provide support to national military forces of allied countries for counterterrorism operations in Africa (sec. 1207)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1205) that would authorize through September 30, 2018, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, to provide, on a non-reimbursable basis, logistic support, supplies, and services to the national military forces of an allied country conducting counterterrorism operations in Africa if the Secretary of Defense determines that the provision of such support is (1) in the national security interests of the United States; and (2) critical to the timely and effective participation of such national military forces in such operations.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees note that, in this section, the term 'allied country' has the meaning given to that term in section 2350c of title 10, United States Code.

Reports on training of foreign military intelligence units provided by the Department of Defense (sec. 1208)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1206) that would authorize the Secretary of Defense to provide intelligence training to foreign military intelligence units to increase partner capacity.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence to provide semi-annual reports to the congressional defense committees on the military intelligence training performed by Department of Defense of foreign military intelligence personnel and the authorities under which such activities are conducted.

The conferees believe that the current matrix of capacity building authorities may not sufficiently cover sustained intelligence training for foreign military forces for purposes other than counterterrorism operations and stability operations with whom the United States partners or may need to partner in the future. Based on the reports and any potential gaps in authorities, the conferees will evaluate whether further authorities should be included in the 2017 authorizing legislation.

Prohibition on assistance to entities in Yemen controlled by the Houthi movement (sec. 1209)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1207) that would prohibit assistance to an entity in Yemen controlled by members of the Houthi movement unless the Secretary of Defense determines the provision of such assistance is important to the national security interests of the United States.

The House bill did not contain a similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment requiring the Secretary of Defense to submit a notification to certain congressional committees should the national security exception be exercised.

Subtitle B—Matters Relating to Afghanistan and Pakistan

Extension and modification of Commanders' Emergency Response Program (sec. 1211)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1211) that would amend section 1201 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81), as most recently amended by section 1221 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291), by extending for 1 year the Commanders' Emergency Response Program (CERP) in Afghanistan and authorizing $5.0 million for fiscal year 2016.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1222) that would make up to $10.0 million available during fiscal year 2016 for CERP in Afghanistan, and would authorize certain payments to redress injury and loss in Iraq.

The House recedes with an amendment that would limit amounts available during Fiscal Year 2016 to not exceed $5.0 million, require the Secretary of Defense to submit revised guidance to take into account the modifications to CERP made by this provision and would allow the Secretary to begin payments to redress injury and loss in Iraq 30 days after the submission of a report related to the conditions for which payment would be made and the manner in which claims for payments shall be verified.

Extension and modification of authority for reimbursement of certain coalition nations for support provided to United States military operations (sec. 1212)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1212) that would extend the authority for reimbursement of coalition nations for support provided to the U.S. for military operations in Afghanistan through fiscal year 2016 and would authorize $1.3 billion. Of the $1.0 billion in reimbursement authorized for Pakistan during fiscal year 2016, $400.0 million would not be eligible for a waiver unless the Secretary of Defense certifies that Pakistan is conducting military operations against the Haqqani Network and is actively coordinating with the Government of Afghanistan to restrict the movement of militants along the Afghanistan-Pakistan border.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1224) that would extend the authority to make Coalition Support Fund (CSF) payments to reimburse certain nations for support provided to U.S. military operations in Afghanistan and would authorize to $1.2 billion, of which $900.0 million would be provided to Pakistan. Of the $900.0 million, $100.0 million would be authorized for a pilot program.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would authorize $1.3 billion and would limit the authorization for reimbursement to Pakistan to $900.0 million. Of the $900.0 million, $350.0 million would not be eligible for a waiver unless the Secretary of Defense certifies that Pakistan has met certain conditions. An additional $100.0 million of CSF would be made available for Pakistan for direct assistance for a pilot program for stability activities undertaken in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas, including the provision of funds to the Pakistan military and the Pakistan Frontier Corps Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

The conferees encourage the continuation of military operations undertaken by the Pakistan Military in the Federally Administered Tribal Area but note the need for further action against terrorist organizations such as the Haqqani Network.

Additional matter in semiannual report on enhancing security and stability in Afghanistan (sec. 1213)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1213) that would state the sense of Congress that the President's decision to maintain 9,800 U.S. troops through 2015 is appropriate, that the President should withdraw U.S. troops only on a pace that is consistent with the ability of the Afghan National Security Forces to sustain itself and secure Afghanistan, and that the U.S. President should review maintaining the U.S. advisory mission beyond 2016.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1221) that would require a certification by the President to the congressional defense committees that the reduction of U.S. forces in Afghanistan will result in an acceptable level of risk to U.S. national security objectives.

The House recedes with an amendment that adds an assessment of risks associated with the drawdown of U.S. forces to the semiannual report required by section 1225 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. 'Buck' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291).

Extension of authority to acquire products and services produced in countries along a major route of supply to Afghanistan (sec. 1214)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1214) that would extend section 801 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84), as most recently amended by section 832 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66), through December 31, 2016, for limiting competition for products or services that are from one or more countries along a major route of supply to Afghanistan or providing a preference for such a product or service, under certain circumstances.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 827) that would extend by 1 year the authority in section 801(f) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84).

The House recedes.

Extension of authority to transfer defense articles and provide defense services to the military and security forces of Afghanistan (sec. 1215)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1215) that would extend section 1222 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239), as amended by section 1231 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291), for 1 year and would extend the quarterly reporting requirement through March 31, 2017. This section would authorize that, during fiscal years 2015–16, the excess defense articles transferred from the stocks of the Department of Defense to the military and security forces of Afghanistan will not be subject to the authorities and limitations in section 561 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (Public Law 87–195).

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1223).

The Senate recedes.

Modification of protection for Afghan allies (sec. 1216)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1216) that would express 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 U.S. Armed Forces.

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1227) that would modify the Afghan Special Immigrant Visa program to require not less than 2 years of service if submitting a petition after September 30, 2015, would express the sense of Congress that the necessity of providing special immigrant status should be assessed at regular intervals by the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives taking into account the scope of the current and planned presence of U.S. troops in Afghanistan, and would make technical amendments.

The House recedes with a technical amendment.

Subtitle C—Matters Relating to Syria and Iraq

Extension of authority to support operations and activities of the Office of Security Cooperation in Iraq (sec. 1221)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1221) that would extend the authority for the Office of Security Cooperation in Iraq (OSC–I) for 1 year. This authority would allow the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, to authorize OSC–I to conduct training activities in support of the Iraqi Ministry of Defense and Counter Terrorism Service personnel at a base or facility of the Government of Iraq. This section would limit the total authorized funding for operations and activities for OSC–I to $143.0 million in fiscal year 2016 and would require the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State to submit a report assessing how OSC–I integrates into Operation Inherent Resolve in Iraq.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1228) that would authorize the use of up to $80.0 million in fiscal year 2016 to support OSC–I operations and activities.

The House recedes.

Strategy for the Middle East and to counter violent extremism (sec. 1222)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1222) that would express a sense of Congress on U.S. strategy in the Middle East and would require the Secretary of Defense to submit to the congressional defense committees a comprehensive strategy for the Middle East.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State, not later than February 15, 2016, to jointly submit to certain congressional committees a strategy for the Middle East and to counter violent extremism.

Modification of authority to provide assistance to counter the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (sec. 1223)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1223) that would authorize $715.0 million in fiscal year 2016 for assistance to the military and security forces associated with the Government of Iraq, of which not less than 25 percent of such funds would be obligated to such groups as Kurdish and tribal security forces with a national security mission. This section would require an assessment by the Secretary of Defense and Secretary of State of the conditions of the Government of Iraq relating to political inclusiveness, minority integration, and efforts to address grievances of ethnic and sectarian minorities. If the assessment is not submitted or Iraq has not substantially achieved the conditions contained in the assessment, the Secretaries would be required to withhold the provision of assistance pursuant to the ''Iraq Train and Equip Authority'' under section 1236 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291) and 60 percent of such assistance would go directly to certain groups.

The Senate amendment contained provisions (sec. 1225, 1229, 1271) that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees within 30 days if the Secretary determines that equipment provided by the United States to Iraq has been transferred to or acquired by a violent extremist organization and would add an additional element to the quarterly report under the Iraq Train and Equip authority to include a list of units restricted from receiving assistance under that authority as a result of vetting.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would express the sense of Congress that: (1) the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant poses an acute threat to the people and territorial integrity of Iraq (ISIL), (2) defeating ISIL is critical to maintaining a unified Iraq, and (3) the United States in coordination with coalition partners should provide security assistance in an expeditious and responsive manner to the national security forces associated with the Government of Iraq including Kurdish and tribal security forces or other security forces with a national security mission. The amendment would also require the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State to jointly submit an assessment, to certain congressional committees on the extent to which the Government of Iraq is increasing political inclusiveness, addressing grievances of ethnic and sectarian minorities, and enhancing minority integration in the political and military structures in Iraq. Taking into account such an assessment, in the event the President determines that the Government of Iraq has failed to take substantial action to: (1) increase political inclusiveness, (2) address the grievances of ethnic and sectarian minorities, and (3) enhance minority integration in the political and military structures in Iraq; the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, would be authorized to provide, in coordination to the extent practicable with the Government of Iraq, assistance pursuant to the Iraq Train and Equip authority directly to the Kurdish Peshmerga, Sunni tribal security forces, or other local security forces with a national security mission for the purpose of supporting international coalition efforts against ISIL. The conferees note that local security forces with a national security mission may include, in addition to Sunni tribal elements, local security forces that are committed to protecting highly vulnerable ethnic and religious minority communities, such as Yazidi, Christian, Assyrian and Turkoman communities, against the ISIL threat. Additionally, this section would prohibit assistance pursuant to the Iraq Train and Equip authority from being provided to the Government of Iraq unless the Secretary of Defense certifies that the Government of Iraq has taken actions as may be reasonably necessary to safeguard against such assistance being transferred to, or acquired by violent extremist organizations, including designated Foreign Terrorist Organizations (FTOs) or an organization that is known to be under the command and control of, or is associated with the Government of Iran.

Reports on United States Armed Forces deployed in support of Operation Inherent Resolve (sec. 1224)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1224) that would express the sense of the Congress that Operation Inherent Resolve and the force protection and combat search and rescue requirements be continuously evaluated, and would require the Secretary of Defense to submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the U.S. Armed Forces deployed in support of OIR.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require a report to the congressional defense committees, not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and every 90 days thereafter, on United States Armed Forces deployed in support of Operation Inherent Resolve.

Matters relating to support for the vetted Syrian opposition (sec. 1225)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1225) that would require a strategy and authorize $600.0 million for the overall Syria Train and Equip program, which includes $531.5 million for the Syria Train and Equip Fund, $25.8 million for costs that would be incurred by the Army for such program, and $42.8 million for costs that would be incurred by the Air Force for such program.

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1208) that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report on the military support the Secretary considers necessary to provide to recipients of assistance upon their return to Syria.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would: (1) require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report on what support is determined to be necessary to provide recipients of assistance upon their return to Syria; (2) modify quarterly reporting matters; and (3) require certain information to accompany reprogramming requests.

Support to the Government of Jordan and the Government of Lebanon for border security operations (sec. 1226)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1226) that would authorize $300.0 million in assistance on a reimbursement basis to enhance and support the efforts of Jordan's Armed Forces to sustain security along its border with Syria and Iraq.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1202) that would authorize assistance to Jordan and Lebanon in any fiscal year through fiscal year 2020 for the purposes of sustaining security along their borders with Syria and/or Iraq. Regarding assistance to the Government of Lebanon, the provision would prohibit reimbursement of Hezbollah or any forces other than the armed forces of Lebanon.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would make available to Jordan and Lebanon funds not to exceed $150.0 million for each country in any 1 fiscal year for reimbursement from amounts authorized pursuant to section 1233 of the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2008 (P.L. 110–181) and section 1534 of the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2015 (P.L. 113–291), the Counterterrorism Partnership Fund, and would make other clarifying modifications.

Sense of Congress on the security and protection of Iranian dissidents living in Camp Liberty, Iraq (sec. 1227)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1230) that would express the sense of Congress regarding the security and disposition of Camp Liberty residents while encouraging cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in expediting the resettlement of Camp Liberty resident to safe locations outside Iraq.

The House bill did not contain a similar provision.

The House recedes with a clarifying amendment.

Subtitle D—Matters Relating to Iran

Modification and extension of annual report on the military power of Iran (sec. 1231)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1231) that would extend the annual report on the military power of Iran to December 31, 2025, and add a reporting requirement that provides an assessment of transfers of military equipment, technology, and training to Iran from non-Iranian sources.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1241).

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would create an additional element of the underlying report to require information on Iran's cyber capabilities.

Sense of Congress on the Government of Iran's malign activities (sec. 1232)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1232) that would express the sense of the Congress that Iran's illicit pursuit, development, or acquisition of a nuclear weapons capability and its malign military activities constitute a grave threat to regional stability and the national security interests of the U.S. and its allies.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would expresses the sense of Congress that Iran continues to conduct malign activities and sponsorship of terrorism, and that the United States should continue to enhance the region's security architecture, build partner capacity to respond to external aggression, and increase interoperability with regional security forces.

Report on military-to-military engagements with Iran (sec. 1233)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1234) that would restrict the Secretary of Defense from authorizing any military-to-military exchange or contact by the Armed Forces or Department of Defense civilians with Iran with certain exceptions.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to certain congressional committees on military-to-military engagements with Iran.

Security guarantees to countries in the Middle East (sec. 1234)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1235) that would require the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, to provide the appropriate congressional committees a copy of any security agreement by the U.S. to any country in the Middle East associated with Iran's nuclear weapons program.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense and Secretary of State to submit a report to certain congressional committees that summarizes any agreement on security commitments by the United States to any country in the Middle East in effect as of 15 days prior to the submittal of the report. Additionally, this section would require the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to provide the Secretary of Defense with an analysis of the United States military force structure and posture required to meet any current agreement that provides security commitments in the Middle East.

Rule of construction (sec. 1235)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1236) that states that nothing in this Act shall be construed as authorizing the use of force against Iran.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Subtitle E—Matters Relating to the Russian Federation

Notifications 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 (sec. 1241)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1241) that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit to the appropriate committees of Congress quarterly notifications and updates relating to testing, production, deployment, sale or transfer to other states or non-state actors of the Club-K cruise missile system by the Russian Federation. This provision would also require the Secretary of Defense to notify the congressional defense committees no later than 7 days after the Secretary determines that there is reasonable belief that Russia has deployed, sold, or transferred the Club-K cruise missile system to other states or non-state actors. Additionally, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is required to develop a strategy to detect, defend against and defeat the Club-K cruise missile system, and will submit to the appropriate committees of Congress the strategy no later than September 30, 2016.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment requiring the Secretary of Defense to notify the appropriate committees of Congress not later than 7 days after the Secretary determines there is reasonable grounds to believe the Russian Federation has tested, initially deployed, or sold or transferred to another state or non-state actor the Club-K cruise missile system. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff shall include options for responding to the Club-K cruise missile threat in current military planning. The reporting requirement contained in the House provision is carried in another section of the Act.

Notifications of deployment of nuclear weapons by Russian Federation to territory of Ukrainian Republic or Russian territory of Kaliningrad (sec. 1242)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1242) that would require the Secretary of Defense to 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 certain weapons systems, onto the territory of the Ukrainian Republic. This provision would also require prompt notification, no more than seven days, after the Secretary of Defense determines that there exists reasonable grounds to believe that Russia has deployed certain weapon systems onto the territory of Ukraine. Further, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff shall submit to the congressional defense committees, no later than June 30, 2016, a strategy to respond to the military threat posed by the Russian Federation deploying covered weapons systems onto the territory of the Ukraine Republic.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would expand the notification to include the deployment of covered weapon systems into the Russian territory of Kaliningrad, and would require the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to include in current planning options for responding to the military threat posed by the Russian Federation deploying covered weapons into the territory of Ukraine and Kaliningrad, including opportunities for allied cooperation. The agreement also addresses the requirement to report on the status of exercises with, planning or preparing to deploy, or deploying certain weapons systems, onto the territory of the Ukrainian Republic in another section of this Act, and includes reporting on deployment of such weapons systems in the Russian territory of Kaliningrad in that section. The provision would terminate after 5 years.

Measures in response to non-compliance by the Russian Federation with its obligations under the INF Treaty (sec. 1243)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1243) that would require the President to submit to the appropriate congressional committees a notification of whether the Russian Federation has flight-tested, deployed, or possessed a military system that has achieved an initial operation capability of a covered missile system, and whether the Russian Federation has begun steps to return to full compliance with the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (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 Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1671) that would require the President to notify the appropriate congressional committees with respect to whether the Russian Federation has flight-tested, deployed, or possessed a military system that has achieved an initial operating capability that is in violation of the INF Treaty or has begun taking measures to return to full compliance with the INF Treaty. The provision would also require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees on the status of updates provided to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and other allies of the United States on the Russian Federation's flight testing, operational capability, and deployment of ground-launched ballistic missiles in violation of the INF Treaty. If the Russian Federation fails compliance measures by the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense will also submit to Congress, a plan outlining the development of military capabilities, including counterforce capabilities, countervailing strike capabilities, and active defense to defend against intermediate-range ground-launched cruise missile attacks.

The House recedes with a clarifying amendment.

Modification of notification and assessment of proposal to modify or introduce new aircraft or sensors for flight by the Russian Federation under the open skies treaty (sec. 1244)

The House bill contained two provisions (sec. 1244 and 1265) that would amend section 1242 (b)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3564) to extend reporting requirements from 30 days to 90 days and extend oversight to include the commander of each relevant combatant command as well as the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Additionally, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State this provision limits obligated funds to less than 50 percent until a report on any meetings of the Open Skies Consultative Commission during the prior year is delivered to Congress to the appropriate committees.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1672) that would modify Section 1242(b) of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291) by adding a requirement to include an assessment by the commander of each combatant command potentially affected by a proposal of the Russian Federation to modify or introduce a new aircraft or sensor for flight under the Open Skies Treaty, including an assessment of the potential effects of

the proposal on operations and any potential vulnerabilities. The provision would also require that not later than 30 days after the date of any meeting of the Open Skies Consultative Commission, the Secretary of Defense submit to the defense committees of Congress a report on such meeting, including a description of any agreements entered into during such meeting, and whether any such agreement will result in a modification to the aircraft or sensors that will be subject to the Open Skies Treaty.

The House recedes with an amendment that would combine the three similar provisions and limit the availability of funds made available for fiscal year 2016 for arms control implementation (PE 0305145F) to not more than 75 percent until the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, submits a report to Congress describing any meetings of the Open Skies Consultative Commission during the prior year, a description of any agreements entered into during such meetings, and a description of future year proposals for modification to aircraft sensors that will be subject to the Open Skies Treaty.

Prohibition on availability of funds relating to sovereignty of the Russian Federation over Crimea (sec. 1245)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1247) that would prohibit funds authorized to be appropriated or made available by this Act through fiscal year 2016 for the Department of Defense to implement any action or policy that recognizes the de facto sovereignty of Russia over Crimea, or any country whose central government has taken steps to recognize or support Russia's illegal occupation of Crimea. The provision included a waiver if the Secretary of Defense certifies and reports that doing so would be in the national security interest of the United States.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a technical and clarifying amendment.

Limitation on military contact and cooperation between the United States and the Russian Federation (sec. 1246)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1248) that would prohibit funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2016 to be used for bilateral military-to-military contact or cooperation between the United States and the Russian Federation without certain certifications by the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, or unless certain waiver conditions are met.

The Senate bill did not contain a similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a technical and clarifying amendment.

Limitation on funds for implementation on the New START Treaty (sec. 1247)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1249) that would limit all authorized funds that would be used for implementation of the New START Treaty until the President certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that the armed forces of the Russian Federation are no longer illegally occupying Ukrainian territory; the Russian Federation is respecting the sovereignty of all Ukrainian territory; the Russian Federation is no longer taking actions that are inconsistent with the INF Treaty; the Russian Federation is in compliance with the Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE) Treaty and has lifted its suspension of Russian observance of its treaty obligations; and there have been no inconsistencies by the Russian Federation with the New START Treaty requirements.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that changes the limitation to a reporting requirement on the reasons continued implementation of the New START treaty is in the national security interests of the United States, for any year in which the New START Treaty is in effect and the following conditions apply (and steps taken to remedy the conditions), the Russian Federation (i) continues to occupy Ukraine territory, (ii) disrespects the sovereignty of Ukraine territory, (iii) is not in fully compliance with the Intermediate Nuclear Forces Treaty, (iv) is not in compliance with the CFE Treaty and has not lifted is suspension of observing the Treaty, and (v) is not reducing it deployed strategic delivery vehicles, which are under the central limits of the New START Treaty. The conferees are concerned about the impact of Russia increasing its number of deployed strategic delivery vehicles, but notes that this increase is occurring within the legally-binding New START Treaty caps.

Additional matters in annual report on military and security developments involving the Russian Federation (sec. 1248)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1255) that would add a reporting requirement to section 1245 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291) requiring an assessment of the force structure and capabilities of Russian military forces stationed in the Arctic region, Kaliningrad, and Crimea, as well as an assessment of the Russian military strategy in the Arctic region.

The House bill did not contain a similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would create an additional element to require a description of the testing, production, deployment, and sale or transfer of the Club-K cruise missile system by the Russian Federation.

Report on alternative capabilities to procure and sustain nonstandard rotary wing aircraft historically procured through Rosoboronexport (sec. 1249)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1256) that would require an independent assessment on the feasibility and advisability of using alternative industrial base capabilities to procure and sustain nonstandard rotary wing aircraft historically acquired through the Russian state corporation Rosoboronexport as well as an analysis of alterations that may be required for waivers of foreign military sales requirements and procedures for approval of airworthiness certificates associated with such alternative capabilities.

The House bill did not contain a similar provision.

The House recedes with technical and clarifying amendments.

The conferees direct the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics, not later than 180 days after date of the enactment of this Act and in consultation with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to provide an interim brief to the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate on the initial findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the independent assessment required by this section.

Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative (sec. 1250)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1532) that would authorize $200.0 million for the Secretary of Defense, in concurrence with the Secretary of State, to provide assistance and sustainment to the military and national security forces of Ukraine. This assistance would include the explicit authority to provide lethal weapons of a defensive nature to the security forces of Ukraine.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1251) that would authorize $300.0 million for the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, to provide security assistance and intelligence support to military and other security forces of Ukraine.

The House recedes with an amendment that would require $50.0 million of the funds authorized to be available only for lethal assistance and counterartillery radars unless the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, certifies that use of such funds for lethal assistance is not in the U.S. national security interest. If the certification is made, such funds could be used for assistance or support to Partnership for Peace (PfP) nations, or for exercises and training for the security forces of PfP nations or the Government of Ukraine to assist in preserving their sovereignty and territorial integrity against Russian aggression.

The conferees emphasize the importance of providing support to the Government of Ukraine in defending itself against actions by Russia and Russian-backed separatists that continue to violate ceasefire agreements. The conferees note the success of current training of Ukrainian security forces by U.S. forces and encourage expansion of such training efforts as provided for in this section. The conferees further note the growing threat to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of other nations in the region and stress the importance of assisting such nations in developing the capability to defend against Russian aggression.

Training for Eastern European national military forces in the course of multilateral exercises (sec. 1251)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1252) that would authorize the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, to provide multilateral or regional training, and pay the incremental expenses of participating in such training, for the national military forces of countries in Eastern Europe that are a signatory to the Partnership for Peace Framework Documents but not a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) or that became a NATO member after January 1, 1999.

The House bill did not contain a similar provision.

The House recedes with a technical and clarifying amendment that further refines the types of training authorized under this section to training provided in the course of the conduct of a multilateral exercise in which the U.S. Armed Forces are a participant and that is comparable to or complimentary of training the U.S. Armed Forces receive in the course of such multilateral exercises. Training authorized under this section would be for certain specified purposes, including enhancing the interoperability of the trained forces to be able to participate in NATO or coalition operations, or to increase the capacity of those forces to respond to external threats or hybrid warfare.

Subtitle F—Matters Relating to the Asia-Pacific Region

Strategy to promote United States interests in the Indo-Asia-Pacific region (sec. 1261)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1253) that would require the President to develop an overall strategy to promote U.S. interests in the Indo-Asia-Pacific region and to provide policy directives and priority goals to relevant U.S. Government departments and agencies.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1265) that would require the report to be completed within 120 days of enactment.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would delay the date the strategy is due to March 1, 2017.

The Senate bill contained a provision (sec. 1262) that would express the sense of the Congress to reaffirm the importance of the rebalance to the Asia-Pacific region. In order to maintain the credibility of the U.S. policy to rebalance towards the Indo-Asia-Pacific theater, the conferees believe it is vital that the United States continue to shift forces to the region to strengthen the ability of the United States Armed Forces to project power to shape the choices of regional states. Any reduction or failure to adequately resource U.S. force structure in the U.S. Pacific Command would diminish the rebalance policy.

The House bill included a number of provisions that would express the sense of the Congress regarding the various contributions of different allies and partner nations (sec. 1251, sec. 1252, sec. 1254, sec. 1255, and sec. 1272).

The conferees note the 70th Anniversary of the end of Allied military engagement in the Pacific theater, marking the end of the Second World War and joins with a grateful nation in expressing respect and appreciation to the members of the U.S. Armed Forces who served in the Pacific theater during the Second World War.

Further, the conferees believe any long-term strategy for the Indo-Asia-Pacific region must include continued engagement with allies and partners in the region.

The United States values its alliance with the Government of Japan as a cornerstone of peace and security in the region. The United States welcomes Japan's decision to contribute more proactively to regional and global peace and security. Furthermore, the conferees note that the Senkaku Islands are under the administrative control of Japan. The conferees oppose any unilateral actions by a third party that would seek to undermine such administration, and remain committed under the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security to respond to any armed attack in the territories under the administration of Japan. Finally, the conferees acknowledge the significant and unprecedented financial contributions the Government of Japan has made to facilitate U.S. military access in both Japan and Guam.

The conferees also note that 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. The United States and the Republic of Korea should continue further cooperation by strengthening the combined defense posture on the Korean Peninsula and enhancing mutual security based on the Republic of Korea-United States Mutual Defense Treaty. The conferees support 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. Finally, we acknowledge the significant financial contributions the Republic of Korea has made to facilitate U.S. military access on the Korean Peninsula.

The conferees note that United States has an upgraded, strategic-plus relationship with India based on regional cooperation, space science cooperation, and defense cooperation. The conferees believe that the defense relationship between the United States and the Republic of India is strengthened by the common commitment of both countries to liberal democracy should continue to expand. Further, we welcome the role of the Republic of India in providing security and stability in the Indo-Pacific region and beyond, and we support the implementation of the United States-India Defense Framework Agreement and the India Defense Trade and Technology Initiative (DTTI).

Requirement to submit Department of Defense policy regarding foreign disclosure or technology release of Aegis Ashore capability to Japan (sec. 1262)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1256) that would express the sense of Congress that a decision by the Government of Japan to purchase Aegis Ashore for its self-defense could create a significant opportunity for promoting interoperability and integration of air- and missile defense capability with close allies, could provide for force multiplication benefits, and could potentially alleviate force posture requirements on multi-mission assets. This provision would also require the Secretary of Defense to submit to the appropriate congressional committees, a copy of the Department of Defense policy regarding foreign disclosure or technology release of Aegis Ashore capability to allies, including Japan, that possess sea-based Aegis weapons system-equipped naval vessels.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would remove the references to other allies and would edit the title of the provision to directly reference the Government of Japan.

South China Sea Initiative (sec. 1263)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1261) that would authorize the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, to provide assistance and training for the purposes of increasing maritime security and the maritime domain awareness of foreign countries in the South China Sea. The provision would authorize $50.0 million from amounts authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Defense Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide (OMDW) account for fiscal year 2016, with increases in funding levels in subsequent fiscal years, to provide assistance to the recipient countries, which include Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam. The provision would require that the Secretary of Defense provide prior notification to the congressional defense committees not later than 15 days before exercising this authority.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would authorize $50.0 million from amounts authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2016 only and, if the Secretary uses these funds to provide assistance and training under this authority during the first half-year of fiscal year 2016, the Secretary must submit a report to the congressional defense committees on the account or accounts that were used to provide the funds. The authority to provide assistance and training cannot be exercised after September 30, 2020. The conferees expect the Department to request additional funding for the South China Sea Initiative in fiscal years 2017 through 2020 as part of the annual budget request.

Subtitle G—Other Matters

Two-year extension and modification of authorization for non-conventional assisted recovery capabilities (sec. 1271)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1261) that would extend, for 1 year, the authority of the Department of Defense to continue to develop, manage, and execute a Non-Conventional Assisted Recovery (NAR) personnel recovery program for isolated Department of Defense (DOD), U.S. Government, and other designated personnel supporting U.S. national interests worldwide. This section would allow the Secretary of Defense to use up to $25.0 million in funds authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Defense for operation and maintenance for such recovery programs through fiscal year 2017.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1282) that would extend the authority of the Department of Defense to establish, develop, and maintain NAR capabilities for 2 additional years. The provision would also designate the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict (ASD SOLIC) as the primary civilian within DOD with programmatic and policy oversight responsibilities for such activities.

The House recedes with an amendment that would authorize the Secretary of Defense to use up to $25.0 million in funds authorized for operation and maintenance for NAR.

The conferees note that the agreement would designate the ASD SOLIC as the primary civilian within DOD with programmatic and policy oversight responsibilities for such activities. Given the sensitive nature of NAR activities, including the authorized use of irregular forces, groups, and individuals, the committee believes that ASD SOLIC is the most appropriate civilian office within the Department to exercise oversight of such activities and associated policies.

Amendment to the annual report under Arms Control and Disarmament Act (sec. 1272)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1262) that would amend subsection (e) of section 403 of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act (22 U.S.C. 2593a) and would require the Director of National Intelligence to submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that details each instance of inconsistent behavior by a state party of an arms control treaty or related agreement to which the United States is a party.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Extension of authorization to conduct activities to enhance the capability of foreign countries to respond to incidents involving weapons of mass destruction (sec. 1273)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1264) that would extend the authority to conduct activities to enhance the capability of foreign countries to respond to incidents involving weapons of mass destruction from section 1204 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66) through September 30, 2020.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1203) that would extend the authority for the Secretary of Defense to provide Weapons of Mass Destruction incident response training and basic equipment to foreign first responders until September 30, 2018.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would extend the authority through September 30, 2019.

Modification of authority for support of special operations to combat terrorism (sec. 1274)

The House bill contained a provision that would amend the authority for support of special operations to combat terrorism contained in section 1208 of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108–375), as amended, by increasing the annual cap on the authority from $75.0 million to $100.0 million.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would increase the annual cap on the

authority from $75.0 million to $85.0 million and would require the Secretary of Defense to notify the congressional defense committees not later than 15-days prior to initiating the authority.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to notify the congressional defense committees of funding changes to Section 1208 programs when such a proposed increase exceeds 20 percent of the current approved total for that particular program or $500,000, whichever amount is less.

Limitation on availability of funds to implement the Arms Trade Treaty (sec. 1275)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1270) that would limit the Department of Defense's ability to implement the Arms Trade Treaty while also permitting the Department to assist foreign governments in bringing their laws and regulations to a level equal to that of the United States.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with a technical amendment.

The conferees note that a substantively identical provision was included in the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2015 (Public Law 113–291).

Report on the security relationship between the United States and the Republic of Cyprus (sec. 1276)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1271) that would require, not later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense and Secretary of State to jointly submit an assessment of the military capability of Cyprus to defend against threats to its national security.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1274), requiring an assessment of the U.S.-Cyprus bilateral security relationship not later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act.

The House recedes.

Sense of Congress on European defense and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (sec. 1277)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1280) that would express the sense of the Congress that the U.S. should continue to work with aspirant countries for entry into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and work with NATO members to identify current and future security threats as well as ensuring sufficient funding is obligated to meet NATO responsibilities.

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1254) that would express the sense of Congress urging the United States to encourage NATO allies to meet defense budget commitments made at the Wales Summit in September 2014 and to continue to coordinate defense investments to improve deterrence against Russian aggression and terrorist organizations as well as more appropriately balancing defense spending across the alliance.

The House recedes with an amendment that expresses the sense of Congress that the United States should continue NATO's open-door policy for nations that share Alliance values, are willing to assume the responsibilities and obligations of membership, and are in a position to contribute to the security of the North Atlantic area, as well as encouraging continued work with aspirant countries to prepare for entry into NATO.

Briefing on the sale of certain fighter aircraft to Qatar (sec. 1278)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1273) that would express the sense of the Senate that the United States should promptly consider the sale of fighter aircraft to the Government of Qatar and requires a report describing the risks and benefits as they relate to such a sale.

The House bill did not contain a similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would require a briefing to certain congressional committees on the risks and benefits of the sale of fighter aircraft to Qatar.

United States-Israel anti-tunnel cooperation (sec. 1279)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1267) that would establish a cooperative research and development program with Israel to develop anti-tunneling defense capabilities to detect, map, and neutralize underground tunnels.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1272).

The House recedes with an amendment that requires the Secretary of Defense to designate an appropriate research and development entity of a military department as the lead agency of the Department of Defense to carry out this section, establishes an annual limit on the amount that can be provided, and requires matching contributions from the Government of Israel.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense, not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, to submit to congressional defense committees a report that includes: (1) instances of tunnels being used to attack installations of the United States or allies of the United States; (2) trends or developments in tunnel attacks throughout the world; (3) key technologies employed by potential adversaries and challenges faced when using tunnels; (4) the capabilities of the Department of Defense for defending fixed or forward locations from tunnel attacks; (5) the plans, including with respect to funding, of the Secretary for countering threats posed by tunnels.

NATO Special Operations Headquarters (sec. 1280)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1263) that would make permanent the authority for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Special Operations Headquarters, as first authorized in section 1244(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84).

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1281) that would extend, for 3 years, the authority under 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(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2023).

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would extend, for 5 years, the authority for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Special Operations Headquarters.

Increased presence of United States ground forces in Eastern Europe to deter aggression on the border of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (sec. 1281)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1274) that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report on the impact of any significant reduction in United States troop levels or materiel in Europe on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's ability to credibly deter, resist, or repel external threats, not later than 30 days prior to the date of such reduction.

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1253) that would require, no later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act, that the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, submit to the congressional defense committees an assessment of options for expanding the presence of U.S. ground forces in Eastern Europe to respond, with European allies and partners, to the security challenges posed by Russia with a report that would include an evaluation of the optimal location(s) of the enhanced ground force presence and a description of any initiatives by other members of NATO, or other European allies and partners.

The House recedes with an amendment that would create an additional element of the report required by this section to assess the impact of any significant reduction in U.S. troop levels or material in Europe on U.S. national security interests in Europe.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS NOT ADOPTED

Report on efforts to engage United States manufacturers in procurement opportunities related to equipping the Afghan National Security Forces

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1217) that would require, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State to submit a report on efforts of the Secretaries to engage United States manufacturers in procurement opportunities related to equipping the Afghan National Security Forces.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, to provide a report to the congressional defense committees, within 180 days of the enactment of this Act, on efforts of the Secretaries to engage United States manufacturers and service providers in procurement and service provision opportunities related to equipping and supporting the Afghan National Defense Security Forces.

Report on access to financial records of the Government of Afghanistan to audit the use of funds for assistance for Afghanistan

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1218) that would require the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR) to submit to Congress, not later than December 31, 2016, a report on the extent to which the Office of SIGAR has adequate access to financial records of the Government of Afghanistan to audit the use of funds authorized by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2016.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees direct the Lead Inspector General for Operation Freedom's Sentinel to brief the congressional defense committees on the extent to which the Inspector General has access to financial records of the Government of Afghanistan to audit the use of funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act.

Sense of Congress relating to Dr. Shakil Afridi

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1219) that would express the sense of Congress that Dr. Shakil Afridi, a Pakistani physician who helped the United States locate Osama bin Laden, is an international hero and that the Government of Pakistan should release him immediately from prison.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees note the contributions of Dr. Afridi to efforts to locate Osama bin Laden, remain concerned about Dr. Afridi's continuing incarceration, and urge the Government of Pakistan to release him immediately.

Report on lines of communication of Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant and other foreign terrorist organizations

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1226) that would that would require

the Secretary of Defense to submit a report on the lines of communication that enable the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant, Jabhat al-Nusra, and other foreign terrorist organizations that facilitate assistance through countries bordering on Syria.

The House bill did not contain a similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

The conferees are concerned with the lines of communication that enable the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant and other terrorist organizations in Syria and Iraq and urge the administration to address such lines of communication in its campaign strategy.

Report on efforts of Turkey to fight terrorism

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1227) that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to Congress, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, on: Turkey's bilateral and multilateral efforts to combat the flow of foreign fighters through its country to Syria; relationship with Hamas, including its harboring of leaders of Hamas; and efforts to fight terrorism, including its military and humanitarian role in the coalition to combat the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees note the requirement for an assessment of efforts to combat the flow of foreign fighters to and from Syria and Iraq is included in another provision of this Act.

Report to assess the potential effectiveness of and requirements for the establishment of safe zones or a no-fly zone in Syria

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1228) that would require, no later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to submit a report that would assesses the potential effectiveness, risks, and operational requirements of the establishment and maintenance of a no-fly zone over part or all of Syria, as well as such effectiveness, risks, and operational requirements for internally displaced people or for the facilitation of humanitarian assistance.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to provide a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee, not later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, that assesses the potential effectiveness, risks and operational requirements, including legal requirements, to establish and maintain: (1) a no-fly zone over a significant portion or all of Syria; and (2) one or more safe zones in Syria for internally displaced people or for the facilitation of humanitarian assistance.

Report on military posture required in the Middle East to deter Iran from developing a nuclear weapon

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1233) that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to Congress, not later than 90 days after this Act, regarding the military posture required in the Middle East to deter Iran from developing a nuclear weapon.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing not later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act to the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate on the U.S. force posture required to protect U.S. national interests and deter Iranian aggression in the Middle East.

Sense of Congress on support for Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1245) that would express the sense of Congress on U.S. support for Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, including support for their sovereignty, concern over aggressive military actions of the Russian Federation against these nations, and encouragement for further defense cooperation between the United States and these nations.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees note Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Georgia are highly valued allies and friends of the United States that have repeatedly demonstrated commitment to advancing our mutual interests and those of NATO. The conferees reaffirm United States support for the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity along internationally recognized borders of these nations and express concern over increasingly aggressive military maneuvering by Russia near or within their borders or airspace. The conferees also emphasize their support for the U.S. policy of not recognizing the Russia-occupied regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia as independent states. Additionally, the conferees encourage the Administration to further enhance defensive security cooperation with these valued security allies and partners and support the efforts of their respective governments to provide for the defense of their people and sovereign territory.

Sense of Congress on support for Georgia

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1246) that would express the sense of Congress on U.S. support for Georgia's sovereignty and territorial integrity as well as support for continued cooperation between the United States and Georgia.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees note the continued support for a North Atlantic Treaty Organization Membership Action Plan for Georgia is included in another provision of this Act and concerns regarding Russian aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia appear elsewhere in this conference report.

Sense of Congress recognizing the 70th anniversary of the end of Allied military engagement in the Pacific theater

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1251) that would express the sense of the Congress to remember and honor 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.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The conference agreement does not include this provision.

The conferees note that this provision is discussed elsewhere in this report.

Sense of Congress regarding consolidation of United States military facilities in Okinawa, Japan

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1252) that would express the sense of Congress regarding the progress to fulfill the April 27, 2012 agreement of the United States-Japan Security Consultative Committee on the realignment of U.S. facilitates in Okinawa, Japan.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees note the significant progress that has been made towards implementing the Okinawa Consolidation Plan, to include the approval of the landfill permit on December 27, 2013, which cleared the way for the construction of the Futenma Replacement Facility. The conferees encourage continued progress towards implementation of the ''2+2 agreement,'' as restated in the April 27, 2015 Joint Statement, which is critical to the bilateral security interests of the United States and Japan.

Sense of Congress on the United States alliance with Japan

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1254) that would express the sense of Congress on the U.S. alliance with Japan, including that the United States highly values the alliance with the Government of Japan, supports recent changes in Japanese defense policy and the new bilateral guidelines for U.S.-Japan defense cooperation, and reaffirms the U.S. commitment to the alliance.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees note the matters addressed in the House provision are addressed elsewhere in the conference agreement.

Sense of Congress on opportunities to enhance the United States alliance with the Republic of Korea

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1255) that would express the sense of Congress on opportunities to deepen and broaden the scope of alliance cooperation between the United States and the Republic of Korea based on the alliance's role as an anchor for stability, security, and prosperity on the Korean Peninsula, Asia-Pacific region, and around the world.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees note the matters addressed in the House provision are addressed elsewhere in the conference agreement.

Requirement to invite the military forces of Taiwan to participate in RIMPAC exercises

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1257) requiring the Secretary of Defense to invite the military forces of Taiwan to participate in the Rim of the Pacific Exercise if the Secretary has invited the military forces of the People's Republic of China to participate in such maritime exercise.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees note the matters addressed in the House provision are addressed elsewhere in the conference agreement.

Sense of Congress reaffirming the importance of implementing the rebalance to the Asia-Pacific region

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1262) that would express the sense of Congress that the United States continue to implement the rebalance of U.S. forces to the Asia-Pacific region and that forces should be increased consistent with commitments already made by the Department of Defense.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees note the matters addressed in the House provision are addressed elsewhere in the conference agreement.

Sense of Senate on Taiwan asymmetric military capabilities and bilateral training activities

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1263) that would express the sense

of the Senate on Taiwan's asymmetric military capabilities and bilateral training activities.

The House bill did not contain a similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1264) that would encourage the Secretary of Defense to carry out a program of exchanges of senior military officers and senior officials between the United States and Taiwan to improve military to military relations between the United States and Taiwan.

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1257) that would require the Secretary of Defense to invite the military forces of Taiwan to participate in the Rim of the Pacific Exercise if the Secretary has invited the military forces of the People's Republic of China.

The Senate amendment also contained a provision (sec. 1263) that would express the sense of the Senate on Taiwan's asymmetric military capabilities and bilateral training activities.

The conferees believe that the United States, in accordance with the Taiwan Relations Act (Public Law 96–8), should continue to make available to Taiwan such defense articles and services as may be necessary to enable Taiwan to maintain a sufficient self-defense. The United States should continue to support the efforts of Taiwan to integrate innovative and asymmetric capabilities to balance the growing military capabilities of the People's Republic of China, including fast-attack craft, coastal-defense cruise missiles, rapid-runway repair systems, offensive mines, and submarines optimized for defense of the Taiwan straits. With regards to training, the conferees believe the military forces of Taiwan should be permitted to participate in bilateral training activities hosted by the United States that increase credible deterrent capabilities of Taiwan, particularly those that emphasize the defense of Taiwan Island from missile attack, maritime blockade, and amphibious invasion by the People's Republic of China. Toward this end, the conferees believe that Taiwan should be encouraged to participate in exercises that include realistic air-to-air combat training, including the exercise conducted at Eielson Air Force Base, Alaska, and Nellis Air Force Base, Nevada, commonly referred to as ''Red Flag.''

The conferees recommend that the Secretary of Defense carry out a program of exchanges of military officers between the United States and Taiwan designed to improve military-to-military relations between the United States and Taiwan. The officer exchanges should include field-grade officers, particularly officers with combat and specialized experience, and general officers, who can provide support to Taiwan to develop and improve its joint warfighting capabilities.

The conferees also note that section 1259A of the Fiscal Year 2015 National Defense Authorization Act (P.L. 113–291) includes the conferees recommendation on inviting Taiwan to the humanitarian assistance and disaster relief portions of multilateral exercises.

Military exchanges between senior officers and officials of the United States and Taiwan

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1264) authorizing the Department of Defense to conduct exchanges between senior military officers and senior officials focused on a variety of subjects between the United States and Taiwan designed to improve military-to-military relations between those two countries.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

The conferees note the matters addressed in the House provision are addressed elsewhere in the conference agreement.

Efforts of the Department of Defense to prevent and respond to gender-based violence globally

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1268) that would express a series of findings and a statement of policy on preventing and responding to gender-based violence globally, and require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to certain congressional committees on the Department of Defense's implementation efforts of the U.S. Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-Based Violence Globally.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees believe that gender-based violence undermines the health, economic stability, and security of nations which, in turn, has an impact on United States interests. The committee notes that the United States Global Strategy on Gender-based Violence Prevention and Response requires the participation of the Department of Defense (DOD) in efforts to implement the strategy. The conferees encourage the continued efforts of the DOD in support of the United States Global Strategy on Gender-based Violence Prevention and Response.

Additionally, the conferees direct the Secretary of Defense, not later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, to provide to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, a report on efforts to prevent and respond to gender-based violence globally in support of the United States' strategy, including a description of the efforts of DOD in the Interagency Working Group to implement the international gender-based violence prevention and response strategy and an assessment of the human and financial resources necessary to fulfill the purpose and duties of such strategy.

Combating crime through intelligence capabilities

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1269) that would authorize the Secretary of Defense to deploy assets, personnel, and resources to United States Southern Command to combat transnational criminal organizations by supplying sufficient intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capabilities.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees note that JIATF–S continues to contribute to United States Southern Command's detection and monitoring and countering-transnational organized crime mission. The conferees encourage the Department ensure Joint Interagency Task Force-South has sufficient assets, personnel, and resources to fulfill its mandate.

Sense of Congress on the defense relationship between the United States and the Republic of India

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1272) that would express the sense of Congress on the defense relationship between the United States and the Republic of India based on both countries' common interests and commitments to stability, security, and democracy.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees note the matters addressed in the House provision are addressed elsewhere in the conference agreement.

Sense of Congress on evacuation of United States citizens and nationals from Yemen

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1273) that would express the sense of Congress that the President should exercise all available authorities as expeditiously as possible to evacuate United States citizens and nationals from Yemen.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees encourage the President to work with international partners, to the extent practicable, to protect non-combatants and assist in the evacuation of U.S. Citizens and nationals as well as the citizens and nationals of other states from Yemen.

Report on violence and cartel activity in Mexico

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1275) that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report on violence and cartel activity in Mexico and the impact of such on United States national security.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees note that ongoing violence associated with transnational organized crime poses a threat to the security interests of Mexico and the United States. The conferees recognize the shared commitment of the United States and Mexico to combat this threat and expect the Secretary of Defense to update periodically the Committees Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate on the Department's security cooperation activities with the Government of Mexico.

Report on actions to ensure Qatar is preventing terrorist leaders and financiers from operating in its country

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1276) that would express the sense of Congress that Qatar is an important partner in the region, has played a significant role in fighting the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and that the United States should do everything in its power to encourage Qatar to crack down on terrorist leaders and financiers who are operating in its country. The provision would require that, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to Congress a report on actions taken by the United States Government to ensure that Qatar is preventing terrorist leaders and financiers from operating in its country.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees direct the President or appropriate department or agency head(s), not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, to provide to the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate, a briefing on actions taken by the United States Government to urge the government of Qatar to ensure that it is working to ensure that no foreign terrorist organizations or their leaders are operating in Qatar.

United States support for Jordan

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1277) that would express the sense of Congress that the United States should continue to support Jordan's military efforts to counter violent extremism and enhance regional stability.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees note the authorization of reimbursable assistance to Jordan for border security elsewhere in this Act.

Report on United States efforts to combat Boko Haram and support regional allies and other partners

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1278) that would require, not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State to jointly submit a report on the assessment of the threat of Boko Haram to United States national security, as well as a description of U.S. efforts to combat Boko Haram.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State not later than 180 days after enactment to submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes the following:

(1) An assessment of the threat posed by Boko Haram to United States national security interests in Nigeria, the region, and homeland;

(2) A description of United States efforts to combat Boko Haram, including the authorities to carry out such efforts and the roles and missions of the Department of Defense and Department of State;

(3) A description of United States humanitarian support to civilian populations impacted by Boko Haram's activity;

(4) A description of United States activities to enhance the capacity of supported regional partners to investigate and prosecute human rights violations and promote respect for the rule of law;

(5) A description of military equipment, supplies, training, and other defense articles and services, including by type, quantity, and prioritization of such items, required to combat Boko Haram effectively and the gaps within regional allies to engage in the mission to combat Boko Haram;

(6) A description of military equipment, supplies, training, and other defense articles and services, including by type, quantity, and actual or estimated delivery date, that the United States Government has provided, is providing, and plans to provide to regional allies and other partners to combat Boko Haram as well as a description of associated plans to sustain United States provided equipment and capabilities; and

(7) A description of support received by the Nigerian military from other foreign governments.

The report required shall be, to the extent practicable, submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

Sense of Congress on United States support for Tunisia

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1279) that would express a sense of the Congress that it is a national security priority of the United States to support and cooperate with Tunisia by providing assistance to combat the growing terrorist threat from the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) or other terrorist organizations.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provisions.

The House recedes.

The conferees note the importance of a secure and stable Tunisia to counter the threat posed by the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant and other terrorist organizations in North Africa and encourages the provision of United States assistance to Tunisia.

TITLE XIII—COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION

Subtitle A—Funding Allocations

Specification of Cooperative Threat Reduction funds (sec. 1301)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1301) that would define Cooperative Threat Reduction programs and funds and make funds appropriated for the Department of Defense Cooperative Threat Reduction Program available for fiscal years 2016, 2017, and 2018.

The Senate amendment contained an almost identical provision, with a technical difference (sec. 1301).

The House recedes.

Funding allocations (sec. 1302)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1302) that would specify funding allocations for each program under the Department of Defense Cooperative Threat Reduction program.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1302).

The Senate recedes with a technical amendment.

TITLE XIV—OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS

Subtitle A—Military Programs

Working Capital Funds (sec. 1401)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1401) that would authorize the appropriations for the defense working capital and revolving funds at the levels identified in section 4501 of division D of this Act.

The Senate bill contained an identical provision (sec. 1401).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

National Defense Sealift Fund (sec. 1402)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1402) that would authorize the appropriations for the National Defense Sealift Fund in section 4501 of division D of this Act.

The Senate bill contained an identical provision (sec. 1402).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, Defense (sec. 1403)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1403) that would authorize the appropriations for Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, Defense, at levels identified in section 4501 of division D of this Act.

The Senate bill contained an identical provision (sec. 1403).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense-Wide (sec. 1404)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1404) that would authorize the appropriations for Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense-Wide, at the levels identified in section 4501 of division D of this Act.

The Senate bill contained an identical provision (sec. 1404).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Defense Inspector General (sec. 1405)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1405) that would authorize the appropriations for the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense at the levels identified in section 4501 of division D of this Act.

The Senate bill contained an identical provision (sec. 1405).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Defense Health Program (sec. 1406)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1406) that would authorize appropriations for the Defense Health Program activities at the levels identified in section 4501 of division D of this Act.

The Senate bill contained an identical provision (sec. 1406).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

National Sea-Based Deterrence Fund (sec. 1407)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1407) that would authorize appropriations for the National Sea-Based Deterrence Fund activities at the levels identified in section 4501 of division D of this Act.

The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would authorize to be appropriated sums as may be necessary for fiscal year 2017.

Subtitle B—National Defense Stockpile

Extension of date for completion of destruction of existing stockpile of lethal chemical agents and munitions (sec. 1411)

The House contained a provision to extend the completion date for the destruction of the existing stockpile of lethal chemical agents and munitions from December 31, 2017 to December 31, 2023.

The Senate contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Subtitle C—Working Capital Funds

Limitation on cessation or suspension of distribution of funds from Department of Defense working capital funds (sec. 1421)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1421) that would prohibit the Secretary of Defense or Secretary of any military department from furloughing any employee of the Department of Defense whose salary is funded by working capital funds with certain exceptions.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would specify that the Secretary of Defense may not cease funding current projects being completed by indirectly funded government employees of the Department of Defense who are paid out of working-capital funds. The conferees note that this provision shall not be construed to provide for the exclusion of any particular category of employees of the Department of Defense from furlough.

Working capital fund reserve account for petroleum market price fluctuations (sec. 1422)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1422) that would amend Section 2208 of title 10, United States Code, by including a market fluctuation account for the purchase of petroleum.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Subtitle D—Other Matters

Authority for transfer of funds to Joint Department of Defense-Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Facility Demonstration Fund for Captain James A. Lovell Health Care Center, Illinois (sec. 1431)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1431) that would authorize the Secretary of Defense to transfer $120.4 million to the Joint Department of Defense-Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Facility Demonstration Fund for 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.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1411).

The Senate recedes.

Authorization of appropriations for Armed Forces Retirement Home (sec. 1432)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1432) that would authorize appropriations of $64.3 million for the Armed Forces Retirement Home for fiscal year 2016.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 1412).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS NOT ADOPTED

Inspections of the Armed Forces Retirement Home by the Inspector General of the Department of Defense

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1413) that would amend section 1518 of the Armed Forces Retirement Home Act of 1991 (24 U.S.C. 418) to require the Inspector General of the Department of Defense to conduct an inspection of the Armed Forces Retirement Home not less than once every 3 years and to authorize the Inspector General to determine the scope of the inspection through a risk-based analysis of the operations of the home.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

TITLE XV—AUTHORIZATION OF ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS

Subtitle A—Authorization of Appropriations

Purpose and treatment of certain authorizations of appropriations (sec. 1501)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1501) that would establish the purpose of this title and make authorization of appropriations available upon enactment of this Act for the Department of Defense, in addition to amounts otherwise authorized in this Act, to provide for additional costs due to overseas contingency operations and other additional funding requirements. The provision also includes clarification on the treatment of these funds.

The Senate bill contained a similar provision that would establish this title and make authorization of appropriations available upon enactment of this Act for the Department of Defense, in addition to amounts otherwise authorized in this Act.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that includes language from the Senate provision section 1003, stating if an act is enacted at a later date that would revise the discretionary spending limits for fiscal year 2016, the amount authorized to be appropriated by section 1504 and no greater than the increase to the revised security category will be deemed as authorized to be appropriated by section 301.

Procurement (sec. 1502)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1502) that would authorize the additional appropriation for procurement activities at the levels identified in section 4102 of division D of this Act.

The Senate bill contained an identical provision (sec. 1503).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Research, development, test, and evaluation (sec. 1503)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1503) that would authorize the additional appropriation for research, development, test, and evaluation activities at the levels identified in section 4202 of division D of this Act.

The Senate bill contained an identical provision (sec. 1504).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Operation and maintenance (sec. 1504)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1504) that would authorize additional appropriations for operation and maintenance programs at the levels identified in sections 4302 and 4303 of division D of this Act.

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1505) that would authorize the additional appropriations for operation and maintenance activities at the levels identified in section 4302 of division D of this Act.

The Senate recedes with an amendment.

Military personnel (sec. 1505)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1505) that would authorize the additional appropriations for military personnel activities at the levels identified in section 4402 of division D of this Act.

The Senate bill contained an identical provision (sec. 1506).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Working capital funds (sec. 1506)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1506) that would authorize the additional appropriations for defense working capital and revolving funds at the levels identified in section 4502 of division D of this Act.

The Senate bill contained an identical provision (sec. 1507).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense-Wide (sec. 1507)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1507) that would authorize the additional appropriations for the Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense-Wide at the levels identified in section 4502 of division D of this Act.

The Senate bill contained an identical provision (sec. 1508).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Defense Inspector General (sec. 1508)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1508) that would authorize the additional appropriations for the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense identified in section 4502 of division D of this Act.

The Senate bill contained an identical provision (sec. 1509).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Defense Health Program (sec. 1509)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1509) that would authorize the additional appropriations for the Defense Health Program activities identified in section 4502 of division D of this Act.

The Senate bill contained an identical provision (sec. 1510).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Counterterrorism Partnership Fund (sec. 1510)

The Senate bill contained a provision (sec. 1511) that would authorize the additional appropriations for the Counterterrorism Partnership Fund at the levels identified in section 4502 of division D of this Act. Amounts authorized in this fund will be available for obligations for 2 fiscal years.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Subtitle B—Financial Matters

Treatment as additional authorizations (sec. 1521)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1521) that would state that the amounts authorized to be appropriated in this title are in addition to amounts otherwise authorized to be appropriated by this Act.

The Senate bill contained an identical provision (sec. 1521).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Special transfer authority (sec. 1522)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1522) that would allow the Secretary of Defense to transfer up to $3.5 billion of additional war-related funding authorizations in this title among the accounts in this title.

The Senate bill contained a provision (sec. 1522) that would allow the Secretary of Defense to transfer up to $4.0 billion of additional war-related funding authorizations in this title among the accounts in this title.

The Senate recedes.

Subtitle C—Limitations, Reports, and Other Matters

Afghanistan Security Forces Fund (sec. 1531)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1541) that would continue the existing limitation on the use of the Afghanistan Security Forces Fund (ASFF) for fiscal year 2016, would require $50.0 million to be used for the recruitment and retention of women in the Afghanistan National Security Forces (ANSF), and would require reporting on inventory of facilities and services that are lacking adequate resources for Afghan female service members and police, as well as a plan to address the short-comings of facilities and services.

The Senate amendment contained similar provisions (sec. 1209, 1531) that would require $10.0 million of the ASFF be used for recruitment and retention of women in the ANSF.

The House recedes with an amendment that would continue the existing limitation on the use of ASFF for fiscal year 2016, and would require that of the funds available to the Department of Defense for the Afghanistan Security Forces Fund for fiscal year 2016, the Secretary shall use not less than $10.0 million, with the goal of using $25.0 million, to support, to the extent practicable, the efforts of the Government of Afghanistan to promote the security of Afghan women and girls. This section also would require the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, to report on a plan to promote the security of Afghan women.

Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund (sec. 1532)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1542) that would authorize various transfer authorities, reporting requirements, and other associated activities for the Joint Improvised Explosive Device (IED) Defeat Fund during fiscal year 2016, and would modify the implementation requirements associated with the plan for consolidation and alignment of rapid acquisition organizations.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1532) that would authorize the Joint IED Defeat Fund and provide the Secretary of Defense with the authority to investigate, develop and provide equipment, supplies, services, training, facilities, personnel, and funds to assist in the defeat of improvised explosive devices for operations in Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria, and other operations or military missions designated by the Secretary.

The House recedes with an amendment that would prohibit the transition of the Joint IED Defeat Organization to a combat support agency, require the Secretary of Defense to provide a plan by January 31, 2016 for the activities, functions, and resources of Joint IED Defeat Organization to be fully and completely transitioned to an office under the authority, direction, and control of an executive agent by September 30, 2016. Additionally, if the full transition is not complete by September 30, 2016 none of the funds in the Joint IED Defeat Fund would be available to the Department of Defense after September 30, 2016.

The conferees urge the Secretary of Defense to provide information to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and Senate Committee on Foreign Relations for any activities conducted pursuant to subsection (b).

The conferees understand that as of March 11, 2015, the Deputy Secretary of Defense formally initiated the transition of the Joint IED Defeat Organization to a new combat support agency named the Joint Improvised-Threat Agency (JIDA) with the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics as the component lead. The conferees have concerns regarding this

current transition and believe a new strategy and implementation plan is required that would provide for a more streamlined approach to integrating the roles, missions, and activities of the JIDA into an existing military department, rather than establishing a new combat support agency within the Office of the Secretary of Defense. This would create reduced overhead management costs while maintaining institutional core knowledge for counter defeat and detection capabilities for IEDs and other improvised threats. The intent of this required new transition so not to disrupt ongoing, near-term counter-IED activities in support of overseas contingency operations.

Availability of improvised explosive device defeat funds for training of foreign security forces to defeat improvised explosive devices (sec. 1533)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1533) that would authorize up to $30.0 million of the amounts authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2016 for the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund to provide training for foreign security forces to increase effectiveness in defeating improvised explosive devices. The provision would require training be provided only pursuant to other provisions of law.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with a clarifying amendment that would conform the provision to a related provision concerning the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization included elsewhere in this Act.

Comptroller General report on use of certain funds provided for Operation and Maintenance (sec. 1534)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1543) that would require the Comptroller General to submit a report specifying how funds for overseas contingency operations were ultimately used.

The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would limit the report to funds authorized in section 4303.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS NOT ADOPTED

Statement of policy regarding European Reassurance Initiative

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1531) that would express a series of findings highlighting continued aggression and intimidation by Russia against United States allies and partners in Europe, in particular, and include a statement of policy on efforts by the United States to continue and expand initiatives to reassure allies and partners and to deter aggression and intimidation by Russian, in order to enhance security and stability in the region.

The Senate amendment did not contain a similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees urge the Department of Defense to enhance efforts in Europe to reassure allies and partners and deter further aggression and intimidation by the Russian Government to enhance security and stability in the region through: (1) increased U.S. military presence, exercises, training, prepositioning of equipment and infrastructure; (2) increased emphasis on countering unconventional warfare methods in areas such as cyber warfare, information operations, and intelligence operations; and (3) increased security assistance to allies and partners in Europe.

TITLE XVI—STRATEGIC PROGRAMS, CYBER, AND INTELLIGENCE MATTERS

Subtitle A—Space Activities

Major force program and budget for national security space (sec. 1601)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1601) that would amend chapter 9 of title 10, U.S.C., to establish a unified major force program for national security space programs to prioritize national security space activities in accordance with the requirement of the Department of Defense and national security. Additionally, this section would require a report from the Secretary of Defense that assesses the budget from fiscal years 2017–20 that includes a comparison between the current budget and the previous year's budget, as well as the current future years defense program, and the previous one with specific budget line identification. The provision would also require a plan be provided to the congressional defense committees for carrying out the unified major force program for national security space programs within 180 days of the date of enactment.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would remove the findings.

Principal advisor on space control (sec. 1602)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1602) that would require the Secretary of Defense to designate an individual who is already a full time equivalent of the Department of Defense to serve as the Principal Space Control Advisor, who shall act as the principal advisor to the Secretary on space control activities.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment clarifying the roles and responsibilities of the cross-functional team.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees within 180 days on the roles and responsibilities for space control activities within the Department of Defense; efforts underway to streamline decision making and limit bureaucracy for space control within the Department; and a description of how the Space Security and Defense Program will be appropriately integrated and aligned in the space control activities.

Council on Oversight of the Department of Defense Positioning, Navigation, and Timing Enterprise (sec. 1603)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1610) that would establish a council to review and be responsible for the Department of Defense positioning, navigation, and timing enterprise, including positioning, navigation, and timing services provided to civil, commercial, scientific and international users. This council would terminate 10 years after the date of enactment.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would add the Secretaries of the military departments as ex officio members of the council.

Modification to development of space science and technology strategy (sec. 1604)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1602) that would modify and streamline section 2271 of title 10, U.S.C., by removing specific direction on elements of the strategy, coordination, and reporting requirements to Congress.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Delegation of authority regarding purchase of Global Positioning System user equipment (sec. 1605)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1605) that would modify section 913 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111–383) by limiting the delegation of waiver authority to a level no lower than the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would add the secretaries of the military departments to the waiver authority delegation limitation.

Rocket propulsion system development program (sec. 1606)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1603) that would amend section 1604 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. 'Buck' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291) by inserting a section on streamlined acquisition; a clarification that, 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 Public Law 113–291, the Secretary of Defense would be permitted to obligate or expend such funds only for the development of such rocket propulsion system, and the necessary interfaces to the launch vehicle, to replace non-allied space launch engines by 2019 as required by such section; and a requirement for the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing on the streamlined acquisition approach, requirements, and acquisition strategy.

The Senate amendment also contained a provision (sec. 1606) that would amend section 1604 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. 'Buck' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291) to include a plan for the development and fielding of a full-up engine.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would limit the availability of funds only for the development of a rocket propulsion system and the necessary interfaces to, or integration of, the launch vehicle, to replace non-allied space launch engines by 2019 as required by section 1604 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. 'Buck' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291).

The amendment would specify that funds may be used for the integration of a rocket propulsion system on a new or existing launch vehicle. Funds may not be used to develop or procure a new launch vehicle or infrastructure.

The agreement would also direct the Secretary of the Air Force to provide the congressional defense committees a briefing no later than 90 days from the date of enactment on a plan for the development and fielding of a full-up rocket propulsion system.

Exception to the prohibition on contracting with Russian suppliers of rocket engines for the evolved expendable launch vehicle program (sec. 1607)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1604) that would amend section 1608 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3626; 10 U.S.C. 2271 note).

The Senate amendment also contained a provision (sec. 1603) that would amend section 1608 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3626; 10 U.S.C. 2271 note).

The House recedes with an amendment that would amend section 1608 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291) by modifying the exception to the prohibition. The amendment would except contracts awarded for the procurement of property or services for space launch activities that includes the use of not more than a total of five rocket engines designed or manufactured in the Russian Federation that prior to February 1, 2014, were either fully paid for by the contractor or covered by a legally binding commitment of the contractor to fully pay for such rocket engines. The amendment would also add an additional exception which would allow contracts, not covered under the other exceptions, that are awarded for the procurement of property or services for space launch activities that include the use of not more than a total of four additional rocket engines designed or manufactured in the Russian Federation. Therefore, the agreement allows for a total of nine Russian rocket engines, aside from the waiver authority and the existing contract number FA8811–13–C–0003 awarded on December 18, 2013. Of those nine engines, not more than four additional rocket engines can be procured from the Russian Federation as five of the nine allowed under the (c)(1)(B) exception would have already been fully paid for as of February 1, 2014.

The existing exception on the placement of orders or the exercise of options under the contract number FA8811–13–C–0003 and awarded on December 18, 2013 and the existing waiver remain unchanged and unaffected.

The conferees believe that the continued reliance on Russian rocket engines represents a significant risk to our national security and that their use should be minimized to the greatest extent practicable while maintaining assured access to space and competition.

Consistent with the limitations established by this provision, the conferees direct the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Director of National Intelligence, to evaluate options for an executable backup plan for assured access to space that maintains competition as feasible. The conferees expect the report to consider options in the event of a national emergency including using a Delta launch vehicle, relying on the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's launch capability, acquiring or leveraging space launch services provided by international partners consistent with the National Space Transportation Policy, or any other options that the Secretary deems feasible. The report shall include identification of requirements, feasibility, costs, infrastructure, security, timelines, required authorities and risks and benefits associated with each option considered. The Secretary shall submit the results in the form of a briefing to the appropriate congressional committees no later than April 15, 2016.

Acquisition strategy for evolved expendable launch vehicle program (sec. 1608)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1606) that would express the sense of Congress concerning the need for an updated, phased acquisition strategy and contracting plan for the Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle (EELV) program and that the acquisition strategy and contracting plan should eliminate the currently structured EELV launch capability (ELC) arrangement after the current contractual obligations, among other statements. The provision would require the Secretary of the Air Force to discontinue the current ELC arrangement by the latter of either the date on which the Secretary determines that the obligations of the contracts relating to such arrangement have been met, or by December 31, 2020. The provision would also require the Secretary to apply consistent and appropriate standards to certified EELV providers with respect to certified cost and pricing data, and audits, in accordance with section 2306a of title 10, United States Code; would require the Secretary to develop and carry out a 10-year acquisition strategy for the EELV program, in accordance with section 2273 of title 10, United States Code, and other elements of the provision; would require any contract for launch services to account for the value of the ELC arrangement per contract line item numbers in the bid price of the offeror as appropriate per launch; and would require a report on the acquisition strategy.

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1604) that would prohibit the Secretary of Defense from awarding a contract, renewing a contract, or maintaining a separate contract line item for the procurement of property or services for space launch capabilities under the Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle (EELV) program. The provision would allow for the Secretary to waive the requirement if the Secretary determines that: (1) awarding or renewing, or maintaining a separate contract line item for launch capabilities is necessary for the national security interests of the United States and the contract or contract line item does not support space launch activities using rocket engines designed or manufactured in the Russian Federation; and (2) failing to award or renew such a contract or maintain such a contract line item would have significant consequences to national security and result in the significant loss of life or property or economic harm. The provision would not apply to the placement of orders or the exercise of options under the contract numbered FA8811–13–C–003 and awarded on December 18, 2013. That exception would expire on September 30, 2019.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would strike the sense of Congress language; revise the date for discontinuing the current ELC arrangement to not later than December 31, 2019 for existing contracts using rocket engines designed or manufactured in the Russian Federation and not later than December 31, 2020 for existing contracts using domestic rocket engines; and clarify language concerning the acquisition strategy required.

Allocation of funding for evolved expendable launch vehicle program (sec. 1609)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1605) that would realign the cost share of the Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle (EELV) Launch Capabilities (ELC) between the Air Force and the National Reconnaissance Office (NRO). The provision would require, for fiscal years 2017, 2018, or 2019, that the Air Force request for ELC funding bear the same ratio to the total number of Air Force cores to be procured under the Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle Launch Services (ELS).

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would direct the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to submit a certification with the budgets for fiscal years 2017, 2018, and 2019 that the cost share between the Air Force and the National Reconnaissance Office for the evolved expendable launch vehicle launch capability program equitably reflects the appropriate allocation of funding for the Air Force and the National Reconnaissance Office, respectively, based on the launch schedule and national mission forecast. The amendment would also require sufficient rationale to justify such cost share.

Procurement of wideband satellite communications (sec. 1610)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1607) that would require the Secretary of Defense to designate a senior Department of Defense official to procure wideband satellite communications, both military and commercial, to meet the requirements of the Department. Additionally, this section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit to the congressional defense committees, a plan to meet the requirements of the Department for satellite communications, including identification of roles and responsibilities, no later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1609) that would require the Department of Defense Executive Agent for Space to submit by January 31, 2016 a plan to the congressional defense committees for consolidating the acquisition of commercial satellite communications (COMSATCOM) services from across the Department of Defense into a program office in the Air Force Space and Missile Systems Center. The plan would require consolidation to take place within a 3-year period. It would also require an assessment of the current management and overhead costs, a projection of the consolidated management and overhead costs, and an estimate of the cost of consolidation. The provision would require the Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation to review and validate each of the estimates.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a plan for the consolidation of the acquisition of wideband satellite communications. The amendment would require the Secretary to identify and designate a single acquisition agent and implementation of the consolidation plan. The amendment would also allow the Secretary to forgo implementation if the Secretary determines that the implementation will require significant additional funding or is not in the interests of national security.

Analysis of alternatives for wide-band communications (sec. 1611)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1611) that would require an analysis of alternatives for the replacement of the Wideband Global Satellite System with a report due to the congressional defense committees by March 31, 2017. The analysis required shall take into account future bandwidth of space, air, and ground communications systems.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Modification of pilot program for acquisition of commercial satellite communication services (sec. 1612)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1609) that would modify an existing pilot program for acquisition of commercial satellite communications services by removing the requirement to use the working capital fund and authorize multiple methods or pathfinder efforts to be used within the pilot program. Additionally, the Secretary would have to establish metrics to track the progress of meeting the objectives of the program and provide annual briefings on the progress of the pilot program, concurrent with the submission of the budget request in each year from fiscal year 2017 through fiscal year 2020.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1612) that would direct the Department of Defense to seek to achieve order-of-magnitude improvements in communications capability as a goal of pilot programs for commercial satellite communications.

The House recedes with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct the pilot program, remove the requirement to use the working capital fund for the pilot program and authorize multiple methods or pathfinder efforts to be used within the pilot program. The amendment would also direct the Department to seek to achieve order-of-magnitude improvements in communications capability as a goal of pilot programs for commercial satellite communications. The conferees believe that Department of Defense should use this program to explore new and innovative ways to acquire commercial satellite communications for the benefit of the warfighter and the taxpayers. This should include new activities to meet the goals established in the pilot program while also leveraging the Department's pathfinder efforts.

Integrated policy to deter adversaries in space (sec. 1613)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1614) that would state a sense of Congress regarding space defense, as outlined in the National Space Policy of 2010.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1601) that would require the President to establish an interagency process to develop a policy to deter adversaries in space. This integrated deterrence policy would be developed with the objectives of (1) reducing risks to the United States and its allies in space; and (2) protecting and preserving the rights, access, capabilities, use, and freedom of action of the United States in space and the right of the United States to respond to an attack in space and, if necessary, deny adversaries the use of space capabilities hostile to the national interests of the United States. The provision would require the President to provide a report setting forth the deterrence policy and the answers to Enclosure 1, regarding offensive space control policy, of the classified annex to this Act, to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives within 180 days of the date of enactment. If the report required and the answers to Enclosure 1 are not provided within 180 days of the date of enactment, the provision would prohibit, until provided, the obligation or expenditure of $10.0 million of the amounts authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2016 to provide support services to the Executive Office of the President.

The House recedes with a technical amendment.

Prohibition on reliance on China and Russia for space-based weather data (sec. 1614)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1610) that would prohibit reliance on space-based weather data from the Government of the People's Republic of China or the Government of the Russian Federation, and would require the Secretary of Defense to certify that the Department of Defense does not rely on, or in the future does not plan to rely on, space-based weather data for national security purposes, that is provided by the Government of the People's Republic of China, the Government of the Russian Federation, or an entity owned or controlled by the Government of China or the Government of Russia.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a technical amendment.

Limitation on availability of funds for weather satellite follow-on system (sec. 1615)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1608) that would limit any funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2016 for the weather satellite follow-on system until the Secretary of Defense provides a briefing to the congressional defense committees on a plan to address the requirements of the Department of Defense for cloud characterization and theater weather imagery, and that such plan will not negatively affect the commanders of the combatant commands and will meet the requirements of the Department for cloud characterization and theater weather imagery.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would change the limitation of funds from a full limitation to a limitation on half of the funds.

The conferees are aware and supportive of the efforts to reassess the appropriate portions of the analysis of alternatives (AoA) for space-based environmental monitoring in consideration of the changes that have occurred since the original AoA that was completed.

Limitations on availability of funds for the Defense Meteorological Satellite program (sec. 1616)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1607) that would prohibit the use of funds authorized to be appropriated in fiscal year 2016 and any unobligated funds made available for appropriation in fiscal year 2015 for the Defense Meteorological Satellite Program (DMSP) or the launch of Defense Meteorological Satellite Program satellite #20 (DMSP–20) until the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff jointly certify to the congressional defense committees that: (1) relying on civil and international contributions to meet space-based environmental monitoring requirements is insufficient or is a risk to national security and launching DMSP–20 will meet those requirements; (2) launching DMSP–20 is the most affordable solution to meeting requirements validated by the Joint Requirements Oversight Council; and (3) nonmaterial solutions within the Department of Defense, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), or National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) are incapable of providing a solution for cloud characterization and theater weather requirements as validated by the Joint Requirements Oversight Council.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that reduces the fence in fiscal year 2015 to half of any unobligated funds made available for appropriation and clarifies the elements of the certification.

Streamline commercial space launch activities (sec. 1617)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1613) that would direct the Secretary of Transportation, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the commercial space sector, and the heads of other executive agencies as appropriate to report annually on actions taken to remove duplication and minimize inconsistencies across the federal government for commercial space launch requirements and approval. The report shall be submitted to the congressional defense committees, the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation and the House Committee on Science, Space and Technology.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with a technical amendment that would add the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure as a recipient of the required reports. The conferees note the importance of efforts to eliminate duplicative requirements and approvals to streamline commercial space launch activities.

Plan on full integration and exploitation of overhead persistent infrared capability (sec. 1618)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1612) that would require the Commander, U.S. Strategic Command and the Director, Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation jointly submit to the appropriate congressional committees a plan for the integration of overhead persistent infrared (OPIR) capabilities to support specified mission capabilities of the Department of Defense.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a technical amendment.

Options for rapid space reconstitution (sec. 1619)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1613) that would state the sense of Congress regarding rapid reconstitution of critical space capabilities. It would also direct the Secretary of Defense to 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 and provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees not later than March 31, 2016.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would strike the sense of Congress.

Evaluation of exploitation of space-based infrared system against additional threats (sec. 1620)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1611) that would require 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, to conduct an evaluation of the Space-based Infrared System to detect, track, and target, or develop the capability to do the detect, track and target, against the full-range of threats to the United States, deployed members of the Armed Forces, and the allies of the United States, and provide the results of such evaluation to the congressional defense committees not later than December 31, 2016.

The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment replacing the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics with the Commander, U.S. Strategic Command and adding the Commander, U.S. Northern Command.

The conferees note that the classified annex accompanying the House bill includes further discussion related to this section.

Quarterly reports on Global Positioning System III space segment, Global Positioning System operational control segment, and Military Global Positioning System user equipment acquisition programs (sec. 1621)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1608) that would require the Secretary of the Air Force to provide quarterly reports to the Comptroller General of the United States on the Global Positioning System III (GPS III) space segment, the Global Positioning System Operational Control Segment (GPS OCX), and the Military Global Positioning System User Equipment (MGUE) acquisition programs. The reporting requirement would sunset on the date at which GPS III, GPS OCX, and MGUE reach their full operational capabilities.

The House bill contained no similar amendment.

The House recedes with an amendment that would add a requirement to provide supporting documents and modify the date of termination of the reporting requirement from full operational capability to initial operational capability.

Sense of Congress on missile defense sensors in space (sec. 1622)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1615) that would express the sense of Congress that a robust multi-mission space sensor network will be vital to ensuring a strong missile defense system.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would strike the findings.

Subtitle B—Defense Intelligence and Intelligence-Related Activities

Executive agent for open-source intelligence tools (sec. 1631)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1621) that would require the Secretary of Defense to designate a senior official of the Department of Defense to serve as the executive agent for the Department for open-source intelligence tools.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a technical amendment.

Waiver and congressional notification requirements related to facilities for intelligence collection or for special operations abroad (sec. 1632)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1622) that would modify section 2682(c) of title 10, United States Code, regarding facilities for intelligence collection and for special operations abroad to include a notification requirement for the Secretary of Defense to specified congressional committees and sunset the waiver authority of the Secretary of Defense on December 31, 2017.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a clarifying amendment.

Prohibition on National Intelligence Program consolidation (sec. 1633)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1623) that would prohibit the Secretary of Defense from using any of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made 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 execute: the separation of the portion of the Department of Defense budget designated as part of the National Intelligence Program from the rest of the Department of Defense budget; the consolidation of the portion of the Department of Defense budget designated as part of the National Intelligence Program within the Department of Defense budget; or the establishment of a new appropriations account or appropriations account structure for such funds.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Limitation on availability of funds for Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence (sec. 1634)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1626) that would prohibit the obligation or expenditure of 25 percent of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2016 for the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence (OUSD(I)) until the Secretary of Defense establishes the policy required by section 922 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66). Section 922 required the Secretary to develop a written policy by June 24, 2014, governing the internal coordination and prioritization of intelligence priorities of the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Staff, the combatant commands, and the military departments to improve identification of the intelligence needs of the Department of Defense.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Department of Defense intelligence needs (sec. 1635)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1628) that would require the Director of National Intelligence to provide a report to the congressional defense committees and the congressional intelligence committees 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 by section 102A(p) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3024(p)). The report would specifically 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.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Report on management of certain programs of Defense intelligence elements (sec. 1636)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1629) that would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence to review the Science and Technology Research and Foreign Material Exploitation work being conducted by the intelligence elements of the Department of Defense and recommend any changes and realignment of organizations that should take place.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

The conferees continue to have concerns about the activities of the Intelligence Systems Support Office which was transferred from the office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence to the Air Force in fiscal year 2015 and believes that there are significant synergies and potential savings to be gained through consolidation of these activities with other intelligence elements of the Department of Defense. The committees are also concerned about the Foreign Material Exploitation activities which were transferred in fiscal year 2015 as well and believe that these elements could also be consolidated with organizations elsewhere in the Defense Intelligence Enterprise.

Report on Air National Guard contributions to the RQ–4 Global Hawk mission (sec. 1637)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1621) that would require the Secretary of the Air Force, in coordination with the Chief of Staff of the Air Force and the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, to submit, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, a report to Congress on the feasibility of using the Air National Guard in association with the Active-Duty Air Force to operate and maintain the RQ–4 Global Hawk aircraft.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Government Accountability Office review of intelligence input to the defense acquisition process (sec. 1638)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1630) that would require the Comptroller General of the United States to carry out a comprehensive review of the processes and procedures for the integration of intelligence into the Department of Defense acquisition process. The review would include the integration of intelligence on foreign capabilities into the acquisition process from initial requirement through deployment, including staffing and training of intelligence personnel assigned to the program offices, as well as the procedures for identifying opportunities for weapon systems to collect intelligence, and accounting for the support requirements the weapon systems will place on the Defense Intelligence Enterprise once fielded.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

The conferees believe it is important to ensure that the Department is taking into consideration both intelligence assessments of potential adversaries, as well as the exquisite intelligence required to make new weapon systems work to their fullest potential.

Subtitle C—Cyberspace-Related Matters

Codification and addition of liability protections relating to reporting on cyber incidents or penetrations of networks and information systems of certain contractors (sec. 1641)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1641) that would amend section 941 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239) as a new section 393 of title 10, United States Code, and also amend section 391 of such title, to provide for liability protection for covered contractors reporting cyber incidents to the Department of Defense through these two statutorily required mechanisms.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Authorization of military cyber operations (sec. 1642)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1631) that would authorize the Secretary of Defense to develop, prepare, coordinate, and (when authorized by the President to do so) to conduct a military cyber operation in response to malicious cyber activity carried out against the United States or a United States person by a foreign power (as defined in section 101 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1801)).

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would clarify that the authority to conduct cyber operations shall be exercised when appropriately authorized.

The conferees note that nothing in this provision shall be construed to limit existing presidential or congressional power to authorize action.

Limitation on availability of funds pending the submittal of integrated policy to deter adversaries in cyberspace (sec. 1643)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1633) that would prohibit the obligation or expenditure of $10.0 million of the unobligated balance of the amounts appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department of Defense to provide support services to the Executive Office of the President, until the President submits to the congressional defense committees the integrated policy to deter adversaries in cyberspace required by section 941 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with a technical amendment.

The conferees note that section 941 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (127 Stat. 837; Public Law 113–66), required the President to establish an interagency process to provide for the development of an integrated policy to deter adversaries in cyberspace. The provision required the President, not later than 270 days after the date of enactment, which occurred on December 26, 2013, to submit to the congressional defense committees a report setting forth that integrated policy to deter adversaries in cyberspace. The report required has not been provided. The conferees believe that an integrated policy to deter adversaries in cyberspace is essential to ensuring the national security of the United States and countering the cyber threats posed by our adversaries. The conferees remain concerned that the failure to establish a well-articulated strategy for deterring potential adversaries from conducting cyber attacks, emboldens our adversaries and increases the likelihood of cyber attacks in the near future.

Authorization for procurement of relocatable Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility (sec. 1644)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1634) that would authorize $10.6 million of the unobligated amounts made available in fiscal years 2014 and 2015 for the Army for the procurement of a relocatable Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility (SCIF) for the Cyber Center of Excellence at Fort Gordon, Georgia.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with a technical amendment.

Designation of military department entity responsible for acquisition of critical cyber capabilities (sec. 1645)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1631) that would direct the Secretary of Defense to designate within 90 days of the date of enactment an entity of the Department of Defense (DOD) to be responsible for the acquisition of critical cyber capabilities to include: (1) the unified platform, (2) a persistent cyber training environment, and (3) a cyber situational awareness and battle management system.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would clarify that the Secretary of Defense shall designate an entity within a military department to be responsible for the critical cyber capabilities identified in the provision.

Assessment of capabilities of United States Cyber Command to defend the United States from cyber attack (sec. 1646)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1636) that would require the Principal Cyber Advisor (PCA) to sponsor an independent panel to assess the ability of the National Mission Forces of the U.S. Cyber Command (CYBERCOM) to reliably prevent or block large-scale attacks on the United States by foreign powers with capabilities comparable to those of countries like China, Iran, North Korea, and Russia in the 2020 and 2025 timeframes.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would remove the requirement for an independent assessment.

Evaluation of cyber vulnerabilities of major weapon systems of the Department of Defense (sec. 1647)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1635) that would require the Secretary of Defense to evaluate the cyber vulnerabilities of every major Department of Defense weapons system by not later than December 31, 2019.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would require the updates to the congressional defense committees on activities undertaken in the evaluation of major weapon systems occur as part of the quarterly cyber operations briefings required under section 484 of title 10, United States Code.

Comprehensive plan and biennial exercises on responding to cyber attacks (sec. 1648)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1637) that would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct national-level cyber exercises not less frequently than once every 2 years for a period of 6 years. In preparing and executing these exercises, the Secretary would be required to coordinate with the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Director of National Intelligence, the Director of the FBI, and the heads of the critical infrastructure sector-specific agencies designated under Presidential Policy Directive 21. The Secretary also would be required to consult with governors of the States and the owners and operators of critical infrastructure. The exercises would be based on scenarios in which critical infrastructure is attacked through cyberspace and the President directs the Secretary to defend the Nation and to provide support to civil authorities in responding and recovering from the attacks.

The Senate amendment also contained a provision (sec. 1638) that would require the Secretary of Defense to develop a comprehensive plan for the United States Cyber Command to support civil authorities in responding to cyber attacks by foreign powers against the United States or a United States person.

The House bill contained no similar provisions.

The House recedes with an amendment that would combine both Senate provisions.

In carrying out the requirements of this section concerning national-level cyber exercises, the conferees encourage the Department to coordinate activities with the Secretary of Homeland Security, consistent with section 227 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 149), to the maximum extent practicable. The conferees believe such exercises should include opportunities to address the full spectrum of cyber defense and mitigation capabilities available to the Federal Government, and when appropriate should leverage existing National Cyber Exercise programs, such as the Department of Homeland Security Biennial Cyber Storm Program.

Sense of Congress on reviewing and considering findings and recommendations of Council of Governors on cyber capabilities of the Armed Forces (sec. 1649)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1639) that would express that it is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Defense should review and consider any findings and recommendations of the Council of Governors pertaining to cyber mission force requirements and any proposed reductions in and synchronization of the cyber capabilities of active or reserve components of the Armed Forces.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with a technical amendment.

Subtitle D—Nuclear Forces

Assessment of threats to national leadership command, control, and communications system (sec. 1651)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1652) that would require the Council on Oversight of the National Leadership Command, Control, and Communications System to collect and assess all reports and assessments conducted by the Intelligence Community 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 the threats.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Organization of nuclear deterrence functions of the Air Force (sec. 1652)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1651) that would require that, 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, effectiveness, and credibility of the nuclear deterrence mission of the Air Force. This section would also require that, by March 1, 2016, the Chief of Staff designate a Deputy Chief of Staff to carry out the following duties: (1) provide direction, guidance, integration, and advocacy regarding the nuclear deterrence mission; (2) conduct monitoring and oversight activities regarding the safety, security, reliability, effectiveness, and credibility of the nuclear deterrence mission; and (3) conduct periodic comprehensive assessments of all aspects of the nuclear deterrence mission and provide such assessments to the Secretary and the Chief of Staff. This section would also require that, by March 30, 2016, the Secretary 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. The major command would be made responsible, to the extent the Secretary determines appropriate, for carrying out all elements and activities related to nuclear deterrence, including nuclear weapons, nuclear weapon delivery systems, and the nuclear command, control, and communication system. The activities would include planning and execution of modernization programs; procurement and acquisition; research, development, test, and evaluation; sustainment; operations; training; safety and security; research, education, and applied science relating to nuclear deterrence and assurance; and such other functions of the nuclear deterrence mission as the Secretary determines appropriate.

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1641) that would require the Secretary of the Air Force to designate a senior acquisition official responsible for ensuring the procurement and integration of Air Force Nuclear, Command and Control (NC3) Systems.

The House recedes with an amendment that would retain the requirement that the Chief of Staff of the Air Force be responsible for overseeing the safety, security, effectiveness, and credibility of the nuclear deterrence mission of the Air Force as well as requiring the designation of a Deputy Chief of Staff to carry out the duties as listed in section 1651 of the House bill. The amendment contains a sense of Congress that the Secretary of the Air Force should 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 all aspects of the nuclear deterrence mission of the Air Force and that this should be memorialized through a series of enduring directives and orders. The amendment further requires the Secretary of the Air Force to submit to the congressional defense committees a report no later than February 28, 2016 on what actions have been taken or are planned to reorganize, streamline, and clarify responsibilities, authorities, accountability, and resources within the Air Force for the nuclear deterrence mission. This report must include what guidance, directives, and orders have been or will be issued to institutionalize these changes.

Procurement authority for certain parts of intercontinental ballistic missile fuzes (sec. 1653)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1653) that would authorize $13.7 million of the funds made available by this Act for Missile Procurement, Air Force, for the procurement of certain commercially available parts for intercontinental ballistic missile fuzes, notwithstanding section 1502(a) of title 31, United States Code, under contracts entered into under section 1645(a) of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291).

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1645).

The Senate recedes.

Prohibition on availability of funds for de-alerting intercontinental ballistic missiles (sec. 1654)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1657) that included a sense of Congress on the responsiveness and alert levels of intercontinental ballistic missiles and would prohibit authorized funds for reducing, or preparing to reduce, the responsiveness or alert level of United States intercontinental ballistic missiles.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would strike the sense of Congress and include a clarification that the prohibition does not apply to reductions carried out to comply with the New START treaty as long as such reductions are in compliance with Section 1644 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015.

Assessment of global nuclear environment (sec. 1655)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1643) that would direct the Department of Defense Director of Net Assessment, in coordination with the Commander of U.S. Strategic Command, to conduct an assessment of the global security environment with respect to nuclear weapons and the role of United States nuclear forces, policy, and strategy in that environment. Not later than November 15, 2016, the Director of Net Assessment shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on its findings. The assessment should include experts outside the Department of Defense with particular emphasis on those individuals and independent institutions with demonstrated expertise in strategy and net assessment methodology.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would strike the findings and adjust the time period covered by the assessment to be 10 to 20 years.

Annual briefing on the costs of forward deploying nuclear weapons in Europe (sec. 1656)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1654) that would require the Secretary of Defense to provide the congressional defense committees a briefing on specific costs related to forward-deploying nuclear weapons in Europe no later than 30 days after the President submits to Congress the budget for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2021.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a clarifying amendment.

Report on the number of planned long-range standoff weapons (sec. 1657)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1659) that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to Congress on the justification of the number of planned nuclear-armed cruise missiles, known as the Long Range Standoff Weapon, to the U.S. arsenal.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a clarifying amendment.

Review of Comptroller General of the United States on recommendations relating to nuclear enterprise of the Department of Defense (sec. 1658)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1642) that would require the Comptroller General of the United States to review the Department of Defense's process for addressing the recommendations of the Nuclear Enterprise Review and the Nuclear Deterrence Enterprise Review Group.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would strike the requirement for a report and substitute a requirement for a briefing to the congressional defense committees.

Sense of Congress on organization of Navy for nuclear deterrence mission (sec. 1659)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1656) that would express the sense of Congress that the safety, security, reliability, and credibility of the nuclear deterrent of the United States is a vital national security priority and that nuclear weapons require special consideration because of the political and military importance of the weapons. This provision also expresses that the Navy has repeatedly demonstrated its commitment to and prioritization of the nuclear deterrence mission of the Navy and has put an emphasis on ensuring its nuclear weapons are safe, secure, reliable, and credible both ashore and at sea.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Sense of Congress on the nuclear force improvement program of the Air Force (sec. 1660)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1647) that would express the sense of the Senate that the Air Force should regularly inform Congress on the progress being made under the nuclear force improvement program and its efforts to strengthen the nuclear enterprise and make Congress aware of any additional actions that should be taken to optimize performance of the nuclear mission of the Air Force and maximize the strength of the United States strategic deterrent.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would change the sense of the Senate to a sense of the Congress and make technical and clarifying changes.

Senses of Congress on importance of cooperation and collaboration between United States and United Kingdom on nuclear issues and on 60th anniversary of strategic systems programs (sec. 1661)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1655) that would express the sense of Congress that co-operation 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. Additionally, the recent renewal of these agreements 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.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would add a sense of Congress commemorating the 60th anniversary of the Navy's Fleet Ballistic Missile Program.

Sense of Congress on plan for implementation of nuclear enterprise reviews (sec. 1662)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1658) that would express the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Defense should submit to Congress a plan on how the Secretary plans to implement the full recommendations of the two nuclear enterprise reviews.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a clarifying amendment.

Sense of Congress and report on milestone A decision on long-range standoff weapon (sec. 1663)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1644) that would require the Secretary of Defense to make a Milestone A decision on the Long-Range Standoff Weapon no later than May 31, 2016.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would transform the provision into a Sense of Congress with a reporting requirement.

Sense of Congress on policy on the nuclear triad (sec. 1664)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1646) that would express the sense of Congress that retaining all three legs of the nuclear triad is the highest priority mission of the Department of Defense and will best maintain strategic stability at a reasonable cost, while hedging against potential technical problems and vulnerabilities. The provision states that it is the policy of the United States to sustain and modernize or replace the triad of strategic nuclear delivery systems and that it is the policy of the United States to operate, sustain, and modernize or replace a capability to forward-deploy nuclear weapons and dual capable fighter-bomber aircraft.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Report relating to the costs associated with extending the life of the Minuteman III intercontinental ballistic missile (sec. 1665)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1679) that would require the Secretary of the Air Force to submit to Congress a report examining the costs associated with extending the life of the Minuteman III intercontinental ballistic missile compared to the costs associated with procuring a new ground-based strategic deterrent.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment changing the submission of the report from ''Congress'' to ''congressional defense committees.''

Subtitle E—Missile Defense Programs and Other Matters

Prohibitions on providing certain missile defense information to Russian Federation (sec. 1671)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1661) that would prohibit the use of funds authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Defense to provide the Russian Federation with ''hit-to-kill'' technology and telemetry data for missile defense interceptors or target vehicles and information relating to the velocity at burnout of missile defense interceptors or targets of the United States. This provision would also provide the President with a single use waiver to provide Russia with information regarding ballistic missile early warning in the event the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Commander of U.S. Strategic Command, and the Commander of U.S. European Command jointly certify to the President and the congressional defense committees that the provision of such information is required because of a failure of the early warning system of Russia. The provision would allow the prohibitions to expire on January 1, 2031.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1659) that would amend Section 1246(c)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 923), as amended by Section 1243(2)(A) of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3564) to extend the limitation on providing certain sensitive missile defense information to the Russian Federation through fiscal year 2017.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that removes the President's single use waiver, clarifies that the provision does not prohibit the United States from providing early warning data to the Russian Federation, and allows the provision to expire on January 1, 2017.

Prohibition on integration of missile defense systems of Russian Federation into missile defense systems of United States (sec. 1672)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1663) that would prohibit the use of any authorized funds by this Act for fiscal years 2016 through 2031 for the Department of Defense or for the contributions of the United States to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to integrate a missile defense system of the Russian Federation into any missile defense system of the United States or NATO.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would prohibit the use of funds authorized for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 for the Department of Defense to integrate a missile defense system of the Russian Federation into any missile defense system of the United States.

Prohibition on integration of missile defense systems of China into missile defense systems of United States (sec. 1673)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1662) that would prohibit any authorized funds by this Act for fiscal year 2016 to be obligated or expended for the integration of a missile defense system of the People's Republic of China into any missile defense system of the United States.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Limitations on availability of funds for Patriot lower tier air and missile defense capability of the Army (sec. 1674)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1665) that would provide that none of the funds authorized to be appropriated for programs related to the Patriot lower tier air and missile defense capability that depend specifically on the results of the analysis of alternatives (AOA) regarding the Patriot lower tier air and missile defense capability of the Army, may be obligated or expended until the results of the AOA are submitted to the congressional defense committees.

This section would also provide that the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics could waive the application of the limitation in this section if the Under Secretary determines that it is necessary to prevent an unacceptable risk to mission performance of the Patriot system and notifies the congressional defense committees of the decision to use such waiver authority.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would reduce the limitation to 30 days after the submission of the AOA to the congressional defense committees.

The committees understand that the AOA will be completed by August 2015, prior to the beginning of fiscal year 2016. The committees do not intend to limit funding for programs or technology that could support Patriot modernization regardless of the options chosen based on the AOA. The committees believe a modernized Patriot capability is vital to a robust air and missile defense capability of the Army, and that such capability is further required for the protection of deployed U.S. Armed Forces and allied forces. The committees are committed to the modernization of Patriot and, elsewhere in this Act, recommend full funding of the budget request for these activities.

Integration and interoperability of air and missile defense capabilities of the United States (sec. 1675)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1666) that would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics and the Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to ensure the interoperability and integration of certain U.S. air and missile defense systems. Additionally, it would require the Director of the Missile Defense Agency and the Secretary of the Army to conduct at least one intercept or flight test per year that demonstrates interoperability and integration among the covered air and missile defense capabilities, and would provide waiver authority.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with a clarifying amendment.

Integration and interoperability of allied missile defense capabilities (sec. 1676)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1667) that would require the Commander of U.S. European Command, the Commander of U.S. Central Command, and the Commander of U.S. Pacific Command to submit to the Secretary of Defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff an assessment of the opportunities for integration and interoperability of air and missile defense capabilities of the United States with those capabilities of allies of the United States, including carrying out the planning, risk assessments, policy development and concept of operations development necessary to assure the integration and interoperability of U.S. and allied air and missile defense capabilities by December 31, 2017.

The Senate amendment contained no similar amendment.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would include interoperability in the title and that would make it clear that such integration and interoperability should be ensured to the extent that specific integration arrangements are agreeable to the partner nation or among the partner nations involved in those arrangements.

Missile defense capability in Europe (sec. 1677)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1668) that would ensure the Aegis Ashore site to be deployed in the Republic of Poland has anti-air warfare (AAW) capability upon the site achieving full operating capability. It would also require that the Aegis Ashore site in Romania be retrofitted with AAW capability no later than December 31, 2018. It would also require the Secretary to 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. Additionally, it would require the Secretary of Defense to study no less than three sites in the U.S. European Command (EUCOM) area of responsibility for the deployment of the Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) battery; ensure that the THAAD battery is available for rotational deployment to the EUCOM area of responsibility; and to examine sites to pre-position such THAAD battery if such pre-position is necessary for military requirements.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1653) that would express the sense of the Congress that the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the relevant combatant command, should ensure that arrangements are in place, including support from North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) allies, to provide anti-air defense capability at all NATO missile defense sites in support of phases 2 and 3 of the European Phased Adaptive Approach. Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report describing the plan of the Secretary to provide anti-air defense capability at the sites and the contributions being made by NATO to support the provision of the anti-air defense capability.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would state the sense of the Congress that the Secretary of Defense should ensure that arrangements are in place, including support from other members of NATO and the host nations, to provide air defense capabilities at the Aegis Ashore sites in Romania and Poland by not later than June 1, 2019. The conference agreement would require the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, to submit a request to NATO to support an air defense capability at the Aegis Ashore sites in Romania and Poland. The Secretary shall submit a notification to the appropriate congressional committees by not later than April 1, 2016, as to whether NATO has agreed in principle to provide such capability. Not later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report describing the plan and budget profile to provide an air defense capability to the Aegis Ashore sites in Romania and Poland and an assessment of the air and ballistic missile threat to United States military installations in Europe, including the Naval Shore Facility in Devesulu, Romania and the planned site in Redzikowo, Poland. The conferees also direct the Secretary of Defense to ensure, not later than 180 days after enactment, 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 a battery is needed in another combatant command's area of responsibility. The Secretary of Defense shall also implement the direction contained in

the classified annex of this Act bearing on this matter.

Availability of funds for Iron Dome short-range rocket defense system (sec. 1678)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1669) that would make available $41.4 million for the Government of Israel to procure radars for the Iron Dome short-range rocket defense system, subject to the terms and conditions of the ''Agreement Between the Department of Defense and the United States of America and the Ministry of Defense of the State of Israel Concerning Iron Dome Defense System Procurement'' and an amended agreement for co-production of radar components.

The Senate amendment included a similar amendment (sec. 1654) that would authorize $41.4 million for the Department of Defense to provide to the Government of Israel to procure the Iron Dome short-range rocket defense system, including for co-production of Iron Dome parts and components in the United States by United States industry. The provision would also provide that these funds shall be available subject to the terms and conditions in the ''Agreement Between the Department of Defense and the Ministry of Defense of the State of Israel Concerning Iron Dome Defense System Procurement,'' signed on March 5, 2014, including any negotiated amendment to that agreement for co-production of Iron Dome radar components.

The Senate recedes with a technical amendment.

Israeli cooperative missile defense program co-development and co-production (sec. 1679)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1670) that would authorize $165.0 million for procurement and co-production of the David's Sling Weapon System and the Arrow 3 Upper Tier missile defense system. This provision would further specify the terms and conditions that shall be achieved by the Director of the Missile Defense Agency and the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics prior to the disbursement of the authorized funds.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1655) that would authorize $165.0 million for the Missile Defense Agency to provide to the Government of Israel to procure the David's Sling Weapon System and the Arrow 3 Upper Tier Interceptor program, including for co-production of parts and components in the United States by United States industry. The funds may be disbursed after certain conditions, which include a certification by the Director of the Missile Defense Agency and the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics that in the case of co-production for the David's Sling Weapon System, not less than half of such co-production is carried out by United States industry.

The House recedes to the Senate with an amendment that would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics to certify that the Government of Israel has demonstrated the successful completion of key knowledge points; that such funds will be provided on the basis of a one-for-one cash match made by Israel or in another mutually agreed matching amount; that the United States has entered into a bilateral agreement with Israel; that there is complete transparency on the requirement of Israel for the number of interceptors and batteries to be procured; that technical milestones are established for co-production; that there is a joint approval process for third party sales; and that the level of co-production for the David's Sling Weapon System is equal to or greater than 50 percent for U.S. industry. The Under Secretary may waive the certification if the funds are provided to Israel solely for funding the procurement of long-lead components and that the long-lead procurement will be conducted in a manner that maximizes co-production in the United States without incurring additional non-recurring engineering activity or cost. The Director of the Missile Defense Agency would also be required to submit to the Congress, at the same time the President submits to Congress the budget request for fiscal year 2017, a plan to achieve a rate of co-production by United States industry of parts and components of the David's Sling Weapon System at a rate that is not less than 50 percent.

Boost phase defense system (sec. 1680)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1672) that would require the Secretary of Defense to prioritize technology investments to develop and field a boost phase missile defense system by fiscal year 2022 and ensure it can benefit multiple warfighter requirements. It would also require the Director of the Missile Defense Agency establish a senior level advisory group to recommend to the Director promising technologies that the Director can evaluate for use as a boost phase missile defense layer and then provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees no later than May 1, 2016 on the recommendations of the advisory group.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 1658) that would prioritize technology investments in the Department of Defense to support efforts by the Missile Defense Agency (MDA) to develop and deploy a boost phase airborne laser weapon system by fiscal year 2025. The provision encourages collaboration and cooperation between MDA and other Department of Defense components, and directs the Secretary of Defense to provide the congressional defense committees with a report, within 120 days of enactment of this Act, of Department of Defense efforts to develop and deploy a boost phase airborne laser weapon system for missile defense.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would prioritize feasible and cost-effective efforts, would eliminate the requirement for a senior level advisory group and require a report on the efforts of the Department of Defense to develop and deploy an airborne or other boost phase defense system by fiscal year 2025. The report should also include recommendations from industry on emerging technologies that could be applied for boost phase missile defense, and an evaluation by MDA of those recommendations. The conferees also encourage the Department of Defense to develop concept of operations for those boost phase missile defense systems for which it intends to develop prototypes to accompany its fiscal year 2017 budget request.

Development and deployment of multiple-object kill vehicle for missile defense of the United States homeland (sec. 1681)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1671) that would express the sense of Congress that the ballistic missile defense of the United States homeland is the highest priority of the Missile Defense Agency; that the Missile Defense Agency is appropriately prioritizing the design, development, and deployment of the redesigned kill vehicle; and, the multiple-object kill vehicle is critical to the future of the ballistic missile defense of the U.S. homeland. This section would require that the Director of the Missile Defense Agency develop a highly reliable multiple-object kill vehicle for the Ground-Based Midcourse Defense system, with rigorous flight testing to occur no later than 2020, and the deployment of such vehicle as soon as practicable thereafter. This section would also require that the management of the multiple-object kill vehicle program be undertaken by the Deputy Director of the Missile Defense Agency and would require the Director of the Missile Defense Agency to provide the funding profile required for the multiple-object kill vehicle program to the congressional defense committees no later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The Senate bill contained a similar provision (sec. 1656) that would require the Director of the Missile Defense Agency to conduct flight testing of the multi-object kill vehicle by not later than 2020 and field such vehicle as soon as technically practicable. The provision would also direct that the management of the multi-object kill vehicle program shall report directly to the Deputy Director of the Missile Defense Agency.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require the deployment of the multi-object kill vehicle as early as practicable after rigorous flight testing is completed and would require the fiscal year 2017 budget submission to reflect the funding profile necessary to meet the objectives of the multiple object kill vehicle program.

Requirement to replace capability enhancement I exoatmospheric kill vehicles (sec. 1682)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1657) that would require the Director of the Missile Defense Agency to ensure, to the maximum extent practicable, that all remaining ground-based interceptors of the Ground-Based Midcourse Defense system that are armed with the capability enhancement I exoatmospheric kill vehicle are replaced with the redesigned exoatmospheric kill vehicle before September 30, 2022.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Designation of preferred location of additional missile defense site in the United States and plan for expediting deployment time of such site (sec. 1683)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1678) that would require the Director of the Missile Defense Agency, in consultation with the Commander of the United States Northern Command, to designate the preferred location in the United States for the potential future deployment of a missile defense site not later than 30 days after the Secretary of Defense publishes the draft environmental impact statements (EIS) being conducted for the candidate sites.

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1651) that would require the Secretary of Defense to develop a plan for expediting the deployment time for a potential future continental United States interceptor site by at least 2 years, and submit to the congressional defense committees a report on such plan not later than 30 days after the transmittal of the EIS required by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013. The provision would require the Comptroller General to assess the Department's report on the deployment plan and submit a report to the congressional defense committees with findings and recommendations.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require the Director of the Missile Defense Agency, in consultation with the Commander of United States Northern Command, to designate the preferred location in the United States for the potential future deployment of a missile defense site not later than 30 days after the Secretary of Defense publishes the draft EIS pursuant to the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013. The determination of such site should be based on operational effectiveness and cost effectiveness in addition to the results of the EIS. The Secretary would be

permitted to submit any updates to the designation that he finds appropriate after the final EIS is submitted. According to the Missile Defense Agency, the draft EIS is anticipated to be completed and published in the Federal Register by January 2016 and the EIS is anticipated to be finalized between April and July of 2016.

Not later than 30 days after the Secretary of Defense completes the final designation of the missile defense site, the Secretary of Defense shall develop and submit to the congressional defense committees a plan for expediting the deployment time for a potential future continental interceptor site by at least 2 years, in the case that the decision is made to proceed with such deployment. Not later than 90 days after the Secretary of Defense submits the plan to Congress, the Comptroller General of the United States is to provide its assessment of that plan. The Secretary of Defense may not obligate or expend such planning and design funds for military construction as are authorized in this Act until such date as the final EIS is published.

Additional missile defense sensor coverage for the protection of United States homeland (sec. 1684)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1673) that would require the sea-based X-band (SBX) radar to be relocated to a new homeport on the East Coast of the United States no later than December 31, 2020, and shall have an at-sea capability of not less than 120 days per year. Prior to relocating the sea-based X-band radar, the Director of the Missile Defense Agency (MDA) would be required to certify that the relocation would not impact the missile defense of Hawaii. Additionally, this provision would require the Director of MDA to begin siting studies, environmental impact surveys, and any other appropriate studies and evaluations to base the sea-based X-band radar at a site on the East Coast.

The Senate bill contained a similar provision (sec. 1652) that would require the Director of MDA, in cooperation with the relevant combatant command, to deploy by not later than December 31, 2020, a long-range discrimination radar or other appropriate tracking and discrimination sensor capabilities in a location optimized to support the defense of the homeland of the United States against emerging long-range ballistic missile threats from Iran.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would express the sense of the Congress that additional missile defense sensor discrimination capabilities are needed to enhance the protection of the United States homeland against potential long-range ballistic missiles from Iran. Accordingly, the Director of MDA shall, in cooperation with the relevant combatant command, deploy by not later than December 31, 2020, a long-range discrimination radar or other appropriate sensor capability in a location optimized to support the defense of the homeland of the United States from emerging long-range ballistic missile threats from Iran. The Director of MDA shall commence any siting studies and other required evaluations necessary to carry out the homeport reassignment of the SBX to the east coast. The Director of MDA shall commence a study to evaluate at least three possible additional locations, selected by the Director of MDA, that would be best suited for future deployment of an advanced missile defense sensor site at a location, whether in the United States or not, optimized against threats from Iran. In the event that the Department of Defense determines to move the SBX to the east coast, such a relocation may not be carried out until the date on which the Director of MDA certifies to the congressional defense committees that Hawaii will have adequate missile defense coverage prior to any reassignment of the homeport of the SBX. The Director of MDA shall include in the budget request for each fiscal year until December 31, 2020 an update on his progress in implementing this provision.

Concept development of space-based missile defense layer (sec. 1685)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1675) that would require the Director of the Missile Defense Agency (MDA), no later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, to commence a concept definition, design, research, development, and engineering evaluation of a space-based ballistic missile intercept and defeat layer to the ballistic missile defense system, and submit a report to the congressional defense committees on the findings of such concept development no later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The Senate bill contained no similar provision, but included language in the report accompanying its bill, that would request a report from the Missile Defense Agency on the need for a space-based interceptor layer, assessment of the maturity of necessary technology, and an estimate of the effectiveness and cost of such a space-based missile defense layer.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require the Director of the Missile Defense Agency, in coordination with the Director of the Defense Advanced Research Project Agency and the Secretary of the Air Force, to commence the concept definition of a space-based ballistic missile intercept layer and report its findings to the defense committees not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act. The conference agreement does not include the language in the original House provision that would direct MDA to begin design, engineering evaluations, or research and development on a space-based layer. Not later than March 31, 2016, the Director of the Missile Defense Agency shall provide to the congressional defense committees an interim briefing on the plan described in subsection (c)(2). In light of this conference agreement, the Missile Defense Agency does not have to submit to the congressional defense committees the report on a space-based missile defense interceptor as directed in the Senate Report 114–49 accompanying the Senate bill.

Aegis ashore capability development (sec. 1686)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1676) that would require the Director of the Missile Defense Agency, in coordination with the chief of Naval Operations and the Chief of Staff of the Army, to 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. Such review would be further reviewed and evaluated by the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. It would further require that the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy and the Secretary of State to jointly identify any obstacles to foreign military sales of Aegis Ashore or co-financing of additional Aegis Ashore sites.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that includes certain technical changes that would eliminate the requirement for the President to enter into negotiations on host nation agreements for Aegis Ashore sites. The conferees also add direction that the Secretary of Defense and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs include in their evaluation recommendations for potential future locations of Aegis Ashore sites.

Development of requirements to support integrated air and missile defense capabilities (sec. 1687)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1677) that would require the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to provide the appropriate congressional committees a briefing on the military requirement for left-of-launch capability and any current capability gaps in meeting such requirement.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would direct the Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to oversee the development of warfighter requirements for persistent and survivable capabilities to detect, identify, determine the status, track, and support engagement of strategically important mobile or relocatable assets. The requirements shall be used for the purpose of informing applicable acquisition programs (including those involving systems-of-systems required to integrate multiple inputs and outputs of related left-of-launch information) and architecture planning funded through the Military Intelligence Program, the National Intelligence Program, and non-intelligence programs. The Vice Chairman shall also oversee the development of the enabling framework for intelligence support to integrated air and missile defense and, as appropriate, the development of requirements for capabilities to be acquired to achieve integrated operation.

Extension of requirement for Comptroller General of the United States review and assessment of missile defense acquisition programs (sec. 1688)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1075) that would repeal or revise reporting requirements related to missile defense. These requirements include removing annual reports on the Missile Defense Executive Board, and removing a required report on the Ground-based Midcourse Defense system.

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1660) that would amend section 232 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81) and would extend various reporting requirements by an additional 5 years to Comptroller General of the United States reviews and assessments of missile defense acquisition programs.

The House recedes with a clarifying amendment. We note that several annual reporting requirements directed toward the Missile Defense Agency have expired and urge the Department to update its report database accordingly.

Plan for medium range ballistic missile defense sensor alternatives for enhanced defense of Hawaii (sec. 1689)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1674) that would express the sense of Congress regarding ballistic missile defense sensor and sensor discrimination capability. This provision would further require the Director of the Missile Defense Agency to conduct an evaluation of potential options for fielding a medium range ballistic missile defense sensor for the defense of Hawaii. Such evaluation would have to be submitted to the congressional defense committees no later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would change the required plan to a required report on options for augmenting the missile defense of Hawaii.

Milestone A decision for the Conventional Prompt Global Strike Weapons System (sec. 1690)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1673) that would require the Secretary of Defense to make a Milestone A decision for the conventional prompt global strike program no later than September 30, 2020, or 8 months after the successful completion of the Intermediate Range Flight 2 test.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would transform the provision into a sense of Congress with a reporting requirement. The conferees expect the Department to include in the required report whether there are any potential ambiguity problems created by conventional prompt global strike capability, including any involving the launch of a conventionally-armed ballistic missile from a submarine platform, that it is aware of as of the date of the Milestone A acquisition decision, and if so, to also include in the required report what specific measures he is recommending to address those problems. Additionally, such report should include whether there are any appropriate bilateral cooperative or verification measures he recommends and the timeline for decision and implementation of such measures and their cost.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS NOT ADOPTED

Clarification of annual briefing on the intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance requirements of the combatant commands

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1627) that would include the United States Special Operations Command in the annual briefing required under section 1626 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291).

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees expect any U.S. Special Operations Command ISR requirements to be briefed to the defense committees within the existing combatant command briefing structure as defined under section 1626 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015.

Comprehensive plan of Department of Defense to support civil authorities in response to cyber attacks by foreign powers

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1638) that would require the Secretary of Defense to develop a comprehensive plan for the United States Cyber Command to support civil authorities in responding to cyber attacks by foreign powers against the United States or a United States person.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

The conferees note that elsewhere in the conference agreement a comprehensive plan on Department of Defense support to civil authorities is required as part of a provision requiring the Secretary of Defense to conduct national-level cyber exercises.

Limitation on availability of funds for long-range discriminating radar

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1664) that would prohibit any authorized funds by this Act for fiscal year 2016 for military construction of the Long-Range Discriminating Radar (LRDR) until the Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation submits an assessment, no later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act, to the congressional defense committees concerning the cost of the sensor architecture required, and that the Commander, U.S. Strategic Command and the Commander, U.S. Northern Command jointly certify the proposed site for the LRDR best supports missile defense and space situational awareness.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes. The conferees direct the Commander of U.S. Northern Command, jointly with the Commander of U.S. Air Force Space Command, the Director, Missile Defense Agency, and the Director of National Intelligence, to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees not later than April 1, 2016 concerning the plan for the Cobra Dane radar capability at Shemya, Alaska, including the military requirements it currently serves and whether those requirements will continue to require a material capability solution, including those requirements not related to missile defense; and any sustainment and modernization decision timelines and costs.

Sense of Congress on maintaining and enhancing military intelligence support to force protection for installations, facilities, and personnel of the Department of Defense

The Senate bill contained a provision (sec. 1674) that would provide a sense of Congress on the importance of military intelligence for force protection.

The House-reported bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

DIVISION B—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATIONS

Summary and explanation of funding tables

Division B of this Act would authorize funding for military construction projects of the Department of Defense (DOD). It includes funding authorizations for the construction and operation of military family housing as well as military construction for the reserve components, the defense agencies, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Security Investment Program. It would also provide authorization for the base closure accounts that fund military construction, environmental cleanup, and other activities required to implement the decisions in base closure rounds.

Short title (sec. 2001)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2001) that would designate division B of this Act as the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 2001).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Expiration of authorizations and amounts required to be specified by law (sec. 2002)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2002) that would ensure that the authorizations provided in titles XXI through XXVII and title XXIX of this Act shall expire on October 1, 2018, or the date of enactment of an act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2019, whichever is later.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 2002).

The House recedes.

Effective date (sec. 2003)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2003) that would provide that titles XXI, XXII, XXIII, XXIV, XXV, XXVI, XXVII, and XXIX of this Act shall take effect on October 1, 2015, or the date of enactment of this Act, whichever is later.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would not include title XXIX for Overseas Contingency Operations funding.

TITLE XXI—ARMY MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Summary

The budget request included authorization of appropriations of $743.3 million for military construction and $493.2 million for family housing for the Army for fiscal year 2016.

The conference agreement includes authorization of appropriations of $727.7 million for military construction and $493.2 million for family housing for the Army for fiscal year 2016.

Both the House bill and the Senate amendment cut $43.0 million operations center in San Antonio and the $37.0 million instruction building at Joint Base Meyer-Henderson Hall from the President's budget request. Therefore, funding was not included for these projects.

The conference agreement includes funding for two access control point projects at Fort Meade and $30.0 million for an Arlington National Cemetery Defense Access Road project in accordance with the unfunded priorities of the Army.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS ADOPTED

Authorized Army construction and land acquisition projects (sec. 2101)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2101) that would contain the list of authorized Army construction projects for fiscal year 2016. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The state list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 2101).

The House recedes with a technical amendment.

Family housing (sec. 2102)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2102) that would authorize new construction and planning and design of family housing units for the Army for fiscal year 2016.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 2102).

The conference agreement includes the provision.

Improvements to military family housing units (sec. 2103)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2103) that would authorize the Secretary of the Army to make improvements to existing units of family housing for fiscal year 2016.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 2103).

The conference agreement includes the provision.

Authorization of appropriations, Army (sec. 2104)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2104) that would authorize appropriations for Army military construction at the levels identified in section 4601 of division D of this Act.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 2104).

The Senate recedes.

The conferees note that the amounts associated with the following projects remain available under the original project authorization:

(1) $226.4 million (the balance of the amount authorized under section 2101(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (division B of Public Law 113–291) for a Command and Control Facility at Fort Shafter, Hawaii);

(2) $6.0 million (the balance of the amount authorized under section 2101(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2119) for cadet barracks at the United States Military Academy, New York); and

(3) $78.0 million (the balance of the amount authorized under section 2101(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112–

239; 126 Stat. 2119), as amended by section 2105(d) of this Act, for a Secure Administration/Operations Facility at Fort Belvoir, Virginia).

Modification of authority to carry out certain fiscal year 2013 project (sec. 2105)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2105) that would modify the authority provided by section 2101 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112–239) and authorize the Secretary of the Army to make certain modifications to the scope of a previously authorized construction project.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 2105).

The conference agreement includes the provision.

Extension of authorizations of certain fiscal year 2012 projects (sec. 2106)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2106) that would extend the authorization of a certain projects originally authorized in section 2101 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (division B of Public Law 112–81) 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.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 2106).

The Senate recedes.

Extension of authorizations of certain fiscal year 2013 projects (sec. 2107)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2107) that would extend the authorization of certain projects originally authorized by section 2101 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112–239) 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.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 2107).

The House recedes.

Additional authority to carry out certain fiscal year 2016 projects (sec. 2108)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2108) that would authorize a military construction project in the amount of $6.0 million 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 in Brussels, Belgium, to allow relocation of Army functions to the site in support of the European Infrastructure Consolidation effort. In addition, this section would authorize a payment-in-kind project in the amount of $12.4 million to construct a vehicle bridge and traffic circle to facilitate traffic flow to and from the Medical Center at Rhine Ordnance Barracks, Germany.

The Senate amendment contained a provision that would authorize the payment-in-kind project but not the project related to the Sterrebeek Dependent School (sec. 2108).

The House recedes.

The conferees have included another provision elsewhere in the bill to amend a prior year authorization for the Sterrebeek Dependent School to allow the additional land purchase and improvements.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS NOT ADOPTED

Limitation on construction of new facilities at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 2109) that would limit funding authorized by the bill for new facilities at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, until the Secretary of Defense certifies to the congressional defense committees that any new construction of facilities at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, have enduring military value independent of a high-value detention mission.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

TITLE XXII—NAVY MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Summary

The budget request included authorization of appropriations of $1.6 billion for military construction and $369.6 million for family housing for the Navy for fiscal year 2016.

The conference agreement includes authorization of appropriations of $1.6 billion for military construction and $369.6 million for family housing for the Navy for fiscal year 2016.

The conferees are concerned with the Navy's proposal to construct civilian infrastructure not directly related to military activities at Townsend Range, Georgia. Therefore, the conference agreement does not include $5.0 million for the two civilian fire stations included within the project request for the Townsend Range expansion.

The conference agreement includes funding for two projects from the Marine Corps unfunded requirements list—$11.2 million for the KC–130J Enlisted Air Crew Trainer at Miramar, California, and $23.3 million for Air Field Security Improvements at Cherry Point Marine Corps Air Station, North Carolina.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS ADOPTED

Authorized Navy construction and land acquisition projects (sec. 2201)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2201) that would contain the list of authorized Navy construction projects for fiscal year 2016. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The state list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 2201).

The Senate recedes with a technical amendment.

Family housing (sec. 2202)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2202) that would authorize new construction and planning and design of family housing units for the Department of the Navy for fiscal year 2016.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 2202).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Improvements to military family housing units (sec. 2203)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2203) that would authorize the Secretary of the Navy to make improvements to existing units of family housing for fiscal year 2016.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 2203).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Authorization of appropriations, Navy (sec. 2204)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2204) that would authorize appropriations for Navy military construction at the levels identified in section 4601 of division D of this Act.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 2204).

The Senate recedes.

The conferees note that the amounts associated with the following projects remain available under the original project authorization:

(1) $274,099,000 (the balance of the amount authorized under section 2201(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (division B of Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1666) for an explosive handling wharf at Kitsap, Washington); and

(2) $68,196,000 (the balance of the amount authorized under section 2201(b) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (division B of Public Law 111–84; 123 Stat. 2633) for ramp parking at Joint Region Marianas, Guam).

Extension of authorizations of certain fiscal year 2012 projects (sec. 2205)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2205) that would extend the authorizations listed, and originally included in section 2201 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (division B of Public Law 11281), 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.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 2205).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Extension of authorizations of certain fiscal year 2013 projects (sec. 2206)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2206) that would extend the authorizations listed 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.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 2206).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS NOT ADOPTED

Townsend Bombing Range expansion, Phase 2

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2207) that would provide special conveyance authority to the Secretary of the Navy for two fire and emergency response stations as part of the land acquisition agreement to support emergency services for Townsend Bombing Range Expansion, Phase 2, Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, Townsend, Georgia.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

TITLE XXIII—AIR FORCE MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Summary

The budget request included authorization of appropriations of $1.4 billion for military construction and $491.7 million for family housing for the Air Force in fiscal year 2016.

The conference agreement includes authorization of appropriations of $1.4 billion for military construction and $491.7 million for family housing for the Air Force in fiscal year 2016.

The conference agreement includes $21.0 million for a Communications Facility at Luke Air Force Base, Arizona, in accordance with the unfunded priorities of the Air Force.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS ADOPTED

Authorized Air Force construction and land acquisition projects (sec. 2301)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2301) that would contain the list of authorized Air Force construction projects for fiscal year 2016. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The state list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 2301).

The Senate recedes with a technical amendment.

Family housing (sec. 2302)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2302) that would authorize new construction and planning and design of family housing units for the Air Force for fiscal year 2016.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 2302).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Improvements to military family housing units (sec. 2303)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2303) that would authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to make improvements to existing units of family housing for fiscal year 2016.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 2303).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Authorization of appropriations, Air Force (sec. 2304)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2304) that would authorize appropriations for Air Force military construction at the levels identified in section 4601 of division D of this Act.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 2304).

The House recedes.

Modification of authority to carry out certain fiscal year 2010 project (sec. 2305)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2305) that would modify the authority provided by section 2301 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (division B of Public Law 111–84) and authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to make certain modifications to the scope of a previously authorized construction project.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 2305).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Modification of authority to carry out certain fiscal year 2014 project (sec. 2306)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2306) that would modify the authority provided by section 2301 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (division B of Public Law 113–66) and authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to make certain modifications to the scope of a previously authorized construction project. This section would also require a notification and 14-day wait period, or 7-day wait period if submitted via electronic medium, to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the selected project location before commencing construction.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 2306).

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would include a congressional notification requirement.

Modification of authority to carry out certain fiscal year 2015 project (sec. 2307)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2307) that would modify the authority provided by section 2301 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (division B of Public Law 113–291) to authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to make certain modifications to the scope of a previously authorized construction project.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 2307).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Extension of authorization of certain fiscal year 2012 project (sec. 2308)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2308) that would extend the authorization listed, originally provided by section 2301 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (division B of Public Law 112–81), 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.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 2308).

The conference agreement includes the House provision.

Extension of authorization of certain fiscal year 2013 project (sec. 2309)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2309) that would extend the authorization listed, originally provided by section 2301 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112–239), 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.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 2309).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Certification of optimal location for Joint Intelligence Analysis Complex and plan for rotation of forces at Lajes Field, Azores (sec. 2310)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2310) that would restrict funding for the construction of the Joint Intelligence Analysis Complex Consolidation, Phase 2, at Royal Air Force Croughton, United Kingdom, 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 and would also limit actions to realign forces at Lajes Air Force Base, Azores, until the Secretary of Defense made certain determinations.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provisions.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require the Secretary of Defense to certify to the congressional defense committees that the Secretary has determined that Royal Air Force Croughton, United Kingdom, remains the optimal location for recapitalization of the Joint Intelligence Analysis Complex before 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). The Secretary of Defense would also be required to submit to the congressional defense committees a determination of the operational viability of Lajes Field, Azores, for certain uses. If the Secretary of Defense determines that Lajes Field is a viable option for certain uses, the Secretary would be required to submit to the congressional defense committees a plan for such uses.

TITLE XXIV—DEFENSE AGENCIES MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Summary

The budget request included authorization of appropriations of $2.3 billion for military construction for the defense agencies and $58.7 million for family housing for the defense agencies for fiscal year 2016.

The conference agreement includes authorization of appropriations of $2.3 billion for military construction for the defense agencies and $58.7 million for family housing for the defense agencies for fiscal year 2016.

The budget request included $239.9 million for the Hospital Replacement, Increment 7 at Fort Bliss, Texas. The conferees support the authorization for appropriations in an amount equivalent to the ability of the military department to execute in the year of the authorization for appropriations. For this project, the conferees believe that the Department of Defense has exceeded its ability to fully expend the funding requested for fiscal year 2016. As such, the conference agreement recommends $189.9 million, a reduction of $50.0 million, for this project.

The budget request included $47.2 million for the SOF Logistics Support Unit One Ops Fac. #2 at Naval Base Coronado, California. The conferees note that the utilities needed to support this facility are not available and are not programmed until fiscal year 2017. Without these utilities, the conferees note that the facility would not be complete and useable. While the conferees support the requirement for this project, and the conference agreement includes $47.2 million for this project, the conferees expect the Department of Defense to sequence the construction of this project in a manner that ensures the required supporting utilities are available at the time the construction is complete.

The budget request included $10.0 million for contingency construction at various world-wide locations. The conferees note that the Department of Defense has not requested a military construction project using funds from this account since 2008. As such, the conference agreement recommends no funds, a reduction of $10.0 million, for this program.

In addition, the conferees recommend an increase of funding for a military construction project not included in the budget request, $30.0 million for the Missile Defense Agency Military Construction Planning and Design activities for an East Coast site for homeland missile defense.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS ADOPTED

Authorized defense agencies construction and land acquisition projects (sec. 2401)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2401) that would contain the list of authorized defense agencies' construction projects for fiscal year 2016. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The state list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 2401).

The House recedes with a technical amendment.

Authorized energy conservation projects (sec. 2402)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2402) that would authorize the Secretary of Defense to carry out energy conservation projects valued at a cost greater than $3.0 million at the amounts authorized for each project at a specific location. This section would also authorize the sum total of projects across various locations, each project of which is less than $3.0 million. This section would also preclude the ability to set-aside operation and maintenance facilities restoration and modernization funds for the exclusive purpose of funding energy projects. It would require installation energy projects to compete in the normal process of determining installation requirements.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 2402).

The House recedes with a technical amendment.

Authorization of appropriations, defense agencies (sec. 2403)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2403) that would authorize appropriations for defense agencies' military construction at the levels identified in section 4601 of division D of this Act.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 2403).

The House recedes with a technical amendment.

The conferees note that the amounts associated with the following projects remain available under the original project authorization:

(1) $20,800,000 (the balance of the amount authorized under section 2401(b) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112–

239; 126 Stat. 2129) for the Aegis Ashore Missile Defense System Complex at Deveselu, Romania);

(2) $141,039,000 (the balance of the amount authorized under 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 Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2131), for a data center at Fort Meade, Maryland);

(3) $50,500,000 (the balance of the amount authorized under section 2401(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (division B of Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1672) for an Ambulatory Care Center at Joint Base Andrews, Maryland);

(4) $54,300,000 (the balance of the amount authorized under section 2401(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (division B of Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1672) for an Ambulatory Care Center at Joint Base San Antonio, Texas); and

(5) $123,827,000 (the balance of the amount authorized as a Military Construction, Defense-Wide project by title X of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (Public Law 111–32; 123 Stat. 1888) for a data center at Camp Williams, Utah).

The conferees also note that overlapping statutory authorities between title 10, United States Code, and title 50, United States Code, have resulted in challenges and delays in executing a recent emergency military construction project. Specifically, the overlap found in section 2803 of title 10, United States Code, and section 3304 of title 50, United States Code, resulted in a significant delay in a request for emergency funds. Therefore, the conferees direct the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees and the congressional intelligence committees not later than March 1, 2016, on the statutory authorities for infrastructure investments that support both the Department of Defense and the Intelligence Community. The briefing should include a comparison of authorities found in both titles for infrastructure investments, a discussion of any discrepancies between the authorities, the impact that identified discrepancies may have on the timely execution of an infrastructure investment, and, if necessary, recommendations for legislation to clarify or streamline the statutory authorities to ensure the timely and effective execution of an infrastructure investment.

Furthermore, the conferees expect supporting classified material for any ongoing or future classified projects to be delivered to the congressional defense committees in a more timely fashion, to ensure proper oversight and consideration is given to these projects.

Modification of authority to carry out certain fiscal year 2012 project (sec. 2404)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2404) that would modify the authority provided by section 2401 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (division B of Public Law 112–81), as amended, to authorize the Secretary of Defense to make certain modifications to the scope of a previously authorized construction project.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 2404).

The House recedes.

Extension of authorizations of certain fiscal year 2012 projects (sec. 2405)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2405) that would extend the authorizations listed, originally authorized by section 2401 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (division B of Public Law 112–81), 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.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 2405).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Extension of authorizations of certain fiscal year 2013 projects (sec. 2406)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2406) that would extend the authorizations listed, originally authorized by section 2401 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112–239), 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.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 2406).

The House recedes.

Modification and extension of authority to carry out fiscal year 2014 project (sec. 2407)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2407) that would modify the authority provided by section 2401 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (division B of Public Law 113–66), to authorize the Secretary of Defense to make certain modifications to the scope of a previously authorized construction project. This provision would also extend the authorization authority of the project through October 1, 2018, or the date of enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2019.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 2407).

The House recedes.

Modification of authority carry out certain fiscal year 2015 projects (sec. 2408)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2108) that would authorize a military construction project in the amount of $6.0 million 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 in Brussels, Belgium, to allow relocation of Army functions to the site in support of the European Infrastructure Consolidation effort. In addition, this section would authorize a payment-in-kind project in the amount of $12.4 million to construct a vehicle bridge and traffic circle to facilitate traffic flow to and from the Medical Center at Rhine Ordnance Barracks, Germany.

The Senate amendment contained a provision that would authorize the payment-in-kind project but not the project related to the Sterrebeek Dependent School (sec. 2108).

The conference agreement includes a new provision, which would amend the authorization contained in section 2401 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (division B of P.L. 113–291) for the Sterrebeek Dependent School to allow the additional land purchase and improvements.

TITLE XXV—NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION SECURITY INVESTMENT PROGRAM

Summary

The Department of Defense requested authorization of appropriations of $120.0 million for military construction in fiscal year 2016 for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Security Investment Program. The conference agreement includes this amount.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS ADOPTED

Authorized NATO construction and land acquisition projects (sec. 2501)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2501) that would authorize the Secretary of Defense to make contributions to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program in an amount equal to the sum of the amount specifically authorized in section 2502 of this Act and the amount collected from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization as a result of construction previously financed by the United States.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 2501).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Authorization of appropriations, NATO (sec. 2502)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2502) that would authorize appropriations for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program at the levels identified in section 4601 of division D of this Act.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 2502).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

TITLE XXVI—GUARD AND RESERVE FORCES FACILITIES

Summary

The Department of Defense requested authorization of appropriations of $517.3 million for military construction in fiscal year 2016 for facilities for the National Guard and reserve components.

The conference agreement includes authorization of appropriations of $619.3 million for military construction in fiscal year 2016 for facilities for the National Guard and reserve components.

The conference agreement includes three Army National Guard projects from the unfunded priority list—a $4.5 million vehicle maintenance shop at Camp Foley, Alabama, a $6.8 million tactical aerial unmanned systems facility at Fort Stewart, Georgia, and a $40.0 million aviation classification and repair facility at Gulfport, Mississippi.

The conference agreement includes two Army Reserve projects from the unfunded priority list – a $10.2 million access control point at Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico, and a $24.0 million equipment concentration facility at Fort A.P. Hill, Virginia.

The conference agreement includes one Air National Guard project from the unfunded priority list—a $6.1 million Space Control Facility at Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, Florida.

The Conference agreement includes one Air Force Reserve project from the unfunded priority list – a $10.4 million Fire Station/Security Complex at Dobbins Air Reserve Base, Georgia.

Subtitle A—Project Authorizations and Authorizations of Appropriations

Authorized Army National Guard construction and land acquisition projects (sec. 2601)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2601) that would contain the list of authorized Army National Guard construction projects for fiscal year 2016. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The state list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 2601).

The House recedes.

Authorized Army Reserve construction and land acquisition projects (sec. 2602)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2602) that would contain the list of authorized Army Reserve construction projects for fiscal year 2016. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The state list contained in this Act is

intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 2602).

The House recedes with a technical amendment.

Authorized Navy Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve construction and land acquisition projects (sec. 2603)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2603) that would contain the list of authorized Navy Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve construction projects for fiscal year 2016. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The state list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 2603).

The Senate recedes.

Authorized Air National Guard construction and land acquisition projects (sec. 2604)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2604) that would contain the list of authorized Air National Guard construction projects for fiscal year 2016. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The state list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 2604).

The Senate recedes with a technical amendment.

Authorized Air Force Reserve construction and land acquisition projects (sec. 2605)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2605) that would contain the list of authorized Air Force Reserve construction projects for fiscal year 2016. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The state list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 2605).

The House recedes.

Authorization of appropriations, National Guard and Reserve (sec. 2606)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2606) that would authorize appropriations for the National Guard and Reserve military construction at the levels identified in section 4601 of division D of this Act.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 2606).

The House recedes.

Subtitle B—Other Matters

Modification and extension of authority to carry out certain fiscal year 2013 project (sec. 2611)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2611) that would modify the authority provided by section 2602 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112–239) to authorize the Secretary of the Army to make certain modifications to the scope of a previously authorized construction project. This section would also extend the authorization listed 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.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 2611).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Modification of authority to carry out certain fiscal year 2015 projects (sec. 2612)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 2612) that would modify the authorizations contained in section 2604 and 2605 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (division B of Public Law 113–291), for construction of a Guardian Angel Operations facility at Davis–Monthan Air Force Base, Arizona, and construction of a consolidated Secure Compartmented Information Facility at Fort Smith Municipal Airport, Arkansas to provide for increased costs associated with these projects.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Extension of authorizations of certain fiscal year 2012 projects (sec. 2613)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2612) that would extend the authorizations listed, originally provided by section 2602 the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (division B of Public Law 112–81) 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.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 2613).

The Senate recedes.

Extension of authorizations of certain fiscal year 2013 projects (sec. 2614)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2613) that would extend the authorizations listed, originally provided by sections 2601, 2602, and 2603 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112–239) 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.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 2614).

The Senate recedes.

TITLE XXVII—BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE ACTIVITIES

Summary

The budget request included $251.3 million for the ongoing cost of environmental remediation and other activities necessary to continue implementation of the 1988, 1991, 1993, 1995, and 2005 Base Realignment and Closure rounds.

The conference agreement includes this amount.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS ADOPTED

Authorization of appropriations for Base Realignment and Closure activities funded through Department of Defense Base Closure Account (sec. 2701)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2701) that would authorize appropriations for ongoing activities that are required to implement the Base Realignment and Closure activities authorized by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (part A of title XXIX of Public Law 101–510), at the levels identified in section 4601 of division D of this Act.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 2701).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Prohibition on conducting additional Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) round (sec. 2702)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2702) that would state that nothing in this Act shall be construed to authorize an additional Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) round, affirming congressional intent to reject the budget request to authorize another BRAC round in 2017.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 2702).

The Senate recedes.

TITLE XXVIII—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—Military Construction Program and Military Family Housing Changes

Revision of congressional notification thresholds for Reserve facility expenditures and contributions to reflect congressional notification thresholds for minor construction and repair projects (sec. 2801)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2801) that would align reserve component minor construction and repair thresholds with the threshold specified in chapter 169 of title 10, United States Code.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 2814).

The Senate recedes.

Extension of temporary, limited authority to use operation and maintenance funds for construction projects in certain areas outside the United States (sec. 2802)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 2803) that would reauthorize contingency construction authority in certain areas outside the United States for an additional year.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Defense laboratory modernization pilot program (sec. 2803)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2803) that would authorize the Secretary of Defense to carry out a pilot program, using amounts authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Defense for Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, such military construction projects for any Department of Defense Science and Technology Reinvention Laboratory or Department of Defense federally funded research and development center as are authorized in the Military Construction Authorization Act. This section would also limit the maximum amount that may be obligated in any fiscal year under this authority at $150.0 million and would expire on October 1, 2020.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 2805).

The Senate recedes with a clarifying amendment.

Temporary 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 (sec. 2804)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2802) that would authorize the Secretary of Defense, after consultation with the Secretary of State, to accept contributions from the Government of the State of Kuwait in support of construction, maintenance, and repair projects within Kuwait that are mutually beneficial to the Department of Defense and the Kuwait military forces. The section would also limit the maximum amount the Secretary of Defense may obligate to $50.0 million annually, require a congressional notification with 21-day wait period, 14-day period if notification is provided in electronic medium, for projects exceeding the thresholds prescribed by section 2805, title 10, United States Code, and expire on September 30, 2020.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 2801) that would amend subchapter II of Chapter 138 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to accept cash contributions from partner countries for the purpose of the payment of costs in connection with mutually beneficial construction, maintenance, and repair projects. Such projects would be required to support bilateral defense cooperation agreement, or otherwise

benefit the United States, as determined by the Secretary of Defense.

The House recedes with an amendment that would limit the authorization to Kuwait, provide a temporary authority through September 30, 2020, and require a congressional notification.

Conveyance to Indian tribes of relocatable military housing units at military installations in the United States (sec. 2805)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 2806) that would permit service secretaries to convey excess relocatable military housing units to certain Indian tribes, at no cost, and without consideration.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Subtitle B—Real Property and Facilities Administration

Protection of Department of Defense installations (sec. 2811)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 1042) that would authorize the Secretary of Defense to protect the buildings, grounds, and property that are under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of the Department of Defense (DOD) and persons on that property. The provision provides that the Secretary may designate personnel to: (1) enforce federal laws and regulations for the protection of persons and property; (2) carry firearms; (3) make arrests; and (4) conduct investigations of offenses against the property of the DOD. This new authority would not apply in those locations currently under the protection of the Federal Protective Service, for example, office buildings provided by the General Services Administration in which DOD organizations are tenants.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with a clarifying amendment.

Enhancement of authority to accept conditional gifts of real property on behalf of military service academies (sec. 2812)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2811) that would provide consistency across the military service academies on the acceptance of a gift of real property, if the gift of such real property is conditioned upon the property bearing a specified name. This section would authorize the military service academies to accept such a gift if the acceptance and naming would not reflect unfavorably on the United States, and the real property has not otherwise been named by an act of Congress. This section would also require the secretaries of the military departments to issue uniform regulations governing circumstances under which gifts conditioned on naming rights may be accepted.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would restrict the ability to delegate this authority to only individuals appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

Utility systems conveyance authority (sec. 2813)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 2811) that would clarify section 2688(j) of title 10, United States Code, to allow for conveyance of additional utility systems to an entity already operating other utility systems on a joint base if doing so would be in the best interest of the government and is supported by an independent cost estimate.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with a technical amendment.

The conferees note that there has been confusion about whether the definition of a utility system for the treatment of wastewater includes the treatment of stormwater. The conferees believe, consistent with the Department of Defense's interpretation, that wastewater includes stormwater.

Leasing of non-excess property of military departments and Defense Agencies; treatment of value provided by local education agencies and elementary and secondary schools (sec. 2814)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 2812) that would amend section 2667 of title 10, United States Code, by authorizing the secretary concerned to lease non-excess property for consideration in an amount below fair market value if the lease is to a local education agency or an elementary or secondary school. This provision is intended to help local education agencies and schools that are providing support for military families.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Force-structure plan and infrastructure inventory and assessment of infrastructure necessary to support the force structure (sec. 2815)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2814) that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report, as part of the budget justification documents accompanying the President's budget request for fiscal year 2017, that details a 20-year force structure plan for each of the military services and a comprehensive inventory of worldwide infrastructure. The report would also compare these two items to determine the infrastructure necessary to support the force structure, discuss the categories of excess infrastructure and infrastructure capacity, and assess the value of retaining certain excess infrastructure to accommodate contingency, mobilization, or surge requirements. In addition, this provision would require the Comptroller General of the United States to prepare an evaluation of such force-structure plans and infrastructure inventory not later than 60 days after the date on which the plans and inventory are submitted to Congress. The committee encourages the Secretary of Defense and the Comptroller General to also take into consideration, as appropriate, the recommendations regarding force structure and force sizing provided by the July 31, 2014, assessment of the 2014 Quadrennial Defense Review by the National Defense Panel.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would remove certain elements of the proposed review including a review of efficiencies from joint tenancy of military installations and potential restrictions on facilities outside the United States.

Temporary reporting requirements related to main operating bases, forward operating sites, and cooperative security locations (sec. 2816)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2813) that would amend section 2687a(a) of title 10, United States Code, by adding a requirement for the Secretary of Defense to include with the existing overseas basing report a strategic summary for each main operating base, forward operating site, or cooperative security location within the U.S. Central Command and U.S. Africa Command area of responsibility. This provision would sunset in fiscal year 2020.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would make the requirements applicable to operating locations that have been newly designated, or had a change in its designation as a main operating base, forward operating site, or cooperative security location since the previous fiscal year's report.

Exemption of Army off-site use and off-site removal only non-mobile properties from certain excess property disposal requirements (sec. 2817)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 2816) that would exempt from the requirements of title V of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11411 et seq.) certain non-mobile properties that are not feasible for transfer and use for the purposes of that act.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Subtitle C—Provisions Related to Asia-Pacific Military Realignment

Limited exception to restriction on development of public infrastructure in connection with realignment of Marine Corps forces in Asia-Pacific region (sec. 2821)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2821) that would amend restrictions placed on the development of civilian infrastructure on Guam to support the realignment of Marine Corps Forces in the Asia-Pacific region to allow the use of funds for infrastructure projects that are identified in the report of the Economic Adjustment Committee required by section 2831(d) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66). This section would also permit the use of funding for the planning and design of such projects.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would authorize the Secretary of Defense to proceed only with projects intended to improve water and wastewater systems that are identified in the report prepared by the Secretary of Defense under section 2822(d)(2) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (P.L. 113–66).

The conferees believe that projects which are directly connected to the Department of Defense's actions, and are fiscally responsible, are appropriate investments for the Department of Defense, but projects without a direct military connection should be funded through local or other non-defense federal funding.

Annual report on Government of Japan contributions toward realignment of Marine Corps forces in Asia-Pacific region (sec. 2822)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2822) that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit an annual report to the congressional defense committees for each of fiscal years 2017–26 that addresses the total amount contributed from the Government of Japan to the Support for United States Relocation to Guam Account during the most recent year, as well as the anticipated contributions to be made during the current and next Japanese fiscal years. The report would also cover the infrastructure projects carried out on Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in the previous fiscal year using funds from the Support for United States Relocation to Guam Account, as well as the projects anticipated to be carried out during the next fiscal year. This section would also repeal a reporting requirement from the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417).

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with technical amendment.

Subtitle D—Land Conveyances

Release of reversionary interest retained as part of the conveyance to the Economic Development Alliance of Jefferson County, Arkansas (sec. 2831)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 2821) that would amend the terms of conveyance contained in section 2827 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 104–201) to allow the conveyance for other than the conditions contained in the section 2827, if the Economic Development Alliance pays fair market value for the property and the costs associated with conveyance are born by the Economic Development Alliance.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Land exchange authority, Mare Island Army Reserve Center, Vallejo, California (sec. 2832)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2831) that would authorize a land exchange involving a parcel of real property under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Army on the site of the former Mare Island Naval Shipyard, Vallejo, California, in the event that a current real property exchange process is unsuccessful.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Land exchange, Navy Outlying Landing Field, Naval Air Station, Whiting Field, Florida (sec. 2833)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2832) that would authorize the Secretary of the Navy to convey a parcel of real property, including any improvements thereon, containing Navy Outlying Landing Field Site 8 in Escambia County, Florida, to Escambia County. In exchange, this section would require Escambia County to convey to the Secretary of the Navy a parcel of property that is suitable for use as a Navy outlying landing field to replace Navy Outlying Landing Field Site 8.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 2822).

The Senate recedes.

Release of property interests retained in connection with conveyance, Camp Villere, Louisiana (sec. 2834)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2834) that would authorize the Secretary of the Army to release the rights and the reversionary interests reserved by the United States for a parcel of land at Camp Villere, Louisiana, to the State of Louisiana to transfer the parcel to the Louisiana Agricultural Finance Authority and make available real property to the Louisiana Military Department that is suitable for use for National Guard training and operational support.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Release of property interests retained in connection with land conveyance, Fort Bliss Military Reservation, Texas (sec. 2835)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2833) that would authorize the Secretary of the Army to release the rights and the reversionary interests reserved by the United States for a parcel of land in El Paso, Texas, to authorize the State of Texas to sell a portion of the property and use all proceeds from the sale to fund improvements or repairs for the National Guard facilities on the remainder of the property.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Subtitle E—Military Land Withdrawals

Additional withdrawal and reservation of public land, Naval Air Station China Lake, California (sec. 2841)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2841) that would amend section 2971(b) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (division B of Public Law 113–66; 27 Stat. 1044) to provide for an additional public land withdrawal in San Bernardino County, California, to support operations at Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, California. The provision would also amend Section 2979 of the same Act to convert both land withdrawals from 25-year withdrawals into permanent withdrawals.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would include only the additional land withdrawal, leaving the original withdrawal period through March 31, 2039.

Subtitle F—Other Matters

Modification of Department of Defense guidance on use of pavement markings (sec. 2851)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2861) that would require the Secretary of Defense to modify the Unified Facilities Guide Specifications for pavement markings, an Air Force engineering technical letter, and any other Department of Defense guidance on airfield pavement markings as necessary to permit the use of Type III category of retro-reflective beads. In addition, the Secretary shall develop appropriate policy to ensure that determination of the category of retro-reflective beads used on airfields is determined on an installation-by-installation basis based on local conditions and the lifecycle maintenance costs of the pavement markings.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Extension of authority for establishment of commemorative work in honor of Brigadier General Francis Marion (sec. 2852)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2852) that would extend the authority to establish a commemorative work on federal land in the District of Columbia and its environs to honor Brigadier General Francis Marion and his service, originally provided by section 331 of the Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–229), through May 8, 2018.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS NOT ADOPTED

Change in authorities relating to scope of work variations for military construction projects

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 2802) that would amend section 2853 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize a military service to increase the scope of a military construction project by up to 10 percent once the service secretary involved approves the increase and notifies the congressional defense committees of the increase and the reasons for it.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Special authority for minor military construction projects for child development program facilities

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2804) that would amend section 2805 of title 10, United States Code, to allow the appropriate Secretary to carry out an unspecified minor military construction project with an approved cost equal to or less than $15.0 million to create, expand, or modify a child development program facility serving children under 13 years of age.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Sense of the Congress regarding base housing projects

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2805) that would express the sense of the Congress regarding how the Department of Defense should consider commuting times and available land on base when prioritizing base housing projects.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees note that the Department already considers commute times and available land, among other issues, when making base housing decisions and encourage the Department to continue to do so.

Consultation requirement in connection with Department of Defense major land acquisitions

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2812) that would modify section 2664(a) of title 10, United States Code, to require consultation by the Secretary concerned with the chief executive officer of the state, district, or territory as to options for completing the real property acquisition.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees note that the Secretary concerned is already required to obtain a specific military construction authorization in accordance with section 2802 of title 10, United States Code, and comply with National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321) before any major land acquisition can be implemented.

Modification of facility repair notification requirement

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 2813) that would modify section 2811 of title 10, United States Code, by adding new congressional notifications for facility repair projects that are expected to cost more than 75 percent of the estimated cost of a military construction project to replace the facility or the facility is located at an overseas location that has not been designated a main operating base or forward operating site. These new reporting requirements would only apply to facility repair projects that are expected to cost more than $1.0 million.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

The conferees believe that, as a matter of practice, the Department of Defense should notify the congressional defense committees of the expenditure of significant funding for repairs at overseas locations that have not been designated as a main operating base or forward operating site even if such expenditures do not meet the thresholds specified in section 2811 of title 10, United States Code.

Arsenal installation reutilization authority

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2815) that would allow the Secretary with authority over a military manufacturing arsenal to delegate leasing authority to the commander of the military manufacturing arsenal.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees note that section 2667 of title 10, United States Code, provides the Secretary concerned the authority to lease non-excess property and that the Secretary has the ability to delegate authority to approve such leases. Therefore, the conferees encourage the Secretary concerned to consider delegating authority to lease non-excess property at military manufacturing arsenals if the Secretary concerned believes

such delegation of authority would be in the best interest of the Department.

Sense of Congress on coordination of hunting, fishing, and other recreational activities on military land

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 2815) that would express the sense of Congress on the coordination between the Department of Defense and state fish and wildlife managers, tribes, and local governments to facilitate communication with hunting, fishing, and recreational use groups prior to traditional hunting, fishing, and recreational use seasons.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

The conferees note the extensive process that base commanders go through in coordinating with appropriate state and local groups when opening the base for hunting, fishing, and other recreational activities.

Land conveyance, Campion Air Force Radar Station, Galena, Alaska

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2835) that would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey all right, title, and interest of the United States in the former Campion Air Force Station, Alaska, to the Town of Galena, Alaska, for public purposes.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Bureau of Land Management withdrawn military lands efficiency and savings

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2842) that would extend the public lands withdrawn for military purposes listed in the Military Lands Withdrawal Act of 1999 (title 30 of Public Law 106–65) until the Secretary of the military department determines a military purpose does not exist, or the Secretary of Interior permanently transfers the administrative jurisdiction to the Secretary of the military department concerned.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Renaming site of the Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park, Ohio

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2851) that would modify the name of the John W. Berry, Sr. Wright Brothers Aviation Center, Dayton, Ohio, to the John W. Berry, Sr. Wright Brothers National Museum, Dayton, Ohio.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2853) that would prohibit the designation of federal property as a National Historic Landmark or for nomination to the World Heritage List if the head of the agency managing the federal property objects to such inclusion or designation for reasons of national security. This section would also authorize the expedited removal of federal property listed on the National Register of Historic Places if the managing agency of that federal property submits a request to the Secretary of Interior for such removal for reasons of national security.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Protection and recovery of greater sage grouse

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2862) that would delay any finding by the Secretary of the Interior with respect to the Greater Sage Grouse 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)) through September 30, 2025. This section would prohibit the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture from amending any Federal resource management plan applicable to Federal lands in a State in which the Governor of the State has notified the Secretaries concerned that the State has a State management plan in place. Lastly, this section would also require the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to jointly submit an annual report to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives on the effectiveness of the systems to monitor the status of Greater Sage Grouse on Federal lands under their jurisdiction through 2021.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Use of Military Operations Areas for national security activities

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2863) that would ensure 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.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

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

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2864) that would rename the Captain William Wylie Galt Great Falls Armed Forces Readiness Center in Great Falls, Montana to be known and designated as the ''Captain John E. Moran and Captain William Wylie Galt Armed Forces Reserve Center'', to honor the Medal of Honor recipient.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees note that the military services have existing authority to name facilities.

Implementation of Lesser Prairie Chicken Range-Wide Conservation Plan and other conservation measures

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2865) that would prohibit the Secretary of the Interior from listing the lesser prairie chicken as a threatened or endangered species under the Endangered Species Act until January 31, 2021.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Removal of endangered species status for American burying beetle

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2866) that would remove the endangered species status for the American burying beetle.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

TITLE XXIX—OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS NOT ADOPTED

Authorized Army construction and land acquisition project

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2901) that would contain the list of a certain authorized Army construction project for fiscal year 2016. This project represents a binding list of the specific projects authorized at this location.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Authorized Navy construction and land acquisition projects

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2902) that would contain the list of certain authorized Navy construction projects for fiscal year 2016. These projects represent a binding list of the specific projects authorized at these locations.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Authorized Air Force construction and land acquisition projects

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2903) that would contain the list of certain authorized Air Force construction projects for fiscal year 2016. These projects represent a binding list of the specific projects authorized at these locations.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Authorized Defense Agencies construction and land acquisition projects

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2904) that would contain the list of certain authorized defense-wide construction projects for fiscal year 2016. These projects represent a binding list of the specific projects authorized at these locations.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Authorization of appropriations

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 2905) that would authorize appropriations for overseas contingency operations military construction at the levels identified in section 4602 of division D of this Act.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

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

National Nuclear Security Administration (sec. 3101)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3101) that would authorize appropriations for the National Nuclear Security Administration for fiscal year 2016 and would also authorize a new plant project for the National Nuclear Security Administration.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 3101) that would authorize a total of $12.8 billion for the Department of Energy in fiscal year 2016 for the National Nuclear Security Administration to carry out programs necessary to national security.

The House recedes.

Defense environmental cleanup (sec. 3102)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3102) that would authorize appropriations for defense environmental cleanup activities for fiscal year 2016.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 3102).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Other defense activities (sec. 3103)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3103) that would authorize appropriations for other defense activities for the Department of Energy for fiscal year 2016.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 3103).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Nuclear energy (sec. 3104)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3104) that would authorize appropriations for the Department of Energy for fiscal year 2016 for nuclear energy.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Subtitle B—Program Authorizations, Restrictions, and Limitations

Improvement to accountability of Department of Energy employees and projects (sec. 3111)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3113) that would amend subtitle C of the National Nuclear Security Administration Act (50 U.S.C. 2442) to add a new section requiring the Secretary of Energy and the Administrator for Nuclear Security to jointly notify the specified congressional committees the number of covered employees whose security clearance was revoked during the previous year and the length of time such employees were employed by the Department of Energy or NNSA since such revocation. This provision would also require that the Secretary of the Administrator may not pay to a covered employee a salary bonus during the one-year period beginning on the date on which the Secretary of the Administrator determines that the covered employee committed improper program management or whose actions undermined health, safety or security, while providing the authority to waive the denial of a salary bonus. Additionally, the provision would require the Secretary or Administrator to notify the specified congressional committees of the actions being taken against DOE or NNSA contractors, pursuant to contractual terms, whose actions lead to project or program delays or cost-growth.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 3118) that would provide authority to the Administrator of the National Nuclear Security Administration to withhold bonus payments to employees who engage in improper program management on the date such a determination is made.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would reference the terms of exceeding cost, scope and schedule to those established in section 4713 of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2753) or the terms of critical decision three of Department of Energy Order 413.3B (Program and Project Management for the Acquisition of Capital Assets) as well as, pursuant to a requirement to issue new Departmental or Administration guidance, actions that jeopardize the health, safety, or security of employees or facilities of the Administration or another element of the Department of Energy involved in nuclear security or in carrying out defense nuclear nonproliferation activities. The amendment further provides for a waiver for either program management or health, safety or security with notification to the congressional committees of the waiver and a period of 60 days elapses following the notification. The amendment further requires notifying the congressional defenses committees if a contractor of the National Nuclear Security Administration exceeds cost, scope and schedule as defined by section 4713 of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2753) or by critical decision three of Department of Energy Order 413.3B (Program and Project Management for the Acquisition of Capital Assets), including an explanation as to whether termination of the contract is an appropriate remedy, a description of the terms of the contract regarding award fees and performance, and a description of what options under the contract will be exercised in response. If such information cannot be submitted by reason of a contract enforcement action a notification shall be submitted of the enforcement action and the date on which the required information shall be submitted.

Stockpile responsiveness program (sec. 3112)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3115) that would amend the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2521) to establish that 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. The Secretary of Energy, acting through the Administrator for Nuclear Security and in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, would be required to carry out a program in parallel with the stockpile stewardship program and stockpile management program to fulfill this policy. This section would also stipulate a series of objectives for this program. Finally, this section would amend certain existing annual reporting requirements to ensure robust attention on the program by senior leaders and enable congressional oversight of the status and effectiveness of the program.

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 3111) that would to develop a responsive capabilities program to exercise the design capabilities of the weapons complex that would lead to shorter and most cost effective design and engineering tools and manufacturing methods for parts and joint test assemblies that would lead to actual prototype testing as the final exercise, similar to an ongoing effort already underway at the National Nuclear Security Administration.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that adds to the House provision the importance of an integrated design life cycle, to shorten design, certification, and manufacturing timelines in order to minimize the amount of time and costs leading to an engineering prototype and production.

Notification of cost overruns and selected acquisition reports for major alteration projects (sec. 3113)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3123) that defined a life extension program as one whose costs exceed $1.0 billion.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that modifies section 4713(a) (50 U.S.C. 2753(a)) and section 4217 (50 U.S.C. 2537) of the Atomic Energy Defense Act to include major alteration programs whose cost exceeds $750.0 million.

Root cause analyses for certain cost overruns (sec. 3114)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3131) that would amend section 4713(c) of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2753) to require the Secretary of Energy to conduct and submit to the congressional defense committees a root cause assessment when certain programs experience a significant cost overrun.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Funding of Laboratory-Directed Research and Development Programs (sec. 3115)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3135) that would require the Administrator for Nuclear Security to seek to enter into a contract with the JASON Defense Advisory Panel to conduct a review of the laboratory-directed research and development (LDRD) program authorized under section 4811 of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2791). The review would be required to include assessments of whether and how the projects within the LDRD program support the mission of the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA), whether the science conducted under LDRD underpin the advancement of scientific understanding necessary for NNSA's core programs, the scientific and programmatic opportunities and challenges in the LDRD program, recent significant accomplishments and failures within the LDRD program, and how LDRD projects are selected for funding. This section would require the Administrator to submit to the congressional defense committees, by November 1, 2016, a report containing the review carried out by the JASON Defense Advisory Panel. This House bill would also require a briefing to the congressional defense committees by the Comptroller General of the United States by November 1, 2016. The Comptroller General would be required to assess: how NNSA LDRD funding limits compare to other Department of Energy and Department of Defense laboratories and federally funded research and development centers; how many NNSA personnel are supported by LDRD funding, including how many receive a majority of their compensation from LDRD; and how many devote the majority of their time to LDRD programs for more than three years.

The Senate amendment contained a provisions (sec. 3117) would amend section 4811(c) of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2791(c)) to strike the 6 percent upper bound for National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) weapons laboratory-directed research and development programs with a floor not to go below 5 percent with a upper bound of 8 percent. A similar provision was recommended for NNSA weapons production facilities and the Nevada Site Office with a ceiling of 4 percent.

The House recedes with an amendment that would strike the plant direct laboratory research and development programs, reduce the ceiling to 7 percent and require a briefing by the Administrator of the National Nuclear Security Administration, no later than February 28, 2016, on all recent or ongoing reviews of the laboratory-directed research and development program, including such reviews initiated by the Secretary of Energy; the costs and accounting practices associated with laboratory-directed research and development; how laboratory-directed research and development projects support the mission of the National Nuclear Security Administration. The conferees direct the Government Accountability Office to assess no later than March 15, 2016, how NNSA LDRD funding limits compare to other Department of Energy and Department of Defense laboratories and federally funded research and development centers; how many NNSA personnel are supported by LDRD funding, including how many receive a majority of their compensation from LDRD; and how many devote the majority of their time to LDRD programs for more than 3 years.

Hanford waste treatment and immobilization plant contract oversight (sec. 3116)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (section 3115) that would require the Secretary of Energy to arrange to have an owner's agent assist the Secretary in carrying out oversight responsibilities associated with Hanford Waste Treatment and Immobilization Plant contract DE–AC27–01RV14136. Since the current contractor for the Waste Treatment Plant is its own design agent, the owner's design agent will act as an independent expert on the project.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment with clarifying language to ensure that the owner's agent does not assume roles reserved for the federal government, that the owner's agent's role is to advise the Secretary of Energy, and that the owner's agent report would be sent to the Secretary of Energy who would transmit the report with any additional views to the congressional defense committees.

Use of best practices for capital asset projects and nuclear weapon life extension programs (sec. 3117)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3122) that would require the Secretary of Energy to ensure that analyses of alternatives are conducted in accordance with best practices for: (1) capital asset projects and life extension programs of the National Nuclear Security Administration; and (2) capital asset projects relating to defense environmental management.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Research and development of advanced naval nuclear fuel system based on low-enriched uranium (sec. 3118)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3142) that would require that, 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 $5.0 million 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. In addition, this section would require that, at the same time the President submits the fiscal year 2017 budget to Congress, the Secretary of Energy, and the Secretary of the Navy shall jointly submit to the congressional defense committees their determination 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. If the Secretaries determine to continue the research and development, the Secretaries would be required to ensure the budget request for fiscal year 2017 includes funding to carry out the program within the defense nuclear nonproliferation, material management, and minimization budget line. Not later than 30 days after the date of the submission of such determination, the Deputy Administrator for Naval Reactors would be required to submit to the congressional defense committees a plan for such research and development, as well as ensuring that the budget includes amounts for defense nuclear nonproliferation for material management and minimization necessary to carry out the plan. Finally, this section would require that, if the Secretaries determine such research and development should continue, not later than 60 days after the date on which the Deputy Administrator submits the plan, the Deputy Administrator for Naval Reactors would be required to enter into a memorandum of understanding with the Deputy Administrator for Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation regarding the research and development of an advanced naval nuclear fuel system based on low-enriched uranium, 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 Naval Reactors to carry out the program.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that requires the Deputy Administrator of the National Nuclear Security Administration to submit within 90 days after the date of enactment a conceptual plan for research and development of an advanced naval nuclear fuel system based on low-enriched uranium to meet military requirements to the congressional defense committees. In addition, 60 days after the conceptual plan is submitted, the Secretary of Energy and the Secretary of the Navy shall make a determination 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. If the Secretaries determine that such research and development should continue, they shall include funding necessary in fiscal year 2018, and in fiscal year 2017 if feasible, to carry out such a plan in the budget line item for the Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation account for material management and minimization.

Disposition of weapons usable plutonium (sec. 3119)

The House bill contained a provision (section 3119) that would require the Secretary of Energy to carry out construction and program support activities for the Mixed Oxide (MOX) Fuel Fabrication Facility with any funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for such purposes for fiscal year 2016 and any prior fiscal years. This section would also require the Secretary to include in the budget justification materials submitted to Congress for fiscal year 2017 an updated performance baseline for construction and project support activities relating to the MOX facility.

The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that authorizes the Secretary to spend $5.0 million to conduct an analysis of alternative options for carrying out the plutonium disposition program. The conferees direct that the analysis of alternatives be comprehensive with regard to potentially cost-effective alternatives, and to include as alternatives various options for disposal, including costs and timelines associated with options for down-blending, immobilization, disposal in canisters, and deep borehole disposal. The conferees further direct that as part of the down-blending analysis, that the Department of Energy address the questions pertaining to down-blending as found in Senate Report 114–49 (Report to Accompany S. 1376, ''National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal year 2016''), pages 326–329.

Establishment of microlab pilot program (sec. 3120)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3136) that would give the authority to the Secretary to establish a microlab pilot program in close proximity to a national laboratory and is accessible to the public for the purpose of enhancing collaboration with regional research groups, accelerating technology transfer from national laboratories to the marketplace; promoting regional workforce development through science, technology, engineering, and mathematics instruction and training.

The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would change the definition of microlab to one that is in close proximity to but outside the perimeter of a national security laboratory; an extension of or affiliated with a national security laboratory; and accessible to the public. The amendment also narrows the national laboratory to one that is a national security laboratory as defined in section 3821 of the National Nuclear Security Act (50 U.S.C. 2471). The amendment further uses ''consultation'' rather than ''coordination'' with lab directors and adjusts timing of reports.

Prohibition on the availability of funds for the provision of defense nuclear nonproliferation assistance to the Russian Federation (sec. 3121)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3118) that would provide that 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. The Secretary of Energy, without delegation, would be provided the authority to waive this prohibition if the Secretary submits a report to the appropriate congressional committees containing notification that such a waiver is in the national security interest of the United States, a justification for such waiver, and a period of 15 days elapses.

The Senate amendment contains no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Prohibition on availability of funds for fixed site radiological portal monitors in foreign countries (sec. 3122)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3117) that would prohibit any funds authorized by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2016 or any fiscal year thereafter for the National Nuclear Security Administration from being obligated or expended for the research and development, installation, or sustainment of fixed site radiological portal monitors or equipment for use in foreign countries. This section would clarify that this prohibition does not apply to such activities for mobile radiological inspection equipment.

The Senate amendment had no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would prohibit fiscal year 2016 funds for installation of fixed site portal monitors in foreign countries after date of enactment until the DNI submits an assessment on whether and the extent to which fixed site and mobile radiological monitors address nuclear nonproliferation and smuggling threats; the contribution of other threat reduction programs and how well such programs address nuclear nonproliferation and smuggling threats; which programs have the greatest impact and cost-benefit for addressing nuclear nonproliferation and smuggling threats; and such other matters as the Director considers appropriate. The amendment also requires the Administrator for Nuclear Security to submit a plan by March 1, 2016 to transition sustainment of existing fixed site monitors, to the greatest extent possible, to host nation.

Limitation on availability of funds for certain arms control and nonproliferation technologies (sec. 3123)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3120) that would prohibit any funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2016 for the National Nuclear Security Administration's Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation program from being obligated or expended to develop nonproliferation or arms control verification or monitoring technologies beyond Technology Readiness Level 5 (TRL 5) unless the Secretary of Energy certifies that such technologies are being developed to fulfill the rights or obligations of the United States under either: (1) a current arms control or nonproliferation treaty or agreement; or (2) a treaty or agreement that the Secretary expects will enter into force within 2

years. The Secretary would be required to submit this written certification to the appropriate congressional committees and include, for each technology the Secretary certifies for development beyond TRL 5, an identification of the amount of fiscal year 2016 funds that will used and how such development helps to fulfill the rights or obligations of the United States under the treaty or agreement.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes to the House with an amendment that would prohibit fiscal year 2016 funds to test or validate technologies in the Office of Nonproliferation and Arms Control designed to be used to verify and monitor obligations under arms control treaties or other agreements to which U.S. is not a signatory until the Administrator submits a review to congressional defense committees. The review would be required to include the technology readiness level of the technology; the obligation under a treaty or other international agreement supported by the technology; and the purpose for which the technology is being developed or produced. The conferees notes that, based on information provided by the Administrator, the funding for the activities that would be limited by this provision is approximately $3.0 million.

Limitations on availability of funds for nuclear weapons dismantlement (sec. 3124)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3121) that would provide that, 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 (NNSA), not more than $50.0 million may be obligated or expended in each such fiscal year to carry out nuclear weapons dismantlement and disposition activities. This section would also prohibit any funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act, or otherwise made available for any of fiscal years 2016 through 2020, to be obligated or expended to dismantle a nuclear weapon of the United States unless: (1) the nuclear weapon was retired on or before September 30, 2008; (2) the Administrator for Nuclear Security certifies that the components of the nuclear weapon are directly required for the purposes of a current life extension program; or (3) the President certifies that the nuclear weapon is being dismantled pursuant to a nuclear arms reduction treaty or similar international agreement that has entered into force after the date of enactment of this Act and was approved with the advice and consent of the Senate or by an Act of Congress. This section would also prohibit any funding authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for any of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 from being used to dismantle or dispose of a W84 nuclear weapon.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would limit the $50.0 million ceiling to fiscal year 2016 and prohibit the use of fiscal year 2016 funds for the dismantlement of the W84 warhead. There is an exception for maintenance and surveillance for weapons safety and reliability.

Subtitle C—Plans and Reports

Long-term plan for meeting national security requirements for unencumbered uranium (sec. 3131)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 3112) that would require the Secretary of Energy to submit a plan, on even number years, with the President's budget submission, for meeting the national security requirements for unencumbered uranium through 2065.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would change the reporting requirement to terminate in 2026.

Defense nuclear nonproliferation management plan (sec. 3132)

The Senate bill contained a provision (sec. 3113) that required in each odd numbered year a management plan of defense nuclear nonproliferation programs of the National Nuclear Security Administration.

The House bill contained a similar provision (sec. 3132) amend section 3122(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81) by striking the date of 2016 and inserting 2020. This section would also amend such subsection to clarify that, in the Secretary of Energy's annual assessment, the Secretary must (1) identify any highly-enriched uranium around the world that is obligated by the United States and (2) provide a list, by country and by site, of the separated plutonium around the world, identify such plutonium that is obligated by the United States, and provide an assessment of the vulnerability of such plutonium to theft or diversion.

The House recedes with an amendment that would add the House provision to the Senate provision, expand the programmatic definitions of activities of the nuclear nonproliferation program that must be reported on and make technical and clarifying changes.

Plan for deactivation and decommissioning of nonoperational defense nuclear facilities (sec. 3133)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3141) that would require the Secretary of Energy to establish and carry out a plan under which the Administrator for Nuclear Security transfers 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 are not operational as of the date of the enactment of this Act and meet the requirements for such transfer.

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 3114) that would that would require the Secretary of Energy to develop a plan that would require a cost-benefit analysis of defense nuclear facilities that require deactivation and decommissioning as to whether they should be kept in cold shut down awaiting demolition or accelerated to save long term storage costs. The plan will be required every even calendar year no later than March 31, 2016 and end after the fifth report submission on March 31, 2026.

The House recedes with an amendment to require within the first report the Secretary to implement a plan under which the Administrator for Nuclear Security to transfer by March 31, 2019 to the Assistant Secretary for Environmental Management the responsibility for decontaminating and decommissioning facilities of the National Nuclear Security Administration that the Secretary of Energy determines are nonoperational as of September 30, 2015 and meet the requirements of the Office of Environmental Management for such transfer.

Assessment of emergency preparedness of defense nuclear facilities (sec. 3134)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 3116) that would require the Secretary of Energy to include in each award-fee evaluation conducted of a management and operating contract for a Department of Energy defense nuclear facility in 2016, or any even-numbered year thereafter, an assessment of the adequacy of the emergency preparedness of that facility, including an assessment of the seniority level of employees and contractors of the Department of Energy that participate in emergency preparedness exercises at that facility.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would eliminate recurring reports while focusing the assessment on the performance and participation of the management and operating contractor employees and not senior employees of the Department of Energy, since the laboratory award fee is based on performance of the contractor employees. The conferees direct the Secretary of Energy to provide a report to the congressional defense committees no later than October 31, 2016 on the number and level of senior Department of Energy employees that participated in such exercises for fiscal year 2016.

Modifications to cost-benefit analyses for competition of management and operating contracts (sec. 3135)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3114) that would amend section 3121 of the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2013 (Public Law 112–239) to extend the a reporting requirement through fiscal year 2019 and require that the report submitted by the Administrator for Nuclear Security must include a description of the factors considered and processes used by the Administrator to determine whether to compete or extend a contract to manage and operate a facility of the nuclear security enterprise, and whether and which activities at the facility should be covered under the management and operating contract.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 3122) that would amend section 3121 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239) to make technical corrections to increase the utility of reports on competition for management and operating contracts at facilities of the National Nuclear Security Administration and change the timing of the Government Accountability Office's review to assess whether estimated cost savings and other benefits are actually occurring as planned.

The House recedes with an amendment that combines the two provisions, requires the Government Accountability Office to provide a briefing on their initial review 180 days after the required report submitted, and makes certain technical and conforming amendments.

Interagency review of applications for the transfer of United States civil nuclear technology (sec. 3136)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3119) that would require that, prior to the approval by the Administrator of the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) of any part 810 authorization (regarding the transfer of certain civil nuclear technology) for a covered country with a nuclear naval propulsion program, the Director of National Intelligence and the Chief of Naval Operations would have to jointly submit an assessment to the appropriate congressional committees on the risks of diversion of such technology and the likely consequences of its diversion to such foreign state's military nuclear program. This section would also require that, not less than 14 days prior to the approval of any part 810 authorization for a covered country, the Administrator of the NNSA would have to certify to the appropriate congressional committees that there is sufficient diversion control and 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. The provision further

required that 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 and notify the appropriate congressional committees of this list of technologies. The provision also requires that not later than 30 days after the date on which the Director of National Intelligence determines that there is credible intelligence that United States civil nuclear technology has been diverted to a foreign country not covered by an authorization under section 57b of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 as amended (Public Law 83–703, 42 U.S.C. 2077), including an agreement for cooperation made pursuant to section 123 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 as amended (Public Law 83–703, 42 U.S.C. 2153), the Director shall notify the appropriate congressional committees of such determination. The House provision also required that the Secretary of Energy shall annually notify the appropriate congressional committees that each covered foreign country is in compliance with its obligations under any authorization made pursuant to section 57b, including an agreement for cooperation made pursuant to section 123 of the Atomic Energy Act, as amended. In addition the provision prohibits the Secretary of Energy from making an authorization under section 57b of the Atomic Energy Act 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 5-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 (Public Law 106–178; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note). The House provision defined a covered country as one 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.

The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would require that every 90 days, the Secretary of Energy shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes a listing and description of the authorizations to transfer United States civil nuclear technology to a covered foreign country (as defined in this provision) issued under section 57b of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2077(b)) during the preceding 90 days and a statement of whether each agency required to be consulted under that section or pursuant to regulation objected or sought condition to each such authorization.

The amendment also would require that not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 5 years thereafter, the Secretary of Energy would be required to, in consultation with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Defense, the Director of National Intelligence, and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, determine the critical United States civil nuclear technologies that should be protected from diversion to a military nuclear program of a covered foreign country (a nuclear weapons state as defined by the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons other than the United Kingdom or France), including with respect to a naval propulsion or weapons program and notify the appropriate congressional committees with respect to the technologies covered by the determination. The amendment also would require that not later than 14 days before authorizing the transfer of a technology covered by such determination, the Secretary of Energy would be required to submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes a notification of the intention of the Secretary to authorize the transfer of such technology and a statement of whether any agency required to be consulted under such section 57b or pursuant to regulation objected to or required conditions to such authorization of transfer. The amendment includes a waiver of the 14 day notification for an imminent radiological emergency provided within 7 days the Secretary certifies such a hazard exists, the justification and the information required in the original notification.

The amendment would also require the Secretary of Energy to promptly revise part 810 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations, to ensure that the Director of National Intelligence (DNI) is consulted with respect to the views of the intelligence community with respect to each authorization issued under section 57b of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2077(b)) for the transfer of United States civil nuclear technology to a covered foreign country before the determination to approve or disapprove the request for the authorization, and that he is provided with an opportunity to present the views of the Director and the Intelligence Community on the national security risks of the transfer, if any. It is expected that as part of developing this consultation process the Secretary of Energy and the DNI shall enter into the necessary inter-agency agreements that ensure consultation with the Intelligence Community occurs but gives the DNI the flexibility to manage its ongoing workload, while ensuring timely reviews of authorizations, and provides for the possibility that the views of the Intelligence Community may not have changed from its initial assessment. The Secretary of Energy shall include the results of consultations conducted with the DNI, on behalf of the Intelligence Community, in each report describing an authorization and each notification with respect to an authorization involving a critical technology.

The amendment would require the Secretary of Energy to annually submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes an assessment of whether each covered foreign country is in compliance with its obligations under any authorization for the transfer of United States civil nuclear technology under section 57b of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2077(b)) and with respect to any covered foreign country that is not in compliance with such obligations, a description of the efforts of the United States to bring the country into compliance with an evaluation of the result of such efforts, and an assessment of the options available to the Secretary as a result of the country not being in compliance. The report also requires an assessment of whether each end-user to which United States civil nuclear technology is transferred pursuant to an authorization under such section 57b is in compliance with the obligations of the end-user under that authorization and a description of any consequences for the end-user or the exporter of the technology if the end-user is not in compliance with such obligations.

The amendment would further require that, concurrent with the submission to Congress of the budget for each fiscal year, the Secretary of Energy would be required to submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the activities of the Department of Energy associated with the review of applications for authorization under section 57b to transfer United States civil nuclear technology to any foreign country. The report would be required to include the number of applications for authorization under section 57b of the Atomic Energy Act to transfer United States civil nuclear technology to a foreign country submitted during the year preceding the submission of the report; the length of time each such application was under review; the number of such applications that were granted; and a description of efforts to streamline the review of such applications, taking into account the proliferation and diversion potential of end-users in the country to which United States civil nuclear technology would be transferred pursuant to such applications.

The Director of National Intelligence would also be required to notify the Department of Energy and the appropriate congressional committees not later than 30 days after the date on which the Director determines there is credible intelligence that United States civil nuclear technology is being or has been diverted to a military program in a foreign country to which the transfer of the technology was authorized under section 57b or to a foreign country to which the transfer of the technology was not so authorized.

The amendment would also require that not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Energy shall issue guidance with respect to the use of authority of under section 234 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2282) to impose civil penalties, including fines and debarment, and to make referrals to the Attorney General for prosecution, for violations of the terms of authorizations for the transfer of United States civil nuclear technology issued under section 57b. The conferees believe that given the extensive amendments made to section 57b of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 by section 302 of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Act of 1978 (Public Law 95–242, 42 U.S.C. 2077), which were made after the enactment of the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–438), that the Department of Energy should have justification to utilize section 234 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 as a means of civil enforcement.

Finally, the amendment would require that not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report describing the efforts of covered foreign countries to prevent the transfer of sensitive items, including efforts to improve the prevention of the transfer of such items; and assessing the adequacy of such efforts as defined by section 2(a) of the Iran, North Korea, and Syria Nonproliferation Act (Public Law 106–178; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note).

The conferees expect the Department of Energy shall take all precautions necessary in this section to protect proprietary information.

Governance and management of nuclear security enterprise (sec. 3137)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3133) that would require the Secretary of Energy and the Administrator for Nuclear Security to jointly establish a team of senior officials from the Department of Energy and the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) to develop and carry out an implementation plan to reform governance and management to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the nuclear security enterprise. Additionally, it would require the Administrator to 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

plan developed by the Department of Energy and NNSA and to evaluate the implementation of such plan.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 3123) that would require the Administrator of the National Nuclear Security Administration to enter into agreements with the National Academy of Sciences and the National Academy of Public Administration to assess implementation of recommendations of the Congressional Advisory Panel on the Governance of the Nuclear Security Enterprise that can be carried out without additional legislation. In addition to monitoring implementation, the agreement should specify that the two entities should determine whether the implementation was effective in addressing the problem it was intended to solve. The agreement shall utilize the procedures of the National Academies in reviewing and publishing the joint report.

The Senate recedes with an amendment making certain technical and conforming amendments, including changing the date of submission of the implementation plan to be March 31, 2016, with a final report by the Implementation Assessment Panel to 2020.

Annual report on the number of full time equivalent employees and contractor employees (sec. 3138)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3111) that would amend section 3241A of the National Nuclear Security Administration Act (50 U.S.C. 2441a) to require that, by October 1, 2016, the total number of employees within the Office of the Administrator may not exceed 1,350. This section would also amend section 3241 of the National Nuclear Security Administration Act (50 U.S.C. 2441) by striking ''600'' and inserting ''450'' as the number of employees allowed to be appointed under the authority provided by such section.

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 3119) that would permit the Administrator of the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) to hire above the statutory limit of 1,690 full time positions using up to 100 exempt employees hired under section 3241 of the National Nuclear Security Administration Act (50 United States Code section 2441).

The House bill further contains a provision (sec. 3112) that would amend section 3241A of the National Nuclear Security Administration Act (50 U.S.C. 2441a) to specify that the total number of full-time equivalent employees working under a service support contract of the NNSA 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) of such section 3241A. The Administrator for Nuclear Security would be required to not exceed this total number of full-time equivalent contractor employees unless, during each fiscal year in which the Administrator exceeds such authorized number, the Administrator submits a report to the congressional defense committees justifying such excess.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would strike section 3111 of the House bill and modify section 3112 of the House bill to require with each budget submission the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) provide a report that provides the number of full time equivalent employees under section 3241A of the NNSA Act (50 U.S.C. 2441a), the number of service support contracts and whether the contracts are funded with program funds, the number of full time equivalent employees under each contract and the number in each contract that have been employed for more than 2 years.

Development of strategy on risks to nonproliferation caused by additive manufacturing (sec. 3139)

The House bill (sec. 3145) contained a provision that would require the President to develop and pursue a strategy to address the risks to the goals and policies of the United States regarding nuclear nonproliferation caused by the increased use of additive manufacture technology (including 3D Printing). This section would require the President to brief the appropriate congressional committees on the development and execution of such strategy not later than March 31, 2016, and every 120 days thereafter until January 1, 2019. Finally, this section would highlight the importance of pursuing such strategy at the Nuclear Security Summit in Chicago in 2016.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Plutonium pit production capacity (sec. 3140)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3143) that would express the sense of Congress that 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 and delaying creation of this responsive infrastructure until the 2030s is an unacceptable risk to the national security of the United States. Additionally, it would require the Chairman of the Nuclear Weapons Council to provide a briefing to congressional defense committees by March 1, 2016, on the annual plutonium pit production capacity requirement of the nuclear security enterprise.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Assessments on nuclear proliferation risks and nuclear nonproliferation opportunities (sec. 3141)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3134) that would require the Director of National Intelligence to submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees, by March 1 of each year from 2016 to 2020, containing an assessment and prioritization of international nuclear proliferation risks and nuclear nonproliferation opportunities and an assessment of the effectiveness of various means and programs for addressing such risks and opportunities.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Analysis of alternatives for Mobile Guardian Transporter program (sec. 3142)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3144) that would require the Administrator for Nuclear Security to submit to the congressional defense committees the analysis of alternatives by the Administrator for the Mobile Guardian Transporter program within 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act. Additionally, it would also require the Secretary of Energy to include in the annual budget request submission, a separate, dedicated program element for the MGT program.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would eliminate the requirement for an independent assessment and clarify that the submitted report must contain a full and comprehensive analysis of alternatives. The conferees stress that the analysis of alternatives for the MGT program that is conducted and submitted to Congress should take into account all safety and security scenarios, as well as costs, benefits, and risks of various engineering and policy changes that could affect the program.

TITLE XXXII—DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD

Authorization (sec. 3201)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3201) that would authorize funds for the Defense Nuclear Facilities Board for fiscal year 2016.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 3201).

The House recedes.

Administration of Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board (sec. 3202)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3202) that would amend section 311(c) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2886(c)) to clarify that, in carrying out certain duties, the Chairman of the Defense Nuclear Facilities Board 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). The provision would also clarify that the Chairman of the Board, subject to the approval of the Board, may appoint and remove certain senior employees of the Board.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

TITLE XXXIV—NAVAL PETROLEUM RESERVES

Authorization of Appropriations (sec. 3401)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3401) that would authorize $17.5 million for fiscal year 2016 for operation and maintenance of the Naval Petroleum Reserves.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

TITLE XXXV—MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS ADOPTED

Authorization of the Maritime Administration (sec. 3501)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3501) that would authorize appropriations for the national security aspects of the Merchant Marine for fiscal year 2016.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 3505) that would authorize appropriations for the national security aspects of the Merchant Marine for fiscal years 2016 and 2017.

The Senate recedes with an amendment that would increase by $24.0 million to $210.0 million the amount authorized to be appropriated in subsection (5) for expenses to maintain and preserve a United States-flagged merchant marine to serve the national security needs of the United States under chapter 531 of title 46, United States Code.

Sense of Congress regarding Maritime Security Fleet program (sec. 3502)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3502) that would express the sense of Congress that dedicated and enhanced support is necessary to stabilize and preserve the Maritime Security Fleet program.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Update of references to the Secretary of Transportation regarding unemployment insurance and vessel operators (sec. 3503)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3503) that would update sections 3305 and 3306(n) of title 26, United States Code, to reflect the Maritime Administration's transfer from the Department of Commerce to the Department of Transportation that occurred in 1981.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 3503).

The Senate recedes.

Payment for maritime security fleet vessels (sec. 3504)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3505) that would increase by $24.0 million the amount authorized to be appropriated for expenses to maintain and preserve a United States-flagged merchant marine to serve the national security needs of the United States under chapter 531 of title 46, United States Code.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

Melville Hall of United States Merchant Marine Academy (sec. 3505)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3506) that would allow the Maritime Administrator to accept a gift from the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy Alumni Association and Foundation for the purpose of renovating Melville Hall on the campus of the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy.

The Senate amendment contained an identical provision (sec. 1087).

The Senate recedes.

Cadet commitment agreements (sec. 3506)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 3501) that would strengthen requirements for proper performance of reserve service obligations for U.S. Merchant Marine Academy (USMMA) graduates by providing clarity that graduates are required to apply for a position in the reserves of an armed force, maintain a Transportation Worker Identification Credential, and maintain a U.S. Coast Guard approved medical certificate. This section also would change the reserve service obligations of USMMA graduates from 6 to 8 years to conform with current Department of Defense reserve requirements.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Student incentive payment agreements (sec. 3507)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 3502) that would clarify the requirements for a graduate of the student incentive payment (SIP) program to perform service obligations and facilitate enforcement of the reserve duty component of their service obligation. It would assist in the federal government's recoupment of funds if SIP graduates fail to fully perform their reserve duty service obligation. This section also aligns current U.S. Coast Guard and Department of Defense (DOD) terminology to update references to licensing and the Strategic Sealift Officer Program, as well as bring the Maritime Administration's reserve service obligation requirement in line with DOD requirements for 8 years of reserve duty.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

Short sea transportation defined (sec. 3508)

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 3504) that would amend the definition of short sea transportation in section 55605 of title 46, United States Code.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS NOT ADOPTED

Reliance on classification society certification for purposes of eligibility for certificate of inspection

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 3504) that would modify section 53102 of title 46, United States Code, and require the U.S. Coast Guard to implement certain class society certification standards.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The House recedes.

The conferees note the continued need for Maritime Security Program (MSP) vessels to meet national defense sealift needs. Section 53102(e)(3)(A) of title 46, United States Code, establishes a process for the U.S. Coast Guard to rely on classification societies to certify compliance for MSP vessels, both initially for reflag, and subsequently during renewal inspections, based solely on applicable international agreements, associated guidelines, and classification society rules. The conferees encourage the Coast Guard to use that process to the greatest extent practicable. The Service should not set up unnecessary barriers to entry for vessels the Department of Defense has determined it needs to meet national defense sealift requirements.

DIVISION D—FUNDING TABLES

Authorization of amounts in funding tables (sec. 4001)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 4001) that would provide for the authorization of projects, programs, and activities in accordance with the tables in division D.

The Senate bill contained an identical provision (sec. 4001).

The conference agreement includes this provision.

Clarification of applicability of undistributed reductions of certain operation and maintenance funding among all operation and maintenance funding (sec. 4002)

The Senate bill contained a provision (sec. 4002) that clarifies that the undistributed reductions in funding for operation and maintenance due to bulk fuel purchases and foreign currency fluctuations, as shown in table 4301, can be applied to all operation and maintenance funding, regardless if funding is available in table 4301 or 4302.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The House recedes with an amendment that would limit reductions mentioned above to table 4301 and 4303.

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 2016 Request	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
DISCRETIONARY AUTHORIZATIONS WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF THE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE			
National Defense Funding, Base Budget Request			
Function 051, Department of Defense-Military			
Division A: Department of Defense Authorizations			
Title I—Procurement			
Aircraft Procurement, Army	5,689,357	171,000	5,860,357
Missile Procurement, Army	1,419,957	276,000	1,695,957
Weapons & Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army	1,887,073	424,500	2,311,573
Procurement of Ammunition, Army	1,233,378	–10,952	1,222,426
Other Procurement, Army	5,899,028	–285,746	5,613,282
Aircraft Procurement, Navy	16,126,405	1,801,406	17,927,811
Weapons Procurement, Navy	3,154,154	48,668	3,202,822
Procurement of Ammunition, Navy & Marine Corps	723,741		723,741
Shipbuilding & Conversion, Navy	16,597,457	1,031,000	17,628,457
Other Procurement, Navy	6,614,715	45,450	6,660,165
Procurement, Marine Corps	1,131,418	152,694	1,284,112
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force	15,657,769	391,644	16,049,413
Missile Procurement, Air Force	2,987,045	–18,384	2,968,661
Space Procurement, Air Force	2,584,061	–28,351	2,555,710
Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force	1,758,843	18,500	1,777,343

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 2016 Request	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
Other Procurement, Air Force	18,272,438	39,646	18,312,084
Procurement, Defense-Wide	5,130,853	–100,769	5,030,084
Joint Urgent Operational Needs Fund	99,701	–99,701	0
Subtotal, Title I—Procurement	**106,967,393**	**3,856,605**	**110,823,998**
Title II—Research, Development, Test and Evaluation			
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Army	6,924,959	196,688	7,121,647
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Navy	17,885,916	458,265	18,344,181
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Air Force	26,473,669	–599,164	25,874,505
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Defense-Wide	18,329,861	503,597	18,833,458
Operational Test & Evaluation, Defense	170,558		170,558
Subtotal, Title II—Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	**69,784,963**	**559,386**	**70,344,349**
Title III—Operation and Maintenance			
Operation & Maintenance, Army	26,890,811	–75,300	26,815,511
Operation & Maintenance, Army Reserve	2,665,792	20,400	2,686,192
Operation & Maintenance, Army National Guard	6,717,977	421,500	7,139,477
Operation & Maintenance, Navy	21,997,790	–813,200	21,184,590
Operation & Maintenance, Marine Corps	4,018,470	–65,600	3,952,870
Operation & Maintenance, Navy Reserve	1,001,758	–41,400	960,358
Operation & Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve	277,036	–700	276,336
Operation & Maintenance, Air Force	30,531,942	–739,000	29,792,942
Operation & Maintenance, Air Force Reserve	3,064,257	–113,700	2,950,557
Operation & Maintenance, Air National Guard	6,956,210	–136,700	6,819,510
Operation & Maintenance, Defense-Wide	32,440,843	–756,200	31,684,643
US Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces, Defense	14,078		14,078
Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster and Civic Aid	100,266		100,266
Cooperative Threat Reduction	358,496		358,496
Defense Acquisition Development Workforce Fund	84,140		84,140
Environmental Restoration, Army	234,829		234,829
Environmental Restoration, Navy	292,453		292,453
Environmental Restoration, Air Force	368,131		368,131
Environmental Restoration, Defense	8,232		8,232
Environmental Restoration, Formerly Used Sites	203,717		203,717
Subtotal, Title III—Operation and Maintenance	**138,227,228**	**–2,299,900**	**135,927,328**
Title IV—Military Personnel			
Military Personnel Appropriations	130,491,227	–1,022,339	129,468,888
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Fund Contributions	6,243,449		6,243,449
Subtotal, Title IV—Military Personnel	**136,734,676**	**–1,022,339**	**135,712,337**
Title XIV—Other Authorizations			
Working Capital Fund, Army	50,432		50,432
Working Capital Fund, Air Force	62,898		62,898
Working Capital Fund, Defense-Wide	45,084		45,084
Working Capital Fund, DECA	1,154,154		1,154,154
National Defense Sealift Fund	474,164	281,200	755,364
Chemical Agents & Munitions Destruction	720,721		720,721
Drug Interdiction and Counter Drug Activities	850,598	30,000	880,598
Office of the Inspector General	316,159	–3,600	312,559
Defense Health Program	32,243,328	–700,194	31,543,134
Subtotal, Title XIV—Other Authorizations	**35,917,538**	**–392,594**	**35,524,944**
Total, Division A: Department of Defense Authorizations	**487,631,798**	**701,158**	**488,332,956**
Division B: Military Construction Authorizations			
Military Construction			
Army	743,245	–45,500	697,745

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 2016 Request	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
Navy	1,605,929	29,500	1,635,429
Air Force	1,354,785	21,000	1,375,785
Defense-Wide	2,300,767		2,300,767
NATO Security Investment Program	120,000		120,000
Army National Guard	197,237	51,300	248,537
Army Reserve	113,595	34,200	147,795
Navy and Marine Corps Reserve	36,078		36,078
Air National Guard	123,538	6,100	129,638
Air Force Reserve	46,821	10,400	57,221
Subtotal, Military Construction	**6,641,995**	**107,000**	**6,748,995**
Family Housing			
Construction, Army	99,695		99,695
Operation & Maintenance, Army	393,511		393,511
Construction, Navy and Marine Corps	16,541		16,541
Operation & Maintenance, Navy and Marine Corps	353,036		353,036
Construction, Air Force	160,498		160,498
Operation & Maintenance, Air Force	331,232		331,232
Operation & Maintenance, Defense-Wide	58,668		58,668
Subtotal, Family Housing	**1,413,181**	**0**	**1,413,181**
Base Realignment and Closure			
Base Realignment and Closure—Army	29,691		29,691
Base Realignment and Closure—Navy	157,088		157,088
Base Realignment and Closure—Air Force	64,555		64,555
Subtotal, Base Realignment and Closure	**251,334**	**0**	**251,334**
Undistributed Adjustments			
Prior Year Savings	0	–335,000	–335,000
Subtotal, Undistributed Adjustments	**0**	**–335,000**	**–335,000**
Total, Division B: Military Construction Authorizations	**8,306,510**	**–228,000**	**8,078,510**
Total, 051, Department of Defense-Military	**495,938,308**	**473,158**	**496,411,466**
Function 053, Atomic Energy Defense Activities			
Division C: Department of Energy National Security Authorization and Other Authorizations			
Environmental and Other Defense Activities			
Nuclear Energy	135,161		135,161
Weapons Activities	8,846,948	–44,151	8,802,797
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation	1,940,302	1,198	1,941,500
Naval Reactors	1,375,496	–15,500	1,359,996
Federal salaries and expenses	402,654	–14,654	388,000
Defense Environmental Cleanup	5,527,347	–396,797	5,130,550
Other Defense Activities	774,425	–3,903	770,522
Subtotal, Environmental and Other Defense Activities	**19,002,333**	**–473,807**	**18,528,526**
Independent Federal Agency Authorization			
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board	29,150		29,150
Subtotal, Independent Federal Agency Authorization	**29,150**	**0**	**29,150**
Subtotal, Division C: Department of Energy National Security Authorization and Other Authorizations	**19,031,483**	**–473,807**	**18,557,676**
Subtotal, 053, Atomic Energy Defense Activities	**19,031,483**	**–473,807**	**18,557,676**
Total, National Defense Funding, Base Budget Request	**514,969,791**	**–649**	**514,969,142**

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 2016 Request	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
National Defense Funding, OCO Budget Request			
Function 051, Department of Defense-Military			
Procurement			
Aircraft Procurement, Army	164,987		164,987
Missile Procurement, Army	37,260		37,260
Weapons & Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army	26,030		26,030
Procurement of Ammunition, Army	192,040		192,040
Other Procurement, Army	1,205,596		1,205,596
Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund	493,271	–54,464	438,807
Aircraft Procurement, Navy	217,394		217,394
Weapons Procurement, Navy	3,344		3,344
Procurement of Ammunition, Navy & Marine Corps	136,930		136,930
Other Procurement, Navy	12,186		12,186
Procurement, Marine Corps	48,934		48,934
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force	128,900		128,900
Missile Procurement, Air Force	289,142		289,142
Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force	228,874		228,874
Other Procurement, Air Force	3,859,964		3,859,964
Procurement, Defense-Wide	212,418	206,400	418,818
National Guard & Reserve Equipment	0	420,000	420,000
Subtotal, Procurement	**7,257,270**	**571,936**	**7,829,206**
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation			
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Army	1,500		1,500
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Navy	35,747		35,747
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Air Force	17,100		17,100
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Defense-Wide	137,087	267,595	404,682
Subtotal, Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	**191,434**	**267,595**	**459,029**
Operation and Maintenance			
Operation & Maintenance, Army	11,382,750	120,800	11,503,550
Operation & Maintenance, Army Reserve	24,559		24,559
Operation & Maintenance, Army National Guard	60,845		60,845
Afghanistan Security Forces Fund	3,762,257		3,762,257
Iraq Train & Equip Fund	715,000		715,000
Syria Train & Equip Fund	600,000	–68,550	531,450
Operation & Maintenance, Navy	5,131,588	20,300	5,151,888
Operation & Maintenance, Marine Corps	952,534		952,534
Operation & Maintenance, Navy Reserve	31,643		31,643
Operation & Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve	3,455		3,455
Operation & Maintenance, Air Force	9,090,013	–15,950	9,074,063
Operation & Maintenance, Air Force Reserve	58,106		58,106
Operation & Maintenance, Air National Guard	19,900		19,900
Operation & Maintenance, Defense-Wide	5,805,633	–100,000	5,705,633
Subtotal, Operation and Maintenance	**37,638,283**	**–43,400**	**37,594,883**
Military Personnel			
Military Personnel Appropriations	3,204,758		3,204,758
Subtotal, Military Personnel	**3,204,758**	**0**	**3,204,758**
Other Authorizations			
Working Capital Fund, Air Force	2,500		2,500
Working Capital Fund, Defense-Wide	86,350		86,350
Drug Interdiction and Counter Drug Activities	186,000		186,000
Office of the Inspector General	10,262		10,262
Defense Health Program	272,704		272,704
Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund	2,100,000	–1,100,000	1,000,000

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 2016 Request	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
Ukraine Security Assistance	0	300,000	300,000
Subtotal, Other Authorizations	**2,657,816**	**–800,000**	**1,857,816**
Total, National Defense Funding, OCO Budget Request	**50,949,561**	**–3,869**	**50,945,692**
National Defense Funding, Additional Authorizations			
Function 051, Department of Defense-Military			
Operation and Maintenance			
Operation & Maintenance, Army	8,216,735		8,216,735
Operation & Maintenance, Navy	20,202,966		20,202,966
Operation & Maintenance, Marine Corps	2,210,312		2,210,312
Operation & Maintenance, Air Force	7,659,987		7,659,987
Total Operation and Maintenance, Army	**38,290,000**	**0**	**38,290,000**
Total, National Defense Funding, Additional Authorizations	**38,290,000**	**0**	**38,290,000**
Total, National Defense Funding, Overseas Contingency Operations and Additional Authorizations	**89,239,561**	**–3,869**	**89,235,692**
Total, National Defense	**604,209,352**	**–4,518**	**604,204,834**
MEMORANDUM: NON-DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS			
Title XIV—Armed Forces Retirement Home (Function 600)	64,300		64,300
Title XIV—Cemeterial Expenses, Army (Function 700)	70,800		70,800
Title XXXIV—Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves (Function 270)	17,500		17,500
Title XXXV—Maritime Administration (Function 400)	184,637		184,637
MEMORANDUM: TRANSFER AUTHORITIES (NON-ADD)			
Title X—General Transfer Authority	[5,000,000]	[–500,000]	[4,500,000]
Title XV—Special Transfer Authority	[3,500,000]		[3,500,000]
MEMORANDUM: DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS NOT UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE (NON-ADD)			
Defense Production Act	[46,680]		[46,680]

NATIONAL DEFENSE BUDGET AUTHORITY IMPLICATION

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 2016 Request	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
Summary, Discretionary Authorizations Within the Jurisdiction of the Armed Services Committee			
SUBTOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (051)	**495,938,308**	**473,158**	**496,411,466**
SUBTOTAL, ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE PROGRAMS (053)	**19,031,483**	**–473,807**	**18,557,676**
TOTAL, NATIONAL DEFENSE (050)—BASE BILL	**514,969,791**	**–649**	**514,969,142**
TOTAL, OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS	**89,239,561**	**–3,869**	**89,235,692**
GRAND TOTAL, NATIONAL DEFENSE	**604,209,352**	**–4,518**	**604,204,834**
Base National Defense Discretionary Programs that are Not In the Jurisdiction of the Armed Services Committee or Do Not Require Additional Authorization			
Defense Production Act Purchases	25,000		25,000
Indefinite Account: Disposal Of DOD Real Property	8,000		8,000
Indefinite Account: Lease Of DOD Real Property	33,000		33,000
Subtotal, Budget Sub-Function 051	**66,000**		**66,000**
Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program	104,000		104,000
Subtotal, Budget Sub-Function 053	**104,000**		**104,000**

NATIONAL DEFENSE BUDGET AUTHORITY IMPLICATION

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 2016 Request	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
Other Discretionary Programs	7,566,000		7,566,000
Subtotal, Budget Sub-Function 054	**7,566,000**		**7,566,000**
Total Defense Discretionary Adjustments (050)	**7,736,000**		**7,736,000**
Budget Authority Implication, National Defense Discretionary			
Department of Defense--Military (051)	585,243,869	469,289	585,713,158
Atomic Energy Defense Activities (053)	19,135,483	–473,807	18,661,676
Defense-Related Activities (054)	7,566,000		7,566,000
Total BA Implication, National Defense Discretionary	**611,945,352**	**–4,518**	**611,940,834**
National Defense Mandatory Programs, Current Law (CBO Estimates)			
Concurrent receipt accrual payments to the Military Retirement Fund	6,932,000		6,932,000
Revolving, trust and other DOD Mandatory	1,135,000		1,135,000
Offsetting receipts	–1,593,000		–1,593,000
Subtotal, Budget Sub-Function 051	**6,474,000**		**6,474,000**
Energy employees occupational illness compensation programs and other	1,168,000		1,168,000
Subtotal, Budget Sub-Function 053	**1,168,000**		**1,168,000**
Radiation exposure compensation trust fund	59,000		59,000
Payment to CIA retirement fund and other	514,000		514,000
Subtotal, Budget Sub-Function 054	**573,000**		**573,000**
Total National Defense Mandatory (050)	**8,215,000**		**8,215,000**
Budget Authority Implication, National Defense Discretionary and Mandatory			
Department of Defense--Military (051)	591,717,869	469,289	592,187,158
Atomic Energy Defense Activities (053)	20,303,483	–473,807	19,829,676
Defense-Related Activities (054)	8,139,000		8,139,000
Total BA Implication, National Defense Discretionary and Mandatory	**620,160,352**	**–4,518**	**620,155,834**

TITLE XLI—PROCUREMENT

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT.

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request		House Authorized		Senate Authorized		Conference Change		Conference Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY										
	FIXED WING										
002	UTILITY F/W AIRCRAFT		879		879		879				879
004	MQ–1 UAV	15	260,436	15	277,436	15	260,436		17,000	15	277,436
	Extended Range Modifications				[17,000]				[17,000]		
	ROTARY										
006	HELICOPTER, LIGHT UTILITY (LUH)	28	187,177	28	187,177	28	187,177			28	187,177
007	AH–64 APACHE BLOCK IIIA REMAN	64	1,168,461	64	1,168,461	64	1,168,461			64	1,168,461
008	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		209,930		209,930		209,930				209,930
011	UH–60 BLACKHAWK M MODEL (MYP)	94	1,435,945	102	1,563,945	94	1,435,945	8	128,000	102	1,563,945
	Additional 8 rotorcraft for Army National Guard			[8]	[128,000]			[8]	[128,000]		
012	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		127,079		127,079		127,079				127,079
013	UH–60 BLACK HAWK A AND L MODELS	40	46,641	48	55,441	40	46,641			40	46,641
	Additional 8 rotorcraft for Army National Guard			[8]	[8,800]						
014	CH–47 HELICOPTER	39	1,024,587	39	1,024,587	39	1,024,587			39	1,024,587
015	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		99,344		99,344		99,344				99,344
	MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT										
016	MQ–1 PAYLOAD (MIP)		97,543		97,543		97,543				97,543
019	MULTI SENSOR ABN RECON (MIP)		95,725		95,725		95,725				95,725
020	AH–64 MODS		116,153		116,153		116,153				116,153
021	CH–47 CARGO HELICOPTER MODS (MYP)		86,330		86,330		86,330				86,330
022	GRCS SEMA MODS (MIP)		4,019		4,019		4,019				4,019
023	ARL SEMA MODS (MIP)		16,302		16,302		16,302				16,302
024	EMARSS SEMA MODS (MIP)		13,669		13,669		13,669				13,669
025	UTILITY/CARGO AIRPLANE MODS		16,166		16,166		16,166				16,166
026	UTILITY HELICOPTER MODS		13,793		13,793		13,793				13,793
028	NETWORK AND MISSION PLAN		112,807		112,807		112,807				112,807

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request		House Authorized		Senate Authorized		Conference Change		Conference Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
029	COMMS, NAV SURVEILLANCE		82,904		82,904		82,904				82,904
030	GATM ROLLUP		33,890		33,890		33,890				33,890
031	RQ–7 UAV MODS		81,444		81,444		81,444				81,444
	GROUND SUPPORT AVIONICS										
032	AIRCRAFT SURVIVABILITY EQUIPMENT		56,215		56,215		56,215				56,215
033	SURVIVABILITY CM		8,917		8,917		8,917				8,917
034	CMWS		78,348		104,348		104,348		26,000		104,348
	Apache Survivability Enhancements—Army Unfunded Requirement.				[26,000]		[26,000]		[26,000]		
	OTHER SUPPORT										
035	AVIONICS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		6,937		6,937		6,937				6,937
036	COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT		64,867		64,867		64,867				64,867
037	AIRCREW INTEGRATED SYSTEMS		44,085		44,085		44,085				44,085
038	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL		94,545		94,545		94,545				94,545
039	INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES		1,207		1,207		1,207				1,207
040	LAUNCHER, 2.75 ROCKET		3,012		3,012		3,012				3,012
	TOTAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY	**280**	**5,689,357**	**296**	**5,869,157**	**280**	**5,715,357**	**8**	**171,000**	**288**	**5,860,357**
	MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY										
	SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILE SYSTEM										
001	LOWER TIER AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE (AMD)		115,075		115,075		115,075				115,075
002	MSE MISSILE	80	414,946	80	414,946	80	614,946		200,000	80	614,946
	Army UPL for Patriot PAC 3 for improved ballistic missile.						[200,000]		[200,000]		
	AIR-TO-SURFACE MISSILE SYSTEM										
003	HELLFIRE SYS SUMMARY	113	27,975	113	27,975	113	27,975			113	27,975
004	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		27,738		27,738		27,738				27,738
	ANTI-TANK/ASSAULT MISSILE SYS										
005	JAVELIN (AAWS-M) SYSTEM SUMMARY	331	77,163	850	168,163	331	77,163	519	91,000	850	168,163
	Program increase to support Unfunded Requirements			[519]	[91,000]			[519]	[91,000]		
006	TOW 2 SYSTEM SUMMARY	1,704	87,525	1,704	87,525	1,704	87,525			1,704	87,525
008	GUIDED MLRS ROCKET (GMLRS)	1,668	251,060	1,668	251,060	1,668	251,060			1,668	251,060
009	MLRS REDUCED RANGE PRACTICE ROCKETS (RRPR)	3,121	17,428	3,121	17,428	3,121	17,428			3,121	17,428
	MODIFICATIONS										
011	PATRIOT MODS		241,883		241,883		241,883				241,883
012	ATACMS MODS		30,119		15,119		20,119		–15,000		15,119
	Early to need				[–15,000]		[–10,000]		[–15,000]		
013	GMLRS MOD		18,221		18,221		18,221				18,221
014	STINGER MODS		2,216		2,216		2,216				2,216
015	AVENGER MODS		6,171		6,171		6,171				6,171
016	ITAS/TOW MODS		19,576		19,576		19,576				19,576
017	MLRS MODS		35,970		35,970		35,970				35,970
018	HIMARS MODIFICATIONS		3,148		3,148		3,148				3,148
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS										
019	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		33,778		33,778		33,778				33,778
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES										
020	AIR DEFENSE TARGETS		3,717		3,717		3,717				3,717
021	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (MISSILES)		1,544		1,544		1,544				1,544
022	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT		4,704		4,704		4,704				4,704
	TOTAL MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY	**7,017**	**1,419,957**	**7,536**	**1,495,957**	**7,017**	**1,609,957**	**519**	**276,000**	**7,536**	**1,695,957**
	PROCUREMENT OF W&TCV, ARMY										
	TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES										
001	STRYKER VEHICLE		181,245		181,245		181,245				181,245
	MODIFICATION OF TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES										
002	STRYKER (MOD)		74,085		118,585		388,085		314,000		388,085
	Lethality Upgrades				[44,500]		[314,000]		[314,000]		
003	STRYKER UPGRADE	62	305,743	62	305,743	62	305,743			62	305,743
005	BRADLEY PROGRAM (MOD)		225,042		225,042		225,042				225,042
006	HOWITZER, MED SP FT 155MM M109A6 (MOD)		60,079		60,079		60,079				60,079
007	PALADIN INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT (PIM)	30	273,850	30	273,850	30	273,850			30	273,850
008	IMPROVED RECOVERY VEHICLE (M88A2 HERCULES)	31	123,629	31	195,629	31	195,629		72,000	31	195,629
	Additional Vehicles – Army Unfunded Requirement				[72,000]		[72,000]		[72,000]		
009	ASSAULT BRIDGE (MOD)		2,461		2,461		2,461				2,461
010	ASSAULT BREACHER VEHICLE		2,975		2,975		2,975				2,975
011	M88 FOV MODS		14,878		14,878		14,878				14,878
012	JOINT ASSAULT BRIDGE	4	33,455	4	33,455	4	33,455			4	33,455
013	M1 ABRAMS TANK (MOD)		367,939		407,939		367,939		40,000		407,939
	Program Increase				[40,000]				[40,000]		
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES										
015	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (TCV-WTCV)		6,479		6,479		6,479				6,479
	WEAPONS & OTHER COMBAT VEHICLES										

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request		House Authorized		Senate Authorized		Conference Change		Conference Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
016	MORTAR SYSTEMS		4,991		4,991		4,991				4,991
017	XM320 GRENADE LAUNCHER MODULE (GLM)		26,294		26,294		26,294				26,294
018	PRECISION SNIPER RIFLE		1,984						–1,984		
	Army request – schedule delay				[–1,984]		[–1,984]		[–1,984]		
019	COMPACT SEMI-AUTOMATIC SNIPER SYSTEM		1,488						–1,488		
	Army request – schedule delay				[–1,488]		[–1,488]		[–1,488]		
020	CARBINE		34,460		34,460		34,460				34,460
021	COMMON REMOTELY OPERATED WEAPONS STATION		8,367		8,367		14,767		6,383		14,750
	Army requested adjustment						[6,400]		[6,383]		
022	HANDGUN		5,417						–5,417		
	Army request – early to need and schedule delay				[–5,417]		[–5,417]		[–5,417]		
	MOD OF WEAPONS AND OTHER COMBAT VEH										
023	MK–19 GRENADE MACHINE GUN MODS		2,777		2,777		2,777				2,777
024	M777 MODS		10,070		10,070		10,070				10,070
025	M4 CARBINE MODS		27,566		27,566		27,566				27,566
026	M2 50 CAL MACHINE GUN MODS		44,004		44,004		44,004				44,004
027	M249 SAW MACHINE GUN MODS		1,190		1,190		1,190				1,190
028	M240 MEDIUM MACHINE GUN MODS		1,424		1,424		1,424				1,424
029	SNIPER RIFLES MODIFICATIONS		2,431		980		1,031		–1,451		980
	Army request – schedule delay				[–1,451]		[–1,400]		[–1,451]		
030	M119 MODIFICATIONS		20,599		20,599		20,599				20,599
032	MORTAR MODIFICATION		6,300		6,300		6,300				6,300
033	MODIFICATIONS LESS THAN $5.0M (WOCV-WTCV)		3,737		3,737		3,737				3,737
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES										
034	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (WOCV-WTCV)		391		391		2,891		2,457		2,848
	Army requested adjustment						[2,500]		[2,457]		
035	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (WOCV-WTCV)		9,027		11,484		9,027				9,027
	Army requested realignment				[2,457]						
036	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS		304		304		304				304
037	SMALL ARMS EQUIPMENT (SOLDIER ENH PROG)		2,392		2,392		2,392				2,392
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF W&TCV, ARMY	**127**	**1,887,073**	**127**	**2,035,690**	**127**	**2,271,684**		**424,500**	**127**	**2,311,573**
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY										
	SMALL/MEDIUM CAL AMMUNITION										
001	CTG, 5.56MM, ALL TYPES		43,489		43,489		43,489				43,489
002	CTG, 7.62MM, ALL TYPES		40,715		40,715		40,715				40,715
003	CTG, HANDGUN, ALL TYPES		7,753		6,753		6,801		–952		6,801
	Army request – program reduction				[–1,000]		[–952]		[–952]		
004	CTG, .50 CAL, ALL TYPES		24,728		24,728		24,728				24,728
005	CTG, 25MM, ALL TYPES		8,305		8,305		8,305				8,305
006	CTG, 30MM, ALL TYPES		34,330		34,330		34,330				34,330
007	CTG, 40MM, ALL TYPES		79,972		69,972		69,972		–10,000		69,972
	Early to need				[–10,000]		[–10,000]		[–10,000]		
	MORTAR AMMUNITION										
008	60MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES		42,898		42,898		42,898				42,898
009	81MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES		43,500		43,500		43,500				43,500
010	120MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES		64,372		64,372		64,372				64,372
	TANK AMMUNITION										
011	CARTRIDGES, TANK, 105MM AND 120MM, ALL TYPES		105,541		105,541		105,541				105,541
	ARTILLERY AMMUNITION										
012	ARTILLERY CARTRIDGES, 75MM & 105MM, ALL TYPES		57,756		57,756		57,756				57,756
013	ARTILLERY PROJECTILE, 155MM, ALL TYPES		77,995		77,995		77,995				77,995
014	PROJ 155MM EXTENDED RANGE M982		45,518		45,518		45,518				45,518
015	ARTILLERY PROPELLANTS, FUZES AND PRIMERS, ALL		78,024		78,024		78,024				78,024
	ROCKETS										
016	SHOULDER LAUNCHED MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES		7,500		7,500		7,500				7,500
017	ROCKET, HYDRA 70, ALL TYPES		33,653		33,653		33,653				33,653
	OTHER AMMUNITION										
018	CAD/PAD, ALL TYPES		5,639		5,639		5,639				5,639
019	DEMOLITION MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES		9,751		9,751		9,751				9,751
020	GRENADES, ALL TYPES		19,993		19,993		19,993				19,993
021	SIGNALS, ALL TYPES		9,761		9,761		9,761				9,761
022	SIMULATORS, ALL TYPES		9,749		9,749		9,749				9,749
	MISCELLANEOUS										
023	AMMO COMPONENTS, ALL TYPES		3,521		3,521		3,521				3,521
024	NON-LETHAL AMMUNITION, ALL TYPES		1,700		1,700		1,700				1,700
025	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION (AMMO)		6,181		6,181		6,181				6,181
026	AMMUNITION PECULIAR EQUIPMENT		17,811		17,811		17,811				17,811
027	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION (AMMO)		14,695		14,695		14,695				14,695
	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT										
029	PROVISION OF INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES		221,703		221,703		221,703				221,703

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request		House Authorized		Senate Authorized		Conference Change		Conference Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
030	CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS DEMILITARIZATION		113,250		113,250		113,250				113,250
031	ARMS INITIATIVE		3,575		3,575		3,575				3,575
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY		**1,233,378**		**1,222,378**		**1,222,426**		**–10,952**		**1,222,426**
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY										
	TACTICAL VEHICLES										
001	TACTICAL TRAILERS/DOLLY SETS		12,855		12,855		12,855				12,855
002	SEMITRAILERS, FLATBED:		53		53		53				53
004	JOINT LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE	450	308,336	450	308,336	450	308,336			450	308,336
005	FAMILY OF MEDIUM TACTICAL VEH (FMTV)	166	90,040	166	90,040	166	90,040			166	90,040
006	FIRETRUCKS & ASSOCIATED FIREFIGHTING EQUIP		8,444		8,444		8,444				8,444
007	FAMILY OF HEAVY TACTICAL VEHICLES (FHTV)	273	27,549	273	27,549	273	27,549			273	27,549
008	PLS ESP		127,102		127,102		127,102				127,102
010	TACTICAL WHEELED VEHICLE PROTECTION KITS		48,292		48,292		48,292				48,292
011	MODIFICATION OF IN SVC EQUIP		130,993		130,993		130,993				130,993
012	MINE-RESISTANT AMBUSH-PROTECTED (MRAP) MODS		19,146		19,146		19,146				19,146
	NON-TACTICAL VEHICLES										
014	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES		1,248		1,248		1,248				1,248
015	NONTACTICAL VEHICLES, OTHER		9,614		9,614		9,614				9,614
	COMM—JOINT COMMUNICATIONS										
016	WIN-T—GROUND FORCES TACTICAL NETWORK		783,116		743,116		583,116		–139,746		643,370
	Unobligated balances				[–40,000]		[–200,000]		[–139,746]		
017	SIGNAL MODERNIZATION PROGRAM		49,898		49,898		49,898				49,898
018	JOINT INCIDENT SITE COMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITY		4,062		4,062		4,062				4,062
019	JCSE EQUIPMENT (USREDCOM)		5,008		5,008		5,008				5,008
	COMM—SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS										
020	DEFENSE ENTERPRISE WIDEBAND SATCOM SYSTEMS		196,306		196,306		196,306				196,306
021	TRANSPORTABLE TACTICAL COMMAND COMMUNICATIONS		44,998		34,998		29,998		–10,000		34,998
	Program Reduction				[–10,000]		[–15,000]		[–10,000]		
022	SHF TERM		7,629		7,629		7,629				7,629
023	NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (SPACE)		14,027		14,027		14,027				14,027
024	SMART-T (SPACE)		13,453		13,453		13,453				13,453
025	GLOBAL BRDCST SVC—GBS		6,265		6,265		6,265				6,265
026	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (TAC SAT)		1,042		1,042		1,042				1,042
027	ENROUTE MISSION COMMAND (EMC)		7,116		7,116		7,116				7,116
	COMM—C3 SYSTEM										
028	ARMY GLOBAL CMD & CONTROL SYS (AGCCS)		10,137		10,137		10,137				10,137
	COMM—COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS										
029	JOINT TACTICAL RADIO SYSTEM		64,640		54,640		64,640		–10,000		54,640
	Unobligated balances				[–10,000]				[–10,000]		
030	MID-TIER NETWORKING VEHICULAR RADIO (MNVR)		27,762		22,762		27,762		–5,000		22,762
	Excess Program Management Costs				[–5,000]				[–5,000]		
031	RADIO TERMINAL SET, MIDS LVT(2)		9,422		9,422		9,422				9,422
032	AMC CRITICAL ITEMS—OPA2		26,020		26,020		26,020				26,020
033	TRACTOR DESK		4,073		4,073		4,073				4,073
034	SPIDER APLA REMOTE CONTROL UNIT		1,403		1,403		1,403				1,403
035	SPIDER FAMILY OF NETWORKED MUNITIONS INCR		9,199		9,199		9,199				9,199
036	SOLDIER ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM COMM/ELECTRONICS		349		349		349				349
037	TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS AND PROTECTIVE SYSTEM		25,597		25,597		25,597				25,597
038	UNIFIED COMMAND SUITE		21,854		21,854		21,854				21,854
040	FAMILY OF MED COMM FOR COMBAT CASUALTY CARE		24,388		24,388		24,388				24,388
	COMM—INTELLIGENCE COMM										
042	CI AUTOMATION ARCHITECTURE		1,349		1,349		1,349				1,349
043	ARMY CA/MISO GPF EQUIPMENT		3,695		3,695		3,695				3,695
	INFORMATION SECURITY										
045	INFORMATION SYSTEM SECURITY PROGRAM-ISSP		19,920		19,920		19,920				19,920
046	COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY (COMSEC)		72,257		72,257		72,257				72,257
	COMM—LONG HAUL COMMUNICATIONS										
047	BASE SUPPORT COMMUNICATIONS		16,082		16,082		16,082				16,082
	COMM—BASE COMMUNICATIONS										
048	INFORMATION SYSTEMS		86,037		86,037		86,037				86,037
050	EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT MODERNIZATION PROGRAM		8,550		8,550		8,550				8,550
051	INSTALLATION INFO INFRASTRUCTURE MOD PROGRAM		73,496		73,496		73,496				73,496
	ELECT EQUIP—TACT INT REL ACT (TIARA)										
054	JTT/CIBS-M		881		881		881				881
055	PROPHET GROUND		63,650		48,650		48,650		–15,000		48,650
	Program reduction				[–15,000]		[–15,000]		[–15,000]		
057	DCGS-A (MIP)		260,268		250,268		260,268		–10,000		250,268
	Program reduction				[–10,000]				[–10,000]		
058	JOINT TACTICAL GROUND STATION (JTAGS)		3,906		3,906		3,906				3,906
059	TROJAN (MIP)		13,929		13,929		13,929				13,929

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
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		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
060	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (INTEL SPT) (MIP)		3,978		3,978		3,978				3,978
061	CI HUMINT AUTO REPRTING AND COLL(CHARCS)		7,542		7,542		7,542				7,542
062	CLOSE ACCESS TARGET RECONNAISSANCE (CATR)		8,010		8,010		8,010				8,010
063	MACHINE FOREIGN LANGUAGE TRANSLATION SYSTEM-M		8,125		8,125		8,125				8,125
	ELECT EQUIP—ELECTRONIC WARFARE (EW)										
064	LIGHTWEIGHT COUNTER MORTAR RADAR		63,472		63,472		63,472				63,472
065	EW PLANNING & MANAGEMENT TOOLS (EWPMT)		2,556		2,556		2,556				2,556
066	AIR VIGILANCE (AV)		8,224		8,224		8,224				8,224
067	CREW		2,960		2,960		2,960				2,960
068	FAMILY OF PERSISTENT SURVEILLANCE CAPABILITIE		1,722		1,722		1,722				1,722
069	COUNTERINTELLIGENCE/SECURITY COUNTERMEASURES		447		447		447				447
070	CI MODERNIZATION		228		228		228				228
	ELECT EQUIP—TACTICAL SURV. (TAC SURV)										
071	SENTINEL MODS		43,285		43,285		43,285				43,285
072	NIGHT VISION DEVICES		124,216		124,216		124,216				124,216
074	SMALL TACTICAL OPTICAL RIFLE MOUNTED MLRF		23,216		23,216		23,216				23,216
076	INDIRECT FIRE PROTECTION FAMILY OF SYSTEMS		60,679		60,679		60,679				60,679
077	FAMILY OF WEAPON SIGHTS (FWS)		53,453		53,453		53,453				53,453
078	ARTILLERY ACCURACY EQUIP		3,338		3,338		3,338				3,338
079	PROFILER		4,057		4,057		4,057				4,057
081	JOINT BATTLE COMMAND—PLATFORM (JBC-P)		133,339		133,339		133,339				133,339
082	JOINT EFFECTS TARGETING SYSTEM (JETS)		47,212		47,212		47,212				47,212
083	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (LLDR)		22,314		22,314		22,314				22,314
084	COMPUTER BALLISTICS: LHMBC XM32		12,131		12,131		12,131				12,131
085	MORTAR FIRE CONTROL SYSTEM		10,075		10,075		10,075				10,075
086	COUNTERFIRE RADARS		217,379		187,379		142,379		–50,000		167,379
	Unobligated balances				[–30,000]		[–75,000]		[–50,000]		
	ELECT EQUIP—TACTICAL C2 SYSTEMS										
087	FIRE SUPPORT C2 FAMILY		1,190		1,190		1,190				1,190
090	AIR & MSL DEFENSE PLANNING & CONTROL SYS		28,176		28,176		28,176				28,176
091	IAMD BATTLE COMMAND SYSTEM		20,917		15,917		20,917		–5,000		15,917
	Program Reduction				[–5,000]				[–5,000]		
092	LIFE CYCLE SOFTWARE SUPPORT (LCSS)		5,850		5,850		5,850				5,850
093	NETWORK MANAGEMENT INITIALIZATION AND SERVICE		12,738		12,738		12,738				12,738
094	MANEUVER CONTROL SYSTEM (MCS)		145,405		145,405		145,405				145,405
095	GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM-ARMY (GCSS-A)		162,654		162,654		146,654		–16,000		146,654
	Program growth						[–16,000]		[–16,000]		
096	INTEGRATED PERSONNEL AND PAY SYSTEM-ARMY (IPP		4,446		4,446		4,446				4,446
098	RECONNAISSANCE AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENT SET		16,218		16,218		16,218				16,218
099	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIPMENT (ENFIRE)		1,138		1,138		1,138				1,138
	ELECT EQUIP—AUTOMATION										
100	ARMY TRAINING MODERNIZATION		12,089		12,089		12,089				12,089
101	AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING EQUIP		105,775		105,775		93,775				105,775
	Reduce IT procurement						[–12,000]				
102	GENERAL FUND ENTERPRISE BUSINESS SYSTEMS FAM		18,995		18,995		18,995				18,995
103	HIGH PERF COMPUTING MOD PGM (HPCMP)		62,319		62,319		62,319				62,319
104	RESERVE COMPONENT AUTOMATION SYS (RCAS)		17,894		17,894		17,894				17,894
	ELECT EQUIP—AUDIO VISUAL SYS (A/V)										
106	ITEMS LESS THAN $5M (SURVEYING EQUIPMENT)		4,242		4,242		4,242				4,242
	ELECT EQUIP—SUPPORT										
107	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (C-E)		425		425		425				425
108	BCT EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES		7,438		7,438		7,438				7,438
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS										
108A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		6,467		6,467		6,467				6,467
	CHEMICAL DEFENSIVE EQUIPMENT										
109	PROTECTIVE SYSTEMS		248		248		248				248
110	FAMILY OF NON-LETHAL EQUIPMENT (FNLE)		1,487		1,487		1,487				1,487
112	CBRN DEFENSE		26,302		26,302		26,302				26,302
	BRIDGING EQUIPMENT										
113	TACTICAL BRIDGING		9,822		9,822		9,822				9,822
114	TACTICAL BRIDGE, FLOAT-RIBBON		21,516		21,516		21,516				21,516
115	BRIDGE SUPPLEMENTAL SET		4,959		4,959		4,959				4,959
116	COMMON BRIDGE TRANSPORTER (CBT) RECAP		52,546		42,546		52,546				52,546
	Program decrease				[–10,000]						
	ENGINEER (NON-CONSTRUCTION) EQUIPMENT										
117	GRND STANDOFF MINE DETECTN SYSM (GSTAMIDS)		58,682		58,682		58,682				58,682
118	HUSKY MOUNTED DETECTION SYSTEM (HMDS)		13,565		13,565		13,565				13,565
119	ROBOTIC COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM (RCSS)		2,136		2,136		2,136				2,136
120	EOD ROBOTICS SYSTEMS RECAPITALIZATION		6,960		6,960		6,960				6,960
121	EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL EQPMT (EOD EQPMT)		17,424		17,424		17,424				17,424
122	REMOTE DEMOLITION SYSTEMS		8,284		8,284		8,284				8,284

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		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
123	< $5M, COUNTERMINE EQUIPMENT		5,459		5,459		5,459				5,459
124	FAMILY OF BOATS AND MOTORS		8,429		8,429		8,429				8,429
	COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT										
125	HEATERS AND ECU'S		18,876		18,876		18,876				18,876
127	SOLDIER ENHANCEMENT		2,287		2,287		2,287				2,287
128	PERSONNEL RECOVERY SUPPORT SYSTEM (PRSS)		7,733		7,733		7,733				7,733
129	GROUND SOLDIER SYSTEM		49,798		49,798		49,798				49,798
130	MOBILE SOLDIER POWER		43,639		43,639		43,639				43,639
132	FIELD FEEDING EQUIPMENT		13,118		13,118		13,118				13,118
133	CARGO AERIAL DEL & PERSONNEL PARACHUTE SYSTEM		28,278		28,278		28,278				28,278
135	FAMILY OF ENGR COMBAT AND CONSTRUCTION SETS		34,544		34,544		34,544				34,544
136	ITEMS LESS THAN $5M (ENG SPT)		595		595		595				595
	PETROLEUM EQUIPMENT										
137	QUALITY SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT		5,368		5,368		5,368				5,368
138	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS, PETROLEUM & WATER		35,381		35,381		35,381				35,381
	MEDICAL EQUIPMENT										
139	COMBAT SUPPORT MEDICAL		73,828		73,828		73,828				73,828
	MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT										
140	MOBILE MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT SYSTEMS		25,270		25,270		25,270				25,270
141	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (MAINT EQ)		2,760		2,760		2,760				2,760
	CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT										
142	GRADER, ROAD MTZD, HVY, 6X4 (CCE)		5,903		5,903		5,903				5,903
143	SCRAPERS, EARTHMOVING		26,125		26,125		26,125				26,125
146	TRACTOR, FULL TRACKED		27,156		27,156		27,156				27,156
147	ALL TERRAIN CRANES		16,750		16,750		16,750				16,750
148	PLANT, ASPHALT MIXING		984		984		984				984
149	HIGH MOBILITY ENGINEER EXCAVATOR (HMEE)		2,656		2,656		2,656				2,656
150	ENHANCED RAPID AIRFIELD CONSTRUCTION CAPAP		2,531		2,531		2,531				2,531
151	FAMILY OF DIVER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		446		446		446				446
152	CONST EQUIP ESP		19,640		19,640		19,640				19,640
153	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (CONST EQUIP)		5,087		5,087		5,087				5,087
	RAIL FLOAT CONTAINERIZATION EQUIPMENT										
154	ARMY WATERCRAFT ESP		39,772		39,772		39,772				39,772
155	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (FLOAT/RAIL)		5,835		94,835		5,835				5,835
	Strategic mobility shortfall mitigation – railcar acquisition.				[89,000]						
	GENERATORS										
156	GENERATORS AND ASSOCIATED EQUIP		166,356		146,356		166,356				166,356
	Program decrease				[–20,000]						
157	TACTICAL ELECTRIC POWER RECAPITALIZATION		11,505		11,505		11,505				11,505
	MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIPMENT										
159	FAMILY OF FORKLIFTS		17,496		17,496		17,496				17,496
	TRAINING EQUIPMENT										
160	COMBAT TRAINING CENTERS SUPPORT		74,916		74,916		74,916				74,916
161	TRAINING DEVICES, NONSYSTEM		303,236		278,236		278,236		–25,000		278,236
	Program reduction				[–25,000]		[–25,000]		[–25,000]		
162	CLOSE COMBAT TACTICAL TRAINER		45,210		45,210		45,210				45,210
163	AVIATION COMBINED ARMS TACTICAL TRAINER		30,068		30,068		30,068				30,068
164	GAMING TECHNOLOGY IN SUPPORT OF ARMY TRAINING		9,793		9,793		9,793				9,793
	TEST MEASURE AND DIG EQUIPMENT (TMD)										
165	CALIBRATION SETS EQUIPMENT		4,650		4,650		4,650				4,650
166	INTEGRATED FAMILY OF TEST EQUIPMENT (IFTE)		34,487		34,487		34,487				34,487
167	TEST EQUIPMENT MODERNIZATION (TEMOD)		11,083		11,083		11,083				11,083
	OTHER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT										
169	RAPID EQUIPPING SOLDIER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		17,937		17,937		17,937				17,937
170	PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEMS (OPA3)		52,040		52,040		52,040				52,040
171	BASE LEVEL COMMON EQUIPMENT		1,568		1,568		1,568				1,568
172	MODIFICATION OF IN-SVC EQUIPMENT (OPA–3)		64,219		64,219		64,219				64,219
173	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (OTH)		1,525		1,525		1,525				1,525
174	SPECIAL EQUIPMENT FOR USER TESTING		3,268		3,268		3,268				3,268
176	TRACTOR YARD		7,191		7,191		7,191				7,191
	OPA2										
177	INITIAL SPARES—C&E		48,511		48,511		48,511				48,511
	TOTAL OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY	**889**	**5,899,028**	**889**	**5,808,028**	**889**	**5,541,028**		**–285,746**	**889**	**5,613,282**
	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY										
	COMBAT AIRCRAFT										
002	F/A–18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET			12	1,150,000	12	1,150,000	12	978,750	12	978,750
	Additional 12 Aircraft—Navy Unfunded Requirement			[12]	[1,150,000]	[12]	[1,150,000]	[12]	[978,750]		
003	JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER CV	4	897,542	4	873,042	4	873,042		–24,500	4	873,042
	Anticipated contract savings				[–7,700]				[–7,700]		
	Cost growth for support equipment				[–16,800]				[–16,800]		

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	Efficiencies and excess cost growth						[–24,500]				
004	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		48,630		48,630		48,630				48,630
005	JSF STOVL	9	1,483,414	15	2,458,314	15	2,508,314	6	846,000	15	2,329,414
	Additional 6 Aircraft—Marine Corps Unfunded Requirement.			[6]	[1,000,000]	[6]	[1,050,000]	[6]	[846,000]		
	Anticipated contract savings				[–17,600]						
	Cost growth for support equipment				[–7,500]						
	Efficiencies and excess cost growth						[–25,100]				
006	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		203,060		203,060		203,060				203,060
007	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		41,300		41,300		41,300				41,300
008	V–22 (MEDIUM LIFT)	19	1,436,355	19	1,436,355	19	1,436,355		–15,000	19	1,421,355
	Support funding carryover								[–15,000]		
009	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		43,853		43,853		43,853				43,853
010	H–1 UPGRADES (UH–1Y/AH–1Z)	28	800,057	28	800,057	28	800,057			28	800,057
011	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		56,168		56,168		56,168				56,168
012	MH–60S (MYP)		28,232		28,232		28,232				28,232
014	MH–60R (MYP)	29	969,991	29	969,991	29	969,991		–5,000	29	964,991
	Poor justification of production line shutdown funds								[–5,000]		
016	P–8A POSEIDON	16	3,008,928	16	3,008,928	16	3,008,928			16	3,008,928
017	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		269,568		269,568		269,568		–19,000		250,568
	Advance procurement cost growth								[–19,000]		
018	E–2D ADV HAWKEYE	5	857,654	5	857,654	5	857,654			5	857,654
019	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		195,336		195,336		195,336				195,336
	TRAINER AIRCRAFT										
020	JPATS		8,914		8,914		8,914				8,914
	OTHER AIRCRAFT										
021	KC–130J	2	192,214	2	192,214	2	192,214			2	192,214
022	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		24,451		24,451		24,451				24,451
023	MQ–4 TRITON	3	494,259	4	559,259	3	494,259	1	65,000	4	559,259
	Additional Air Vehicle			[1]	[65,000]			[1]	[65,000]		
024	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		54,577		72,577		54,577				54,577
	Additional Advance Procurement				[18,000]						
025	MQ–8 UAV	2	120,020	2	156,020	2	120,020		36,000	2	156,020
	MQ–8 UAV-Additional three air vehicles				[36,000]				[36,000]		
026	STUASLO UAV		3,450		3,450		3,450				3,450
	MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT										
028	EA–6 SERIES		9,799		9,799		9,799				9,799
029	AEA SYSTEMS		23,151		38,151		23,151		15,000		38,151
	Additional Low Band Transmitter Modifications				[15,000]				[15,000]		
030	AV–8 SERIES		41,890		41,890		45,190		3,300		45,190
	AV–8B Link 16 upgrades, unfunded requirement						[3,300]		[3,300]		
031	ADVERSARY		5,816		5,816		5,816				5,816
032	F–18 SERIES		978,756		968,456		1,148,756		–10,300		968,456
	Jamming protection upgrades, unfunded requirement						[170,000]				
	Unjustified request				[–10,300]				[–10,300]		
034	H–53 SERIES		46,887		46,887		46,887				46,887
035	SH–60 SERIES		107,728		107,728		107,728				107,728
036	H–1 SERIES		42,315		42,315		42,315		–1,750		40,565
	Unjustified growth—installation funding								[–1,750]		
037	EP–3 SERIES		41,784		41,784		41,784				41,784
038	P–3 SERIES		3,067		3,067		3,067				3,067
039	E–2 SERIES		20,741		20,741		20,741				20,741
040	TRAINER A/C SERIES		27,980		27,980		27,980				27,980
041	C–2A		8,157		8,157		8,157				8,157
042	C–130 SERIES		70,335		70,335		70,335		–1,294		69,041
	Unjustified growth—installation funding								[–1,294]		
043	FEWSG		633		633		633				633
044	CARGO/TRANSPORT A/C SERIES		8,916		8,916		8,916				8,916
045	E–6 SERIES		185,253		185,253		185,253				185,253
046	EXECUTIVE HELICOPTERS SERIES		76,138		76,138		76,138		–3,800		72,338
	Unjustified growth—installation funding								[–3,800]		
047	SPECIAL PROJECT AIRCRAFT		23,702		23,702		23,702				23,702
048	T–45 SERIES		105,439		105,439		105,439				105,439
049	POWER PLANT CHANGES		9,917		9,917		9,917				9,917
050	JPATS SERIES		13,537		13,537		13,537				13,537
051	COMMON ECM EQUIPMENT		131,732		131,732		131,732				131,732
052	COMMON AVIONICS CHANGES		202,745		202,745		202,745				202,745
053	COMMON DEFENSIVE WEAPON SYSTEM		3,062		3,062		3,062				3,062
054	ID SYSTEMS		48,206		48,206		48,206				48,206
055	P–8 SERIES		28,492		28,492		28,492				28,492
056	MAGTF EW FOR AVIATION		7,680		7,680		7,680				7,680
057	MQ–8 SERIES		22,464		22,464		22,464				22,464

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request		House Authorized		Senate Authorized		Conference Change		Conference Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
058	RQ–7 SERIES		3,773		3,773		3,773				3,773
059	V–22 (TILT/ROTOR ACFT) OSPREY		121,208		185,508		144,208		23,000		144,208
	Digital interoperability program				[64,300]						
	MV–22 Ballistic Protection						[8,000]		[8,000]		
	MV–22 integrated aircraft survivability—MC UFR						[15,000]		[15,000]		
060	F–35 STOVL SERIES		256,106		256,106		256,106				256,106
061	F–35 CV SERIES		68,527		68,527		68,527				68,527
062	QRC		6,885		6,885		6,885				6,885
	AIRCRAFT SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS										
063	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		1,563,515		1,478,515		1,563,515		–85,000		1,478,515
	Program decrease				[–85,000]				[–85,000]		
	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIP & FACILITIES										
064	COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT		450,959		450,959		450,959				450,959
065	AIRCRAFT INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES		24,010		24,010		24,010				24,010
066	WAR CONSUMABLES		42,012		42,012		42,012				42,012
067	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES		2,455		2,455		2,455				2,455
068	SPECIAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		50,859		50,859		50,859				50,859
069	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION		1,801		1,801		1,801				1,801
	TOTAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY	**117**	**16,126,405**	**136**	**18,329,805**	**135**	**18,473,105**	**19**	**1,801,406**	**136**	**17,927,811**
	WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY										
	MODIFICATION OF MISSILES										
001	TRIDENT II MODS		1,099,064		1,099,064		1,099,064				1,099,064
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES										
002	MISSILE INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES		7,748		7,748		7,748				7,748
	STRATEGIC MISSILES										
003	TOMAHAWK	100	184,814	149	214,814	149	214,814	49	30,000	149	214,814
	Minimum Sustaining Rate Increase			[49]	[30,000]	[49]	[30,000]	[49]	[30,000]		
	TACTICAL MISSILES										
004	AMRAAM	167	192,873	167	192,873	167	207,873		15,000	167	207,873
	Additional captive air training missiles						[15,000]		[15,000]		
005	SIDEWINDER	227	96,427	227	96,427	227	96,427			227	96,427
006	JSOW		21,419	85	69,219		21,419				21,419
	Industrial Base Sustainment			[85]	[47,800]						
007	STANDARD MISSILE	113	435,352	113	435,352	113	435,352			113	435,352
008	RAM	90	80,826	90	80,826	90	80,826			90	80,826
011	STAND OFF PRECISION GUIDED MUNITIONS (SOPGM)	27	4,265	27	4,265	27	4,265			27	4,265
012	AERIAL TARGETS		40,792		40,792		40,792				40,792
013	OTHER MISSILE SUPPORT		3,335		3,335		3,335				3,335
	MODIFICATION OF MISSILES										
014	ESSM	30	44,440	30	44,440	30	44,440			30	44,440
015	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		54,462		54,462		54,462				54,462
016	HARM MODS		122,298		122,298		122,298				122,298
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES										
017	WEAPONS INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES		2,397		2,397		2,397				2,397
018	FLEET SATELLITE COMM FOLLOW-ON		39,932		39,932		39,932				39,932
	ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT										
019	ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		57,641		57,641		61,309		3,668		61,309
	Classified Program						[3,668]		[3,668]		
	TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIP										
020	SSTD		7,380		7,380		7,380				7,380
021	MK–48 TORPEDO	8	65,611	8	65,611	8	65,611			8	65,611
022	ASW TARGETS		6,912		6,912		6,912				6,912
	MOD OF TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIP										
023	MK–54 TORPEDO MODS		113,219		113,219		113,219				113,219
024	MK–48 TORPEDO ADCAP MODS		63,317		63,317		63,317				63,317
025	QUICKSTRIKE MINE		13,254		13,254		13,254				13,254
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT										
026	TORPEDO SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		67,701		67,701		67,701				67,701
027	ASW RANGE SUPPORT		3,699		3,699		3,699				3,699
	DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION										
028	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION		3,342		3,342		3,342				3,342
	GUNS AND GUN MOUNTS										
029	SMALL ARMS AND WEAPONS		11,937		11,937		11,937				11,937
	MODIFICATION OF GUNS AND GUN MOUNTS										
030	CIWS MODS		53,147		53,147		53,147				53,147
031	COAST GUARD WEAPONS		19,022		19,022		19,022				19,022
032	GUN MOUNT MODS		67,980		67,980		67,980				67,980
033	AIRBORNE MINE NEUTRALIZATION SYSTEMS		19,823		19,823		19,823				19,823
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS										
035	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		149,725		149,725		149,725				149,725

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request		House Authorized		Senate Authorized		Conference Change		Conference Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
	TOTAL WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY	**762**	**3,154,154**	**896**	**3,231,954**	**811**	**3,202,822**	**49**	**48,668**	**811**	**3,202,822**
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, NAVY & MC										
	NAVY AMMUNITION										
001	GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS		101,238		101,238		101,238				101,238
002	AIRBORNE ROCKETS, ALL TYPES		67,289		67,289		67,289				67,289
003	MACHINE GUN AMMUNITION		20,340		20,340		20,340				20,340
004	PRACTICE BOMBS		40,365		40,365		40,365				40,365
005	CARTRIDGES & CART ACTUATED DEVICES		49,377		49,377		49,377				49,377
006	AIR EXPENDABLE COUNTERMEASURES		59,651		59,651		59,651				59,651
007	JATOS		2,806		2,806		2,806				2,806
008	LRLAP 6″ LONG RANGE ATTACK PROJECTILE		11,596		11,596		11,596				11,596
009	5 INCH/54 GUN AMMUNITION		35,994		35,994		35,994				35,994
010	INTERMEDIATE CALIBER GUN AMMUNITION		36,715		36,715		36,715				36,715
011	OTHER SHIP GUN AMMUNITION		45,483		45,483		45,483				45,483
012	SMALL ARMS & LANDING PARTY AMMO		52,080		52,080		52,080				52,080
013	PYROTECHNIC AND DEMOLITION		10,809		10,809		10,809				10,809
014	AMMUNITION LESS THAN $5 MILLION		4,469		4,469		4,469				4,469
	MARINE CORPS AMMUNITION										
015	SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION		46,848		46,848		46,848				46,848
016	LINEAR CHARGES, ALL TYPES		350		350		350				350
017	40 MM, ALL TYPES		500		500		500				500
018	60MM, ALL TYPES		1,849		1,849		1,849				1,849
019	81MM, ALL TYPES		1,000		1,000		1,000				1,000
020	120MM, ALL TYPES		13,867		13,867		13,867				13,867
022	GRENADES, ALL TYPES		1,390		1,390		1,390				1,390
023	ROCKETS, ALL TYPES		14,967		14,967		14,967				14,967
024	ARTILLERY, ALL TYPES		45,219		45,219		45,219				45,219
026	FUZE, ALL TYPES		29,335		29,335		29,335				29,335
027	NON LETHALS		3,868		3,868		3,868				3,868
028	AMMO MODERNIZATION		15,117		15,117		15,117				15,117
029	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION		11,219		11,219		11,219				11,219
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, NAVY & MC		**723,741**		**723,741**		**723,741**				**723,741**
	SHIPBUILDING & CONVERSION, NAVY										
	OTHER WARSHIPS										
001	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		1,634,701		1,634,701		1,634,701				1,634,701
002	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		874,658		874,658		874,658				874,658
003	VIRGINIA CLASS SUBMARINE	2	3,346,370	2	3,346,370	2	3,346,370			2	3,346,370
004	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		1,993,740		1,993,740		2,793,740				1,993,740
	Accelerate shipbuilding funding						[800,000]				
005	CVN REFUELING OVERHAULS	1	678,274	1	678,274	1	678,274			1	678,274
006	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		14,951		14,951		14,951				14,951
007	DDG 1000		433,404		433,404		433,404				433,404
008	DDG–51	2	3,149,703	2	3,149,703	2	3,549,703		400,000	2	3,549,703
	Incremental funding for one DDG–51						[400,000]		[400,000]		
010	LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP	3	1,356,991	3	1,356,991	3	1,356,991			3	1,356,991
	AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS										
012	LPD–17	1	550,000	1	550,000	1	550,000			1	550,000
013	AFLOAT FORWARD STAGING BASE						97,000		97,000		97,000
	Accelerate shipbuilding funding						[97,000]		[97,000]		
013A	AFLOAT FORWARD STAGING BASE ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY).				97,000						
	Procurement				[97,000]						
014A	LX(R) ADVANCE PROCURMENT (CY)				250,000		51,000		250,000		250,000
	LX(R) Acceleration				[250,000]		[51,000]		[250,000]		
015	LHA REPLACEMENT ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		277,543		277,543		476,543		199,000		476,543
	Accelerate LHA–8 advanced procurement						[199,000]		[199,000]		
016A	LCU Replacement						34,000		34,000		34,000
	Accelerate LCU replacement						[34,000]		[34,000]		
	AUXILIARIES, CRAFT AND PRIOR YR PROGRAM COST										
017	TAO FLEET OILER	1	674,190			1	674,190			1	674,190
	Transfer to NDSF—Title XIV			[–1]	[–674,190]						
019	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		138,200		138,200		138,200				138,200
020	OUTFITTING		697,207		673,207		697,207		–24,000		673,207
	Program decrease				[–24,000]				[–24,000]		
021	SHIP TO SHORE CONNECTOR	5	255,630	5	255,630	5	255,630			5	255,630
022	SERVICE CRAFT		30,014		30,014		30,014				30,014
023	LCAC SLEP	4	80,738	4	80,738	4	80,738			4	80,738
024	YP CRAFT MAINTENANCE/ROH/SLEP		21,838		21,838		21,838				21,838
025	COMPLETION OF PY SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMS		389,305		389,305		389,305				389,305
025A	T-ATS(X) Fleet Tug						75,000		75,000		75,000

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Line	Item	FY 2016 Request		House Authorized		Senate Authorized		Conference Change		Conference Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
	Accelerate T-ATS(X)						[75,000]		[75,000]		
	TOTAL SHIPBUILDING & CONVERSION, NAVY	**19**	**16,597,457**	**18**	**16,246,267**	**19**	**18,253,457**		**1,031,000**	**19**	**17,628,457**
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY										
	SHIP PROPULSION EQUIPMENT										
001	LM–2500 GAS TURBINE		4,881		4,881		4,881				4,881
002	ALLISON 501K GAS TURBINE		5,814		5,814		5,814				5,814
003	HYBRID ELECTRIC DRIVE (HED)		32,906		32,906		32,906				32,906
	GENERATORS										
004	SURFACE COMBATANT HM&E		36,860		36,860		36,860				36,860
	NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT										
005	OTHER NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT		87,481		87,481		87,481				87,481
	PERISCOPES										
006	SUB PERISCOPES & IMAGING EQUIP		63,109		63,109		63,109				63,109
	OTHER SHIPBOARD EQUIPMENT										
007	DDG MOD		364,157		424,157		424,157		60,000		424,157
	Additional DDG Modification-Unfunded Requirement				[60,000]		[60,000]		[60,000]		
008	FIREFIGHTING EQUIPMENT		16,089		16,089		16,089				16,089
009	COMMAND AND CONTROL SWITCHBOARD		2,255		2,255		2,255				2,255
010	LHA/LHD MIDLIFE		28,571		28,571		28,571				28,571
011	LCC 19/20 EXTENDED SERVICE LIFE PROGRAM		12,313		12,313		12,313				12,313
012	POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT		16,609		16,609		16,609				16,609
013	SUBMARINE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		10,498		10,498		10,498				10,498
014	VIRGINIA CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		35,747		35,747		35,747				35,747
015	LCS CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		48,399		48,399		48,399				48,399
016	SUBMARINE BATTERIES		23,072		23,072		23,072				23,072
017	LPD CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		55,283		55,283		55,283				55,283
018	STRATEGIC PLATFORM SUPPORT EQUIP		18,563		18,563		18,563				18,563
019	DSSP EQUIPMENT		7,376		7,376		7,376				7,376
021	LCAC		20,965		20,965		20,965				20,965
022	UNDERWATER EOD PROGRAMS		51,652		51,652		51,652				51,652
023	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION		102,498		102,498		102,498				102,498
024	CHEMICAL WARFARE DETECTORS		3,027		3,027		3,027				3,027
025	SUBMARINE LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEM		7,399		7,399		7,399				7,399
	REACTOR PLANT EQUIPMENT										
027	REACTOR COMPONENTS		296,095		296,095		296,095				296,095
	OCEAN ENGINEERING										
028	DIVING AND SALVAGE EQUIPMENT		15,982		15,982		15,982				15,982
	SMALL BOATS										
029	STANDARD BOATS		29,982		29,982		29,982				29,982
	TRAINING EQUIPMENT										
030	OTHER SHIPS TRAINING EQUIPMENT		66,538		66,538		66,538				66,538
	PRODUCTION FACILITIES EQUIPMENT										
031	OPERATING FORCES IPE		71,138		71,138		71,138				71,138
	OTHER SHIP SUPPORT										
032	NUCLEAR ALTERATIONS		132,625		132,625		132,625				132,625
033	LCS COMMON MISSION MODULES EQUIPMENT		23,500		23,500		23,500				23,500
034	LCS MCM MISSION MODULES		85,151		85,151		29,351				85,151
	Procurement in excess of need ahead of satisfactory testing.						[–55,800]				
035	LCS SUW MISSION MODULES		35,228		35,228		35,228				35,228
036	REMOTE MINEHUNTING SYSTEM (RMS)		87,627		87,627		22,027		–34,550		53,077
	Procurement in excess of need ahead of satisfactory testing.						[–65,600]		[–34,550]		
	LOGISTIC SUPPORT										
037	LSD MIDLIFE		2,774		2,774		2,774				2,774
	SHIP SONARS										
038	SPQ–9B RADAR		20,551		20,551		20,551				20,551
039	AN/SQQ–89 SURF ASW COMBAT SYSTEM		103,241		103,241		103,241				103,241
040	SSN ACOUSTICS		214,835		234,835		234,835		20,000		234,835
	Submarine Towed Array-Unfunded Requirement				[20,000]		[20,000]		[20,000]		
041	UNDERSEA WARFARE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		7,331		7,331		7,331				7,331
042	SONAR SWITCHES AND TRANSDUCERS		11,781		11,781		11,781				11,781
	ASW ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT										
044	SUBMARINE ACOUSTIC WARFARE SYSTEM		21,119		21,119		21,119				21,119
045	SSTD		8,396		8,396		8,396				8,396
046	FIXED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM		146,968		146,968		146,968				146,968
047	SURTASS		12,953		12,953		12,953				12,953
048	MARITIME PATROL AND RECONNSAISANCE FORCE		13,725		13,725		13,725				13,725
	ELECTRONIC WARFARE EQUIPMENT										
049	AN/SLQ–32		324,726		352,726		352,726				324,726
	SEWIP Block II-Unfunded Requirement				[28,000]		[28,000]				

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request		House Authorized		Senate Authorized		Conference Change		Conference Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
	RECONNAISSANCE EQUIPMENT										
050	SHIPBOARD IW EXPLOIT		148,221		148,221		148,221				148,221
051	AUTOMATED IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM (AIS)		152		152		152				152
	SUBMARINE SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT										
052	SUBMARINE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT PROG		79,954		79,954		79,954				79,954
	OTHER SHIP ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT										
053	COOPERATIVE ENGAGEMENT CAPABILITY		25,695		25,695		25,695				25,695
054	TRUSTED INFORMATION SYSTEM (TIS)		284		284		284				284
055	NAVAL TACTICAL COMMAND SUPPORT SYSTEM (NTCSS)		14,416		14,416		14,416				14,416
056	ATDLS		23,069		23,069		23,069				23,069
057	NAVY COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (NCCS)		4,054		4,054		4,054				4,054
058	MINESWEEPING SYSTEM REPLACEMENT		21,014		21,014		21,014				21,014
059	SHALLOW WATER MCM		18,077		18,077		18,077				18,077
060	NAVSTAR GPS RECEIVERS (SPACE)		12,359		12,359		12,359				12,359
061	AMERICAN FORCES RADIO AND TV SERVICE		4,240		4,240		4,240				4,240
062	STRATEGIC PLATFORM SUPPORT EQUIP		17,440		17,440		17,440				17,440
	TRAINING EQUIPMENT										
063	OTHER TRAINING EQUIPMENT		41,314		41,314		41,314				41,314
	AVIATION ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT										
064	MATCALS		10,011		10,011		10,011				10,011
065	SHIPBOARD AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL		9,346		9,346		9,346				9,346
066	AUTOMATIC CARRIER LANDING SYSTEM		21,281		21,281		21,281				21,281
067	NATIONAL AIR SPACE SYSTEM		25,621		25,621		25,621				25,621
068	FLEET AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL SYSTEMS		8,249		8,249		8,249				8,249
069	LANDING SYSTEMS		14,715		14,715		14,715				14,715
070	ID SYSTEMS		29,676		29,676		29,676				29,676
071	NAVAL MISSION PLANNING SYSTEMS		13,737		13,737		13,737				13,737
	OTHER SHORE ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT										
072	DEPLOYABLE JOINT COMMAND & CONTROL		1,314		1,314		1,314				1,314
074	TACTICAL/MOBILE C4I SYSTEMS		13,600		13,600		13,600				13,600
075	DCGS-N		31,809		31,809		31,809				31,809
076	CANES		278,991		278,991		278,991				278,991
077	RADIAC		8,294		8,294		8,294				8,294
078	CANES-INTELL		28,695		28,695		28,695				28,695
079	GPETE		6,962		6,962		6,962				6,962
080	MASF		290		290		290				290
081	INTEG COMBAT SYSTEM TEST FACILITY		14,419		14,419		14,419				14,419
082	EMI CONTROL INSTRUMENTATION		4,175		4,175		4,175				4,175
083	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION		44,176		44,176		44,176				44,176
	SHIPBOARD COMMUNICATIONS										
084	SHIPBOARD TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS		8,722		8,722		8,722				8,722
085	SHIP COMMUNICATIONS AUTOMATION		108,477		108,477		108,477				108,477
086	COMMUNICATIONS ITEMS UNDER $5M		16,613		16,613		16,613				16,613
	SUBMARINE COMMUNICATIONS										
087	SUBMARINE BROADCAST SUPPORT		20,691		20,691		20,691				20,691
088	SUBMARINE COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT		60,945		60,945		60,945				60,945
	SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS										
089	SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS		30,892		30,892		30,892				30,892
090	NAVY MULTIBAND TERMINAL (NMT)		118,113		118,113		118,113				118,113
	SHORE COMMUNICATIONS										
091	JCS COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT		4,591		4,591		4,591				4,591
092	ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEMS		1,403		1,403		1,403				1,403
	CRYPTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT										
093	INFO SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM (ISSP)		135,687		135,687		135,687				135,687
094	MIO INTEL EXPLOITATION TEAM		970		970		970				970
	CRYPTOLOGIC EQUIPMENT										
095	CRYPTOLOGIC COMMUNICATIONS EQUIP		11,433		11,433		11,433				11,433
	OTHER ELECTRONIC SUPPORT										
096	COAST GUARD EQUIPMENT		2,529		2,529		2,529				2,529
	SONOBUOYS										
097	SONOBUOYS—ALL TYPES		168,763		168,763		168,763				168,763
	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT										
098	WEAPONS RANGE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		46,979		46,979		46,979				46,979
100	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		123,884		127,384		123,884				123,884
	F–35 Visual/Optical Landing System Training Equipment Unfunded Requirement.				[3,500]						
103	METEOROLOGICAL EQUIPMENT		15,090		15,090		15,090				15,090
104	DCRS/DPL		638		638		638				638
106	AIRBORNE MINE COUNTERMEASURES		14,098		14,098		14,098				14,098
111	AVIATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		49,773		49,773		49,773				49,773
	SHIP GUN SYSTEM EQUIPMENT										
112	SHIP GUN SYSTEMS EQUIPMENT		5,300		5,300		5,300				5,300

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
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Line	Item	FY 2016 Request		House Authorized		Senate Authorized		Conference Change		Conference Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
	SHIP MISSILE SYSTEMS EQUIPMENT										
115	SHIP MISSILE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		298,738		298,738		298,738				298,738
120	TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		71,245		71,245		71,245				71,245
	FBM SUPPORT EQUIPMENT										
123	STRATEGIC MISSILE SYSTEMS EQUIP		240,694		240,694		240,694				240,694
	ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT										
124	SSN COMBAT CONTROL SYSTEMS		96,040		96,040		96,040				96,040
125	ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		30,189		30,189		30,189				30,189
	OTHER ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT										
129	EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL EQUIP		22,623		22,623		22,623				22,623
130	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION		9,906		9,906		9,906				9,906
	OTHER EXPENDABLE ORDNANCE										
134	TRAINING DEVICE MODS		99,707		99,707		99,707				99,707
	CIVIL ENGINEERING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT										
135	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES		2,252		2,252		2,252				2,252
136	GENERAL PURPOSE TRUCKS		2,191		2,191		2,191				2,191
137	CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE EQUIP		2,164		2,164		2,164				2,164
138	FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT		14,705		14,705		14,705				14,705
139	TACTICAL VEHICLES		2,497		2,497		2,497				2,497
140	AMPHIBIOUS EQUIPMENT		12,517		12,517		12,517				12,517
141	POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT		3,018		3,018		3,018				3,018
142	ITEMS UNDER $5 MILLION		14,403		14,403		14,403				14,403
143	PHYSICAL SECURITY VEHICLES		1,186		1,186		1,186				1,186
	SUPPLY SUPPORT EQUIPMENT										
144	MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT		18,805		18,805		18,805				18,805
145	OTHER SUPPLY SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		10,469		10,469		10,469				10,469
146	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION		5,720		5,720		5,720				5,720
147	SPECIAL PURPOSE SUPPLY SYSTEMS		211,714		211,714		211,714				211,714
	TRAINING DEVICES										
148	TRAINING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		7,468		7,468		7,468				7,468
	COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT										
149	COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		36,433		36,433		36,433				36,433
150	EDUCATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		3,180		3,180		3,180				3,180
151	MEDICAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		4,790		4,790		4,790				4,790
153	NAVAL MIP SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		4,608		4,608		4,608				4,608
154	OPERATING FORCES SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		5,655		5,655		5,655				5,655
155	C4ISR EQUIPMENT		9,929		9,929		9,929				9,929
156	ENVIRONMENTAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		26,795		26,795		26,795				26,795
157	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT		88,453		88,453		88,453				88,453
159	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY		99,094		99,094		99,094				99,094
	OTHER										
160	NEXT GENERATION ENTERPRISE SERVICE		99,014		99,014		99,014				99,014
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS										
160A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		21,439		21,439		21,439				21,439
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS										
161	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		328,043		328,043		328,043				328,043
	TOTAL OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY		**6,614,715**		**6,726,215**		**6,601,315**		**45,450**		**6,660,165**
	PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS										
	TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES										
001	AAV7A1 PIP		26,744		26,744		26,744				26,744
002	LAV PIP		54,879		54,879		54,879				54,879
	ARTILLERY AND OTHER WEAPONS										
003	EXPEDITIONARY FIRE SUPPORT SYSTEM		2,652		2,652		2,652				2,652
004	155MM LIGHTWEIGHT TOWED HOWITZER		7,482		7,482		7,482				7,482
005	HIGH MOBILITY ARTILLERY ROCKET SYSTEM		17,181		17,181		17,181				17,181
006	WEAPONS AND COMBAT VEHICLES UNDER $5 MILLION		8,224		8,224		8,224				8,224
	OTHER SUPPORT										
007	MODIFICATION KITS		14,467		14,467		14,467				14,467
008	WEAPONS ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM		488		488		488				488
	GUIDED MISSILES										
009	GROUND BASED AIR DEFENSE		7,565		7,565		7,565				7,565
010	JAVELIN		1,091	441	78,591		1,091	294	50,000	294	51,091
	Program increase to support Unfunded Requirements			[441]	[77,500]			[294]	[50,000]		
011	FOLLOW ON TO SMAW		4,872		4,872		4,872				4,872
012	ANTI-ARMOR WEAPONS SYSTEM-HEAVY (AAWS-H)		668		668		668				668
	OTHER SUPPORT										
013	MODIFICATION KITS		12,495		12,495		152,495		140,000		152,495
	Additional missiles						[140,000]		[140,000]		
	COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS										
014	UNIT OPERATIONS CENTER		13,109		13,109		13,109				13,109

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Line	Item	FY 2016 Request		House Authorized		Senate Authorized		Conference Change		Conference Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
015	COMMON AVIATION COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (C ..		35,147		35,147		35,147		–2,191		32,956
	Procurement early to need								[–2,191]		
	REPAIR AND TEST EQUIPMENT										
016	REPAIR AND TEST EQUIPMENT		21,210		21,210		21,210				21,210
	OTHER SUPPORT (TEL)										
017	COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM		792		792		792				792
	COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (NON-TEL)										
019	ITEMS UNDER $5 MILLION (COMM & ELEC)		3,642		3,642		3,642				3,642
020	AIR OPERATIONS C2 SYSTEMS		3,520		3,520		3,520				3,520
	RADAR + EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)										
021	RADAR SYSTEMS		35,118		35,118		35,118				35,118
022	GROUND/AIR TASK ORIENTED RADAR (G/ATOR)	3	130,661	3	90,661	3	98,546		–32,115	3	98,546
	Delay in IOTE				[–40,000]		[–32,115]		[–32,115]		
023	RQ–21 UAS	4	84,916	4	84,916	4	84,916			4	84,916
	INTELL/COMM EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)										
024	FIRE SUPPORT SYSTEM		9,136		9,136		9,136				9,136
025	INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		29,936		29,936		29,936				29,936
028	DCGS-MC		1,947		1,947		1,947				1,947
	OTHER COMM/ELEC EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)										
031	NIGHT VISION EQUIPMENT		2,018		2,018		2,018				2,018
	OTHER SUPPORT (NON-TEL)										
032	NEXT GENERATION ENTERPRISE NETWORK (NGEN)		67,295		67,295		67,295				67,295
033	COMMON COMPUTER RESOURCES		43,101		43,101		43,101		–3,000		40,101
	Marine Corps common hardware suite contract delay								[–3,000]		
034	COMMAND POST SYSTEMS		29,255		29,255		29,255				29,255
035	RADIO SYSTEMS		80,584		80,584		80,584				80,584
036	COMM SWITCHING & CONTROL SYSTEMS		66,123		66,123		66,123				66,123
037	COMM & ELEC INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT		79,486		79,486		79,486				79,486
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS										
037A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		2,803		2,803		2,803				2,803
	ADMINISTRATIVE VEHICLES										
038	COMMERCIAL PASSENGER VEHICLES		3,538		3,538		3,538				3,538
039	COMMERCIAL CARGO VEHICLES		22,806		22,806		22,806				22,806
	TACTICAL VEHICLES										
041	MOTOR TRANSPORT MODIFICATIONS		7,743		7,743		7,743				7,743
043	JOINT LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE	109	79,429	109	79,429	109	79,429			109	79,429
044	FAMILY OF TACTICAL TRAILERS		3,157		3,157		3,157				3,157
	OTHER SUPPORT										
045	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION		6,938		6,938		6,938				6,938
	ENGINEER AND OTHER EQUIPMENT										
046	ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL EQUIP ASSORT		94		94		94				94
047	BULK LIQUID EQUIPMENT		896		896		896				896
048	TACTICAL FUEL SYSTEMS		136		136		136				136
049	POWER EQUIPMENT ASSORTED		10,792		10,792		10,792				10,792
050	AMPHIBIOUS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		3,235		3,235		3,235				3,235
051	EOD SYSTEMS		7,666		7,666		7,666				7,666
	MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT										
052	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT		33,145		33,145		33,145				33,145
053	GARRISON MOBILE ENGINEER EQUIPMENT (GMEE)		1,419		1,419		1,419				1,419
	GENERAL PROPERTY										
057	TRAINING DEVICES		24,163		24,163		24,163				24,163
058	CONTAINER FAMILY		962		962		962				962
059	FAMILY OF CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT		6,545		6,545		6,545				6,545
060	FAMILY OF INTERNALLY TRANSPORTABLE VEH (ITV)		7,533		7,533		7,533				7,533
	OTHER SUPPORT										
062	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION		4,322		4,322		4,322				4,322
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS										
063	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		8,292		8,292		8,292				8,292
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS	**116**	**1,131,418**	**557**	**1,168,918**	**116**	**1,239,303**	**294**	**152,694**	**410**	**1,284,112**
	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE										
	TACTICAL FORCES										
001	F–35	44	5,260,212	44	5,161,112	44	5,161,112		–99,100	44	5,161,112
	Anticipated contract savings				[–75,500]						
	Cost growth for support equipment				[–23,600]						
	Efficiencies and excess cost growth						[–99,100]		[–99,100]		
002	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		460,260		460,260		460,260				460,260
	TACTICAL AIRLIFT										
003	KC–46A TANKER	12	2,350,601	12	2,326,601	12	2,326,601		–24,000	12	2,326,601
	Program Decrease				[–24,000]		[–24,000]		[–24,000]		
	OTHER AIRLIFT										

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Line	Item	FY 2016 Request		House Authorized		Senate Authorized		Conference Change		Conference Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
004	C–130J	14	889,154	15	962,154	14	889,154		–40,800	14	848,354
	Unfunded Requirements			[1]	[73,000]						
	Unit cost growth and contract delays								[–40,800]		
005	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		50,000		50,000		50,000				50,000
006	HC–130J	5	463,934	5	463,934	5	463,934		–10,000	5	453,934
	Unit cost growth								[–10,000]		
007	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		30,000		30,000		30,000				30,000
008	MC–130J	8	828,472	8	828,472	8	828,472		–30,900	8	797,572
	Program efficiencies								[–30,900]		
009	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		60,000		60,000		60,000				60,000
	MISSION SUPPORT AIRCRAFT										
011	CIVIL AIR PATROL A/C	6	2,617	6	2,617	6	2,617			6	2,617
	OTHER AIRCRAFT										
012	TARGET DRONES	75	132,028	75	132,028	75	132,028			75	132,028
014	RQ–4		37,800		37,800		37,800				37,800
015	MQ–9	29	552,528	29	552,528	53	1,032,528	8	150,000	37	702,528
	Accelerating procurement schedule to meet CCDR demand.					[24]	[480,000]	[8]	[160,000]		
	Restrain growth in government costs								[–10,000]		
	STRATEGIC AIRCRAFT										
017	B–2A		32,458		32,458		32,458				32,458
018	B–1B		114,119		114,119		114,119				114,119
019	B–52		148,987		148,987		148,987				148,987
020	LARGE AIRCRAFT INFRARED COUNTERMEASURES		84,335		84,335		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	30	713,671		227,704		692,071
	ADCP II upgrades						[10,000]				
	EPAWSS upgrade						[11,600]				
	F–15 MIDS JTRS transfer to RDT&E						[–12,796]		[–12,796]		
	F–15C AESA radars					[6]	[48,000]		[48,000]		
	F–15D AESA radars					[24]	[192,500]		[192,500]		
023	F–16		17,134		17,134		17,134				17,134
024	F–22A		126,152		126,152		126,152				126,152
025	F–35 MODIFICATIONS		70,167		70,167		70,167				70,167
026	INCREMENT 3.2B		69,325		69,325		69,325				69,325
	AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT										
028	C–5		5,604		5,604		5,604				5,604
030	C–17A		46,997		46,997		46,997				46,997
031	C–21		10,162		10,162		10,162				10,162
032	C–32A		44,464		44,464		44,464				44,464
033	C–37A		10,861		861		10,861				10,861
	Program decrease				[–10,000]						
	TRAINER AIRCRAFT										
034	GLIDER MODS		134		134		134				134
035	T–6		17,968		17,968		17,968				17,968
036	T–1		23,706		23,706		23,706				23,706
037	T–38		30,604		30,604		30,604				30,604
	OTHER AIRCRAFT										
038	U–2 MODS		22,095		22,095		22,095				22,095
039	KC–10A (ATCA)		5,611		5,611		5,611				5,611
040	C–12		1,980		1,980		1,980				1,980
042	VC–25A MOD		98,231		98,231		98,231				98,231
043	C–40		13,171		13,171		13,171				13,171
044	C–130		7,048		80,248		130,248		139,200		146,248
	C–130 AMP increase				[10,000]				[75,000]		
	C–130H Electronic Prop Control System – UPL						[13,500]		[13,500]		
	C–130H In-flight Prop Balancing System – UPL						[1,500]		[1,500]		
	Eight-Bladed Propeller				[30,000]				[16,000]		
	Funds added to comply with Sec 134, FY15 NDAA						[75,000]				
	T–56 3.5 Engine Mod				[33,200]		[33,200]		[33,200]		
045	C–130J MODS		29,713		29,713		29,713				29,713
046	C–135		49,043		49,043		49,043				49,043
047	COMPASS CALL MODS		68,415		97,115		97,115		28,700		97,115
	EC–130H Force Structure Restoration				[28,700]		[28,700]		[28,700]		
048	RC–135		156,165		156,165		156,165				156,165
049	E–3		13,178		13,178		13,178				13,178
050	E–4		23,937		23,937		23,937				23,937
051	E–8		18,001		18,001		18,001				18,001
052	AIRBORNE WARNING AND CONTROL SYSTEM		183,308		183,308		183,308				183,308
053	FAMILY OF BEYOND LINE-OF-SIGHT TERMINALS		44,163		34,163		44,163				44,163

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request		House Authorized		Senate Authorized		Conference Change		Conference Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
	Program decrease				[–10,000]						
054	H–1		6,291		6,291		6,291				6,291
055	UH–1N REPLACEMENT		2,456		2,456		2,456				2,456
056	H–60		45,731		45,731		45,731				45,731
057	RQ–4 MODS		50,022		50,022		50,022				50,022
058	HC/MC–130 MODIFICATIONS		21,660		21,660		21,660				21,660
059	OTHER AIRCRAFT		117,767		117,767		115,521		–2,246		115,521
	C2ISR TDL transfer to COMSEC equipment						[–2,246]		[–2,246]		
060	MQ–1 MODS		3,173		3,173		3,173				3,173
061	MQ–9 MODS		115,226		115,226		115,226				115,226
063	CV–22 MODS		58,828		58,828		58,828				58,828
	AIRCRAFT SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS										
064	INITIAL SPARES/REPAIR PARTS		656,242		656,242		656,242				656,242
	COMMON SUPPORT EQUIPMENT										
065	AIRCRAFT REPLACEMENT SUPPORT EQUIP		33,716		33,716		33,716				33,716
	POST PRODUCTION SUPPORT										
067	B–2A		38,837		38,837		38,837				38,837
068	B–52		5,911		5,911		5,911				5,911
069	C–17A		30,108		30,108		30,108				30,108
070	CV–22 POST PRODUCTION SUPPORT		3,353		3,353		3,353				3,353
071	C–135		4,490		4,490		4,490				4,490
072	F–15		3,225		3,225		3,225				3,225
073	F–16		14,969		33,669		14,969		–6,000		8,969
	Additional Mission Trainers				[24,700]						
	Unobligated balances				[–6,000]				[–6,000]		
074	F–22A		971		971		971				971
076	MQ–9		5,000		5,000		5,000				5,000
	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS										
077	INDUSTRIAL RESPONSIVENESS		18,802		18,802		18,802				18,802
	WAR CONSUMABLES										
078	WAR CONSUMABLES		156,465		156,465		156,465				156,465
	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES										
079	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES		1,052,814		1,052,814		1,111,900		59,086		1,111,900
	Transfer from RDT&E for NATO AWACS						[59,086]		[59,086]		
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS										
079A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		42,503		42,503		42,503				42,503
	TOTAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	**193**	**15,657,769**	**194**	**15,948,269**	**247**	**16,472,713**	**8**	**391,644**	**201**	**16,049,413**
	MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE										
	MISSILE REPLACEMENT EQUIPMENT—BALLISTIC										
001	MISSILE REPLACEMENT EQ-BALLISTIC		94,040		94,040		94,040				94,040
	TACTICAL										
003	JOINT AIR-SURFACE STANDOFF MISSILE	360	440,578	360	440,578	360	440,578		–10,000	360	430,578
	Unit cost efficiencies								[–10,000]		
004	SIDEWINDER (AIM–9X)	506	200,777	506	200,777	506	200,777			506	200,777
005	AMRAAM	262	390,112	262	390,112	262	390,112		–8,384	262	381,728
	Joint program unit cost variance								[–8,384]		
006	PREDATOR HELLFIRE MISSILE	3,756	423,016	3,756	423,016	3,756	423,016			3,756	423,016
007	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB	1,942	133,697	1,942	133,697	1,942	133,697			1,942	133,697
	INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES										
008	INDUSTR'L PREPAREDNS/POL PREVENTION		397		397		397				397
	CLASS IV										
009	MM III MODIFICATIONS		50,517		50,517		50,517				50,517
010	AGM–65D MAVERICK		9,639		9,639		9,639				9,639
011	AGM–88A HARM		197		197		197				197
012	AIR LAUNCH CRUISE MISSILE (ALCM)		25,019		25,019		25,019				25,019
	MISSILE SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS										
014	INITIAL SPARES/REPAIR PARTS		48,523		48,523		48,523				48,523
	SPECIAL PROGRAMS										
028	SPECIAL UPDATE PROGRAMS		276,562		276,562		276,562				276,562
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS										
028A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		893,971		893,971		893,971				893,971
	TOTAL MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	**6,826**	**2,987,045**	**6,826**	**2,987,045**	**6,826**	**2,987,045**		**–18,384**	**6,826**	**2,968,661**
	SPACE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE										
	SPACE PROGRAMS										
001	ADVANCED EHF		333,366		333,366		333,366				333,366
002	WIDEBAND GAPFILLER SATELLITES(SPACE)		53,476		79,476		53,476		21,000		74,476
	SATCOM pathfinder				[26,000]				[26,000]		
	Unjustified support growth								[–5,000]		
003	GPS III SPACE SEGMENT	1	199,218	1	199,218					1	199,218

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request		House Authorized		Senate Authorized		Conference Change		Conference Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
	GPS III SV10 early to need					[–1]	[–199,218]				
004	SPACEBORNE EQUIP (COMSEC)		18,362		18,362		18,362				18,362
005	GLOBAL POSITIONING (SPACE)		66,135		66,135		66,135				66,135
006	DEF METEOROLOGICAL SAT PROG(SPACE)		89,351		89,351				–49,351		40,000
	Minimum sustainment of DMSP–20 program						[–89,351]		[–49,351]		
007	EVOLVED EXPENDABLE LAUNCH CAPABILITY		571,276		571,276		571,276				571,276
008	EVOLVED EXPENDABLE LAUNCH VEH(SPACE)	5	800,201	5	800,201	5	800,201			5	800,201
009	SBIR HIGH (SPACE)		452,676		452,676		452,676				452,676
	TOTAL SPACE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	**6**	**2,584,061**	**6**	**2,610,061**	**5**	**2,295,492**		**–28,351**	**6**	**2,555,710**
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE										
	ROCKETS										
001	ROCKETS		23,788		23,788		23,788				23,788
	CARTRIDGES										
002	CARTRIDGES		131,102		131,102		169,602		38,500		169,602
	Increase to match size of A–10 fleet						[38,500]		[38,500]		
	BOMBS										
003	PRACTICE BOMBS		89,759		89,759		89,759				89,759
004	GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS		637,181		637,181		637,181				637,181
005	MASSIVE ORDNANCE PENETRATOR (MOP)		39,690		39,690		39,690				39,690
006	JOINT DIRECT ATTACK MUNITION	6,341	374,688	6,341	354,688	6,341	374,688		–20,000	6,341	354,688
	Program reduction				[–20,000]				[–20,000]		
	OTHER ITEMS										
007	CAD/PAD		58,266		58,266		58,266				58,266
008	EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL (EOD)		5,612		5,612		5,612				5,612
009	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		103		103		103				103
010	MODIFICATIONS		1,102		1,102		1,102				1,102
011	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION		3,044		3,044		3,044				3,044
	FLARES										
012	FLARES		120,935		120,935		120,935				120,935
	FUZES										
013	FUZES		213,476		213,476		213,476				213,476
	SMALL ARMS										
014	SMALL ARMS		60,097		60,097		60,097				60,097
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE.	**6,341**	**1,758,843**	**6,341**	**1,738,843**	**6,341**	**1,797,343**		**18,500**	**6,341**	**1,777,343**
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE										
	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES										
001	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES		8,834		8,834		8,834				8,834
	CARGO AND UTILITY VEHICLES										
002	MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLE		58,160		58,160		58,160				58,160
003	CAP VEHICLES		977		977		977				977
004	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION		12,483		12,483		12,483				12,483
	SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES										
005	SECURITY AND TACTICAL VEHICLES		4,728		4,728		4,728				4,728
006	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION		4,662		4,662		4,662				4,662
	FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT										
007	FIRE FIGHTING/CRASH RESCUE VEHICLES		10,419		10,419		10,419				10,419
	MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT										
008	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION		23,320		23,320		23,320				23,320
	BASE MAINTENANCE SUPPORT										
009	RUNWAY SNOW REMOV & CLEANING EQUIP		6,215		6,215		6,215				6,215
010	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION		87,781		87,781		87,781				87,781
	COMM SECURITY EQUIPMENT(COMSEC)										
011	COMSEC EQUIPMENT		136,998		136,998		139,244		2,246		139,244
	Transfer for Link 16 Upgrades						[2,246]		[2,246]		
012	MODIFICATIONS (COMSEC)		677		677		677				677
	INTELLIGENCE PROGRAMS										
013	INTELLIGENCE TRAINING EQUIPMENT		4,041		4,041		4,041				4,041
014	INTELLIGENCE COMM EQUIPMENT		22,573		22,573		22,573				22,573
015	MISSION PLANNING SYSTEMS		14,456		14,456		14,456				14,456
	ELECTRONICS PROGRAMS										
016	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL & LANDING SYS		31,823		31,823		31,823				31,823
017	NATIONAL AIRSPACE SYSTEM		5,833		5,833		5,833				5,833
018	BATTLE CONTROL SYSTEM—FIXED		1,687		1,687		1,687				1,687
019	THEATER AIR CONTROL SYS IMPROVEMENTS		22,710		22,710		22,710				22,710
020	WEATHER OBSERVATION FORECAST		21,561		21,561		21,561				21,561
021	STRATEGIC COMMAND AND CONTROL		286,980		286,980		286,980				286,980
022	CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN COMPLEX		36,186		36,186		36,186				36,186
024	INTEGRATED STRAT PLAN & ANALY NETWORK (ISPAN)		9,597		9,597		9,597				9,597
	SPCL COMM-ELECTRONICS PROJECTS										

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(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request		House Authorized		Senate Authorized		Conference Change		Conference Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
025	GENERAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY		27,403		27,403		27,403				27,403
026	AF GLOBAL COMMAND & CONTROL SYS		7,212		7,212		7,212				7,212
027	MOBILITY COMMAND AND CONTROL		11,062		11,062		30,962		19,900		30,962
	Additional battlefield air operations kits to meet need.						[19,900]		[19,900]		
028	AIR FORCE PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEM		131,269		131,269		131,269				131,269
029	COMBAT TRAINING RANGES		33,606		33,606		33,606				33,606
030	MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COMM N		5,232		5,232		5,232				5,232
031	C3 COUNTERMEASURES		7,453		7,453		7,453				7,453
032	INTEGRATED PERSONNEL AND PAY SYSTEM		3,976		3,976		3,976				3,976
033	GCSS-AF FOS		25,515		25,515		25,515		–9,000		16,515
	LOGIT—prioritize FIAR projects								[–9,000]		
034	DEFENSE ENTERPRISE ACCOUNTING AND MGMT SYSTEM		9,255		9,255		9,255				9,255
035	THEATER BATTLE MGT C2 SYSTEM		7,523		7,523		7,523				7,523
036	AIR & SPACE OPERATIONS CTR-WPN SYS		12,043		12,043		12,043				12,043
037	AIR OPERATIONS CENTER (AOC) 10.2		24,246		24,246		24,246		–9,400		14,846
	Fielding funds ahead of need								[–9,400]		
	AIR FORCE COMMUNICATIONS										
038	INFORMATION TRANSPORT SYSTEMS		74,621		74,621		74,621				74,621
039	AFNET		103,748		103,748		86,748		–5,000		98,748
	Restructure program						[–17,000]		[–5,000]		
041	JOINT COMMUNICATIONS SUPPORT ELEMENT (JCSE)		5,199		5,199		5,199				5,199
042	USCENTCOM		15,780		15,780		15,780				15,780
	SPACE PROGRAMS										
043	FAMILY OF BEYOND LINE-OF-SIGHT TERMINALS		79,592		64,592		79,592		–15,000		64,592
	Ahead of need				[–15,000]				[–15,000]		
044	SPACE BASED IR SENSOR PGM SPACE		90,190		90,190		90,190				90,190
045	NAVSTAR GPS SPACE		2,029		2,029		2,029				2,029
046	NUDET DETECTION SYS SPACE		5,095		5,095		5,095				5,095
047	AF SATELLITE CONTROL NETWORK SPACE		76,673		76,673		76,673				76,673
048	SPACELIFT RANGE SYSTEM SPACE		113,275		113,275		113,275				113,275
049	MILSATCOM SPACE		35,495		35,495		35,495				35,495
050	SPACE MODS SPACE		23,435		23,435		23,435				23,435
051	COUNTERSPACE SYSTEM		43,065		43,065		43,065				43,065
	ORGANIZATION AND BASE										
052	TACTICAL C-E EQUIPMENT		77,538		111,438		113,538		55,900		133,438
	Battlefield Airmen Kits Unfunded Requirement				[19,900]				[19,900]		
	Increase JTAC training and rehearsal simulators per AF unfunded priority list.						[36,000]				
	Joint Terminal Control Training Simulation Unfunded Requirement.				[14,000]				[36,000]		
054	RADIO EQUIPMENT		8,400		8,400		8,400				8,400
055	CCTV/AUDIOVISUAL EQUIPMENT		6,144		6,144		6,144				6,144
056	BASE COMM INFRASTRUCTURE		77,010		77,010		77,010				77,010
	MODIFICATIONS										
057	COMM ELECT MODS		71,800		71,800		71,800				71,800
	PERSONAL SAFETY & RESCUE EQUIP										
058	NIGHT VISION GOGGLES		2,370		2,370		2,370				2,370
059	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION		79,623		79,623		79,623				79,623
	DEPOT PLANT+MTRLS HANDLING EQ										
060	MECHANIZED MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIP		7,249		7,249		7,249				7,249
	BASE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT										
061	BASE PROCURED EQUIPMENT		9,095		13,095		9,095				9,095
	Additional Equipment				[4,000]						
062	ENGINEERING AND EOD EQUIPMENT		17,866		17,866		17,866				17,866
064	MOBILITY EQUIPMENT		61,850		61,850		61,850				61,850
065	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION		30,477		30,477		30,477				30,477
	SPECIAL SUPPORT PROJECTS										
067	DARP RC135		25,072		25,072		25,072				25,072
068	DCGS-AF		183,021		183,021		183,021				183,021
070	SPECIAL UPDATE PROGRAM		629,371		629,371		629,371				629,371
071	DEFENSE SPACE RECONNAISSANCE PROG.		100,663		100,663		100,663				100,663
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS										
071A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		15,038,333		15,038,333		15,038,333				15,038,333
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS										
073	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		59,863		59,863		59,863				59,863
	TOTAL OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE		**18,272,438**		**18,295,338**		**18,313,584**		**39,646**		**18,312,084**
	PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE										
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DCAA										
001	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION		1,488		1,488		1,488				1,488
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DCMA										

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Line	Item	FY 2016 Request		House Authorized		Senate Authorized		Conference Change		Conference Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
002	MAJOR EQUIPMENT		2,494		2,494		2,494				2,494
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DHRA										
003	PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION		9,341		9,341		9,341				9,341
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DISA										
007	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY		8,080		23,080		18,080		7,000		15,080
	SHARKSEER				[15,000]		[10,000]		[7,000]		
008	TELEPORT PROGRAM		62,789		62,789		62,789				62,789
009	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION		9,399		9,399		9,399				9,399
010	NET CENTRIC ENTERPRISE SERVICES (NCES)		1,819		1,819		1,819				1,819
011	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEM NETWORK		141,298		141,298		141,298				141,298
012	CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE		12,732		12,732		12,732				12,732
013	WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATION AGENCY		64,098		64,098		64,098				64,098
014	SENIOR LEADERSHIP ENTERPRISE		617,910		617,910		617,910				617,910
015	JOINT INFORMATION ENVIRONMENT		84,400		84,400		84,400				84,400
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DLA										
016	MAJOR EQUIPMENT		5,644		5,644		5,644				5,644
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DMACT										
017	MAJOR EQUIPMENT	4	11,208	4	11,208	4	11,208			4	11,208
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DODEA										
018	AUTOMATION/EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT & LOGISTICS		1,298		1,298		1,298				1,298
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY										
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DSS										
020	MAJOR EQUIPMENT		1,048		1,048		1,048				1,048
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY										
021	VEHICLES		100		100		100				100
022	OTHER MAJOR EQUIPMENT		5,474		5,474		5,474				5,474
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY										
023	THAAD	30	464,067	30	464,067	30	464,067			30	464,067
024	AEGIS BMD	40	558,916	58	679,281	58	706,681	9	120,445	49	679,361
	Increase SM–3 Block IB canisters			[9]	[2,565]	[9]	[2,565]		[2,565]		
	Increase SM–3 Block IB purchase			[9]	[117,800]	[9]	[117,880]	[9]	[117,880]		
	Undifferentiated Block IB test and evaluation costs						[27,320]				
025	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		147,765						–147,765		
	SM–3 Block IB				[–147,765]		[–147,765]		[–147,765]		
026	BMDS AN/TPY–2 RADARS		78,634		78,634		78,634				78,634
027	AEGIS ASHORE PHASE III		30,587		30,587		30,587				30,587
028	IRON DOME	1	55,000	1	55,000	1	41,100	–1	–55,000		
	Realignment of Iron Dome to Overseas Contingency Operations.							[–1]	[–41,400]		
	Request excess of requirement						[–13,900]		[–13,600]		
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, NSA										
035	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM (ISSP)		37,177		37,177		37,177				37,177
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, OSD										
036	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, OSD	17	46,939	17	46,939	17	46,939			17	46,939
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, TJS										
038	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, TJS		13,027		13,027		13,027				13,027
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, WHS										
040	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, WHS		27,859		27,859		27,859				27,859
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY										
028A	DAVID SLING			1	150,000		150,000				
	David's Sling Weapon System Procurement—Subject to Title XVI.			[1]	[150,000]		[150,000]				
028B	ARROW 3			1	15,000		15,000				
	Arrow 3 Upper Tier Procurement—Subject to Title XVI.			[1]	[15,000]		[15,000]				
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS										
040A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		617,757		617,757		617,757				617,757
	AVIATION PROGRAMS										
041	MC–12		63,170		63,170				–63,170		
	SOCOM requested realignment						[–63,170]		[–63,170]		
042	ROTARY WING UPGRADES AND SUSTAINMENT		135,985		135,985		135,985				135,985
044	NON-STANDARD AVIATION		61,275		61,275		61,275				61,275
045	U–28						63,170		63,170		63,170
	SOCOM requested realignment						[63,170]		[63,170]		
047	RQ–11 UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE		20,087		20,087		20,087				20,087
048	CV–22 MODIFICATION		18,832		18,832		18,832				18,832
049	MQ–1 UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE		1,934		1,934		1,934				1,934
050	MQ–9 UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE		11,726		26,926		21,726		10,000		21,726
	MQ–9 capability enhancements				[15,200]		[10,000]		[10,000]		
051	STUASLO		1,514		1,514		1,514				1,514
052	PRECISION STRIKE PACKAGE		204,105		204,105		204,105				204,105

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request		House Authorized		Senate Authorized		Conference Change		Conference Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
053	AC/MC–130J		61,368		25,968		61,368				61,368
	MC–130 Terrain Following/Terrain Avoidance Radar Program.				[–35,400]						
054	C–130 MODIFICATIONS		66,861		66,861		31,412		–35,449		31,412
	C–130 TF/TA adjustments						[–35,449]		[–35,449]		
	SHIPBUILDING										
055	UNDERWATER SYSTEMS		32,521		32,521		32,521				32,521
	AMMUNITION PROGRAMS										
056	ORDNANCE ITEMS <$5M		174,734		174,734		174,734				174,734
	OTHER PROCUREMENT PROGRAMS										
057	INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS		93,009		93,009		93,009				93,009
058	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS		14,964		14,964		14,964				14,964
059	OTHER ITEMS <$5M		79,149		79,149		79,149				79,149
060	COMBATANT CRAFT SYSTEMS		33,362		33,362		33,362				33,362
061	SPECIAL PROGRAMS		143,533		143,533		143,533				143,533
062	TACTICAL VEHICLES		73,520		73,520		73,520				73,520
063	WARRIOR SYSTEMS <$5M		186,009		186,009		186,009				186,009
064	COMBAT MISSION REQUIREMENTS		19,693		19,693		19,693				19,693
065	GLOBAL VIDEO SURVEILLANCE ACTIVITIES		3,967		3,967		3,967				3,967
066	OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS INTELLIGENCE		19,225		19,225		19,225				19,225
068	OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS		213,252		213,252		213,252				213,252
	CBDP										
074	CHEMICAL BIOLOGICAL SITUATIONAL AWARENESS		141,223		141,223		141,223				141,223
075	CB PROTECTION & HAZARD MITIGATION		137,487		137,487		137,487				137,487
	UNDISTRIBUTED										
076	UNDISTRIBUTED						75,000				
	Cyber capabilities						[75,000]				
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE	**92**	**5,130,853**	**112**	**5,263,253**	**110**	**5,341,504**	**8**	**–100,769**	**100**	**5,030,084**
	JOINT URGENT OPERATIONAL NEEDS FUND										
	JOINT URGENT OPERATIONAL NEEDS FUND										
001	JOINT URGENT OPERATIONAL NEEDS FUND		99,701				99,701		–99,701		
	Program reduction				[–99,701]				[–99,701]		
	TOTAL JOINT URGENT OPERATIONAL NEEDS FUND		**99,701**				**99,701**		**–99,701**		
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT	**22,785**	**106,967,393**	**23,934**	**109,700,919**	**22,923**	**112,161,577**	**905**	**3,856,605**	**23,690**	**110,823,998**

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		Senate Authorized		Conference Change		Conference Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY										
	FIXED WING										
003	AERIAL COMMON SENSOR (ACS) (MIP)	5	99,500	5	99,500	5	99,500			5	99,500
004	MQ–1 UAV	2	16,537	2	16,537	2	16,537			2	16,537
	MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT										
016	MQ–1 PAYLOAD (MIP)		8,700		8,700		8,700				8,700
023	ARL SEMA MODS (MIP)		32,000		32,000		32,000				32,000
031	RQ–7 UAV MODS		8,250		8,250		8,250				8,250
	TOTAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY	**7**	**164,987**	**7**	**164,987**	**7**	**164,987**			**7**	**164,987**
	MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY										
	AIR-TO-SURFACE MISSILE SYSTEM										
003	HELLFIRE SYS SUMMARY	270	37,260	270	37,260	270	37,260			270	37,260
	TOTAL MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY	**270**	**37,260**	**270**	**37,260**	**270**	**37,260**			**270**	**37,260**
	PROCUREMENT OF W&TCV, ARMY										
	WEAPONS & OTHER COMBAT VEHICLES										
016	MORTAR SYSTEMS		7,030		7,030		7,030				7,030
021	COMMON REMOTELY OPERATED WEAPONS STATION		19,000		19,000		19,000				19,000
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF W&TCV, ARMY		**26,030**		**26,030**		**26,030**				**26,030**
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY										
	SMALL/MEDIUM CAL AMMUNITION										
004	CTG, .50 CAL, ALL TYPES		4,000		4,000		4,000				4,000
	MORTAR AMMUNITION										
008	60MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES		11,700		11,700		11,700				11,700
009	81MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES		4,000		4,000		4,000				4,000

SEC. 4102. PROCUREMENT FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request		House Authorized		Senate Authorized		Conference Change		Conference Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
010	120MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES		7,000		7,000		7,000				7,000
	ARTILLERY AMMUNITION										
012	ARTILLERY CARTRIDGES, 75MM & 105MM, ALL TYPES		5,000		5,000		5,000				5,000
013	ARTILLERY PROJECTILE, 155MM, ALL TYPES		10,000		10,000		10,000				10,000
015	ARTILLERY PROPELLANTS, FUZES AND PRIMERS, ALL		2,000		2,000		2,000				2,000
	ROCKETS										
017	ROCKET, HYDRA 70, ALL TYPES		136,340		136,340		136,340				136,340
	OTHER AMMUNITION										
019	DEMOLITION MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES		4,000		4,000		4,000				4,000
021	SIGNALS, ALL TYPES		8,000		8,000		8,000				8,000
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY		**192,040**		**192,040**		**192,040**				**192,040**
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY										
	TACTICAL VEHICLES										
005	FAMILY OF MEDIUM TACTICAL VEH (FMTV)	1,191	243,998	1,191	243,998	1,191	243,998			1,191	243,998
009	HVY EXPANDED MOBILE TACTICAL TRUCK EXT SERV		223,276		223,276		223,276				223,276
011	MODIFICATION OF IN SVC EQUIP		130,000		130,000		130,000				130,000
012	MINE-RESISTANT AMBUSH-PROTECTED (MRAP) MODS		393,100		393,100		393,100				393,100
	COMM—SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS										
021	TRANSPORTABLE TACTICAL COMMAND COMMUNICATIONS		5,724		5,724		5,724				5,724
	COMM—BASE COMMUNICATIONS										
051	INSTALLATION INFO INFRASTRUCTURE MOD PROGRAM		29,500		29,500		29,500				29,500
	ELECT EQUIP—TACT INT REL ACT (TIARA)										
057	DCGS-A (MIP)		54,140		54,140		54,140				54,140
059	TROJAN (MIP)		6,542		6,542		6,542				6,542
061	CI HUMINT AUTO REPRTING AND COLL(CHARCS)		3,860		3,860		3,860				3,860
	ELECT EQUIP—ELECTRONIC WARFARE (EW)										
068	FAMILY OF PERSISTENT SURVEILLANCE CAPABILITIE		14,847		14,847		14,847				14,847
069	COUNTERINTELLIGENCE/SECURITY COUNTERMEASURES		19,535		19,535		19,535				19,535
	ELECT EQUIP—TACTICAL SURV. (TAC SURV)										
084	COMPUTER BALLISTICS: LHMBC XM32		2,601		2,601		2,601				2,601
	ELECT EQUIP—TACTICAL C2 SYSTEMS										
087	FIRE SUPPORT C2 FAMILY		48		48		48				48
094	MANEUVER CONTROL SYSTEM (MCS)		252		252		252				252
	ELECT EQUIP—AUTOMATION										
101	AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING EQUIP		652		652		652				652
	CHEMICAL DEFENSIVE EQUIPMENT										
111	BASE DEFENSE SYSTEMS (BDS)		4,035		4,035		4,035				4,035
	COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT										
131	FORCE PROVIDER	12	53,800	12	53,800	12	53,800			12	53,800
133	CARGO AERIAL DEL & PERSONNEL PARACHUTE SYSTEM		700		700		700				700
	MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIPMENT										
159	FAMILY OF FORKLIFTS		10,486		10,486		10,486				10,486
	OTHER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT										
169	RAPID EQUIPPING SOLDIER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		8,500		8,500		8,500				8,500
	TOTAL OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY	**1,203**	**1,205,596**	**1,203**	**1,205,596**	**1,203**	**1,205,596**			**1,203**	**1,205,596**
	JOINT IMPR EXPLOSIVE DEV DEFEAT FUND										
	NETWORK ATTACK										
001	ATTACK THE NETWORK		219,550		219,550		215,086		–4,464		215,086
	Adjustment due to low execution in prior years						[–4,464]		[–4,464]		
	JIEDDO DEVICE DEFEAT										
002	DEFEAT THE DEVICE		77,600		77,600		77,600				77,600
	FORCE TRAINING										
003	TRAIN THE FORCE		7,850		7,850		7,850				7,850
	STAFF AND INFRASTRUCTURE										
004	OPERATIONS		188,271		137,571		144,464		–50,000		138,271
	Program Reduction				[–50,700]		[–43,807]		[–50,000]		
	TOTAL JOINT IMPR EXPLOSIVE DEV DEFEAT FUND		**493,271**		**442,571**		**445,000**		**–54,464**		**438,807**
	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY										
	OTHER AIRCRAFT										
026	STUASLO UAV	3	55,000	3	55,000	3	55,000			3	55,000
	MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT										
030	AV–8 SERIES		41,365		41,365		41,365				41,365
032	F–18 SERIES		8,000		8,000		8,000				8,000
037	EP–3 SERIES		6,300		6,300		6,300				6,300
047	SPECIAL PROJECT AIRCRAFT		14,198		14,198		14,198				14,198
051	COMMON ECM EQUIPMENT		72,700		72,700		72,700				72,700
052	COMMON AVIONICS CHANGES		13,988		13,988		13,988				13,988
059	V–22 (TILT/ROTOR ACFT) OSPREY		4,900		4,900		4,900				4,900

SEC. 4102. PROCUREMENT FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request		House Authorized		Senate Authorized		Conference Change		Conference Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIP & FACILITIES										
065	AIRCRAFT INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES		943		943		943				943
	TOTAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY	**3**	**217,394**	**3**	**217,394**	**3**	**217,394**			**3**	**217,394**
	WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY										
	TACTICAL MISSILES										
010	LASER MAVERICK		3,344		3,344		3,344				3,344
	TOTAL WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY		**3,344**		**3,344**		**3,344**				**3,344**
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, NAVY & MC										
	NAVY AMMUNITION										
001	GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS		9,715		9,715		9,715				9,715
002	AIRBORNE ROCKETS, ALL TYPES		11,108		11,108		11,108				11,108
003	MACHINE GUN AMMUNITION		3,603		3,603		3,603				3,603
006	AIR EXPENDABLE COUNTERMEASURES		11,982		11,982		11,982				11,982
011	OTHER SHIP GUN AMMUNITION		4,674		4,674		4,674				4,674
012	SMALL ARMS & LANDING PARTY AMMO		3,456		3,456		3,456				3,456
013	PYROTECHNIC AND DEMOLITION		1,989		1,989		1,989				1,989
014	AMMUNITION LESS THAN $5 MILLION		4,674		4,674		4,674				4,674
	MARINE CORPS AMMUNITION										
020	120MM, ALL TYPES		10,719		10,719		10,719				10,719
023	ROCKETS, ALL TYPES		3,993		3,993		3,993				3,993
024	ARTILLERY, ALL TYPES		67,200		67,200		67,200				67,200
025	DEMOLITION MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES		518		518		518				518
026	FUZE, ALL TYPES		3,299		3,299		3,299				3,299
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, NAVY & MC		**136,930**		**136,930**		**136,930**				**136,930**
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY										
	CIVIL ENGINEERING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT										
135	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES		186		186		186				186
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS										
160A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		12,000		12,000		12,000				12,000
	TOTAL OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY		**12,186**		**12,186**		**12,186**				**12,186**
	PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS										
	GUIDED MISSILES										
010	JAVELIN		7,679		7,679		7,679				7,679
	OTHER SUPPORT										
013	MODIFICATION KITS		10,311		10,311		10,311				10,311
	COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS										
014	UNIT OPERATIONS CENTER		8,221		8,221		8,221				8,221
	OTHER SUPPORT (TEL)										
018	MODIFICATION KITS		3,600		3,600		3,600				3,600
	COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (NON-TEL)										
019	ITEMS UNDER $5 MILLION (COMM & ELEC)		8,693		8,693		8,693				8,693
	INTELL/COMM EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)										
027	RQ–11 UAV		3,430		3,430		3,430				3,430
	MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT										
052	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT		7,000		7,000		7,000				7,000
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS		**48,934**		**48,934**		**48,934**				**48,934**
	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE										
	OTHER AIRCRAFT										
015	MQ–9		13,500		13,500		13,500				13,500
	OTHER AIRCRAFT										
044	C–130		1,410		1,410		1,410				1,410
056	H–60		39,300		39,300		39,300				39,300
058	HC/MC–130 MODIFICATIONS		5,690		5,690		5,690				5,690
061	MQ–9 MODS		69,000		69,000		69,000				69,000
	TOTAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE		**128,900**		**128,900**		**128,900**				**128,900**
	MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE										
	TACTICAL										
006	PREDATOR HELLFIRE MISSILE	1,811	280,902	1,811	280,902	1,811	280,902			1,811	280,902
007	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB	63	2,520	63	2,520	63	2,520			63	2,520
	CLASS IV										
010	AGM–65D MAVERICK		5,720		5,720		5,720				5,720
	TOTAL MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	**1,874**	**289,142**	**1,874**	**289,142**	**1,874**	**289,142**			**1,874**	**289,142**
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE										
	CARTRIDGES										

SEC. 4102. PROCUREMENT FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request		House Authorized		Senate Authorized		Conference Change		Conference Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
002	CARTRIDGES		8,371		8,371		8,371				8,371
	BOMBS										
004	GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS		17,031		17,031		17,031				17,031
006	JOINT DIRECT ATTACK MUNITION	5,953	184,412	5,953	184,412	5,953	184,412			5,953	184,412
	FLARES										
012	FLARES		11,064		11,064		11,064				11,064
	FUZES										
013	FUZES		7,996		7,996		7,996				7,996
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE.	**5,953**	**228,874**	**5,953**	**228,874**	**5,953**	**228,874**			**5,953**	**228,874**
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE										
	SPCL COMM-ELECTRONICS PROJECTS										
025	GENERAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY		3,953		3,953		3,953				3,953
027	MOBILITY COMMAND AND CONTROL		2,000		2,000		2,000				2,000
	AIR FORCE COMMUNICATIONS										
042	USCENTCOM		10,000		10,000		10,000				10,000
	ORGANIZATION AND BASE										
052	TACTICAL C-E EQUIPMENT		4,065		4,065		4,065				4,065
056	BASE COMM INFRASTRUCTURE		15,400		15,400		15,400				15,400
	PERSONAL SAFETY & RESCUE EQUIP										
058	NIGHT VISION GOGGLES		3,580		3,580		3,580				3,580
059	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION		3,407		3,407		3,407				3,407
	BASE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT										
062	ENGINEERING AND EOD EQUIPMENT		46,790		46,790		46,790				46,790
064	MOBILITY EQUIPMENT		400		400		400				400
065	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION		9,800		9,800		9,800				9,800
	SPECIAL SUPPORT PROJECTS										
071	DEFENSE SPACE RECONNAISSANCE PROG.		28,070		28,070		28,070				28,070
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS										
071A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		3,732,499		3,732,499		3,732,499				3,732,499
	TOTAL OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE		**3,859,964**		**3,859,964**		**3,859,964**				**3,859,964**
	PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE										
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DISA										
008	TELEPORT PROGRAM		1,940		1,940		1,940				1,940
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY										
028	IRON DOME								41,400		41,400
	Realignment of Iron Dome to Overseas Contingency Operations—Subject to Title XVI.								[41,400]		
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY										
028A	DAVID SLING								150,000		150,000
	David's Sling Weapon System Procurement—Subject to Title XVI.								[150,000]		
028B	ARROW 3								15,000		15,000
	Arrow 3 Upper Tier Procurement—Subject to Title XVI.								[15,000]		
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS										
040A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		35,482		35,482		35,482				35,482
	AVIATION PROGRAMS										
041	MC–12		5,000		5,000		5,000				5,000
	AMMUNITION PROGRAMS										
056	ORDNANCE ITEMS <$5M	746,066	35,299	746,066	35,299	746,066	35,299			746,066	35,299
	OTHER PROCUREMENT PROGRAMS										
061	SPECIAL PROGRAMS	1	15,160	1	15,160	1	15,160			1	15,160
063	WARRIOR SYSTEMS <$5M	50	15,000	50	15,000	50	15,000			50	15,000
068	OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS	3	104,537	3	104,537	3	104,537			3	104,537
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE	**746,120**	**212,418**	**746,120**	**212,418**	**746,120**	**212,418**		**206,400**	**746,120**	**418,818**
	NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE EQUIPMENT										
	UNDISTRIBUTED										
007	MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT				250,000				420,000		420,000
	NGREA Program Increase				[250,000]				[420,000]		
	TOTAL NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE EQUIPMENT.				**250,000**				**420,000**		**420,000**
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT	**755,430**	**7,257,270**	**755,430**	**7,456,570**	**755,430**	**7,208,999**		**571,936**	**755,430**	**7,829,206**

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	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, ARMY					
		BASIC RESEARCH					
001	0601101A	IN-HOUSE LABORATORY INDEPENDENT RESEARCH	13,018	13,018	13,018		13,018
002	0601102A	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	239,118	239,118	279,118	40,000	279,118
		Basic research program increase			[40,000]	[40,000]	
003	0601103A	UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES	72,603	72,603	72,603		72,603
004	0601104A	UNIVERSITY AND INDUSTRY RESEARCH CENTERS	100,340	100,340	100,340		100,340
		SUBTOTAL BASIC RESEARCH	**425,079**	**425,079**	**465,079**	**40,000**	**465,079**
		APPLIED RESEARCH					
005	0602105A	MATERIALS TECHNOLOGY	28,314	28,314	28,314		28,314
006	0602120A	SENSORS AND ELECTRONIC SURVIVABILITY	38,374	38,374	38,374		38,374
007	0602122A	TRACTOR HIP	6,879	6,879	6,879		6,879
008	0602211A	AVIATION TECHNOLOGY	56,884	56,884	56,884		56,884
009	0602270A	ELECTRONIC WARFARE TECHNOLOGY	19,243	19,243	19,243		19,243
010	0602303A	MISSILE TECHNOLOGY	45,053	53,053	45,053	8,000	53,053
		A2/AD Anti-Ship Missile Study		[8,000]		[8,000]	
011	0602307A	ADVANCED WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY	29,428	29,428	29,428		29,428
012	0602308A	ADVANCED CONCEPTS AND SIMULATION	27,862	27,862	27,862		27,862
013	0602601A	COMBAT VEHICLE AND AUTOMOTIVE TECHNOLOGY	68,839	68,839	68,839		68,839
014	0602618A	BALLISTICS TECHNOLOGY	92,801	92,801	92,801		92,801
015	0602622A	CHEMICAL, SMOKE AND EQUIPMENT DEFEATING TECHNOLOGY	3,866	3,866	3,866		3,866
016	0602623A	JOINT SERVICE SMALL ARMS PROGRAM	5,487	5,487	5,487		5,487
017	0602624A	WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS TECHNOLOGY	48,340	48,340	48,340		48,340
018	0602705A	ELECTRONICS AND ELECTRONIC DEVICES	55,301	55,301	55,301		55,301
019	0602709A	NIGHT VISION TECHNOLOGY	33,807	33,807	33,807		33,807
020	0602712A	COUNTERMINE SYSTEMS	25,068	25,068	25,068		25,068
021	0602716A	HUMAN FACTORS ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY	23,681	23,681	23,681		23,681
022	0602720A	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY	20,850	20,850	20,850		20,850
023	0602782A	COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY	36,160	36,160	36,160		36,160
024	0602783A	COMPUTER AND SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGY	12,656	12,656	12,656		12,656
025	0602784A	MILITARY ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY	63,409	63,409	63,409		63,409
026	0602785A	MANPOWER/PERSONNEL/TRAINING TECHNOLOGY	24,735	19,735	24,735		24,735
		Program decrease		[–5,000]			
027	0602786A	WARFIGHTER TECHNOLOGY	35,795	35,795	35,795		35,795
028	0602787A	MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY	76,853	76,853	76,853		76,853
		SUBTOTAL APPLIED RESEARCH	**879,685**	**882,685**	**879,685**	**8,000**	**887,685**
		ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT					
029	0603001A	WARFIGHTER ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	46,973	46,973	46,973		46,973
030	0603002A	MEDICAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	69,584	69,584	69,584		69,584
031	0603003A	AVIATION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	89,736	89,736	89,736		89,736
032	0603004A	WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	57,663	57,663	57,663		57,663
033	0603005A	COMBAT VEHICLE AND AUTOMOTIVE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	113,071	113,071	113,071		113,071
034	0603006A	SPACE APPLICATION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	5,554	5,554	5,554		5,554
035	0603007A	MANPOWER, PERSONNEL AND TRAINING ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	12,636	12,636	12,636		12,636
037	0603009A	TRACTOR HIKE	7,502	7,502	7,502		7,502
038	0603015A	NEXT GENERATION TRAINING & SIMULATION SYSTEMS	17,425	17,425	17,425		17,425
039	0603020A	TRACTOR ROSE	11,912	11,912	11,912		11,912
040	0603125A	COMBATING TERRORISM—TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	27,520	27,520	27,520		27,520
041	0603130A	TRACTOR NAIL	2,381	2,381	2,381		2,381
042	0603131A	TRACTOR EGGS	2,431	2,431	2,431		2,431
043	0603270A	ELECTRONIC WARFARE TECHNOLOGY	26,874	26,874	26,874		26,874
044	0603313A	MISSILE AND ROCKET ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	49,449	49,449	49,449		49,449
045	0603322A	TRACTOR CAGE	10,999	10,999	10,999		10,999
046	0603461A	HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTING MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	177,159	177,159	167,159		177,159
		Encourage use of commercial technology			[–10,000]		
047	0603606A	LANDMINE WARFARE AND BARRIER ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	13,993	13,993	13,993		13,993
048	0603607A	JOINT SERVICE SMALL ARMS PROGRAM	5,105	5,105	5,105		5,105
049	0603710A	NIGHT VISION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	40,929	40,929	40,929		40,929

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050	0603728A	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS	10,727	10,727	10,727		10,727
051	0603734A	MILITARY ENGINEERING ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	20,145	20,145	20,145		20,145
052	0603772A	ADVANCED TACTICAL COMPUTER SCIENCE AND SENSOR TECHNOLOGY	38,163	38,163	38,163		38,163
053	0603794A	C3 ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	37,816	37,816	37,816		37,816
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	**895,747**	**895,747**	**885,747**		**895,747**
		ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES					
054	0603305A	ARMY MISSLE DEFENSE SYSTEMS INTEGRATION	10,347	10,347	10,347		10,347
055	0603308A	ARMY SPACE SYSTEMS INTEGRATION	25,061	25,061	25,061		25,061
056	0603619A	LANDMINE WARFARE AND BARRIER—ADV DEV	49,636	49,636	49,636		49,636
057	0603627A	SMOKE, OBSCURANT AND TARGET DEFEATING SYS-ADV DEV	13,426	13,426	13,426		13,426
058	0603639A	TANK AND MEDIUM CALIBER AMMUNITION	46,749	46,749	46,749		46,749
060	0603747A	SOLDIER SUPPORT AND SURVIVABILITY	6,258	6,258	6,258		6,258
061	0603766A	TACTICAL ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM—ADV DEV	13,472	13,472	13,472		13,472
062	0603774A	NIGHT VISION SYSTEMS ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	7,292	7,292	7,292		7,292
063	0603779A	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY—DEM/VAL	8,813	8,813	8,813		8,813
065	0603790A	NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	6,075	6,075	6,075		6,075
067	0603804A	LOGISTICS AND ENGINEER EQUIPMENT—ADV DEV	21,233	21,233	21,233		21,233
068	0603807A	MEDICAL SYSTEMS—ADV DEV	31,962	31,962	31,962		31,962
069	0603827A	SOLDIER SYSTEMS—ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	22,194	22,194	22,194		22,194
071	0604100A	ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES	9,805	9,805	9,805		9,805
072	0604115A	TECHNOLOGY MATURATION INITIATIVES	40,917	40,917	40,917		40,917
073	0604120A	ASSURED POSITIONING, NAVIGATION AND TIMING (PNT)	30,058	30,058	30,058		30,058
074	0604319A	INDIRECT FIRE PROTECTION CAPABILITY INCREMENT 2–INTERCEPT (IFPC2).	155,361	155,361	155,361		155,361
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES	**498,659**	**498,659**	**498,659**		**498,659**
		SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION					
076	0604201A	AIRCRAFT AVIONICS	12,939	12,939	12,939		12,939
078	0604270A	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	18,843	18,843	18,843		18,843
079	0604280A	JOINT TACTICAL RADIO	9,861	9,861	9,861		9,861
080	0604290A	MID-TIER NETWORKING VEHICULAR RADIO (MNVR)	8,763	8,763	8,763		8,763
081	0604321A	ALL SOURCE ANALYSIS SYSTEM	4,309	4,309	4,309		4,309
082	0604328A	TRACTOR CAGE	15,138	15,138	15,138		15,138
083	0604601A	INFANTRY SUPPORT WEAPONS	74,128	80,628	76,628	6,500	80,628
		Army requested realignment		[1,500]		[1,500]	
		Soldier Enhancement Program		[5,000]		[5,000]	
		Transfer from WTCV			[2,500]		
085	0604611A	JAVELIN	3,945	3,945	3,945		3,945
087	0604633A	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL	10,076	10,076	10,076		10,076
088	0604641A	TACTICAL UNMANNED GROUND VEHICLE (TUGV)	40,374	40,374	40,374		40,374
089	0604710A	NIGHT VISION SYSTEMS—ENG DEV	67,582	67,582	67,582		67,582
090	0604713A	COMBAT FEEDING, CLOTHING, AND EQUIPMENT	1,763	1,763	1,763		1,763
091	0604715A	NON-SYSTEM TRAINING DEVICES—ENG DEV	27,155	27,155	27,155		27,155
092	0604741A	AIR DEFENSE COMMAND, CONTROL AND INTELLIGENCE—ENG DEV	24,569	24,569	24,569		24,569
093	0604742A	CONSTRUCTIVE SIMULATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	23,364	23,364	23,364		23,364
094	0604746A	AUTOMATIC TEST EQUIPMENT DEVELOPMENT	8,960	8,960	8,960		8,960
095	0604760A	DISTRIBUTIVE INTERACTIVE SIMULATIONS (DIS)—ENG DEV	9,138	9,138	9,138		9,138
096	0604780A	COMBINED ARMS TACTICAL TRAINER (CATT) CORE	21,622	21,622	21,622		21,622
097	0604798A	BRIGADE ANALYSIS, INTEGRATION AND EVALUATION	99,242	99,242	99,242		99,242
098	0604802A	WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS—ENG DEV	21,379	21,379	21,379		21,379
099	0604804A	LOGISTICS AND ENGINEER EQUIPMENT—ENG DEV	48,339	48,339	48,339		48,339
100	0604805A	COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS—ENG DEV	2,726	2,726	2,726		2,726
101	0604807A	MEDICAL MATERIEL/MEDICAL BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE EQUIPMENT—ENG DEV.	45,412	45,412	45,412		45,412
102	0604808A	LANDMINE WARFARE/BARRIER—ENG DEV	55,215	55,215	55,215		55,215
104	0604818A	ARMY TACTICAL COMMAND & CONTROL HARDWARE & SOFTWARE	163,643	163,643	163,643		163,643
105	0604820A	RADAR DEVELOPMENT	12,309	12,309	12,309		12,309
106	0604822A	GENERAL FUND ENTERPRISE BUSINESS SYSTEM (GFEBS)	15,700	15,700	15,700		15,700
107	0604823A	FIREFINDER	6,243	6,243	6,243		6,243

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108	0604827A	SOLDIER SYSTEMS—WARRIOR DEM/VAL	18,776	18,776	18,776		18,776
109	0604854A	ARTILLERY SYSTEMS—EMD	1,953	1,953	1,953		1,953
110	0605013A	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	67,358	67,358	67,358		67,358
111	0605018A	INTEGRATED PERSONNEL AND PAY SYSTEM-ARMY (IPPS-A)	136,011	136,011	86,011	–15,000	121,011
		Restructure program			[–50,000]	[–15,000]	
112	0605028A	ARMORED MULTI-PURPOSE VEHICLE (AMPV)	230,210	230,210	230,210		230,210
113	0605030A	JOINT TACTICAL NETWORK CENTER (JTNC)	13,357	13,357	13,357		13,357
114	0605031A	JOINT TACTICAL NETWORK (JTN)	18,055	18,055	18,055		18,055
115	0605032A	TRACTOR TIRE	5,677	5,677	5,677		5,677
116	0605035A	COMMON INFRARED COUNTERMEASURES (CIRCM)	77,570	101,570	101,570	24,000	101,570
		Apache Survivability Enhancements—Army Unfunded Requirement.		[24,000]	[24,000]	[24,000]	
117	0605051A	AIRCRAFT SURVIVABILITY DEVELOPMENT	18,112	78,112	78,112	60,000	78,112
		Apache Survivability Enhancements—Army Unfunded Requirement.		[60,000]	[60,000]	[60,000]	
118	0605350A	WIN-T INCREMENT 3—FULL NETWORKING	39,700	39,700	39,700		39,700
119	0605380A	AMF JOINT TACTICAL RADIO SYSTEM (JTRS)	12,987	12,987	6,155		12,987
		Only for SALT program			[–6,832]		
120	0605450A	JOINT AIR-TO-GROUND MISSILE (JAGM)	88,866	68,866	88,866	–5,812	83,054
		EMD contract delays		[–20,000]		[–5,812]	
121	0605456A	PAC–3/MSE MISSILE	2,272	2,272	2,272		2,272
122	0605457A	ARMY INTEGRATED AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE (AIAMD)	214,099	214,099	214,099		214,099
123	0605625A	MANNED GROUND VEHICLE	49,247	39,247	49,247	–10,000	39,247
		Funding ahead of need		[–10,000]		[–10,000]	
124	0605626A	AERIAL COMMON SENSOR	2	2	2		2
125	0605766A	NATIONAL CAPABILITIES INTEGRATION (MIP)	10,599	10,599	10,599		10,599
126	0605812A	JOINT LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE (JLTV) ENGINEERING AND MANUFACTURING DEVELOPMENT PH.	32,486	32,486	32,486		32,486
127	0605830A	AVIATION GROUND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	8,880	8,880	8,880		8,880
128	0210609A	PALADIN INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT (PIM)	152,288	152,288	152,288		152,288
129	0303032A	TROJAN—RH12	5,022	5,022	5,022		5,022
130	0304270A	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	12,686	12,686	12,686		12,686
		SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION	**2,068,950**	**2,129,450**	**2,098,618**	**59,688**	**2,128,638**
		RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT					
131	0604256A	THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT	20,035	20,035	20,035		20,035
132	0604258A	TARGET SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	16,684	16,684	16,684		16,684
133	0604759A	MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT	62,580	62,580	62,580		62,580
134	0605103A	RAND ARROYO CENTER	20,853	20,853	20,853		20,853
135	0605301A	ARMY KWAJALEIN ATOLL	205,145	205,145	205,145		205,145
136	0605326A	CONCEPTS EXPERIMENTATION PROGRAM	19,430	19,430	19,430		19,430
138	0605601A	ARMY TEST RANGES AND FACILITIES	277,646	277,646	277,646		277,646
139	0605602A	ARMY TECHNICAL TEST INSTRUMENTATION AND TARGETS	51,550	51,550	51,550		51,550
140	0605604A	SURVIVABILITY/LETHALITY ANALYSIS	33,246	33,246	33,246		33,246
141	0605606A	AIRCRAFT CERTIFICATION	4,760	4,760	4,760		4,760
142	0605702A	METEOROLOGICAL SUPPORT TO RDT&E ACTIVITIES	8,303	8,303	8,303		8,303
143	0605706A	MATERIEL SYSTEMS ANALYSIS	20,403	20,403	20,403		20,403
144	0605709A	EXPLOITATION OF FOREIGN ITEMS	10,396	10,396	10,396		10,396
145	0605712A	SUPPORT OF OPERATIONAL TESTING	49,337	49,337	49,337		49,337
146	0605716A	ARMY EVALUATION CENTER	52,694	52,694	52,694		52,694
147	0605718A	ARMY MODELING & SIM X-CMD COLLABORATION & INTEG	938	938	938		938
148	0605801A	PROGRAMWIDE ACTIVITIES	60,319	60,319	60,319		60,319
149	0605803A	TECHNICAL INFORMATION ACTIVITIES	28,478	28,478	28,478		28,478
150	0605805A	MUNITIONS STANDARDIZATION, EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY	32,604	24,604	24,604	–8,000	24,604
		Program reduction		[–8,000]	[–8,000]	[–8,000]	
151	0605857A	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY MGMT SUPPORT	3,186	3,186	3,186		3,186
152	0605898A	MANAGEMENT HQ—R&D	48,955	48,955	48,955		48,955
		SUBTOTAL RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	**1,027,542**	**1,019,542**	**1,019,542**	**–8,000**	**1,019,542**
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT					

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154	0603778A	MLRS PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	18,397	18,397	18,397		18,397
155	0603813A	TRACTOR PULL	9,461	9,461	9,461		9,461
156	0607131A	WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS	4,945	4,945	4,945		4,945
157	0607133A	TRACTOR SMOKE	7,569	7,569	7,569		7,569
158	0607135A	APACHE PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	69,862	69,862	69,862		69,862
159	0607136A	BLACKHAWK PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	66,653	66,653	66,653		66,653
160	0607137A	CHINOOK PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	37,407	37,407	37,407		37,407
161	0607138A	FIXED WING PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	1,151	1,151	1,151		1,151
162	0607139A	IMPROVED TURBINE ENGINE PROGRAM	51,164	51,164	51,164		51,164
163	0607140A	EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES FROM NIE	2,481	2,481	2,481		2,481
164	0607141A	LOGISTICS AUTOMATION	1,673	1,673	1,673		1,673
166	0607665A	FAMILY OF BIOMETRICS	13,237	13,237	13,237		13,237
167	0607865A	PATRIOT PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT	105,816	105,816	105,816		105,816
169	0202429A	AEROSTAT JOINT PROJECT—COCOM EXERCISE	40,565	40,565	40,565		40,565
171	0203728A	JOINT AUTOMATED DEEP OPERATION COORDINATION SYSTEM (JADOCS).	35,719	35,719	35,719		35,719
172	0203735A	COMBAT VEHICLE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS	257,167	292,167	354,167	97,000	354,167
		Stryker Lethality Upgrades		[35,000]	[97,000]	[97,000]	
173	0203740A	MANEUVER CONTROL SYSTEM	15,445	15,445	15,445		15,445
175	0203752A	AIRCRAFT ENGINE COMPONENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	364	364	364		364
176	0203758A	DIGITIZATION	4,361	4,361	4,361		4,361
177	0203801A	MISSILE/AIR DEFENSE PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	3,154	3,154	3,154		3,154
178	0203802A	OTHER MISSILE PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS	35,951	35,951	35,951		35,951
179	0203808A	TRACTOR CARD	34,686	34,686	34,686		34,686
180	0205402A	INTEGRATED BASE DEFENSE—OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEV	10,750	10,750	10,750		10,750
181	0205410A	MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT	402	402	402		402
183	0205456A	LOWER TIER AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE (AMD) SYSTEM	64,159	64,159	64,159		64,159
184	0205778A	GUIDED MULTIPLE-LAUNCH ROCKET SYSTEM (GMLRS)	17,527	17,527	17,527		17,527
185	0208053A	JOINT TACTICAL GROUND SYSTEM	20,515	20,515	20,515		20,515
187	0303028A	SECURITY AND INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES	12,368	12,368	12,368		12,368
188	0303140A	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	31,154	31,154	31,154		31,154
189	0303141A	GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM	12,274	12,274	12,274		12,274
190	0303142A	SATCOM GROUND ENVIRONMENT (SPACE)	9,355	9,355	9,355		9,355
191	0303150A	WWMCCS/GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM	7,053	7,053	7,053		7,053
193	0305179A	INTEGRATED BROADCAST SERVICE (IBS)	750	750	750		750
194	0305204A	TACTICAL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES	13,225	13,225	13,225		13,225
195	0305206A	AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	22,870	22,870	22,870		22,870
196	0305208A	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	25,592	25,592	25,592		25,592
199	0305233A	RQ–7 UAV	7,297	7,297	7,297		7,297
201	0310349A	WIN-T INCREMENT 2—INITIAL NETWORKING	3,800	3,800	3,800		3,800
202	0708045A	END ITEM INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES	48,442	48,442	48,442		48,442
202A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	4,536	4,536	4,536		4,536
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	**1,129,297**	**1,164,297**	**1,226,297**	**97,000**	**1,226,297**
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, ARMY	**6,924,959**	**7,015,459**	**7,073,627**	**196,688**	**7,121,647**
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, NAVY					
		BASIC RESEARCH					
001	0601103N	UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES	116,196	134,196	116,196	18,000	134,196
		Defense University Research Instumentation Program increase		[18,000]		[18,000]	
002	0601152N	IN-HOUSE LABORATORY INDEPENDENT RESEARCH	19,126	19,126	19,126		19,126
003	0601153N	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	451,606	451,606	506,606	55,000	506,606
		Basic research program increase			[55,000]	[55,000]	
		SUBTOTAL BASIC RESEARCH	**586,928**	**604,928**	**641,928**	**73,000**	**659,928**
		APPLIED RESEARCH					
004	0602114N	POWER PROJECTION APPLIED RESEARCH	68,723	68,723	68,723		68,723
005	0602123N	FORCE PROTECTION APPLIED RESEARCH	154,963	154,963	154,963		154,963
006	0602131M	MARINE CORPS LANDING FORCE TECHNOLOGY	49,001	49,001	49,001		49,001
007	0602235N	COMMON PICTURE APPLIED RESEARCH	42,551	42,551	42,551		42,551

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008	0602236N	WARFIGHTER SUSTAINMENT APPLIED RESEARCH	45,056	45,056	45,056		45,056
009	0602271N	ELECTROMAGNETIC SYSTEMS APPLIED RESEARCH	115,051	115,051	115,051		115,051
010	0602435N	OCEAN WARFIGHTING ENVIRONMENT APPLIED RESEARCH	42,252	62,252	42,252	20,000	62,252
		Service Life Extension for the AGOR Ship		[20,000]		[20,000]	
011	0602651M	JOINT NON-LETHAL WEAPONS APPLIED RESEARCH	6,119	6,119	6,119		6,119
012	0602747N	UNDERSEA WARFARE APPLIED RESEARCH	123,750	123,750	142,350	18,600	142,350
		Accelerate undersea warfare research			[18,600]	[18,600]	
013	0602750N	FUTURE NAVAL CAPABILITIES APPLIED RESEARCH	179,686	179,686	179,686		179,686
014	0602782N	MINE AND EXPEDITIONARY WARFARE APPLIED RESEARCH	37,418	37,418	37,418		37,418
		SUBTOTAL APPLIED RESEARCH	**864,570**	**884,570**	**883,170**	**38,600**	**903,170**
		ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT					
015	0603114N	POWER PROJECTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	37,093	37,093	37,093		37,093
016	0603123N	FORCE PROTECTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	38,044	38,044	38,044		38,044
017	0603271N	ELECTROMAGNETIC SYSTEMS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	34,899	34,899	34,899		34,899
018	0603640M	USMC ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATION (ATD)	137,562	137,562	137,562		137,562
019	0603651M	JOINT NON-LETHAL WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	12,745	12,745	12,745		12,745
020	0603673N	FUTURE NAVAL CAPABILITIES ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	258,860	248,860	248,860		258,860
		Capable manpower, enablers, and sea basing		[–10,000]	[–10,000]		
021	0603680N	MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	57,074	57,074	57,074		57,074
022	0603729N	WARFIGHTER PROTECTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	4,807	4,807	4,807		4,807
023	0603747N	UNDERSEA WARFARE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	13,748	13,748	13,748		13,748
024	0603758N	NAVY WARFIGHTING EXPERIMENTS AND DEMONSTRATIONS	66,041	66,041	66,041		66,041
025	0603782N	MINE AND EXPEDITIONARY WARFARE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	1,991	1,991	1,991		1,991
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	**662,864**	**652,864**	**652,864**		**662,864**
		ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES					
026	0603207N	AIR/OCEAN TACTICAL APPLICATIONS	41,832	41,832	41,832		41,832
027	0603216N	AVIATION SURVIVABILITY	5,404	5,404	5,404		5,404
028	0603237N	DEPLOYABLE JOINT COMMAND AND CONTROL	3,086	3,086	3,086		3,086
029	0603251N	AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS	11,643	11,643	11,643		11,643
030	0603254N	ASW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	5,555	5,555	5,555		5,555
031	0603261N	TACTICAL AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE	3,087	3,087	3,087		3,087
032	0603382N	ADVANCED COMBAT SYSTEMS TECHNOLOGY	1,636	1,636	1,636		1,636
033	0603502N	SURFACE AND SHALLOW WATER MINE COUNTERMEASURES	118,588	118,588	118,588	–5,000	113,588
		LDUUV development growth				[–5,000]	
034	0603506N	SURFACE SHIP TORPEDO DEFENSE	77,385	77,385	77,385		77,385
035	0603512N	CARRIER SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	8,348	8,348	8,348		8,348
036	0603525N	PILOT FISH	123,246	123,246	123,246		123,246
037	0603527N	RETRACT LARCH	28,819	28,819	28,819		28,819
038	0603536N	RETRACT JUNIPER	112,678	112,678	112,678		112,678
039	0603542N	RADIOLOGICAL CONTROL	710	710	710		710
040	0603553N	SURFACE ASW	1,096	1,096	1,096		1,096
041	0603561N	ADVANCED SUBMARINE SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	87,160	135,160	98,160	6,200	93,360
		Accelerate unmanned underwater vehicle development		[48,000]	[11,000]	[10,000]	
		Universal launch and recovery module unfunded outyear tail				[–3,800]	
042	0603562N	SUBMARINE TACTICAL WARFARE SYSTEMS	10,371	10,371	10,371		10,371
043	0603563N	SHIP CONCEPT ADVANCED DESIGN	11,888	11,888	11,888		11,888
044	0603564N	SHIP PRELIMINARY DESIGN & FEASIBILITY STUDIES	4,332	4,332	4,332		4,332
045	0603570N	ADVANCED NUCLEAR POWER SYSTEMS	482,040	62,740	482,040		482,040
		Transfer to National Sea-Based Deterrance Fund		[–419,300]			
046	0603573N	ADVANCED SURFACE MACHINERY SYSTEMS	25,904	25,904	25,904		25,904
047	0603576N	CHALK EAGLE	511,802	511,802	511,802		511,802
048	0603581N	LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP (LCS)	118,416	118,416	118,416		118,416
049	0603582N	COMBAT SYSTEM INTEGRATION	35,901	35,901	35,901		35,901
050	0603595N	OHIO REPLACEMENT	971,393		971,393		971,393
		Transfer to National Sea-Based Deterrance Fund-OR Development.		[–971,393]			
051	0603596N	LCS MISSION MODULES	206,149	206,149	206,149		206,149
052	0603597N	AUTOMATED TEST AND RE-TEST (ATRT)	8,000	8,000	8,000		8,000

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053	0603609N	CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS	7,678	7,678	7,678		7,678
054	0603611M	MARINE CORPS ASSAULT VEHICLES	219,082	219,082	219,082		219,082
055	0603635M	MARINE CORPS GROUND COMBAT/SUPPORT SYSTEM	623	623	623		623
056	0603654N	JOINT SERVICE EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT	18,260	18,260	18,260		18,260
057	0603658N	COOPERATIVE ENGAGEMENT	76,247	76,247	76,247		76,247
058	0603713N	OCEAN ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	4,520	4,520	4,520		4,520
059	0603721N	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	20,711	20,711	20,711		20,711
060	0603724N	NAVY ENERGY PROGRAM	47,761	47,761	47,761		47,761
061	0603725N	FACILITIES IMPROVEMENT	5,226	5,226	5,226		5,226
062	0603734N	CHALK CORAL	182,771	182,771	182,771		182,771
063	0603739N	NAVY LOGISTIC PRODUCTIVITY	3,866	3,866	3,866		3,866
064	0603746N	RETRACT MAPLE	360,065	360,065	360,065		360,065
065	0603748N	LINK PLUMERIA	237,416	237,416	237,416		237,416
066	0603751N	RETRACT ELM	37,944	37,944	37,944		37,944
067	0603764N	LINK EVERGREEN	47,312	47,312	47,312		47,312
068	0603787N	SPECIAL PROCESSES	17,408	17,408	17,408		17,408
069	0603790N	NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	9,359	9,359	9,359		9,359
070	0603795N	LAND ATTACK TECHNOLOGY	887	10,887	887		887
		5–Inch Guided Projectile Technology		[10,000]			
071	0603851M	JOINT NON-LETHAL WEAPONS TESTING	29,448	29,448	29,448		29,448
072	0603860N	JOINT PRECISION APPROACH AND LANDING SYSTEMS—DEM/VAL	91,479	91,479	91,479		91,479
073	0603925N	DIRECTED ENERGY AND ELECTRIC WEAPON SYSTEMS	67,360	67,360	67,360		67,360
074	0604112N	GERALD R. FORD CLASS NUCLEAR AIRCRAFT CARRIER (CVN 78—80)	48,105	48,105	127,205	79,100	127,205
		Full ship shock trials for CVN–78			[79,100]	[79,100]	
075	0604122N	REMOTE MINEHUNTING SYSTEM (RMS)	20,089	20,089	20,089		20,089
076	0604272N	TACTICAL AIR DIRECTIONAL INFRARED COUNTERMEASURES (TADIRCM).	18,969	18,969	18,969		18,969
077	0604279N	ASE SELF-PROTECTION OPTIMIZATION	7,874	7,874	7,874		7,874
078	0604292N	MH-XX	5,298	5,298	5,298		5,298
079	0604454N	LX (R)	46,486	75,486	75,486	29,000	75,486
		LX(R) Acceleration		[29,000]	[29,000]	[29,000]	
080	0604653N	JOINT COUNTER RADIO CONTROLLED IED ELECTRONIC WARFARE (JCREW).	3,817	3,817	3,817		3,817
081	0604659N	PRECISION STRIKE WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	9,595	9,595	9,595		9,595
082	0604707N	SPACE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE (SEW) ARCHITECTURE/ENGINEERING SUPPORT.	29,581	29,581	29,581	–4,335	25,246
		Maritime concept generation and development growth				[–4,335]	
083	0604786N	OFFENSIVE ANTI-SURFACE WARFARE WEAPON DEVELOPMENT	285,849	285,849	285,849		285,849
084	0605812M	JOINT LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE (JLTV) ENGINEERING AND MANUFACTURING DEVELOPMENT PH.	36,656	36,656	36,656		36,656
085	0303354N	ASW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT—MIP	9,835	9,835	9,835		9,835
086	0304270N	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT—MIP	580	580	580		580
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES	**5,024,626**	**3,720,933**	**5,143,726**	**104,965**	**5,129,591**
		SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION					
087	0603208N	TRAINING SYSTEM AIRCRAFT	21,708	21,708	21,708		21,708
088	0604212N	OTHER HELO DEVELOPMENT	11,101	11,101	11,101		11,101
089	0604214N	AV–8B AIRCRAFT—ENG DEV	39,878	39,878	39,878		39,878
090	0604215N	STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT	53,059	53,059	53,059		53,059
091	0604216N	MULTI-MISSION HELICOPTER UPGRADE DEVELOPMENT	21,358	21,358	21,358		21,358
092	0604218N	AIR/OCEAN EQUIPMENT ENGINEERING	4,515	4,515	4,515		4,515
093	0604221N	P–3 MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	1,514	1,514	1,514		1,514
094	0604230N	WARFARE SUPPORT SYSTEM	5,875	5,875	5,875		5,875
095	0604231N	TACTICAL COMMAND SYSTEM	81,553	81,553	81,553		81,553
096	0604234N	ADVANCED HAWKEYE	272,149	272,149	272,149		272,149
097	0604245N	H–1 UPGRADES	27,235	52,235	27,235		27,235
		UH–1Y/AH–1Z Readiness Improvement Unfunded Requirement		[25,000]			
098	0604261N	ACOUSTIC SEARCH SENSORS	35,763	35,763	35,763		35,763
099	0604262N	V–22A	87,918	98,618	87,918		87,918
		Digital interoperability program		[10,700]			

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100	0604264N	AIR CREW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	12,679	12,679	12,679		12,679
101	0604269N	EA–18	56,921	56,921	56,921		56,921
102	0604270N	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	23,685	23,685	23,685		23,685
103	0604273N	EXECUTIVE HELO DEVELOPMENT	507,093	507,093	507,093		507,093
104	0604274N	NEXT GENERATION JAMMER (NGJ)	411,767	411,767	411,767		411,767
105	0604280N	JOINT TACTICAL RADIO SYSTEM—NAVY (JTRS-NAVY)	25,071	25,071	25,071		25,071
106	0604307N	SURFACE COMBATANT COMBAT SYSTEM ENGINEERING	443,433	443,433	443,433	–10,000	433,433
		Aegis development support growth				[–10,000]	
107	0604311N	LPD–17 CLASS SYSTEMS INTEGRATION	747	747	747		747
108	0604329N	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB (SDB)	97,002	97,002	97,002		97,002
109	0604366N	STANDARD MISSILE IMPROVEMENTS	129,649	129,649	129,649		129,649
110	0604373N	AIRBORNE MCM	11,647	11,647	11,647		11,647
111	0604376M	MARINE AIR GROUND TASK FORCE (MAGTF) ELECTRONIC WARFARE (EW) FOR AVIATION.	2,778	2,778	2,778		2,778
112	0604378N	NAVAL INTEGRATED FIRE CONTROL—COUNTER AIR SYSTEMS ENGINEERING.	23,695	23,695	23,695		23,695
113	0604404N	UNMANNED CARRIER LAUNCHED AIRBORNE SURVEILLANCE AND STRIKE (UCLASS) SYSTEM.	134,708	134,708		350,000	484,708
		Competitive air vehicle risk reduction activities				[300,000]	
		Excess FY15 funds buy down FY16 requirements			[–134,708]		
		Government and industry source selection preparation				[50,000]	
114	0604501N	ADVANCED ABOVE WATER SENSORS	43,914	43,914	43,914		43,914
115	0604503N	SSN–688 AND TRIDENT MODERNIZATION	109,908	109,908	109,908		109,908
116	0604504N	AIR CONTROL	57,928	57,928	57,928		57,928
117	0604512N	SHIPBOARD AVIATION SYSTEMS	120,217	120,217	120,217		120,217
118	0604522N	AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE RADAR (AMDR) SYSTEM	241,754	241,754	241,754		241,754
119	0604558N	NEW DESIGN SSN	122,556	122,556	122,556		122,556
120	0604562N	SUBMARINE TACTICAL WARFARE SYSTEM	48,213	60,213	60,213	12,000	60,213
		Accelerate submarine combat and weapon system modernization.		[12,000]	[12,000]	[12,000]	
121	0604567N	SHIP CONTRACT DESIGN/ LIVE FIRE T&E	49,712	49,712	49,712		49,712
122	0604574N	NAVY TACTICAL COMPUTER RESOURCES	4,096	4,096	4,096		4,096
123	0604580N	VIRGINIA PAYLOAD MODULE (VPM)	167,719	167,719	167,719		167,719
124	0604601N	MINE DEVELOPMENT	15,122	15,122	15,122		15,122
125	0604610N	LIGHTWEIGHT TORPEDO DEVELOPMENT	33,738	33,738	33,738		33,738
126	0604654N	JOINT SERVICE EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT	8,123	8,123	8,123		8,123
127	0604703N	PERSONNEL, TRAINING, SIMULATION, AND HUMAN FACTORS	7,686	7,686	7,686		7,686
128	0604727N	JOINT STANDOFF WEAPON SYSTEMS	405	405	405		405
129	0604755N	SHIP SELF DEFENSE (DETECT & CONTROL)	153,836	153,836	153,836		153,836
130	0604756N	SHIP SELF DEFENSE (ENGAGE: HARD KILL)	99,619	99,619	99,619		99,619
131	0604757N	SHIP SELF DEFENSE (ENGAGE: SOFT KILL/EW)	116,798	116,798	116,798		116,798
132	0604761N	INTELLIGENCE ENGINEERING	4,353	4,353	4,353		4,353
133	0604771N	MEDICAL DEVELOPMENT	9,443	9,443	9,443		9,443
134	0604777N	NAVIGATION/ID SYSTEM	32,469	32,469	32,469		32,469
135	0604800M	JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER (JSF)—EMD	537,901	537,901	525,401		537,901
		F–35B Block 4 development early to need			[–12,500]		
136	0604800N	JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER (JSF)—EMD	504,736	504,736	492,236		504,736
		F–35C Block 4 development early to need			[–12,500]		
137	0604810M	JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER FOLLOW ON DEVELOPMENT—MARINE CORPS	59,265	46,765	59,265	–38,465	20,800
		Program delay		[–12,500]		[–38,465]	
138	0604810N	JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER FOLLOW ON DEVELOPMENT—NAVY	47,579	35,079	47,579	–26,335	21,244
		Program delay		[–12,500]		[–26,335]	
139	0605013M	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	5,914	5,914	5,914		5,914
140	0605013N	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	89,711	89,711	89,711		89,711
141	0605212N	CH–53K RDTE	632,092	632,092	632,092		632,092
142	0605220N	SHIP TO SHORE CONNECTOR (SSC)	7,778	7,778	7,778		7,778
143	0605450N	JOINT AIR-TO-GROUND MISSILE (JAGM)	25,898	25,898	25,898		25,898
144	0605500N	MULTI-MISSION MARITIME AIRCRAFT (MMA)	247,929	247,929	247,929		247,929
145	0204202N	DDG–1000	103,199	103,199	103,199		103,199
146	0304231N	TACTICAL COMMAND SYSTEM—MIP	998	998	998		998

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147	0304785N	TACTICAL CRYPTOLOGIC SYSTEMS	17,785	17,785	17,785		17,785
148	0305124N	SPECIAL APPLICATIONS PROGRAM	35,905	35,905	35,905		35,905
		SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION	**6,308,800**	**6,331,500**	**6,161,092**	**287,200**	**6,596,000**
		MANAGEMENT SUPPORT					
149	0604256N	THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT	30,769	30,769	30,769		30,769
150	0604258N	TARGET SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	112,606	112,606	112,606		112,606
151	0604759N	MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT	61,234	61,234	61,234		61,234
152	0605126N	JOINT THEATER AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE ORGANIZATION	6,995	6,995	6,995		6,995
153	0605152N	STUDIES AND ANALYSIS SUPPORT—NAVY	4,011	4,011	4,011		4,011
154	0605154N	CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES	48,563	48,563	48,563		48,563
155	0605285N	NEXT GENERATION FIGHTER	5,000	5,000	5,000		5,000
157	0605804N	TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICES	925	925	925		925
158	0605853N	MANAGEMENT, TECHNICAL & INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT	78,143	78,143	78,143		78,143
159	0605856N	STRATEGIC TECHNICAL SUPPORT	3,258	3,258	3,258		3,258
160	0605861N	RDT&E SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT	76,948	76,948	76,948		76,948
161	0605863N	RDT&E SHIP AND AIRCRAFT SUPPORT	132,122	132,122	132,122		132,122
162	0605864N	TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	351,912	351,912	351,912		351,912
163	0605865N	OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION CAPABILITY	17,985	17,985	17,985		17,985
164	0605866N	NAVY SPACE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE (SEW) SUPPORT	5,316	5,316	5,316		5,316
165	0605867N	SEW SURVEILLANCE/RECONNAISSANCE SUPPORT	6,519	6,519	6,519		6,519
166	0605873M	MARINE CORPS PROGRAM WIDE SUPPORT	13,649	13,649	13,649		13,649
		SUBTOTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	**955,955**	**955,955**	**955,955**		**955,955**
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT					
174	0101221N	STRATEGIC SUB & WEAPONS SYSTEM SUPPORT	107,039	107,039	107,039		107,039
175	0101224N	SSBN SECURITY TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	46,506	46,506	46,506		46,506
176	0101226N	SUBMARINE ACOUSTIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	3,900	3,900	4,700	800	4,700
		Accelerate combat rapid attack weapon			[800]	[800]	
177	0101402N	NAVY STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS	16,569	16,569	16,569		16,569
178	0203761N	RAPID TECHNOLOGY TRANSITION (RTT)	18,632	18,632	18,632	–7,500	11,132
		TIPS program growth				[–7,500]	
179	0204136N	F/A–18 SQUADRONS	133,265	133,265	133,265		133,265
181	0204163N	FLEET TELECOMMUNICATIONS (TACTICAL)	62,867	62,867	62,867	–11,800	51,067
		Joint aerial layer network growth				[–11,800]	
182	0204228N	SURFACE SUPPORT	36,045	36,045	36,045		36,045
183	0204229N	TOMAHAWK AND TOMAHAWK MISSION PLANNING CENTER (TMPC)	25,228	25,228	25,228		25,228
184	0204311N	INTEGRATED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	54,218	54,218	54,218		54,218
185	0204413N	AMPHIBIOUS TACTICAL SUPPORT UNITS (DISPLACEMENT CRAFT)	11,335	11,335	11,335		11,335
186	0204460M	GROUND/AIR TASK ORIENTED RADAR (G/ATOR)	80,129	80,129	80,129	–14,500	65,629
		Block II test assets early to need				[–14,500]	
187	0204571N	CONSOLIDATED TRAINING SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	39,087	54,087	39,087		39,087
		Anti-Submarine Warfare Underwater Range Instrumentation Upgrade.		[15,000]			
188	0204574N	CRYPTOLOGIC DIRECT SUPPORT	1,915	1,915	1,915		1,915
189	0204575N	ELECTRONIC WARFARE (EW) READINESS SUPPORT	46,609	46,609	46,609		46,609
190	0205601N	HARM IMPROVEMENT	52,708	52,708	52,708	–18,000	34,708
		AARGM extended range program growth				[–18,000]	
191	0205604N	TACTICAL DATA LINKS	149,997	149,997	149,997		149,997
192	0205620N	SURFACE ASW COMBAT SYSTEM INTEGRATION	24,460	24,460	24,460		24,460
193	0205632N	MK–48 ADCAP	42,206	42,206	47,706	5,500	47,706
		Accelerate torpedo upgrades			[5,500]	[5,500]	
194	0205633N	AVIATION IMPROVEMENTS	117,759	117,759	117,759		117,759
195	0205675N	OPERATIONAL NUCLEAR POWER SYSTEMS	101,323	101,323	101,323		101,323
196	0206313M	MARINE CORPS COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	67,763	67,763	67,763		67,763
197	0206335M	COMMON AVIATION COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (CAC2S)	13,431	13,431	13,431		13,431
198	0206623M	MARINE CORPS GROUND COMBAT/SUPPORTING ARMS SYSTEMS	56,769	56,769	56,769		56,769
199	0206624M	MARINE CORPS COMBAT SERVICES SUPPORT	20,729	20,729	20,729		20,729
200	0206625M	USMC INTELLIGENCE/ELECTRONIC WARFARE SYSTEMS (MIP)	13,152	13,152	13,152		13,152
201	0206629M	AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT VEHICLE	48,535	48,535	48,535		48,535

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202	0207161N	TACTICAL AIM MISSILES	76,016	76,016	76,016		76,016
203	0207163N	ADVANCED MEDIUM RANGE AIR-TO-AIR MISSILE (AMRAAM)	32,172	32,172	32,172		32,172
208	0303109N	SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS (SPACE)	53,239	53,239	53,239		53,239
209	0303138N	CONSOLIDATED AFLOAT NETWORK ENTERPRISE SERVICES (CANES)	21,677	21,677	21,677		21,677
210	0303140N	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	28,102	28,102	28,102		28,102
211	0303150M	WWMCCS/GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM	294	294	294		294
213	0305160N	NAVY METEOROLOGICAL AND OCEAN SENSORS-SPACE (METOC)	599	599	599		599
214	0305192N	MILITARY INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM (MIP) ACTIVITIES	6,207	6,207	6,207		6,207
215	0305204N	TACTICAL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES	8,550	8,550	8,550		8,550
216	0305205N	UAS INTEGRATION AND INTEROPERABILITY	41,831	41,831	41,831		41,831
217	0305208M	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	1,105	1,105	1,105		1,105
218	0305208N	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	33,149	33,149	33,149		33,149
219	0305220N	RQ–4 UAV	227,188	227,188	227,188		227,188
220	0305231N	MQ–8 UAV	52,770	52,770	52,770		52,770
221	0305232M	RQ–11 UAV	635	635	635		635
222	0305233N	RQ–7 UAV	688	688	688		688
223	0305234N	SMALL (LEVEL 0) TACTICAL UAS (STUASL0)	4,647	4,647	4,647		4,647
224	0305239M	RQ–21A	6,435	6,435	6,435		6,435
225	0305241N	MULTI-INTELLIGENCE SENSOR DEVELOPMENT	49,145	49,145	49,145		49,145
226	0305242M	UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEMS (UAS) PAYLOADS (MIP)	9,246	9,246	9,246		9,246
227	0305421N	RQ–4 MODERNIZATION	150,854	150,854	150,854		150,854
228	0308601N	MODELING AND SIMULATION SUPPORT	4,757	4,757	4,757		4,757
229	0702207N	DEPOT MAINTENANCE (NON-IF)	24,185	24,185	24,185		24,185
231	0708730N	MARITIME TECHNOLOGY (MARITECH)	4,321	4,321	4,321		4,321
231A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	1,252,185	1,252,185	1,252,185		1,252,185
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	**3,482,173**	**3,497,173**	**3,488,473**	**–45,500**	**3,436,673**
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, NAVY	**17,885,916**	**16,647,923**	**17,927,208**	**458,265**	**18,344,181**
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, AF					
		BASIC RESEARCH					
001	0601102F	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	329,721	329,721	374,721	45,000	374,721
		Basic research program increase			[45,000]	[45,000]	
002	0601103F	UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES	141,754	141,754	141,754		141,754
003	0601108F	HIGH ENERGY LASER RESEARCH INITIATIVES	13,778	13,778	13,778		13,778
		SUBTOTAL BASIC RESEARCH	**485,253**	**485,253**	**530,253**	**45,000**	**530,253**
		APPLIED RESEARCH					
004	0602102F	MATERIALS	125,234	125,234	115,234		125,234
		Nanostructured and biological materials			[–10,000]		
005	0602201F	AEROSPACE VEHICLE TECHNOLOGIES	123,438	123,438	123,438		123,438
006	0602202F	HUMAN EFFECTIVENESS APPLIED RESEARCH	100,530	90,530	100,530		100,530
		Program decrease		[–10,000]			
007	0602203F	AEROSPACE PROPULSION	182,326	177,326	182,326		182,326
		Program decrease		[–5,000]			
008	0602204F	AEROSPACE SENSORS	147,291	147,291	147,291		147,291
009	0602601F	SPACE TECHNOLOGY	116,122	116,122	116,122		116,122
010	0602602F	CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS	99,851	99,851	99,851		99,851
011	0602605F	DIRECTED ENERGY TECHNOLOGY	115,604	115,604	115,604		115,604
012	0602788F	DOMINANT INFORMATION SCIENCES AND METHODS	164,909	164,909	164,909		164,909
013	0602890F	HIGH ENERGY LASER RESEARCH	42,037	42,037	42,037		42,037
		SUBTOTAL APPLIED RESEARCH	**1,217,342**	**1,202,342**	**1,207,342**		**1,217,342**
		ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT					
014	0603112F	ADVANCED MATERIALS FOR WEAPON SYSTEMS	37,665	47,665	37,665	10,000	47,665
		Metals Affordability Initiative		[10,000]		[10,000]	
015	0603199F	SUSTAINMENT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (S&T)	18,378	18,378	18,378		18,378
016	0603203F	ADVANCED AEROSPACE SENSORS	42,183	42,183	42,183		42,183
017	0603211F	AEROSPACE TECHNOLOGY DEV/DEMO	100,733	100,733	100,733		100,733
018	0603216F	AEROSPACE PROPULSION AND POWER TECHNOLOGY	168,821	168,821	168,821		168,821

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019	0603270F	ELECTRONIC COMBAT TECHNOLOGY	47,032	47,032	47,032		47,032
020	0603401F	ADVANCED SPACECRAFT TECHNOLOGY	54,897	54,897	54,897		54,897
021	0603444F	MAUI SPACE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM (MSSS)	12,853	12,853	12,853		12,853
022	0603456F	HUMAN EFFECTIVENESS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	25,448	25,448	25,448		25,448
023	0603601F	CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY	48,536	48,536	48,536		48,536
024	0603605F	ADVANCED WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY	30,195	30,195	30,195		30,195
025	0603680F	MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	42,630	52,630	42,630	10,000	52,630
		Maturation of advanced manufacturing for low-cost sustainment.		[10,000]		[10,000]	
026	0603788F	BATTLESPACE KNOWLEDGE DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION	46,414	46,414	46,414		46,414
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	**675,785**	**695,785**	**675,785**	**20,000**	**695,785**
		ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES					
027	0603260F	INTELLIGENCE ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	5,032	5,032	5,032		5,032
029	0603438F	SPACE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY	4,070	4,070	4,070		4,070
030	0603742F	COMBAT IDENTIFICATION TECHNOLOGY	21,790	21,790	21,790		21,790
031	0603790F	NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	4,736	4,736	4,736		4,736
033	0603830F	SPACE SECURITY AND DEFENSE PROGRAM	30,771	30,771	30,771		30,771
034	0603851F	INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILE—DEM/VAL	39,765	39,765	39,765		39,765
036	0604015F	LONG RANGE STRIKE	1,246,228	786,228	786,228	–460,000	786,228
		Delayed EMD contract award		[–460,000]	[–460,000]	[–460,000]	
037	0604317F	TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	3,512	13,512	3,512	5,000	8,512
		Technology transfer program increase		[10,000]		[5,000]	
038	0604327F	HARD AND DEEPLY BURIED TARGET DEFEAT SYSTEM (HDBTDS) PROGRAM.	54,637	54,637	54,637		54,637
040	0604422F	WEATHER SYSTEM FOLLOW-ON	76,108	56,108	76,108	–20,000	56,108
		Unjustified increase and analysis of alternatives		[–20,000]		[–20,000]	
044	0604857F	OPERATIONALLY RESPONSIVE SPACE	6,457	20,457	19,957	13,500	19,957
		SSA, Weather, or Launch Activities		[14,000]	[13,500]	[13,500]	
045	0604858F	TECH TRANSITION PROGRAM	246,514	246,514	246,514		246,514
046	0605230F	GROUND BASED STRATEGIC DETERRENT	75,166	75,166	75,166		75,166
049	0207110F	NEXT GENERATION AIR DOMINANCE	8,830	3,930	8,830		8,830
		Program reduction		[–4,900]			
050	0207455F	THREE DIMENSIONAL LONG-RANGE RADAR (3DELRR)	14,939	14,939	14,939		14,939
051	0305164F	NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (USER EQUIPMENT) (SPACE)	142,288	142,288	142,288		142,288
052	0306250F	CYBER OPERATIONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	81,732	81,732	96,732	15,000	96,732
		Increase USCC Cyber Operations Technology Development			[15,000]	[15,000]	
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES	**2,062,575**	**1,601,675**	**1,631,075**	**–446,500**	**1,616,075**
		SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION					
055	0604270F	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	929	929	929		929
056	0604281F	TACTICAL DATA NETWORKS ENTERPRISE	60,256	60,256	60,256		60,256
057	0604287F	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	5,973	5,973	5,973		5,973
058	0604329F	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB (SDB)—EMD	32,624	32,624	32,624		32,624
059	0604421F	COUNTERSPACE SYSTEMS	24,208	24,208	24,208		24,208
060	0604425F	SPACE SITUATION AWARENESS SYSTEMS	32,374	32,374	32,374		32,374
061	0604426F	SPACE FENCE	243,909	243,909	243,909		243,909
062	0604429F	AIRBORNE ELECTRONIC ATTACK	8,358	8,358	8,358		8,358
063	0604441F	SPACE BASED INFRARED SYSTEM (SBIRS) HIGH EMD	292,235	302,235	292,235		292,235
		Exploitation of SBIRS		[10,000]			
064	0604602F	ARMAMENT/ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT	40,154	40,154	40,154		40,154
065	0604604F	SUBMUNITIONS	2,506	2,506	2,506		2,506
066	0604617F	AGILE COMBAT SUPPORT	57,678	57,678	57,678		57,678
067	0604706F	LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEMS	8,187	8,187	8,187		8,187
068	0604735F	COMBAT TRAINING RANGES	15,795	15,795	15,795		15,795
069	0604800F	F–35—EMD	589,441	589,441	564,441		589,441
		F–35A Block 4 development early to need			[–25,000]		
071	0604853F	EVOLVED EXPENDABLE LAUNCH VEHICLE PROGRAM (SPACE)—EMD	84,438	184,438	84,438	100,000	184,438
		EELV Program—Launch Vehicle Development		[–84,438]			
		EELV Program—Rocket Propulsion System Development		[184,438]		[100,000]	

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072	0604932F	LONG RANGE STANDOFF WEAPON	36,643	36,643	36,643		36,643
073	0604933F	ICBM FUZE MODERNIZATION	142,551	142,551	142,551		142,551
074	0605213F	F–22 MODERNIZATION INCREMENT 3.2B	140,640	140,640	140,640		140,640
075	0605214F	GROUND ATTACK WEAPONS FUZE DEVELOPMENT	3,598	3,598	3,598		3,598
076	0605221F	KC–46	602,364	402,364	402,364	–200,000	402,364
		Program decrease		[–200,000]	[–200,000]	[–200,000]	
077	0605223F	ADVANCED PILOT TRAINING	11,395	11,395	11,395		11,395
078	0605229F	CSAR HH–60 RECAPITALIZATION	156,085	156,085	156,085		156,085
080	0605431F	ADVANCED EHF MILSATCOM (SPACE)	228,230	228,230	228,230		228,230
081	0605432F	POLAR MILSATCOM (SPACE)	72,084	72,084	72,084		72,084
082	0605433F	WIDEBAND GLOBAL SATCOM (SPACE)	56,343	52,343	56,343	–4,000	52,343
		Excess to need		[–4,000]		[–4,000]	
083	0605458F	AIR & SPACE OPS CENTER 10.2 RDT&E	47,629	47,629	47,629		47,629
084	0605931F	B–2 DEFENSIVE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	271,961	271,961	271,961		271,961
085	0101125F	NUCLEAR WEAPONS MODERNIZATION	212,121	212,121	212,121		212,121
086	0207171F	F–15 EPAWSS	186,481	186,481	215,981		186,481
		Flight test support			[1,500]		
		NRE for ADCPII upgrade			[28,000]		
087	0207701F	FULL COMBAT MISSION TRAINING	18,082	18,082	18,082		18,082
088	0305176F	COMBAT SURVIVOR EVADER LOCATOR	993	993	993		993
089	0307581F	NEXTGEN JSTARS	44,343	44,343	44,343		44,343
091	0401319F	PRESIDENTIAL AIRCRAFT REPLACEMENT (PAR)	102,620	102,620	102,620		102,620
092	0701212F	AUTOMATED TEST SYSTEMS	14,563	14,563	14,563		14,563
		SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION	**3,847,791**	**3,753,791**	**3,652,291**	**–104,000**	**3,743,791**
		MANAGEMENT SUPPORT					
093	0604256F	THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT	23,844	23,844	23,844		23,844
094	0604759F	MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT	68,302	73,302	68,302	5,000	73,302
		Airborne Sensor Data Correlation Project		[5,000]		[5,000]	
095	0605101F	RAND PROJECT AIR FORCE	34,918	34,918	34,918		34,918
097	0605712F	INITIAL OPERATIONAL TEST & EVALUATION	10,476	10,476	10,476		10,476
098	0605807F	TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	673,908	673,908	673,908		673,908
099	0605860F	ROCKET SYSTEMS LAUNCH PROGRAM (SPACE)	21,858	21,858	21,858		21,858
100	0605864F	SPACE TEST PROGRAM (STP)	28,228	28,228	28,228		28,228
101	0605976F	FACILITIES RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION—TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT.	40,518	40,518	40,518		40,518
102	0605978F	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT—TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	27,895	27,895	27,895		27,895
103	0606017F	REQUIREMENTS ANALYSIS AND MATURATION	16,507	16,507	16,507		16,507
104	0606116F	SPACE TEST AND TRAINING RANGE DEVELOPMENT	18,997	18,997	18,997		18,997
106	0606392F	SPACE AND MISSILE CENTER (SMC) CIVILIAN WORKFORCE	185,305	185,305	185,305	–5,000	180,305
		Excess to need				[–5,000]	
107	0308602F	ENTEPRISE INFORMATION SERVICES (EIS)	4,841	4,841	4,841		4,841
108	0702806F	ACQUISITION AND MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	15,357	15,357	15,357		15,357
109	0804731F	GENERAL SKILL TRAINING	1,315	1,315	1,315		1,315
111	1001004F	INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES	2,315	2,315	2,315		2,315
		SUBTOTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	**1,174,584**	**1,179,584**	**1,174,584**		**1,174,584**
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT					
112	0603423F	GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM III—OPERATIONAL CONTROL SEGMENT	350,232	350,232	350,232		350,232
113	0604233F	SPECIALIZED UNDERGRADUATE FLIGHT TRAINING	10,465	10,465	10,465		10,465
114	0604445F	WIDE AREA SURVEILLANCE	24,577	24,577	24,577		24,577
117	0605018F	AF INTEGRATED PERSONNEL AND PAY SYSTEM (AF-IPPS)	69,694	69,694	24,294	–40,000	29,694
		Forward financing, excluding funding for audit readiness			[–45,400]	[–40,000]	
118	0605024F	ANTI-TAMPER TECHNOLOGY EXECUTIVE AGENCY	26,718	26,718	26,718		26,718
119	0605278F	HC/MC–130 RECAP RDT&E	10,807	10,807	10,807		10,807
121	0101113F	B–52 SQUADRONS	74,520	74,520	74,520		74,520
122	0101122F	AIR-LAUNCHED CRUISE MISSILE (ALCM)	451	451	451		451
123	0101126F	B–1B SQUADRONS	2,245	2,245	2,245		2,245
124	0101127F	B–2 SQUADRONS	108,183	108,183	108,183		108,183
125	0101213F	MINUTEMAN SQUADRONS	178,929	178,929	178,929		178,929

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126	0101313F	STRAT WAR PLANNING SYSTEM—USSTRATCOM	28,481	28,481	28,481		28,481
127	0101314F	NIGHT FIST—USSTRATCOM	87	87	87		87
128	0101316F	WORLDWIDE JOINT STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS	5,315	5,315	5,315		5,315
131	0105921F	SERVICE SUPPORT TO STRATCOM—SPACE ACTIVITIES	8,090	8,090	8,090		8,090
132	0205219F	MQ–9 UAV	123,439	123,439	123,439		123,439
134	0207131F	A–10 SQUADRONS		16,200	16,200	16,200	16,200
		A–10 restoration: operational flight program development		[16,200]	[16,200]	[16,200]	
135	0207133F	F–16 SQUADRONS	148,297	188,297	148,297	50,000	198,297
		AESA Radar Integration		[50,000]		[50,000]	
		Unobligated balances		[–10,000]			
136	0207134F	F–15E SQUADRONS	179,283	169,283	192,079	12,796	192,079
		Duplicative effort with the Navy		[–10,000]			
		Transfer from procurement			[12,796]	[12,796]	
137	0207136F	MANNED DESTRUCTIVE SUPPRESSION	14,860	14,860	14,860		14,860
138	0207138F	F–22A SQUADRONS	262,552	262,552	262,552		262,552
139	0207142F	F–35 SQUADRONS	115,395	90,395	115,395	–61,474	53,921
		Program delay		[–25,000]		[–61,474]	
140	0207161F	TACTICAL AIM MISSILES	43,360	43,360	43,360		43,360
141	0207163F	ADVANCED MEDIUM RANGE AIR-TO-AIR MISSILE (AMRAAM)	46,160	46,160	46,160		46,160
143	0207224F	COMBAT RESCUE AND RECOVERY	412	412	412		412
144	0207227F	COMBAT RESCUE—PARARESCUE	657	657	657		657
145	0207247F	AF TENCAP	31,428	31,428	31,428		31,428
146	0207249F	PRECISION ATTACK SYSTEMS PROCUREMENT	1,105	1,105	1,105		1,105
147	0207253F	COMPASS CALL	14,249	14,249	14,249		14,249
148	0207268F	AIRCRAFT ENGINE COMPONENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	103,942	103,942	103,942		103,942
149	0207325F	JOINT AIR-TO-SURFACE STANDOFF MISSILE (JASSM)	12,793	12,793	12,793		12,793
150	0207410F	AIR & SPACE OPERATIONS CENTER (AOC)	21,193	21,193	21,193		21,193
151	0207412F	CONTROL AND REPORTING CENTER (CRC)	559	559	559		559
152	0207417F	AIRBORNE WARNING AND CONTROL SYSTEM (AWACS)	161,812	161,812	161,812		161,812
153	0207418F	TACTICAL AIRBORNE CONTROL SYSTEMS	6,001	6,001	6,001		6,001
155	0207431F	COMBAT AIR INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM ACTIVITIES	7,793	7,793	7,793		7,793
156	0207444F	TACTICAL AIR CONTROL PARTY-MOD	12,465	12,465	12,465		12,465
157	0207448F	C2ISR TACTICAL DATA LINK	1,681	1,681	1,681		1,681
159	0207452F	DCAPES	16,796	16,796	16,796		16,796
161	0207590F	SEEK EAGLE	21,564	21,564	21,564		21,564
162	0207601F	USAF MODELING AND SIMULATION	24,994	24,994	24,994		24,994
163	0207605F	WARGAMING AND SIMULATION CENTERS	6,035	6,035	6,035		6,035
164	0207697F	DISTRIBUTED TRAINING AND EXERCISES	4,358	4,358	4,358		4,358
165	0208006F	MISSION PLANNING SYSTEMS	55,835	55,835	55,835		55,835
167	0208087F	AF OFFENSIVE CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS	12,874	12,874	12,874		12,874
168	0208088F	AF DEFENSIVE CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS	7,681	7,681	7,681		7,681
171	0301017F	GLOBAL SENSOR INTEGRATED ON NETWORK (GSIN)	5,974	5,974	5,974		5,974
177	0301400F	SPACE SUPERIORITY INTELLIGENCE	13,815	13,815	13,815		13,815
178	0302015F	E–4B NATIONAL AIRBORNE OPERATIONS CENTER (NAOC)	80,360	80,360	80,360		80,360
179	0303001F	FAMILY OF ADVANCED BLOS TERMINALS (FAB-T)	3,907	3,907	3,907		3,907
180	0303131F	MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK (MEECN).	75,062	75,062	75,062		75,062
181	0303140F	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	46,599	46,599	46,599		46,599
183	0303142F	GLOBAL FORCE MANAGEMENT—DATA INITIATIVE	2,470	2,470	2,470		2,470
186	0304260F	AIRBORNE SIGINT ENTERPRISE	112,775	112,775	112,775		112,775
189	0305099F	GLOBAL AIR TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT (GATM)	4,235	4,235	4,235		4,235
192	0305110F	SATELLITE CONTROL NETWORK (SPACE)	7,879	5,879	7,879		7,879
		Unjustified increase in systems engineering		[–2,000]			
193	0305111F	WEATHER SERVICE	29,955	29,955	29,955		29,955
194	0305114F	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL, APPROACH, AND LANDING SYSTEM (ATCALS)	21,485	21,485	21,485		21,485
195	0305116F	AERIAL TARGETS	2,515	2,515	2,515		2,515
198	0305128F	SECURITY AND INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITIES	472	472	472		472
199	0305145F	ARMS CONTROL IMPLEMENTATION	12,137	12,137	12,137		12,137
200	0305146F	DEFENSE JOINT COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES	361	361	361		361
203	0305173F	SPACE AND MISSILE TEST AND EVALUATION CENTER	3,162	3,162	3,162		3,162

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204	0305174F	SPACE INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND RAPID TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT.	1,543	1,543	1,543		1,543
205	0305179F	INTEGRATED BROADCAST SERVICE (IBS)	7,860	7,860	7,860		7,860
206	0305182F	SPACELIFT RANGE SYSTEM (SPACE)	6,902	6,902	6,902		6,902
207	0305202F	DRAGON U–2	34,471	34,471	34,471		34,471
209	0305206F	AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	50,154	60,154	50,154	10,000	60,154
		Wide Area Surveillance Capability		[10,000]		[10,000]	
210	0305207F	MANNED RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	13,245	13,245	13,245		13,245
211	0305208F	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	22,784	22,784	22,784		22,784
212	0305219F	MQ–1 PREDATOR A UAV	716	716	716		716
213	0305220F	RQ–4 UAV	208,053	208,053	208,053	–5,000	203,053
		Program delays				[–5,000]	
214	0305221F	NETWORK-CENTRIC COLLABORATIVE TARGETING	21,587	21,587	21,587		21,587
215	0305236F	COMMON DATA LINK EXECUTIVE AGENT (CDL EA)	43,986	43,986	43,986		43,986
216	0305238F	NATO AGS	197,486	197,486	138,400	–59,086	138,400
		Transfer to Procurement for NATO AWACS			[–59,086]	[–59,086]	
217	0305240F	SUPPORT TO DCGS ENTERPRISE	28,434	28,434	28,434		28,434
218	0305265F	GPS III SPACE SEGMENT	180,902	180,902	180,902		180,902
220	0305614F	JSPOC MISSION SYSTEM	81,911	81,911	81,911		81,911
221	0305881F	RAPID CYBER ACQUISITION	3,149	3,149	3,149		3,149
222	0305913F	NUDET DETECTION SYSTEM (SPACE)	14,447	14,447	14,447		14,447
223	0305940F	SPACE SITUATION AWARENESS OPERATIONS	20,077	20,077	20,077		20,077
225	0308699F	SHARED EARLY WARNING (SEW)	853	853	853		853
226	0401115F	C–130 AIRLIFT SQUADRON	33,962	33,962	33,962		33,962
227	0401119F	C–5 AIRLIFT SQUADRONS (IF)	42,864	42,864	42,864	–5,000	37,864
		Forward financing				[–5,000]	
228	0401130F	C–17 AIRCRAFT (IF)	54,807	54,807	54,807		54,807
229	0401132F	C–130J PROGRAM	31,010	31,010	31,010		31,010
230	0401134F	LARGE AIRCRAFT IR COUNTERMEASURES (LAIRCM)	6,802	6,802	6,802		6,802
231	0401219F	KC–10S	1,799	1,799	1,799		1,799
232	0401314F	OPERATIONAL SUPPORT AIRLIFT	48,453	48,453	48,453		48,453
233	0401318F	CV–22	36,576	36,576	36,576		36,576
235	0408011F	SPECIAL TACTICS / COMBAT CONTROL	7,963	7,963	7,963		7,963
236	0702207F	DEPOT MAINTENANCE (NON-IF)	1,525	1,525	1,525		1,525
237	0708610F	LOGISTICS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (LOGIT)	112,676	112,676	81,676	–32,100	80,576
		Program growth			[–31,000]	[–32,100]	
238	0708611F	SUPPORT SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	12,657	12,657	12,657		12,657
239	0804743F	OTHER FLIGHT TRAINING	1,836	1,836	1,836		1,836
240	0808716F	OTHER PERSONNEL ACTIVITIES	121	121	121		121
241	0901202F	JOINT PERSONNEL RECOVERY AGENCY	5,911	5,911	5,911		5,911
242	0901218F	CIVILIAN COMPENSATION PROGRAM	3,604	3,604	3,604		3,604
243	0901220F	PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION	4,598	4,598	4,598		4,598
244	0901226F	AIR FORCE STUDIES AND ANALYSIS AGENCY	1,103	1,103	1,103		1,103
246	0901538F	FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	101,840	101,840	101,840		101,840
246A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	12,780,142	12,780,142	12,945,142		12,780,142
		Three program increases			[165,000]		
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	**17,010,339**	**17,039,539**	**17,068,849**	**–113,664**	**16,896,675**
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, AF	**26,473,669**	**25,957,969**	**25,940,179**	**–599,164**	**25,874,505**
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, DW					
		BASIC RESEARCH					
001	0601000BR	DTRA BASIC RESEARCH INITIATIVE	38,436	38,436	38,436		38,436
002	0601101E	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	333,119	333,119	333,119		333,119
003	0601110D8Z	BASIC RESEARCH INITIATIVES	42,022	42,022	42,022		42,022
004	0601117E	BASIC OPERATIONAL MEDICAL RESEARCH SCIENCE	56,544	56,544	56,544		56,544
005	0601120D8Z	NATIONAL DEFENSE EDUCATION PROGRAM	49,453	59,453	49,453	5,000	54,453
		STEM program increase		[10,000]		[5,000]	
006	0601228D8Z	HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES/MINORITY INSTITUTIONS.	25,834	35,834	25,834	10,000	35,834

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		Program increase		[10,000]		[10,000]	
007	0601384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	46,261	46,261	46,261		46,261
		SUBTOTAL BASIC RESEARCH	**591,669**	**611,669**	**591,669**	**15,000**	**606,669**
		APPLIED RESEARCH					
008	0602000D8Z	JOINT MUNITIONS TECHNOLOGY	19,352	19,352	19,352		19,352
009	0602115E	BIOMEDICAL TECHNOLOGY	114,262	114,262	114,262		114,262
010	0602234D8Z	LINCOLN LABORATORY RESEARCH PROGRAM	51,026	51,026	51,026		51,026
011	0602251D8Z	APPLIED RESEARCH FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF S&T PRIORITIES	48,226	48,226	33,226		48,226
		General program decrease			[–15,000]		
012	0602303E	INFORMATION & COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY	356,358	356,358	356,358		356,358
014	0602383E	BIOLOGICAL WARFARE DEFENSE	29,265	29,265	29,265		29,265
015	0602384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	208,111	208,111	208,111		208,111
016	0602668D8Z	CYBER SECURITY RESEARCH	13,727	13,727	13,727		13,727
018	0602702E	TACTICAL TECHNOLOGY	314,582	314,582	309,582	–5,000	309,582
		Multi-azimuth defense fast intercept round engagement system			[–5,000]	[–5,000]	
019	0602715E	MATERIALS AND BIOLOGICAL TECHNOLOGY	220,115	195,115	210,115	–18,394	201,721
		Program decrease		[–25,000]	[–10,000]	[–18,394]	
020	0602716E	ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY	174,798	174,798	174,798		174,798
021	0602718BR	WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION DEFEAT TECHNOLOGIES	155,415	155,415	155,415		155,415
022	0602751D8Z	SOFTWARE ENGINEERING INSTITUTE (SEI) APPLIED RESEARCH	8,824	8,824	8,824		8,824
023	1160401BB	SOF TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	37,517	37,517	37,517		37,517
		SUBTOTAL APPLIED RESEARCH	**1,751,578**	**1,726,578**	**1,721,578**	**–23,394**	**1,728,184**
		ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT					
024	0603000D8Z	JOINT MUNITIONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	25,915	25,915	25,915		25,915
026	0603122D8Z	COMBATING TERRORISM TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT	71,171	136,171	71,171	40,000	111,171
		Increase for Combating Terrorism Technology Activities		[25,000]			
		Program increase		[40,000]		[40,000]	
027	0603133D8Z	FOREIGN COMPARATIVE TESTING	21,782	21,782	21,782		21,782
028	0603160BR	COUNTERPROLIFERATION INITIATIVES—PROLIFERATION PREVENTION AND DEFEAT.	290,654	290,654	290,654		290,654
030	0603176C	ADVANCED CONCEPTS AND PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT	12,139	12,139	12,139		12,139
031	0603177C	DISCRIMINATION SENSOR TECHNOLOGY	28,200	28,200	28,200		28,200
032	0603178C	WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY	45,389	3,131	65,389	–38,022	7,367
		Fiber laser prototype development			[20,000]		
		High Power Directed Energy—Missile Destruct		[–30,291]		[–26,055]	
		Move to support Multiple Object Kill Vehicle		[–11,967]		[–11,967]	
033	0603179C	ADVANCED C4ISR	9,876	9,876	9,876		9,876
034	0603180C	ADVANCED RESEARCH	17,364	17,364	17,364		17,364
035	0603225D8Z	JOINT DOD-DOE MUNITIONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	18,802	18,802	18,802		18,802
036	0603264S	AGILE TRANSPORTATION FOR THE 21ST CENTURY (AT21)—THEATER CAPABILITY.	2,679	2,679	2,679		2,679
037	0603274C	SPECIAL PROGRAM—MDA TECHNOLOGY	64,708	64,708	64,708	–13,250	51,458
		Unjustified growth				[–13,250]	
038	0603286E	ADVANCED AEROSPACE SYSTEMS	185,043	185,043	185,043		185,043
039	0603287E	SPACE PROGRAMS AND TECHNOLOGY	126,692	126,692	126,692		126,692
040	0603288D8Z	ANALYTIC ASSESSMENTS	14,645	14,645	9,645		14,645
		General program decrease			[–5,000]		
041	0603289D8Z	ADVANCED INNOVATIVE ANALYSIS AND CONCEPTS	59,830	49,830	59,830	–10,000	49,830
		Program decrease		[–10,000]		[–10,000]	
042	0603294C	COMMON KILL VEHICLE TECHNOLOGY	46,753	2,195	66,753	–39,558	7,195
		Increase for Multiple Object Kill Vehicle			[20,000]		
		MOKV Concept Development		[–44,558]		[–39,558]	
043	0603384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM—ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT.	140,094	140,094	140,094		140,094
044	0603527D8Z	RETRACT LARCH	118,666	108,666	118,666	–10,000	108,666
		Program decrease		[–10,000]		[–10,000]	
045	0603618D8Z	JOINT ELECTRONIC ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	43,966	30,466	43,966	–13,500	30,466
		Program decrease		[–13,500]		[–13,500]	

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046	0603648D8Z	JOINT CAPABILITY TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS	141,540	129,540	131,540	–12,000	129,540
		Program decrease		[–12,000]	[–10,000]	[–12,000]	
047	0603662D8Z	NETWORKED COMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITIES	6,980	6,980	6,980		6,980
050	0603680D8Z	DEFENSE-WIDE MANUFACTURING SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM.	157,056	142,056	157,056	–15,000	142,056
		Unjustified growth		[–15,000]		[–15,000]	
051	0603699D8Z	EMERGING CAPABILITIES TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	33,515	43,515	33,515	7,500	41,015
		Efforts to counter-ISIL and Russian aggression		[10,000]		[7,500]	
052	0603712S	GENERIC LOGISTICS R&D TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS	16,543	16,543	16,543		16,543
053	0603713S	DEPLOYMENT AND DISTRIBUTION ENTERPRISE TECHNOLOGY	29,888	29,888	29,888		29,888
054	0603716D8Z	STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH PROGRAM	65,836	65,836	65,836		65,836
055	0603720S	MICROELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	79,037	99,037	79,037	10,000	89,037
		Trusted Source Implementation for Field Programmable Gate Arrays Study.		[20,000]		[10,000]	
056	0603727D8Z	JOINT WARFIGHTING PROGRAM	9,626	9,626	9,626	–2,500	7,126
		Program decrease				[–2,500]	
057	0603739E	ADVANCED ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGIES	79,021	79,021	79,021		79,021
058	0603760E	COMMAND, CONTROL AND COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	201,335	201,335	201,335		201,335
059	0603766E	NETWORK-CENTRIC WARFARE TECHNOLOGY	452,861	427,861	432,861	–20,000	432,861
		Excessive program growth		[–25,000]	[–20,000]	[–20,000]	
060	0603767E	SENSOR TECHNOLOGY	257,127	257,127	257,127		257,127
061	0603769SE	DISTRIBUTED LEARNING ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	10,771	10,771	10,771		10,771
062	0603781D8Z	SOFTWARE ENGINEERING INSTITUTE	15,202	15,202	15,202		15,202
063	0603826D8Z	QUICK REACTION SPECIAL PROJECTS	90,500	70,500	70,500	–20,000	70,500
		Unjustified growth		[–20,000]	[–20,000]	[–20,000]	
066	0603833D8Z	ENGINEERING SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY	18,377	18,377	18,377		18,377
067	0603941D8Z	TEST & EVALUATION SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY	82,589	82,589	82,589		82,589
068	0604055D8Z	OPERATIONAL ENERGY CAPABILITY IMPROVEMENT	37,420	37,420	37,420		37,420
069	0303310D8Z	CWMD SYSTEMS	42,488	42,488	42,488		42,488
070	1160402BB	SOF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	57,741	57,741	57,741		57,741
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	**3,229,821**	**3,132,505**	**3,214,821**	**–136,330**	**3,093,491**
		ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT AND PROTOTYPES					
071	0603161D8Z	NUCLEAR AND CONVENTIONAL PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT RDT&E ADC&P.	31,710	31,710	31,710		31,710
073	0603600D8Z	WALKOFF	90,567	90,567	90,567		90,567
074	0603714D8Z	ADVANCED SENSORS APPLICATION PROGRAM	15,900	19,900	19,900		15,900
		Advanced Sensors Application Program		[4,000]	[4,000]		
075	0603851D8Z	ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY TECHNICAL CERTIFICATION PROGRAM	52,758	52,758	52,758		52,758
076	0603881C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TERMINAL DEFENSE SEGMENT	228,021	228,021	228,021		228,021
077	0603882C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE MIDCOURSE DEFENSE SEGMENT	1,284,891	1,284,891	1,284,891		1,284,891
077A	0603XXXX	MULTIPLE-OBJECT KILL VEHICLE		86,525	10,000	81,525	81,525
		Divert attitude control systems technology to support Multi-Object Kill Vehicle.			[10,000]	[10,000]	
		Establish MOKV Program of Record		[86,525]		[71,525]	
078	0603884BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM—DEM/VAL	172,754	172,754	172,754		172,754
079	0603884C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SENSORS	233,588	233,588	233,588		233,588
080	0603890C	BMD ENABLING PROGRAMS	409,088	409,088	409,088		409,088
080A	0603XXXC	WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY—HIGH POWER DE		30,291		26,055	26,055
		High Power Directed Energy—Missile Destruct		[30,291]		[26,055]	
081	0603891C	SPECIAL PROGRAMS—MDA	400,387	400,387	400,387		400,387
082	0603892C	AEGIS BMD	843,355	870,675	843,355		843,355
		Undifferentiated Block IB costs		[27,320]			
083	0603893C	SPACE TRACKING & SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	31,632	31,632	31,632		31,632
084	0603895C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM SPACE PROGRAMS	23,289	23,289	23,289		23,289
085	0603896C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE COMMAND AND CONTROL, BATTLE MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATI.	450,085	450,085	450,085	–12,300	437,785
		Future Spirals concurrency with multiple ongoing efforts and excess growth.				[–12,300]	
086	0603898C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE JOINT WARFIGHTER SUPPORT	49,570	49,570	49,570		49,570

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087	0603904C	MISSILE DEFENSE INTEGRATION & OPERATIONS CENTER (MDIOC)	49,211	49,211	49,211		49,211
088	0603906C	REGARDING TRENCH	9,583	9,583	9,583		9,583
089	0603907C	SEA BASED X-BAND RADAR (SBX)	72,866	72,866	72,866		72,866
090	0603913C	ISRAELI COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS	102,795	267,595	268,795	–102,795	0
		Arrow 3		[19,500]			
		Arrow System Improvement Program		[45,500]			
		David's Sling		[99,800]			
		Increase for Arrow/David's Sling			[166,000]		
		Realign Israeli Cooperative Programs to Overseas Contingency Operations.				[–102,795]	
091	0603914C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TEST	274,323	274,323	274,323		274,323
092	0603915C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TARGETS	513,256	513,256	513,256		513,256
092A	0603XXXC	INF RESPONSE OPTION DEVELOPMENT		25,000			
		Program increase		[25,000]			
093	0603920D8Z	HUMANITARIAN DEMINING	10,129	10,129	10,129		10,129
094	0603923D8Z	COALITION WARFARE	10,350	10,350	10,350		10,350
095	0604016D8Z	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CORROSION PROGRAM	1,518	6,518	11,518	10,000	11,518
		Program Increase		[5,000]	[10,000]	[10,000]	
096	0604115C	TECHNOLOGY MATURATION INITIATIVES	96,300	96,300	96,300		96,300
097	0604250D8Z	ADVANCED INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES	469,798	469,798	469,798		469,798
098	0604400D8Z	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD) UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM (UAS) COMMON DEVELOPMENT.	3,129	3,129	3,129		3,129
103	0604826J	JOINT C5 CAPABILITY DEVELOPMENT, INTEGRATION AND INTEROPERABILITY ASSESSMENTS.	25,200	25,200	25,200		25,200
105	0604873C	LONG RANGE DISCRIMINATION RADAR (LRDR)	137,564	137,564	137,564		137,564
106	0604874C	IMPROVED HOMELAND DEFENSE INTERCEPTORS	278,944	278,944	298,944	20,000	298,944
		Redesigned kill vehicle development			[20,000]	[20,000]	
107	0604876C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TERMINAL DEFENSE SEGMENT TEST	26,225	26,225	26,225		26,225
108	0604878C	AEGIS BMD TEST	55,148	55,148	55,148		55,148
109	0604879C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SENSOR TEST	86,764	86,764	86,764		86,764
110	0604880C	LAND-BASED SM–3 (LBSM3)	34,970	34,970	34,970		34,970
111	0604881C	AEGIS SM–3 BLOCK IIA CO-DEVELOPMENT	172,645	172,645	172,645		172,645
112	0604887C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE MIDCOURSE SEGMENT TEST	64,618	64,618	64,618		64,618
114	0303191D8Z	JOINT ELECTROMAGNETIC TECHNOLOGY (JET) PROGRAM	2,660	2,660	2,660		2,660
115	0305103C	CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE	963	963	963		963
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT AND PROTOTYPES.	**6,816,554**	**7,159,490**	**7,026,554**	**22,485**	**6,839,039**
		SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION					
116	0604161D8Z	NUCLEAR AND CONVENTIONAL PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT RDT&E SDD.	8,800	8,800	8,800		8,800
117	0604165D8Z	PROMPT GLOBAL STRIKE CAPABILITY DEVELOPMENT	78,817	108,817	88,817	10,000	88,817
		Concept development by the Army of a CPGS option		[15,000]		[5,000]	
		Concept development by the Navy of a CPGS option		[15,000]		[5,000]	
		CPGS development and flight test			[10,000]		
118	0604384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM—EMD	303,647	303,647	303,647		303,647
119	0604764K	ADVANCED IT SERVICES JOINT PROGRAM OFFICE (AITS-JPO)	23,424	23,424	23,424		23,424
120	0604771D8Z	JOINT TACTICAL INFORMATION DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (JTIDS)	14,285	14,285	14,285		14,285
121	0605000BR	WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION DEFEAT CAPABILITIES	7,156	7,156	7,156		7,156
122	0605013BL	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	12,542	12,542	12,542		12,542
123	0605021SE	HOMELAND PERSONNEL SECURITY INITIATIVE	191	191	191		191
124	0605022D8Z	DEFENSE EXPORTABILITY PROGRAM	3,273	3,273	3,273		3,273
125	0605027D8Z	OUSD(C) IT DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES	5,962	5,962	5,962		5,962
126	0605070S	DOD ENTERPRISE SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION	13,412	13,412	13,412		13,412
127	0605075D8Z	DCMO POLICY AND INTEGRATION	2,223	2,223	2,223		2,223
128	0605080S	DEFENSE AGENCY INTIATIVES (DAI)—FINANCIAL SYSTEM	31,660	31,660	31,660		31,660
129	0605090S	DEFENSE RETIRED AND ANNUITANT PAY SYSTEM (DRAS)	13,085	13,085	13,085		13,085
130	0605210D8Z	DEFENSE-WIDE ELECTRONIC PROCUREMENT CAPABILITIES	7,209	7,209	7,209		7,209
131	0303141K	GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM	15,158	15,158	5,158	–1,364	13,794
		Early to need			[–10,000]	[–1,364]	

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
132	0305304D8Z	DOD ENTERPRISE ENERGY INFORMATION MANAGEMENT (EEIM)	4,414	4,414	4,414		4,414
		SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION	**545,258**	**575,258**	**545,258**	**8,636**	**553,894**
		MANAGEMENT SUPPORT					
133	0604774D8Z	DEFENSE READINESS REPORTING SYSTEM (DRRS)	5,581	5,581	5,581		5,581
134	0604875D8Z	JOINT SYSTEMS ARCHITECTURE DEVELOPMENT	3,081	3,081	3,081		3,081
135	0604940D8Z	CENTRAL TEST AND EVALUATION INVESTMENT DEVELOPMENT (CTEIP)	229,125	229,125	229,125		229,125
136	0604942D8Z	ASSESSMENTS AND EVALUATIONS	28,674	21,674	28,674	–7,000	21,674
		Program decrease		[–7,000]		[–7,000]	
138	0605100D8Z	JOINT MISSION ENVIRONMENT TEST CAPABILITY (JMETC)	45,235	45,235	45,235		45,235
139	0605104D8Z	TECHNICAL STUDIES, SUPPORT AND ANALYSIS	24,936	24,936	24,936		24,936
141	0605126J	JOINT INTEGRATED AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE ORGANIZATION (JIAMDO).	35,471	35,471	35,471		35,471
144	0605142D8Z	SYSTEMS ENGINEERING	37,655	37,655	32,655		37,655
		Reducing reporting and inefficiencies			[–5,000]		
145	0605151D8Z	STUDIES AND ANALYSIS SUPPORT—OSD	3,015	3,015	3,015		3,015
146	0605161D8Z	NUCLEAR MATTERS-PHYSICAL SECURITY	5,287	5,287	5,287		5,287
147	0605170D8Z	SUPPORT TO NETWORKS AND INFORMATION INTEGRATION	5,289	5,289	5,289		5,289
148	0605200D8Z	GENERAL SUPPORT TO USD (INTELLIGENCE)	2,120	2,120	2,120		2,120
149	0605384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	102,264	102,264	102,264		102,264
158	0605790D8Z	SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION RESEARCH (SBIR)/ SMALL BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER.	2,169	2,169	2,169		2,169
159	0605798D8Z	DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY ANALYSIS	13,960	13,960	13,960		13,960
160	0605801KA	DEFENSE TECHNICAL INFORMATION CENTER (DTIC)	51,775	51,775	51,775		51,775
161	0605803SE	R&D IN SUPPORT OF DOD ENLISTMENT, TESTING AND EVALUATION	9,533	9,533	9,533		9,533
162	0605804D8Z	DEVELOPMENT TEST AND EVALUATION	17,371	21,371	17,371	4,000	21,371
		Program increase		[4,000]		[4,000]	
163	0605898E	MANAGEMENT HQ—R&D	71,571	71,571	71,571		71,571
164	0606100D8Z	BUDGET AND PROGRAM ASSESSMENTS	4,123	4,123	4,123		4,123
165	0203345D8Z	DEFENSE OPERATIONS SECURITY INITIATIVE (DOSI)	1,946	1,946	1,946		1,946
166	0204571J	JOINT STAFF ANALYTICAL SUPPORT	7,673	7,673	7,673		7,673
169	0303166J	SUPPORT TO INFORMATION OPERATIONS (IO) CAPABILITIES	10,413	10,413	10,413		10,413
170	0303260D8Z	DEFENSE MILITARY DECEPTION PROGRAM OFFICE (DMDPO)	971	971	971		971
171	0305193D8Z	CYBER INTELLIGENCE	6,579	6,579	6,579		6,579
173	0804767D8Z	COCOM EXERCISE ENGAGEMENT AND TRAINING TRANSFORMATION (CE2T2)—MHA.	43,811	43,811	43,811		43,811
174	0901598C	MANAGEMENT HQ—MDA	35,871	35,871	35,871		35,871
176	0903230D8W	WHS—MISSION OPERATIONS SUPPORT - IT	1,072	1,072	1,072		1,072
177A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	49,500	49,500	49,500		49,500
		SUBTOTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	**856,071**	**853,071**	**851,071**	**–3,000**	**853,071**
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT					
178	0604130V	ENTERPRISE SECURITY SYSTEM (ESS)	7,929	7,929	7,929		7,929
179	0605127T	REGIONAL INTERNATIONAL OUTREACH (RIO) AND PARTNERSHIP FOR PEACE INFORMATION MANA.	1,750	1,750	1,750		1,750
180	0605147T	OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE SHARED INFORMATION SYSTEM (OHASIS).	294	294	294		294
181	0607210D8Z	INDUSTRIAL BASE ANALYSIS AND SUSTAINMENT SUPPORT	22,576	22,576	22,576		22,576
182	0607310D8Z	CWMD SYSTEMS: OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	1,901	1,901	1,901		1,901
183	0607327T	GLOBAL THEATER SECURITY COOPERATION MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS (G-TSCMIS).	8,474	8,474	8,474		8,474
184	0607384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE (OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT).	33,561	33,561	33,561		33,561
186	0208043J	PLANNING AND DECISION AID SYSTEM (PDAS)	3,061	3,061	3,061		3,061
187	0208045K	C4I INTEROPERABILITY	64,921	64,921	64,921		64,921
189	0301144K	JOINT/ALLIED COALITION INFORMATION SHARING	3,645	3,645	3,645		3,645
193	0302016K	NATIONAL MILITARY COMMAND SYSTEM-WIDE SUPPORT	963	963	963		963
194	0302019K	DEFENSE INFO INFRASTRUCTURE ENGINEERING AND INTEGRATION	10,186	10,186	10,186		10,186
195	0303126K	LONG-HAUL COMMUNICATIONS—DCS	36,883	36,883	36,883		36,883

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
196	0303131K	MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK (MEECN).	13,735	13,735	13,735		13,735
197	0303135G	PUBLIC KEY INFRASTRUCTURE (PKI)	6,101	6,101	6,101		6,101
198	0303136G	KEY MANAGEMENT INFRASTRUCTURE (KMI)	43,867	43,867	43,867		43,867
199	0303140D8Z	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	8,957	8,957	8,957		8,957
200	0303140G	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	146,890	146,890	146,890		146,890
201	0303150K	GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM	21,503	21,503	21,503		21,503
202	0303153K	DEFENSE SPECTRUM ORGANIZATION	20,342	20,342	20,342		20,342
203	0303170K	NET-CENTRIC ENTERPRISE SERVICES (NCES)	444	444	444		444
205	0303610K	TELEPORT PROGRAM	1,736	1,736	1,736		1,736
206	0304210BB	SPECIAL APPLICATIONS FOR CONTINGENCIES	65,060	19,460	65,060		65,060
		Ahead of need		[–45,600]			
210	0305103K	CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE	2,976	2,976	2,976		2,976
215	0305186D8Z	POLICY R&D PROGRAMS	4,182	4,182	4,182		4,182
216	0305199D8Z	NET CENTRICITY	18,130	18,130	18,130		18,130
218	0305208BB	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	5,302	5,302	5,302		5,302
221	0305208K	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	3,239	3,239	3,239		3,239
225	0305327V	INSIDER THREAT	11,733	11,733	11,733		11,733
226	0305387D8Z	HOMELAND DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER PROGRAM	2,119	2,119	2,119		2,119
234	0708011S	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	24,605	28,605	24,605		24,605
		Casting Solutions for Readiness Program		[4,000]			
235	0708012S	LOGISTICS SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	1,770	1,770	1,770		1,770
236	0902298J	MANAGEMENT HQ—OJCS	2,978	2,978	2,978		2,978
237	1105219BB	MQ–9 UAV	18,151	23,151	23,151	5,000	23,151
		Medium Altitude Long Endurance Tactical (MALET) MQ–9 Unmanned Aerial Vehicle.		[5,000]	[5,000]	[5,000]	
238	1105232BB	RQ–11 UAV	758	758	758		758
240	1160403BB	AVIATION SYSTEMS	173,934	189,134	191,141	15,200	189,134
		ISR payload technology improvements			[2,000]		
		MC–130 Terrain Following/Terrain Avoidance Radar Program		[15,200]	[15,207]	[15,200]	
241	1160405BB	INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	6,866	6,866	6,866		6,866
242	1160408BB	OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS	63,008	63,008	63,008		63,008
243	1160431BB	WARRIOR SYSTEMS	25,342	25,342	25,342		25,342
244	1160432BB	SPECIAL PROGRAMS	3,401	3,401	3,401		3,401
245	1160480BB	SOF TACTICAL VEHICLES	3,212	3,212	3,212		3,212
246	1160483BB	MARITIME SYSTEMS	63,597	64,597	63,597		63,597
		Combat Diver		[1,000]			
247	1160489BB	GLOBAL VIDEO SURVEILLANCE ACTIVITIES	3,933	3,933	3,933		3,933
248	1160490BB	OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS INTELLIGENCE	10,623	10,623	10,623		10,623
248A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	3,564,272	3,564,272	3,564,272		3,564,272
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	**4,538,910**	**4,518,510**	**4,561,117**	**20,200**	**4,559,110**
		UNDISTRIBUTED					
249	XXXXXXX	DEFENSE WIDE CYBER VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT			200,000	200,000	200,000
		Assess all major weapon systems for cyber vulnerability			[200,000]	[200,000]	
250	XXXXXXX	UCAS-D DEVELOPMENT AND FOLLOW ON PROTOTYPING			725,000		
		Supports continued efforts on UCAS-D and follow on prototyping.			[725,000]		
251	XXXXXXX	TECHNOLOGY OFFSET INITIATIVE			400,000	400,000	400,000
		Supports innovative technology development			[400,000]	[400,000]	
		SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED			**1,325,000**	**600,000**	**600,000**
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, DW	**18,329,861**	**18,577,081**	**19,837,068**	**503,597**	**18,833,458**
		OPERATIONAL TEST & EVAL, DEFENSE					
		MANAGEMENT SUPPORT					
001	0605118OTE	OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION	76,838	76,838	76,838		76,838
002	0605131OTE	LIVE FIRE TEST AND EVALUATION	46,882	46,882	46,882		46,882
003	0605814OTE	OPERATIONAL TEST ACTIVITIES AND ANALYSES	46,838	46,838	46,838		46,838
		SUBTOTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	**170,558**	**170,558**	**170,558**		**170,558**

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
		TOTAL OPERATIONAL TEST & EVAL, DEFENSE	**170,558**	**170,558**	**170,558**		**170,558**
		TOTAL RDT&E	**69,784,963**	**68,368,990**	**70,948,640**	**559,386**	**70,344,349**

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	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, ARMY					
		ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES					
060	0603747A	SOLDIER SUPPORT AND SURVIVABILITY	1,500	1,500	1,500		1,500
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES.	**1,500**	**1,500**	**1,500**		**1,500**
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, ARMY	**1,500**	**1,500**	**1,500**		**1,500**
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, NAVY					
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT					
231A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	35,747	35,747	35,747		35,747
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	**35,747**	**35,747**	**35,747**		**35,747**
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, NAVY	**35,747**	**35,747**	**35,747**		**35,747**
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, AF					
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT					
133	0205671F	JOINT COUNTER RCIED ELECTRONIC WARFARE	300	300	300		300
246A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	16,800	16,800	16,800		16,800
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	**17,100**	**17,100**	**17,100**		**17,100**
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, AF	**17,100**	**17,100**	**17,100**		**17,100**
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, DW					
		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**			
		ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT AND PROTOTYPES					
090	0603913C	ISRAELI COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS				267,595	267,595
		Arrow 3				[19,500]	
		Arrow System Improvement Program				[45,500]	
		David's Sling				[99,800]	
		Realign Israeli Cooperative Programs to Overseas Contingency Operations.				[102,795]	
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT AND PROTOTYPES.				**267,595**	**267,595**
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT					
248A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	137,087	137,087	137,087		137,087
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	**137,087**	**137,087**	**137,087**		**137,087**
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, DW	**137,087**	**162,087**	**137,087**	**267,595**	**404,682**
		TOTAL RDT&E	**191,434**	**216,434**	**191,434**	**267,595**	**459,029**

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	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY					
	OPERATING FORCES					
010	MANEUVER UNITS	1,094,429	1,594,429	1,094,429	500,000	1,594,429
	Force Readiness Restoration—Operations Tempo		[500,000]		[500,000]	
020	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	68,873	68,873	68,873		68,873
060	AVIATION ASSETS		141,700			
	Flying Hour Program Restoration Unfunded Requirement		[55,000]			
	H–60 A-L Conversion Acceleration		[86,700]			
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT		114,000			
	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	1,291,316	77,200	1,291,316
	Gun Tube Depot Maintenance Shortfall Recovery Acceleration		[1,730]			
	Readiness funding increase			[77,200]	[77,200]	
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	7,616,008	7,607,508	7,626,508	10,500	7,626,508
	Public Affairs at Local Installations Unjustified Growth		[–8,500]			
	Readiness funding increase			[10,500]	[10,500]	
110	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	2,617,169	2,809,869	2,651,169	172,200	2,789,369
	GTMO Critical Building Maintenance		[20,500]			
	Kwajalein facilities restoration			[34,000]		
	Restore Sustainment shortfalls		[172,200]		[172,200]	
120	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	421,269	421,269	421,269		421,269
130	COMBATANT COMMANDERS CORE OPERATIONS	164,743	164,743	164,743		164,743
170	COMBATANT COMMANDS DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT	448,633	469,633	436,276		448,633
	Afloat Forward Staging Base Unfunded Requirement		[21,000]			
	Streamlining of Army Combatant Commands Direct Mission Support			[–12,357]		
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**13,645,240**	**14,607,870**	**13,754,583**	**759,900**	**14,405,140**
	MOBILIZATION					
180	STRATEGIC MOBILITY	401,638	401,638	401,638		401,638
200	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	6,532	6,532	6,532		6,532
	SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION	**408,170**	**408,170**	**408,170**		**408,170**
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING					
210	OFFICER ACQUISITION	131,536	131,536	131,536		131,536
220	RECRUIT TRAINING	47,843	47,843	47,843		47,843
230	ONE STATION UNIT TRAINING	42,565	42,565	42,565		42,565
240	SENIOR RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS	490,378	490,378	490,378		490,378
250	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	981,000	990,800	1,014,200	8,200	989,200
	Cyber Defender (25D) Series Course		[9,800]			
	Readiness funding increase			[33,200]	[33,200]	
	Unjustified program growth				[–25,000]	
260	FLIGHT TRAINING	940,872	984,472	940,872		940,872
	Cyber Basic Officer Leadership Course		[3,100]			
	Initial Entry Rotary Wing Training Backlog Reduction		[40,500]			
270	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	230,324	247,624	230,324		230,324
	Advanced Civil Schooling – Civilian Graduate School 10 Percent Reduction		[–3,000]			
	Unmanned Aircraft Systems Training		[20,300]			
280	TRAINING SUPPORT	603,519	631,519	603,519		603,519
	Intelligence Support for PACOM Unfunded Requirement		[28,000]			
290	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	491,922	491,922	491,922		491,922
300	EXAMINING	194,079	194,079	194,079		194,079
310	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	227,951	227,951	227,951		227,951
320	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	161,048	161,048	161,048		161,048
330	JUNIOR RESERVE OFFICER TRAINING CORPS	170,118	170,118	170,118		170,118
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	**4,713,155**	**4,811,855**	**4,746,355**	**8,200**	**4,721,355**
	ADMIN & SRVWIDE ACTIVITIES					

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
360	CENTRAL SUPPLY ACTIVITIES	813,881	813,881	813,881		813,881
370	LOGISTIC SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	714,781	715,141	714,781	–11,000	703,781
	TRADOC Mobile Training Team (MTT) Support Unfunded Requirement		[360]			
	Unjustified program growth				[–11,000]	
380	AMMUNITION MANAGEMENT	322,127	322,127	322,127		322,127
390	ADMINISTRATION	384,813	376,313	384,813		384,813
	Unjustified Growth in Public Affairs		[–8,500]			
400	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	1,781,350	1,781,350	1,781,350		1,781,350
410	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	292,532	292,532	292,532		292,532
420	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	375,122	375,122	375,122		375,122
430	OTHER SERVICE SUPPORT	1,119,848	1,115,348	1,115,348	–4,500	1,115,348
	Spirit of America program growth		[–4,500]	[–4,500]	[–4,500]	
440	ARMY CLAIMS ACTIVITIES	225,358	225,358	225,358		225,358
450	REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT	239,755	239,755	239,755		239,755
460	FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND AUDIT READINESS	223,319	223,319	223,319		223,319
470	INTERNATIONAL MILITARY HEADQUARTERS	469,865	469,865	469,865		469,865
480	MISC. SUPPORT OF OTHER NATIONS	40,521	40,521	40,521		40,521
530	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	1,120,974	1,120,974	1,146,474	20,000	1,140,974
	Additional SOUTHCOM ISR and intel support			[20,000]	[20,000]	
	Readiness increase			[5,500]		
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWIDE ACTIVITIES	**8,124,246**	**8,111,606**	**8,145,246**	**4,500**	**8,128,746**
	UNDISTRIBUTED					
540	UNDISTRIBUTED		–1,112,000	–929,551	–847,900	–847,900
	Bulk fuel savings			[–260,100]		
	Excessive standard price for fuel		[–83,400]		[–86,000]	
	Foreign Currency adjustments		[–431,000]	[–431,000]	[–431,000]	
	Program decrease		[–5,000]			
	Prohibition on Per Diem Allowance Reduction		[3,300]			
	Streamlining of Army Management Headquarters			[–238,451]	[–180,900]	
	Unobligated balances		[–595,900]			
	Working Capital Fund carryover above allowable ceiling				[–150,000]	
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		**–1,112,000**	**–929,551**	**–847,900**	**–847,900**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY	**26,890,811**	**26,827,501**	**26,124,803**	**–75,300**	**26,815,511**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY RES					
	OPERATING FORCES					
020	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	16,612	16,612	16,612		16,612
030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	486,531	486,531	486,531		486,531
040	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	105,446	105,446	105,446		105,446
050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	516,791	516,791	516,791		516,791
060	AVIATION ASSETS	87,587	87,587	87,587		87,587
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	348,601	348,601	348,601		348,601
080	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	81,350	81,350	81,350		81,350
090	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	59,574	59,574	91,974	32,400	91,974
	Readiness funding increase			[32,400]	[32,400]	
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	570,852	570,852	570,852	–13,000	557,852
	Unjustified program growth				[–13,000]	
110	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	245,686	259,286	245,686	13,600	259,286
	Restore Sustainment shortfalls		[13,600]		[13,600]	
120	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	40,962	40,962	40,962		40,962
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**2,559,992**	**2,573,592**	**2,592,392**	**33,000**	**2,592,992**
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES					
130	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	10,665	10,665	10,665		10,665
140	ADMINISTRATION	18,390	18,390	18,390		18,390
150	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	14,976	14,976	14,976		14,976
160	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	8,841	8,841	8,841		8,841
170	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	52,928	52,928	52,928		52,928

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	**105,800**	**105,800**	**105,800**		**105,800**
	UNDISTRIBUTED					
190	UNDISTRIBUTED		–7,600	–13,611	–12,600	–12,600
	Excessive standard price for fuel		[–7,600]	[–7,600]	[–8,000]	
	Streamlining of Army Reserve Management Headquarters			[–6,011]	[–4,600]	
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		**–7,600**	**–13,611**	**–12,600**	**–12,600**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY RES	**2,665,792**	**2,671,792**	**2,684,581**	**20,400**	**2,686,192**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARNG					
	OPERATING FORCES					
010	MANEUVER UNITS	709,433	1,094,533	709,433	385,100	1,094,533
	Increased Operations Tempo to Meet Readiness Objectives		[385,100]		[385,100]	
020	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	167,324	167,324	167,324		167,324
030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	741,327	741,327	741,327		741,327
040	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	88,775	88,775	96,475	7,700	96,475
	ARNG border security enhancement			[7,700]	[7,700]	
050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	32,130	32,130	32,130		32,130
060	AVIATION ASSETS	943,609	1,063,009	996,209	52,600	996,209
	ARNG border security enhancement			[13,000]	[13,000]	
	C3 High Frequency Radio System Unfunded Requirement		[5,600]			
	Operational Support and Initial Entry Rotary Wing Training		[69,900]			
	Readiness funding increase			[39,600]	[39,600]	
	Restoration of Flying Hours Unfunded Requirement		[43,900]			
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	703,137	703,137	703,137		703,137
080	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	84,066	84,066	84,066		84,066
090	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	166,848	166,848	189,348	22,500	189,348
	Readiness funding increase			[22,500]	[22,500]	
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,022,970	1,022,970	1,022,970	–24,000	998,970
	Justification does not match summary of price and program changes				[–14,000]	
	Unjustified growth				[–10,000]	
110	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	673,680	708,880	673,680	35,200	708,880
	Restore Sustainment shortfalls		[35,200]		[35,200]	
120	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	954,574	954,574	954,574		954,574
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**6,287,873**	**6,827,573**	**6,370,673**	**479,100**	**6,766,973**
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES					
130	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	6,570	6,570	6,570		6,570
140	ADMINISTRATION	59,629	59,219	59,379	100	59,729
	National Guard State Partnership Program increase		[1,000]		[1,000]	
	NGB Heritage Painting Program		[–1,410]		[–900]	
	Reduction to National Guard Heritage Paintings			[–250]		
150	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	68,452	68,452	68,452		68,452
160	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	8,841	8,841	8,841		8,841
170	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	283,670	283,670	272,170	–11,500	272,170
	Army Marketing Program unjustified program growth			[–11,500]	[–11,500]	
180	REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT	2,942	2,942	2,942		2,942
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	**430,104**	**429,694**	**418,354**	**–11,400**	**418,704**
	UNDISTRIBUTED					
200	UNDISTRIBUTED		–25,300	–51,931	–46,200	–46,200
	Excessive standard price for fuel		[–25,300]	[–25,300]	[–26,000]	
	Streamlining of Army National Guard Management Headquarters			[–26,631]	[–20,200]	
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		**–25,300**	**–51,931**	**–46,200**	**–46,200**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARNG	**6,717,977**	**7,231,967**	**6,737,096**	**421,500**	**7,139,477**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY					
	OPERATING FORCES					

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
010	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS		3,300			
	Aviation Readiness Restoration—CH–53 Contract Maintenance		[3,300]			
030	AVIATION TECHNICAL DATA & ENGINEERING SERVICES	37,225	37,225	37,225		37,225
040	AIR OPERATIONS AND SAFETY SUPPORT		2,800			
	MV–22 Fleet Engineering Support Unfunded Requirement		[2,800]			
050	AIR SYSTEMS SUPPORT	376,844	390,744	390,744	13,900	390,744
	Aviation Readiness Restoration—AV–8B Program Related Logistics		[4,000]		[4,000]	
	Aviation Readiness Restoration—CH–53 Program Related Logisitics		[1,900]		[1,900]	
	Aviation Readiness Restoration—MV–22 Program Related Logisitics		[1,200]		[1,200]	
	MV–22 Fleet Engineering Support Unfunded Requirement		[6,800]		[6,800]	
	Readiness funding increase			[13,900]		
060	AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE	897,536	914,536	897,536	15,000	912,536
	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]			
	Program increase				[15,000]	
080	AVIATION LOGISTICS	544,056	555,956	549,356	5,300	549,356
	Aviation Readiness Restoration—MV–22 Aviation Logisitics		[5,300]		[5,300]	
	KC–130J Aviation Logistics Unfunded Requirement		[6,600]			
	Readiness funding increase			[5,300]		
140	ELECTRONIC WARFARE	96,916	96,916	96,916		96,916
150	SPACE SYSTEMS AND SURVEILLANCE	192,198	192,198	192,198		192,198
160	WARFARE TACTICS	453,942	453,942	453,942		453,942
170	OPERATIONAL METEOROLOGY AND OCEANOGRAPHY	351,871	351,871	351,871		351,871
180	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	1,186,847	1,186,847	1,186,847	–15,000	1,171,847
	Unjustified program growth				[–15,000]	
190	EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	123,948	123,948	123,948		123,948
200	DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	2,443	2,443	2,443		2,443
210	COMBATANT COMMANDERS CORE OPERATIONS	98,914	98,914	98,914		98,914
220	COMBATANT COMMANDERS DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT	73,110	73,110	67,627		73,110
	Streamlining of Navy Combatant Commanders Direct Mission Support			[–5,483]		
230	CRUISE MISSILE	110,734	110,734	110,734		110,734
240	FLEET BALLISTIC MISSILE	1,206,736	1,206,736	1,206,736		1,206,736
250	IN-SERVICE WEAPONS SYSTEMS SUPPORT	141,664	141,664	141,664		141,664
260	WEAPONS MAINTENANCE	523,122	535,122	523,122	12,000	535,122
	Ship Self-Defense Systems Maintenance Backlog Reduction		[12,000]		[12,000]	
270	OTHER WEAPON SYSTEMS SUPPORT	371,872	371,872	371,872		371,872
280	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION	896,061	896,061	896,061		896,061
290	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	2,220,423	2,245,723	2,220,423	25,300	2,245,723
	Restore Sustainment shortfalls		[25,300]		[25,300]	
300	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	4,472,468	4,472,468	4,486,468		4,472,468
	Funding increase for Behavioral Counseling			[14,000]		
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**14,378,930**	**14,465,130**	**14,406,647**	**56,500**	**14,435,430**
	MOBILIZATION					
310	SHIP PREPOSITIONING AND SURGE	422,846	422,846	422,846		422,846
320	AIRCRAFT ACTIVATIONS/INACTIVATIONS	6,464	6,964	6,964	500	6,964
	Aviation Readiness Restoration—F–18 Aircraft Activations/Inactivations		[500]	[500]	[500]	
330	SHIP ACTIVATIONS/INACTIVATIONS	361,764	361,764	361,764		361,764
340	EXPEDITIONARY HEALTH SERVICES SYSTEMS	69,530	69,530	69,530		69,530
350	INDUSTRIAL READINESS	2,237	2,237	2,237		2,237
360	COAST GUARD SUPPORT	21,823	21,823	21,823		21,823
	SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION	**884,664**	**885,164**	**885,164**	**500**	**885,164**
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING					
370	OFFICER ACQUISITION	149,375	149,375	149,375		149,375
380	RECRUIT TRAINING	9,035	9,035	9,035		9,035
390	RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS	156,290	156,290	156,290		156,290
400	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	653,728	653,728	653,728		653,728
410	FLIGHT TRAINING	8,171	8,171	8,171		8,171

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
420	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	168,471	152,971	168,471	–6,000	162,471
	Civilian Institutions Graduate Education Program		[–16,500]		[–6,000]	
	Naval Sea Cadets		[1,000]			
430	TRAINING SUPPORT	196,048	196,048	196,048		196,048
440	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	234,233	234,733	234,233	1,000	235,233
	1–800 US Navy Call Center		[500]			
	Naval Sea Cadet Corps				[1,000]	
450	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	137,855	137,855	137,855		137,855
460	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	77,257	77,257	77,257		77,257
470	JUNIOR ROTC	47,653	47,653	47,653		47,653
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	**1,838,116**	**1,823,116**	**1,838,116**	**–5,000**	**1,833,116**
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES					
480	ADMINISTRATION	923,771	914,771	923,771		923,771
	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	13,967		13,967
	Navy External Relations		[–3,500]			
500	CIVILIAN MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	120,812	120,812	120,812		120,812
510	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	350,983	350,983	350,983	–4,000	346,983
	Unjustified growth				[–4,000]	
520	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	265,948	260,948	265,948	–5,000	260,948
	Navy Fleet Band National Tour		[–5,000]		[–5,000]	
530	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	335,482	335,482	335,482		335,482
550	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	197,724	197,724	197,724		197,724
570	PLANNING, ENGINEERING AND DESIGN	274,936	274,936	274,936		274,936
580	ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	1,122,178	1,122,178	1,122,178		1,122,178
590	HULL, MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL SUPPORT	48,587	48,587	48,587		48,587
600	COMBAT/WEAPONS SYSTEMS	25,599	25,599	25,599		25,599
610	SPACE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE SYSTEMS	72,768	72,768	72,768		72,768
620	NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE	577,803	577,803	577,803		577,803
680	INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS AND AGENCIES	4,768	4,768	4,768		4,768
710	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	560,754	560,754	560,754		560,754
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	**4,896,080**	**4,878,580**	**4,896,080**	**–9,000**	**4,887,080**
	UNDISTRIBUTED					
720	UNDISTRIBUTED		–892,100	–779,123	–856,200	–856,200
	Bulk fuel savings			[–482,300]		
	Excessive standard price for fuel		[–591,400]		[–610,000]	
	Foreign Currency adjustments		[–87,000]	[–87,000]	[–87,000]	
	Program decrease		[–5,000]			
	Prohibition on Per Diem Allowance Reduction		[2,300]			
	Streamlining of Navy Management Headquarters			[–209,823]	[–159,200]	
	Unobligated balances		[–211,000]			
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		**–892,100**	**–779,123**	**–856,200**	**–856,200**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY	**21,997,790**	**21,159,890**	**21,246,884**	**–813,200**	**21,184,590**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS					
	OPERATING FORCES					
030	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	227,583	227,583	227,583		227,583
040	MARITIME PREPOSITIONING	86,259	86,259	86,259		86,259
050	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	746,237	775,037	746,237	28,800	775,037
	Restore Sustainment shortfalls		[28,800]		[28,800]	
060	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	2,057,362	2,057,362	2,058,562		2,057,362
	Readiness funding increase for Criminal Investigative Equipment			[1,200]		
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**3,117,441**	**3,146,241**	**3,118,641**	**28,800**	**3,146,241**
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING					

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
070	RECRUIT TRAINING	16,460	16,460	16,460		16,460
080	OFFICER ACQUISITION	977	977	977		977
090	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	97,325	97,325	97,325		97,325
100	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	40,786	40,786	40,786		40,786
120	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	164,806	164,806	164,806		164,806
130	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	39,963	39,963	39,963		39,963
140	JUNIOR ROTC	23,397	23,397	23,397		23,397
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	**383,714**	**383,714**	**383,714**		**383,714**
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES					
150	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	37,386	37,386	37,386		37,386
160	ADMINISTRATION	358,395	342,595	358,395	–6,700	351,695
	Unjustified Growth Marine Corps Heritage Center		[–15,800]		[–6,700]	
180	ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	76,105	76,105	76,105		76,105
200	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	45,429	45,429	45,429		45,429
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	**517,315**	**501,515**	**517,315**	**–6,700**	**510,615**
	UNDISTRIBUTED					
210	UNDISTRIBUTED		–94,200	–77,588	–87,700	–87,700
	Bulk fuel savings			[–17,000]		
	Excessive standard price for fuel		[–24,600]		[–25,000]	
	Foreign Currency adjustments		[–28,000]	[–28,000]	[–28,000]	
	Program decrease		[–5,000]			
	Prohibition on Per Diem Allowance Reduction		[800]			
	Streamlining of Marine Corps Management Headquarters			[–32,588]	[–24,700]	
	Unobligated balances		[–37,400]			
	Working Capital Fund carryover above allowable ceiling				[–10,000]	
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		**–94,200**	**–77,588**	**–87,700**	**–87,700**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS	**4,018,470**	**3,937,270**	**3,942,082**	**–65,600**	**3,952,870**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY RES					
	OPERATING FORCES					
010	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	563,722	607,222	563,722		563,722
	Reversing the disestablishment of HSC–84 and HSC–85		[43,500]			
020	INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE	6,218	6,218	6,218		6,218
030	AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE	82,712	82,712	82,712		82,712
040	AIRCRAFT DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	326	326	326		326
050	AVIATION LOGISTICS	13,436	13,436	13,436		13,436
070	SHIP OPERATIONS SUPPORT & TRAINING	557	557	557		557
090	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS	14,499	14,499	14,499		14,499
100	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	117,601	117,601	117,601		117,601
120	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION	29,382	29,382	29,382		29,382
130	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	48,513	49,213	48,513	700	49,213
	Restore Sustainment shortfalls		[700]		[700]	
140	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	102,858	102,858	102,858		102,858
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**979,824**	**1,024,024**	**979,824**	**700**	**980,524**
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES					
150	ADMINISTRATION	1,505	1,505	1,505		1,505
160	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	13,782	13,782	13,782		13,782
170	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	3,437	3,437	3,437		3,437
180	ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	3,210	3,210	3,210		3,210
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	**21,934**	**21,934**	**21,934**		**21,934**
	UNDISTRIBUTED					
210	UNDISTRIBUTED		–39,700	–41,086	–42,100	–42,100
	Excessive standard price for fuel		[–39,700]	[–39,700]	[–41,000]	
	Streamlining of Navy Reserve Management Headquarters			[–1,386]	[–1,100]	
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		**–39,700**	**–41,086**	**–42,100**	**–42,100**

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY RES	**1,001,758**	**1,006,258**	**960,672**	**–41,400**	**960,358**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MC RESERVE					
	OPERATING FORCES					
010	OPERATING FORCES	97,631	97,631	97,631		97,631
020	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	18,254	18,254	18,254		18,254
030	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	28,653	30,053	28,653	1,400	30,053
	Restore Sustainment shortfalls		[1,400]		[1,400]	
040	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	111,923	111,923	111,923		111,923
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**256,461**	**257,861**	**256,461**	**1,400**	**257,861**
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES					
050	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	924	924	924		924
060	ADMINISTRATION	10,866	10,866	10,866		10,866
070	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	8,785	8,785	8,785		8,785
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	**20,575**	**20,575**	**20,575**		**20,575**
	UNDISTRIBUTED					
080	UNDISTRIBUTED		–1,000	–2,473	–2,100	–2,100
	Excessive standard price for fuel		[–1,000]	[–1,000]	[–1,000]	
	Streamlining of Marine Corps Reserve Management Headquarters			[–1,473]	[–1,100]	
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		**–1,000**	**–2,473**	**–2,100**	**–2,100**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MC RESERVE	**277,036**	**277,436**	**274,563**	**–700**	**276,336**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE					
	OPERATING FORCES					
010	PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES	3,336,868	3,612,468	3,336,868	262,600	3,599,468
	A–10 restoration: Force Structure Restoration		[249,700]		[235,300]	
	A–10 to F–15E Training Transition		[–1,400]			
	EC–130H Force Structure Restoration		[27,300]		[27,300]	
020	COMBAT ENHANCEMENT FORCES	1,897,315	1,935,015	1,897,315	17,700	1,915,015
	Increase Range Use Support Unfunded Requirement		[37,700]		[37,700]	
	Unjustified growth				[–20,000]	
030	AIR OPERATIONS TRAINING (OJT, MAINTAIN SKILLS)	1,797,549	1,719,349	1,757,249	–107,200	1,690,349
	A–10 to F–15E Training Transition		[–78,200]	[–78,000]	[–78,200]	
	Readiness increase			[37,700]		
	Unjustified growth				[–29,000]	
040	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	6,537,127	6,537,127	6,537,127	–40,000	6,497,127
	Remove FY 15 contractor logistics support costs				[–40,000]	
050	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	1,997,712	2,132,812	1,997,712	135,100	2,132,812
	Restore Sustainment shortfalls		[135,100]		[135,100]	
060	BASE SUPPORT	2,841,948	2,841,948	2,841,948		2,841,948
120	COMBATANT COMMANDERS DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT	900,965	900,965	885,585	–11,000	889,965
	Streamlining of Air Force Combatant Commanders Direct Mission Support			[–15,380]		
	Unjustified growth				[–11,000]	
130	COMBATANT COMMANDERS CORE OPERATIONS	205,078	205,078	164,078		205,078
	Cutting Joint Enabling Capabilities Command			[–41,000]		
135	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	893,272	893,272	910,072		893,272
	Increase One Program			[20,000]		
	Unjustified increase			[–3,200]		
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**20,407,834**	**20,778,034**	**20,327,954**	**257,200**	**20,665,034**
	MOBILIZATION					
170	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	259,956	259,956	259,956		259,956
180	BASE SUPPORT	708,799	708,799	708,799		708,799
	SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION	**968,755**	**968,755**	**968,755**		**968,755**
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING					

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
190	OFFICER ACQUISITION	92,191	92,191	92,191		92,191
200	RECRUIT TRAINING	21,871	21,871	21,871		21,871
210	RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS (ROTC)	77,527	77,527	77,527		77,527
220	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	228,500	228,500	228,500		228,500
230	BASE SUPPORT	772,870	772,870	772,870		772,870
240	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	359,304	379,304	402,404	20,000	379,304
	Readiness increase for RPA training			[43,100]		
	Remotely Piloted Aircraft Flight Training Acceleration		[20,000]		[20,000]	
250	FLIGHT TRAINING	710,553	726,553	710,553	16,000	726,553
	Consolidation of Air Battle Manager Resources not properly documented				[–4,000]	
	Unmanned Aerial Surveillance (UAS) Training		[16,000]		[20,000]	
260	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	228,252	227,322	228,252		228,252
	Air Force Civilian Graduate Education Program Unjustified Growth		[–930]			
270	TRAINING SUPPORT	76,464	76,464	76,464		76,464
280	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	375,513	375,513	375,513		375,513
290	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	79,690	79,690	79,690		79,690
300	EXAMINING	3,803	3,803	3,803		3,803
310	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	180,807	180,807	180,807		180,807
320	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	167,478	167,478	167,478		167,478
330	JUNIOR ROTC	59,263	59,263	59,263		59,263
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	**3,434,086**	**3,469,156**	**3,477,186**	**36,000**	**3,470,086**
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES					
350	TECHNICAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	862,022	862,022	852,022	–20,000	842,022
	Acquisition Management Adjustment			[–10,000]		
	Unjustified growth				[–20,000]	
360	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	61,745	61,745	61,745		61,745
370	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	298,759	298,759	298,759		298,759
380	BASE SUPPORT	1,108,220	1,108,220	1,096,220		1,108,220
	Reduce IT procurement			[–12,000]		
390	ADMINISTRATION	689,797	669,097	669,097	–8,000	681,797
	DEAMS reduction-Funding ahead of need		[–20,700]	[–20,700]	[–8,000]	
400	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	498,053	498,053	498,053		498,053
410	OTHER SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	900,253	900,253	900,253		900,253
420	CIVIL AIR PATROL	25,411	27,911	25,411	2,300	27,711
	Civil Air Patrol		[2,500]		[2,300]	
450	INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT	89,148	89,148	89,148		89,148
460	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	1,187,859	1,187,859	1,182,959		1,187,859
	Unjustified increase			[–4,900]		
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	**5,721,267**	**5,703,067**	**5,673,667**	**–25,700**	**5,695,567**
	UNDISTRIBUTED					
470	UNDISTRIBUTED		–1,067,600	–848,903	–1,006,500	–1,006,500
	Bulk fuel savings			[–618,300]		
	Costs associated with preventing divestiture of A–10 fleet			[235,300]		
	Costs associated with preventing divestiture of EC–130			[27,300]		
	Excessive standard price for fuel		[–562,100]		[–580,000]	
	Foreign Currency adjustments		[–217,000]	[–217,000]	[–217,000]	
	Program decrease		[–5,000]			
	Prohibition on Per Diem Allowance Reduction		[2,900]			
	Streamlining of Air Force Management Headquarters			[–276,203]	[–209,500]	
	Unobligated balances		[–286,400]			
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		**–1,067,600**	**–848,903**	**–1,006,500**	**–1,006,500**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE	**30,531,942**	**29,851,412**	**29,598,659**	**–739,000**	**29,792,942**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AF RESERVE					
	OPERATING FORCES					
010	PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES	1,779,378	1,781,878	1,779,378	2,500	1,781,878
	A–10 restoration: Force Structure Restoration		[2,500]		[2,500]	

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
020	MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	226,243	226,243	226,243	–6,000	220,243
	Justification does not match summary of price and program changes for civilian pay				[–6,000]	
030	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	487,036	487,036	487,036		487,036
040	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	109,342	109,642	109,342	300	109,642
	Restore Sustainment shortfalls		[300]		[300]	
050	BASE SUPPORT	373,707	373,707	373,707	–3,000	370,707
	Air Force Support Standard Correction—transfer to SAG 11G not properly accounted				[–3,000]	
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**2,975,706**	**2,978,506**	**2,975,706**	**–6,200**	**2,969,506**
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES					
060	ADMINISTRATION	53,921	53,921	53,921		53,921
070	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	14,359	14,359	14,359		14,359
080	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERS MGMT (ARPC)	13,665	13,665	13,665		13,665
090	OTHER PERS SUPPORT (DISABILITY COMP)	6,606	6,606	6,606		6,606
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	**88,551**	**88,551**	**88,551**		**88,551**
	UNDISTRIBUTED					
110	UNDISTRIBUTED		–101,000	–103,216	–107,500	–107,500
	Costs associated with preventing divestiture of A–10 fleet			[2,500]		
	Excessive standard price for fuel		[–101,000]	[–101,100]	[–104,000]	
	Streamlining of Air Force Reserve Management Headquarters			[–4,616]	[–3,500]	
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		**–101,000**	**–103,216**	**–107,500**	**–107,500**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AF RESERVE	**3,064,257**	**2,966,057**	**2,961,041**	**–113,700**	**2,950,557**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ANG					
	OPERATING FORCES					
010	AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS	3,526,471	3,608,671	3,526,471	42,200	3,568,671
	A–10 restoration: Force Structure Restoration		[42,200]		[42,200]	
	Aircraft Support Equipment Shortfall Restoration		[40,000]			
020	MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	740,779	740,779	743,379	2,600	743,379
	ARNG border security enhancement			[2,600]	[2,600]	
030	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	1,763,859	1,763,859	1,763,859		1,763,859
040	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	288,786	307,586	288,786	18,800	307,586
	Restore Sustainment shortfalls		[18,800]		[18,800]	
050	BASE SUPPORT	582,037	582,037	582,037		582,037
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**6,901,932**	**7,002,932**	**6,904,532**	**63,600**	**6,965,532**
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES					
060	ADMINISTRATION	23,626	24,626	23,626		23,626
	National Guard State Partnership Program increase		[1,000]			
070	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	30,652	30,652	30,652		30,652
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES	**54,278**	**55,278**	**54,278**		**54,278**
	UNDISTRIBUTED					
080	UNDISTRIBUTED		–162,600	–123,415	–200,300	–200,300
	Excessive standard price for fuel		[–162,600]	[–162,600]	[–168,000]	
	Restore A–10			[42,200]		
	Streamlining of Air National Guard Management Headquarters			[–3,015]	[–2,300]	
	Unjustified growth				[–30,000]	
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		**–162,600**	**–123,415**	**–200,300**	**–200,300**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ANG	**6,956,210**	**6,895,610**	**6,835,395**	**–136,700**	**6,819,510**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE					
	OPERATING FORCES					
010	JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF	485,888	485,888	505,888	20,000	505,888
	Middle East Assurance Initiative			[20,000]	[20,000]	

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
020	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE	534,795	534,795	530,795		534,795
	DOD Rewards reduction-funding ahead of need			[–4,000]		
030	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND/OPERATING FORCES	4,862,368	4,946,968	4,862,368	–21,200	4,841,168
	Global Inform and Influence Activities Increase		[15,000]			
	Increased Support for Counterterrorism Operations		[25,000]			
	Overestimation of civilian FTE				[–21,200]	
	USSOCOM Combat Development Activities		[44,600]			
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**5,883,051**	**5,967,651**	**5,899,051**	**–1,200**	**5,881,851**
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING					
040	DEFENSE ACQUISITION UNIVERSITY	142,659	142,659	142,659		142,659
050	NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIVERSITY	78,416	78,416	78,416		78,416
060	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND/TRAINING AND RECRUITING	354,372	354,372	354,372		354,372
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	**575,447**	**575,447**	**575,447**		**575,447**
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES					
070	CIVIL MILITARY PROGRAMS	160,320	180,320	160,320	20,000	180,320
	STARBASE		[20,000]		[20,000]	
090	DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY	570,177	570,177	570,177		570,177
100	DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AGENCY	1,374,536	1,374,536	1,374,536		1,374,536
110	DEFENSE HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY	642,551	643,551	642,551		642,551
	Critical Language Training		[1,000]			
120	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY	1,282,755	1,292,755	1,292,755	10,000	1,292,755
	SHARKSEER		[10,000]	[10,000]	[10,000]	
140	DEFENSE LEGAL SERVICES AGENCY	26,073	26,073	26,073		26,073
150	DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY	366,429	366,429	366,429		366,429
160	DEFENSE MEDIA ACTIVITY	192,625	192,625	192,625		192,625
180	DEFENSE PERSONNEL ACCOUNTING AGENCY	115,372	115,372	115,372		115,372
190	DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY	524,723	524,723	517,723	–29,200	495,523
	Global Security Contingency Fund				[–22,200]	
	Reduction to Combating Terrorism Fellowship			[–7,000]	[–7,000]	
200	DEFENSE SECURITY SERVICE	508,396	508,396	508,396		508,396
230	DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY SECURITY ADMINISTRATION	33,577	33,577	33,577		33,577
240	DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY	415,696	415,696	415,696		415,696
260	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EDUCATION ACTIVITY	2,753,771	2,753,771	2,784,021	30,250	2,784,021
	Impact Aid			[30,000]	[30,000]	
	School lunches for territories			[250]	[250]	
270	MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY	432,068	432,068	432,068		432,068
290	OFFICE OF ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT	110,612	135,612	57,512		110,612
	Congestion mitigation in urban areas related to 2005 BRAC		[25,000]			
	Defense industry adjustment			[–33,100]		
	Guam outside the fence infastructure			[–20,000]		
295	OFFICE OF NET ASSESSMENT		9,092			
	Transfer from line 300		[9,092]			
300	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE	1,388,285	1,361,693	1,378,785	5,250	1,393,535
	Commission to Assess the Threat to the U.S. from Electromagnetic Pulse Attack		[2,000]		[2,000]	
	OSD fleet architecture study			[1,000]	[1,000]	
	OUSD (Policy) unjustified growth				[–2,000]	
	OUSD AT&L Congressional Mandate (BRAC Support)		[–10,500]	[–10,500]	[–10,500]	
	Program decrease		[–24,000]			
	Readiness environmental protection initiative—program increase		[15,000]		[14,750]	
	Transfer funding for Office of Net Assessment to line 295		[–9,092]			
310	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND/ADMIN & SVC-WIDE ACTIVITIES	83,263	83,263	83,263		83,263
320	WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS SERVICES	621,688	621,688	621,688		621,688
330	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	14,379,428	14,384,428	14,379,428		14,379,428
	Program increase		[5,000]			
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	**25,982,345**	**26,025,845**	**25,952,995**	**36,300**	**26,018,645**
	UNDISTRIBUTED					

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
340	UNDISTRIBUTED		–499,700	–1,011,952	–791,300	–791,300
	Bulk fuel savings			[–36,000]		
	Excessive standard price for fuel		[–29,700]		[–37,000]	
	Foreign Currency adjustments		[–78,400]	[–78,400]	[–78,400]	
	Program decrease		[–5,000]		[–5,000]	
	Prohibition on Per Diem Allowance Reduction		[2,700]			
	Streamlining of Department of Defense Management Headquarters			[–897,552]	[–670,900]	
	Unobligated balances		[–389,300]			
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		**–499,700**	**–1,011,952**	**–791,300**	**–791,300**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE	**32,440,843**	**32,069,243**	**31,415,541**	**–756,200**	**31,684,643**
	MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS					
	MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS					
010	US COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ARMED FORCES, DEFENSE	14,078	14,078	14,078		14,078
020	OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER AND CIVIC AID	100,266	100,266	100,266		100,266
030	COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION	358,496	358,496	358,496		358,496
040	ACQ WORKFORCE DEV FD	84,140	84,140	84,140		84,140
050	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, ARMY	234,829	234,829	234,829		234,829
060	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, NAVY	292,453	292,453	292,453		292,453
070	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, AIR FORCE	368,131	368,131	368,131		368,131
080	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DEFENSE	8,232	8,232	8,232		8,232
090	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION FORMERLY USED SITES	203,717	203,717	203,717		203,717
	SUBTOTAL MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	**1,664,342**	**1,664,342**	**1,664,342**		**1,664,342**
	TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	**1,664,342**	**1,664,342**	**1,664,342**		**1,664,342**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE	**138,227,228**	**136,558,778**	**134,445,659**	**–2,299,900**	**135,927,328**

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	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY					
	OPERATING FORCES					
010	MANEUVER UNITS	257,900	257,900	257,900		257,900
040	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	1,110,836	1,110,836	1,110,836		1,110,836
050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	261,943	261,943	261,943		261,943
060	AVIATION ASSETS	22,160	22,160	22,160		22,160
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,119,201	1,119,201	1,119,201		1,119,201
080	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	117,881	117,881	117,881		117,881
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	50,000	50,000	50,000		50,000
140	ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES	4,500,666	4,526,466	4,500,666	25,800	4,526,466
	Army expenses related to Syria Train and Equip program		[25,800]		[25,800]	
150	COMMANDERS EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM	10,000	5,000	10,000	–5,000	5,000
	Program decrease		[–5,000]		[–5,000]	
160	RESET	1,834,777	1,834,777	1,834,777		1,834,777
170	COMBATANT COMMANDS DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT		100,000		100,000	100,000
	AFRICOM Intelligence, Surveilance, and Reconnissance		[100,000]		[100,000]	
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**9,285,364**	**9,406,164**	**9,285,364**	**120,800**	**9,406,164**
	MOBILIZATION					
190	ARMY PREPOSITIONED STOCKS	40,000	40,000	40,000		40,000
	SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION	**40,000**	**40,000**	**40,000**		**40,000**
	ADMIN & SRVWIDE ACTIVITIES					
350	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	529,891	529,891	529,891		529,891
380	AMMUNITION MANAGEMENT	5,033	5,033	5,033		5,033

SEC. 4302. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
420	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	100,480	100,480	100,480		100,480
450	REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT	154,350	154,350	154,350		154,350
530	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	1,267,632	1,267,632	1,267,632		1,267,632
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWIDE ACTIVITIES	**2,057,386**	**2,057,386**	**2,057,386**		**2,057,386**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY	**11,382,750**	**11,503,550**	**11,382,750**	**120,800**	**11,503,550**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY RES					
	OPERATING FORCES					
030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	2,442	2,442	2,442		2,442
050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	813	813	813		813
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	779	779	779		779
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	20,525	20,525	20,525		20,525
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**24,559**	**24,559**	**24,559**		**24,559**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY RES	**24,559**	**24,559**	**24,559**		**24,559**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARNG					
	OPERATING FORCES					
010	MANEUVER UNITS	1,984	1,984	1,984		1,984
030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	4,671	4,671	4,671		4,671
060	AVIATION ASSETS	15,980	15,980	15,980		15,980
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	12,867	12,867	12,867		12,867
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	23,134	23,134	23,134		23,134
120	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	1,426	1,426	1,426		1,426
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**60,062**	**60,062**	**60,062**		**60,062**
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES					
150	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	783	783	783		783
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	**783**	**783**	**783**		**783**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARNG	**60,845**	**60,845**	**60,845**		**60,845**
	AFGHANISTAN SECURITY FORCES FUND					
	MINISTRY OF DEFENSE					
010	SUSTAINMENT	2,214,899	2,552,642	2,214,899		2,214,899
	Support for ANSF end strength		[337,743]			
030	EQUIPMENT AND TRANSPORTATION	182,751	182,751	182,751		182,751
040	TRAINING AND OPERATIONS	281,555	281,555	281,555		281,555
	SUBTOTAL MINISTRY OF DEFENSE	**2,679,205**	**3,016,948**	**2,679,205**		**2,679,205**
	MINISTRY OF INTERIOR					
060	SUSTAINMENT	901,137	901,137	901,137		901,137
080	EQUIPMENT AND TRANSPORTATION	116,573	116,573	116,573		116,573
090	TRAINING AND OPERATIONS	65,342	65,342	65,342		65,342
	SUBTOTAL MINISTRY OF INTERIOR	**1,083,052**	**1,083,052**	**1,083,052**		**1,083,052**
	TOTAL AFGHANISTAN SECURITY FORCES FUND	**3,762,257**	**4,100,000**	**3,762,257**		**3,762,257**
	IRAQ TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND					
	IRAQ TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND					
010	IRAQ TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND	715,000	715,000	715,000		715,000
	SUBTOTAL IRAQ TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND	**715,000**	**715,000**	**715,000**		**715,000**
	TOTAL IRAQ TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND	**715,000**	**715,000**	**715,000**		**715,000**
	SYRIA TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND					
	SYRIA TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND					
010	SYRIA TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND	600,000	531,450	600,000	–68,550	531,450
	Realignment to Air Force		[–42,750]		[–42,750]	

SEC. 4302. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
	Realignment to Army		[–25,800]		[–25,800]	
	SUBTOTAL SYRIA TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND	**600,000**	**531,450**	**600,000**	**–68,550**	**531,450**
	TOTAL SYRIA TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND	**600,000**	**531,450**	**600,000**	**–68,550**	**531,450**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY					
	OPERATING FORCES					
010	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	358,417	358,417	361,717	3,300	361,717
	Readiness funding increase			[3,300]	[3,300]	
030	AVIATION TECHNICAL DATA & ENGINEERING SERVICES	110	110	110		110
040	AIR OPERATIONS AND SAFETY SUPPORT	4,513	4,513	4,513		4,513
050	AIR SYSTEMS SUPPORT	126,501	126,501	126,501		126,501
060	AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE	75,897	75,897	92,897	17,000	92,897
	Readiness funding increase			[17,000]	[17,000]	
070	AIRCRAFT DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	2,770	2,770	2,770		2,770
080	AVIATION LOGISTICS	34,101	34,101	34,101		34,101
090	MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS	1,184,878	1,184,878	1,184,878		1,184,878
100	SHIP OPERATIONS SUPPORT & TRAINING	16,663	16,663	16,663		16,663
110	SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE	1,922,829	1,922,829	1,922,829		1,922,829
130	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS	33,577	33,577	33,577		33,577
160	WARFARE TACTICS	26,454	26,454	26,454		26,454
170	OPERATIONAL METEOROLOGY AND OCEANOGRAPHY	22,305	22,305	22,305		22,305
180	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	513,969	513,969	513,969		513,969
190	EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	10,007	10,007	10,007		10,007
250	IN-SERVICE WEAPONS SYSTEMS SUPPORT	60,865	60,865	60,865		60,865
260	WEAPONS MAINTENANCE	275,231	275,231	275,231		275,231
290	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	7,819	7,819	7,819		7,819
300	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	61,422	61,422	61,422		61,422
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**4,738,328**	**4,738,328**	**4,758,628**	**20,300**	**4,758,628**
	MOBILIZATION					
340	EXPEDITIONARY HEALTH SERVICES SYSTEMS	5,307	5,307	5,307		5,307
360	COAST GUARD SUPPORT	160,002	160,002	160,002		160,002
	SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION	**165,309**	**165,309**	**165,309**		**165,309**
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING					
400	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	44,845	44,845	44,845		44,845
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	**44,845**	**44,845**	**44,845**		**44,845**
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES					
480	ADMINISTRATION	2,513	2,513	2,513		2,513
490	EXTERNAL RELATIONS	500	500	500		500
510	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	5,309	5,309	5,309		5,309
520	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	1,469	1,469	1,469		1,469
550	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	156,671	156,671	156,671		156,671
580	ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	8,834	8,834	8,834		8,834
620	NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE	1,490	1,490	1,490		1,490
710	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	6,320	6,320	6,320		6,320
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	**183,106**	**183,106**	**183,106**		**183,106**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY	**5,131,588**	**5,131,588**	**5,151,888**	**20,300**	**5,151,888**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS					
	OPERATING FORCES					
010	OPERATIONAL FORCES	353,133	353,133	353,133		353,133
020	FIELD LOGISTICS	259,676	259,676	259,676		259,676
030	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	240,000	240,000	240,000		240,000
060	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	16,026	16,026	16,026		16,026
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**868,835**	**868,835**	**868,835**		**868,835**

SEC. 4302. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING					
110	TRAINING SUPPORT	37,862	37,862	37,862		37,862
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	**37,862**	**37,862**	**37,862**		**37,862**
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES					
150	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	43,767	43,767	43,767		43,767
200	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	2,070	2,070	2,070		2,070
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	**45,837**	**45,837**	**45,837**		**45,837**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS	**952,534**	**952,534**	**952,534**		**952,534**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY RES					
	OPERATING FORCES					
010	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	4,033	4,033	4,033		4,033
020	INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE	60	60	60		60
030	AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE	20,300	20,300	20,300		20,300
100	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	7,250	7,250	7,250		7,250
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**31,643**	**31,643**	**31,643**		**31,643**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY RES	**31,643**	**31,643**	**31,643**		**31,643**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MC RESERVE					
	OPERATING FORCES					
010	OPERATING FORCES	2,500	2,500	2,500		2,500
040	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	955	955	955		955
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**3,455**	**3,455**	**3,455**		**3,455**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MC RESERVE	**3,455**	**3,455**	**3,455**		**3,455**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE					
	OPERATING FORCES					
010	PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES	1,505,738	1,548,488	1,502,238	42,750	1,548,488
	Air Force expenses related to Syria Train and Equip program		[42,750]		[42,750]	
	Retain Current A–10 Fleet			[–1,400]		
	Unjustified Increase			[–2,100]		
020	COMBAT ENHANCEMENT FORCES	914,973	914,973	905,273	4,300	919,273
	Readiness funding increase			[4,300]	[4,300]	
	Unjustified Increase			[–14,000]		
030	AIR OPERATIONS TRAINING (OJT, MAINTAIN SKILLS)	31,978	31,978	31,978		31,978
040	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	1,192,765	1,192,765	1,192,765		1,192,765
050	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	85,625	85,625	85,625		85,625
060	BASE SUPPORT	917,269	917,269	917,269		917,269
070	GLOBAL C3I AND EARLY WARNING	30,219	30,219	30,219		30,219
080	OTHER COMBAT OPS SPT PROGRAMS	174,734	174,734	174,734		174,734
100	LAUNCH FACILITIES	869	869	869		869
110	SPACE CONTROL SYSTEMS	5,008	5,008	5,008		5,008
120	COMBATANT COMMANDERS DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT	100,190	716,690	100,190		100,190
	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	22,893		22,893
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**4,982,261**	**5,641,511**	**4,969,061**	**47,050**	**5,029,311**
	MOBILIZATION					
140	AIRLIFT OPERATIONS	2,995,703	2,995,703	2,995,703		2,995,703
150	MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS	108,163	108,163	108,163		108,163
160	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	511,059	511,059	511,059		511,059
180	BASE SUPPORT	4,642	4,642	4,642		4,642
	SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION	**3,619,567**	**3,619,567**	**3,619,567**		**3,619,567**

SEC. 4302. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING					
190	OFFICER ACQUISITION	92	92	92		92
240	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	11,986	11,986	11,986		11,986
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	**12,078**	**12,078**	**12,078**		**12,078**
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES					
340	LOGISTICS OPERATIONS	86,716	86,716	86,716		86,716
380	BASE SUPPORT	3,836	3,836	3,836		3,836
400	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	165,348	165,348	165,348		165,348
410	OTHER SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	204,683	204,683	141,683	–63,000	141,683
	Reduction to the Office of Security Cooperation in Iraq			[–63,000]	[–63,000]	
450	INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT	61	61	61		61
460	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	15,463	15,463	15,463		15,463
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	**476,107**	**476,107**	**413,107**	**–63,000**	**413,107**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE	**9,090,013**	**9,749,263**	**9,013,813**	**–15,950**	**9,074,063**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AF RESERVE					
	OPERATING FORCES					
030	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	51,086	51,086	51,086		51,086
050	BASE SUPPORT	7,020	7,020	7,020		7,020
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**58,106**	**58,106**	**58,106**		**58,106**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AF RESERVE	**58,106**	**58,106**	**58,106**		**58,106**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ANG					
	OPERATING FORCES					
020	MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	19,900	19,900	19,900		19,900
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**19,900**	**19,900**	**19,900**		**19,900**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ANG	**19,900**	**19,900**	**19,900**		**19,900**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE					
	OPERATING FORCES					
010	JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF	9,900	9,900	9,900		9,900
030	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND/OPERATING FORCES	2,345,835	2,424,835	2,345,835		2,345,835
	Classified adjustment		[64,000]			
	Global Inform and Influence Activities Increase		[15,000]			
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**2,355,735**	**2,434,735**	**2,355,735**		**2,355,735**
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES					
090	DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY	18,474	18,474	18,474		18,474
120	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY	29,579	29,579	29,579		29,579
140	DEFENSE LEGAL SERVICES AGENCY	110,000	110,000	110,000		110,000
160	DEFENSE MEDIA ACTIVITY	5,960	5,960	5,960		5,960
190	DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY	1,677,000	1,677,000	1,577,000	–100,000	1,577,000
	Reduction from Coalition Support Funds			[–100,000]	[–100,000]	
260	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EDUCATION ACTIVITY	73,000	73,000	73,000		73,000
300	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE	106,709	321,709	106,709		106,709
	U.S. Special Operations Command inform and influence activities		[15,000]			
	Ukraine Train & Equip		[200,000]			
320	WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS SERVICES	2,102	2,102	2,102		2,102
330	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	1,427,074	1,427,074	1,427,074		1,427,074
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	**3,449,898**	**3,664,898**	**3,349,898**	**–100,000**	**3,349,898**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE	**5,805,633**	**6,099,633**	**5,705,633**	**–100,000**	**5,705,633**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE	**37,638,283**	**38,981,526**	**37,482,383**	**–43,400**	**37,594,883**

SEC. 4303. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE BASE REQUIREMENTS.

SEC. 4303. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE BASE REQUIREMENTS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY					
	OPERATING FORCES					
030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	508,008	508,008	508,008		508,008
040	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	763,300	763,300	763,300		763,300
050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,054,322	1,054,322	1,054,322		1,054,322
060	AVIATION ASSETS	1,546,129	1,546,129	1,546,129		1,546,129
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	3,158,606	3,158,606	3,158,606		3,158,606
080	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	438,909	438,909	438,909		438,909
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**7,469,274**	**7,469,274**	**7,469,274**		**7,469,274**
	MOBILIZATION					
190	ARMY PREPOSITIONED STOCKS	261,683	261,683	261,683		261,683
	SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION	**261,683**	**261,683**	**261,683**		**261,683**
	ADMIN & SRVWIDE ACTIVITIES					
350	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	485,778	485,778	485,778		485,778
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWIDE ACTIVITIES	**485,778**	**485,778**	**485,778**		**485,778**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY	**8,216,735**	**8,216,735**	**8,216,735**		**8,216,735**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY					
	OPERATING FORCES					
010	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	4,940,365	4,940,365	4,940,365		4,940,365
020	FLEET AIR TRAINING	1,830,611	1,830,611	1,830,611		1,830,611
040	AIR OPERATIONS AND SAFETY SUPPORT	103,456	103,456	103,456		103,456
070	AIRCRAFT DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	33,201	33,201	33,201		33,201
090	MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS	4,287,658	4,287,658	4,287,658		4,287,658
100	SHIP OPERATIONS SUPPORT & TRAINING	787,446	787,446	787,446		787,446
110	SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE	5,960,951	5,960,951	5,960,951		5,960,951
120	SHIP DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,554,863	1,554,863	1,554,863		1,554,863
130	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS	704,415	704,415	704,415		704,415
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**20,202,966**	**20,202,966**	**20,202,966**		**20,202,966**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY	**20,202,966**	**20,202,966**	**20,202,966**		**20,202,966**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS					
	OPERATING FORCES					
010	OPERATIONAL FORCES	931,079	931,079	931,079		931,079
020	FIELD LOGISTICS	931,757	931,757	931,757		931,757
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**1,862,836**	**1,862,836**	**1,862,836**		**1,862,836**
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING					
110	TRAINING SUPPORT	347,476	347,476	347,476		347,476
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	**347,476**	**347,476**	**347,476**		**347,476**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS	**2,210,312**	**2,210,312**	**2,210,312**		**2,210,312**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE					
	OPERATING FORCES					
070	GLOBAL C3I AND EARLY WARNING	930,341	930,341	930,341		930,341
080	OTHER COMBAT OPS SPT PROGRAMS	924,845	924,845	924,845		924,845
100	LAUNCH FACILITIES	271,177	271,177	271,177		271,177
110	SPACE CONTROL SYSTEMS	382,824	382,824	382,824		382,824
135	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	14,224	14,224	14,224		14,224
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**2,523,411**	**2,523,411**	**2,523,411**		**2,523,411**
	MOBILIZATION					
140	AIRLIFT OPERATIONS	2,229,196	2,229,196	2,229,196		2,229,196
150	MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS	148,318	148,318	148,318		148,318
160	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	1,617,571	1,617,571	1,617,571		1,617,571

SEC. 4303. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE BASE REQUIREMENTS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
	SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION	**3,995,085**	**3,995,085**	**3,995,085**		**3,995,085**
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES					
340	LOGISTICS OPERATIONS	1,141,491	1,141,491	1,141,491		1,141,491
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	**1,141,491**	**1,141,491**	**1,141,491**		**1,141,491**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE	**7,659,987**	**7,659,987**	**7,659,987**		**7,659,987**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE	**38,290,000**	**38,290,000**	**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	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
Military Personnel Appropriations	**130,491,227**	**–291,492**	**–1,335,000**	**–1,022,339**	**129,468,888**
A–10 restoration: Military Personnel		[132,069]		[132,000]	
Additional support for the National Guard's Operation Phalanx			[21,700]	[21,700]	
Basic Housing Allowance		[400,000]		[300,000]	
EC–130H Force Structure Restoration		[19,639]		[18,200]	
Financial Literacy Training		[85,000]	[85,000]	[85,000]	
Foreign Currency adjustments		[–480,500]	[–384,500]	[–480,500]	
National Guard State Partnership Program increase		[5,000]		[4,300]	
Prohibition on Per Diem Allowance Reduction		[12,000]			
Projected understrength				[–115,839]	
Reduction for anticipated cost of TRICARE consolidation			[–85,000]		
Reversing the disestablishment of HSC–84 and HSC–85		[30,700]			
TRICARE program improvement initiatives			[15,000]		
Unobligated balances		[–495,400]	[–987,200]	[–987,200]	
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Fund Contributions	**6,243,449**				**6,243,449**
Total, Military Personnel	**136,734,676**	**–291,492**	**–1,335,000**	**–1,022,339**	**135,712,337**

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	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
Military Personnel Appropriations	3,204,758				3,204,758
Total, 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)

Program Title	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
WORKING CAPITAL FUND, ARMY					
INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS					
SUPPLY MANAGEMENT—ARMY	50,432	55,432	50,432		50,432
Pilot program for Continuous Technology Refreshment		[5,000]			
TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND, ARMY	**50,432**	**55,432**	**50,432**		**50,432**

SEC. 4501. OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program Title	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
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	62,898		62,898
Pilot program for Continuous Technology Refreshment		[5,000]			
TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND, AIR FORCE	**62,898**	**67,898**	**62,898**		**62,898**
WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DEFENSE-WIDE					
SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT—DEF					
DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY (DLA)	45,084	45,084	45,084		45,084
TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DEFENSE-WIDE	**45,084**	**45,084**	**45,084**		**45,084**
WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DECA					
COMMISSARY RESALE STOCKS					
COMMISSARY OPERATIONS	1,154,154	1,476,154	1,154,154	281,200	1,435,354
Restoration of Proposed Efficiencies		[183,000]		[142,200]	
Restoration of Savings from Legislative Proposals		[139,000]		[139,000]	
TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DECA	**1,154,154**	**1,476,154**	**1,154,154**	**281,200**	**1,435,354**
NATIONAL DEFENSE SEALIFT FUND					
MPF MLP					
POST DELIVERY AND OUTFITTING	15,456	689,646	15,456		15,456
Transfer from SCN—TAO(X)		[674,190]			
NATIONAL DEF SEALIFT VESSEL					
LG MED SPD RO/RO MAINTENANCE	124,493	124,493	124,493		124,493
DOD MOBILIZATION ALTERATIONS	8,243	8,243	8,243		8,243
TAH MAINTENANCE	27,784	27,784	27,784		27,784
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	25,197	25,197	25,197		25,197
READY RESERVE FORCE	272,991	272,991	272,991		272,991
TOTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE SEALIFT FUND	**474,164**	**1,148,354**	**474,164**		**474,164**
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	139,098		139,098
RDT&E	579,342	579,342	579,342		579,342
PROCUREMENT	2,281	2,281	2,281		2,281
TOTAL CHEM AGENTS & MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION	**720,721**	**720,721**	**720,721**		**720,721**
DRUG INTERDICTION & CTR-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEF					
DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE	739,009	789,009	761,009	22,000	761,009
SOUTHCOM Operational Support for Central America		[50,000]	[30,000]	[30,000]	
Transfer to Demand Reduction Program			[–8,000]	[–8,000]	
DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION PROGRAM	111,589	111,589	119,589	8,000	119,589
Expanded drug testing			[8,000]	[8,000]	
TOTAL DRUG INTERDICTION & CTR-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEF	**850,598**	**900,598**	**880,598**	**30,000**	**880,598**
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL					
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	310,459	310,459	310,459		310,459
RDT&E	4,700	4,700	2,100	–2,600	2,100
Funding ahead of need			[–2,600]	[–2,600]	

SEC. 4501. OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program Title	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
PROCUREMENT	1,000			–1,000	
Program decrease		[–1,000]	[–1,000]	[–1,000]	
TOTAL OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL	**316,159**	**315,159**	**312,559**	**–3,600**	**312,559**
DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM					
IN-HOUSE CARE	9,082,298	9,082,298	9,082,298	–119,372	8,962,926
Consolidated health plan unauthorized				[–29,719]	
Pharmacy benefit reform unauthorized				[–30,528]	
Removal of one-time fiscal year 2016 increases				[–59,125]	
PRIVATE SECTOR CARE	14,892,683	14,896,683	14,892,683	–5,753	14,886,930
Access to TRICARE Prime for certain beneficiaties		[4,000]		[4,000]	
TRICARE consolidation not authorized				[–9,753]	
CONSOLIDATED HEALTH SUPPORT	2,415,658	2,415,658	2,405,368	–115,494	2,300,164
Reduction of funds related to Combating Antibiotic Resistant Bacteria (CARB) project			[–10,290]		
Removal of one-time fiscal year 2016 increases				[–115,494]	
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT	1,677,827	1,677,827	1,677,827	–23,013	1,654,814
Removal of one-time fiscal year 2016 increases				[–23,013]	
MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	327,967	327,967	327,967	–2,059	325,908
Removal of one-time fiscal year 2016 increases				[–2,059]	
EDUCATION AND TRAINING	750,614	750,614	750,614		750,614
BASE OPERATIONS/COMMUNICATIONS	1,742,893	1,742,893	1,742,893	–1,203	1,741,690
Removal of one-time fiscal year 2016 increase				[–1,203]	
RESEARCH	10,996	10,996	10,996		10,996
EXPLORATRY DEVELOPMENT	59,473	59,473	56,323		59,473
Reduction of funds related to Combating Antibiotic Resistant Bacteria (CARB) project			[–3,150]		
ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	231,356	231,356	228,256		231,356
Reduction of funds related to Combating Antibiotic Resistant Bacteria (CARB) project			[–3,100]		
DEMONSTRATION/VALIDATION	103,443	103,443	103,443		103,443
ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT	515,910	515,910	515,910		515,910
MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT	41,567	41,567	41,567		41,567
CAPABILITIES ENHANCEMENT	17,356	17,356	17,356		17,356
UNDISTRIBUTED					
INITIAL OUTFITTING	33,392	33,392	33,392		33,392
REPLACEMENT & MODERNIZATION	330,504	330,504	330,504		330,504
THEATER MEDICAL INFORMATION PROGRAM	1,494	1,494	1,494		1,494
IEHR	7,897	7,897	7,897		7,897
UNDISTRIBUTED		–508,000	–36,400	–433,300	–433,300
Foreign Currency adjustments		[–54,700]	[–36,400]	[–54,700]	
Unobligated balances		[–453,300]		[–378,600]	
TOTAL DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM	**32,243,328**	**31,739,328**	**32,190,388**	**–700,194**	**31,543,134**
TOTAL OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS	**35,917,538**	**37,864,421**	**35,890,998**	**–392,594**	**35,524,944**

SEC. 4502. OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS.

SEC. 4502. OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program Title	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
WORKING CAPITAL FUND, AIR FORCE					
SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS					
TRANSPORTATION OF FALLEN HEROES	2,500	2,500	2,500		2,500
TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND, AIR FORCE	**2,500**	**2,500**	**2,500**		**2,500**
WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DEFENSE-WIDE					
SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT—DEF					

SEC. 4502. OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program Title	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY (DLA)	86,350	86,350	86,350		86,350
TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DEFENSE-WIDE	**86,350**	**86,350**	**86,350**		**86,350**
DRUG INTERDICTION & CTR-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEF					
DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE	186,000	186,000	186,000		186,000
TOTAL DRUG INTERDICTION & CTR-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEF	**186,000**	**186,000**	**186,000**		**186,000**
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL					
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	10,262	10,262	10,262		10,262
TOTAL OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL	**10,262**	**10,262**	**10,262**		**10,262**
DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM					
IN-HOUSE CARE	65,149	65,149	65,149		65,149
PRIVATE SECTOR CARE	192,210	192,210	192,210		192,210
CONSOLIDATED HEALTH SUPPORT	9,460	9,460	9,460		9,460
EDUCATION AND TRAINING	5,885	5,885	5,885		5,885
TOTAL DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM	**272,704**	**272,704**	**272,704**		**272,704**
UKRAINE SECURITY ASSISTANCE					
UKRAINE SECURITY ASSISTANCE			300,000	300,000	300,000
Provides assistance to Ukraine			[300,000]	[300,000]	
TOTAL UKRAINE SECURITY ASSISTANCE			**300,000**	**300,000**	**300,000**
COUNTERTERRORISM PARTNERSHIPS FUND					
COUNTERTERRORISM PARTNERSHIPS FUND	2,100,000		1,000,000	–1,100,000	1,000,000
Program decrease		[–2,100,000]	[–1,100,000]	[–1,100,000]	
TOTAL COUNTERTERRORISM PARTNERSHIPS FUND	**2,100,000**		**1,000,000**	**–1,100,000**	**1,000,000**
TOTAL OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS	**2,657,816**	**557,816**	**1,857,816**	**–800,000**	**1,857,816**

TITLE XLVI—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION.

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
Army	ALASKA	Fort Greely	PHYSICAL READINESS TRAINING FACILITY	7,800	7,800	7,800		7,800
Army	CALIFORNIA	Concord	PIER	98,000	98,000	98,000		98,000
Army	COLORADO	Fort Carson, Colorado	ROTARY WING TAXIWAY	5,800	5,800	5,800		5,800
Army	CUBA	Guantanamo Bay	UNACCOMPANIED PERSONNEL HOUSING	0	0	76,000		0
Army	GEORGIA	Fort Gordon	COMMAND AND CONTROL FACILITY	90,000	90,000	90,000		90,000
Army	GERMANY	Grafenwoehr	VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP	51,000	51,000	51,000		51,000
Army	MARYLAND	Fort Meade	ACCESS CONTROL POINT—MAPES ROAD	0	0	15,000	15,000	15,000
Army	MARYLAND	Fort Meade	ACCESS CONTROL POINT—REECE ROAD	0	0	19,500	19,500	19,500
Army	NEW YORK	Fort Drum	NCO ACADEMY COMPLEX	19,000	19,000	19,000		19,000
Army	NEW YORK	U.S. Military Academy	WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANT	70,000	70,000	70,000		70,000
Army	OKLAHOMA	Fort Sill	RECEPTION BARRACKS COMPLEX PH2	56,000	56,000	56,000		56,000
Army	OKLAHOMA	Fort Sill	TRAINING SUPPORT FACILITY	13,400	13,400	13,400		13,400
Army	TEXAS	Corpus Christi	POWERTRAIN FACILITY (INFRASTRUCTURE/ METAL)	85,000	85,000	85,000		85,000
Army	TEXAS	Joint Base San Antonio	HOMELAND DEFENSE OPERATIONS CENTER	43,000	0	0	–43,000	0
Army	VIRGINIA	Arlington National Cemetery	ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY SOUTHERN EXPANSION (DAR)	0	30,000	0	30,000	30,000
Army	VIRGINIA	Fort Lee	TRAINING SUPPORT FACILITY	33,000	33,000	33,000		33,000
Army	VIRGINIA	Joint Base Myer-Henderson	INSTRUCTION BUILDING	37,000	0	0	–37,000	0
Army	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	HOST NATION SUPPORT	36,000	36,000	36,000		36,000
Army	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	MINOR CONSTRUCTION	25,000	25,000	25,000		25,000

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
Army	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	PLANNING AND DESIGN	73,245	73,245	73,245		73,245
Military Construction, Army Total				**743,245**	**693,245**	**773,745**	**–15,500**	**727,745**
Navy	ARIZONA	Yuma	AIRCRAFT MAINT. FACILITIES & APRON (SO. CALA)	50,635	50,635	50,635		50,635
Navy	BAHRAIN ISLAND	SW Asia	MINA SALMAN PIER REPLACEMENT	37,700	0	37,700		37,700
Navy	BAHRAIN ISLAND	SW Asia	SHIP MAINTENANCE SUPPORT FACILITY	52,091	0	52,091		52,091
Navy	CALIFORNIA	Camp Pendleton	PENDLETON OPS CENTER	0	0	25,000		0
Navy	CALIFORNIA	Camp Pendleton	RAW WATER PIPELINE PENDLETON TO FALLBROOK	44,540	44,540	0		44,540
Navy	CALIFORNIA	Coronado	COASTAL CAMPUS UTILITIES	4,856	4,856	4,856		4,856
Navy	CALIFORNIA	Lemoore	F–35C HANGAR MODERNIZATION AND ADDITION	56,497	56,497	56,497		56,497
Navy	CALIFORNIA	Lemoore	F–35C TRAINING FACILITIES	8,187	8,187	8,187		8,187
Navy	CALIFORNIA	Lemoore	RTO AND MISSION DEBRIEF FACILITY	7,146	7,146	7,146		7,146
Navy	CALIFORNIA	Miramar	KC–130J ENLISTED AIR CREW TRAINER	0	0	11,200	11,200	11,200
Navy	CALIFORNIA	Point Mugu	E–2C/D HANGAR ADDITIONS AND RENOVATIONS	19,453	19,453	19,453		19,453
Navy	CALIFORNIA	Point Mugu	TRITON AVIONICS AND FUEL SYSTEMS TRAINER	2,974	2,974	2,974		2,974
Navy	CALIFORNIA	San Diego	LCS SUPPORT FACILITY	37,366	37,366	37,366		37,366
Navy	CALIFORNIA	Twentynine Palms	MICROGRID EXPANSION	9,160	9,160	9,160		9,160
Navy	FLORIDA	Jacksonville	FLEET SUPPORT FACILITY ADDITION	8,455	8,455	8,455		8,455
Navy	FLORIDA	Jacksonville	TRITON MISSION CONTROL FACILITY	8,296	8,296	8,296		8,296
Navy	FLORIDA	Mayport	LCS MISSION MODULE READINESS CENTER	16,159	16,159	16,159		16,159
Navy	FLORIDA	Pensacola	A-SCHOOL UNACCOMPANIED HOUSING (CORRY STATION)	18,347	18,347	18,347		18,347
Navy	FLORIDA	Whiting Field	T–6B JPATS TRAINING OPERATIONS FACILITY	10,421	10,421	10,421		10,421
Navy	GEORGIA	Albany	GROUND SOURCE HEAT PUMPS	7,851	7,851	7,851		7,851
Navy	GEORGIA	Kings Bay	INDUSTRIAL CONTROL SYSTEM INFRASTRUCTURE	8,099	8,099	8,099		8,099
Navy	GEORGIA	Townsend	TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE EXPANSION PHASE 2	48,279	48,279	43,279	–5,000	43,279
Navy	GUAM	Joint Region Marianas	LIVE-FIRE TRAINING RANGE COMPLEX (NW FIELD)	125,677	125,677	125,677		125,677
Navy	GUAM	Joint Region Marianas	MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL CLOSURE	10,777	10,777	10,777		10,777
Navy	GUAM	Joint Region Marianas	SANITARY SEWER SYSTEM RECAPITALIZATION	45,314	45,314	45,314		45,314
Navy	HAWAII	Barking Sands	PMRF POWER GRID CONSOLIDATION	30,623	30,623	30,623		30,623
Navy	HAWAII	Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam	UEM INTERCONNECT STA C TO HICKAM	6,335	6,335	6,335		6,335
Navy	HAWAII	Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam	WELDING SCHOOL SHOP CONSOLIDATION	8,546	8,546	8,546		8,546
Navy	HAWAII	Kaneohe Bay	AIRFIELD LIGHTING MODERNIZATION	26,097	26,097	26,097		26,097
Navy	HAWAII	Kaneohe Bay	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS	68,092	68,092	68,092		68,092
Navy	HAWAII	Kaneohe Bay	P–8A DETACHMENT SUPPORT FACILITIES	12,429	12,429	12,429		12,429
Navy	HAWAII	MCB Hawaii	LHD PAD CONVERSIONS MV–22 LANDING PADS	0	0	12,800		0
Navy	ITALY	Sigonella	P–8A HANGAR AND FLEET SUPPORT FACILITY	62,302	0	62,302		62,302
Navy	ITALY	Sigonella	TRITON HANGAR AND OPERATION FACILITY	40,641	0	40,641		40,641
Navy	JAPAN	Camp Butler	MILITARY WORKING DOG FACILITIES (CAMP HANSEN)	11,697	11,697	11,697		11,697
Navy	JAPAN	Iwakuni	E–2D OPERATIONAL TRAINER COMPLEX	8,716	8,716	8,716		8,716
Navy	JAPAN	Iwakuni	SECURITY MODIFICATIONS—CVW5/MAG12 HQ	9,207	9,207	9,207		9,207
Navy	JAPAN	Kadena AB	AIRCRAFT MAINT. SHELTERS & APRON	23,310	23,310	23,310		23,310
Navy	JAPAN	Yokosuka	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	13,846	13,846	13,846		13,846
Navy	MARYLAND	Patuxent River	UNACCOMPANIED HOUSING	40,935	40,935	40,935		40,935
Navy	NORTH CAROLINA	Camp Lejeune	2ND RADIO BN COMPLEX OPERATIONS CONSOLIDATION	0	0	0		0
Navy	NORTH CAROLINA	Camp Lejeune	RANGE SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS	0	0	19,400		0
Navy	NORTH CAROLINA	Camp Lejeune	SIMULATOR INTEGRATION/RANGE CONTROL FACILITY	54,849	54,849	54,849		54,849
Navy	NORTH CAROLINA	Cherry Point Marine Corps Air Station	AIR FIELD SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS	0	0	23,300	23,300	23,300
Navy	NORTH CAROLINA	Cherry Point Marine Corps Air Station	KC–130J ENLSITED AIR CREW TRAINER FACILITY	4,769	4,769	4,769		4,769
Navy	NORTH CAROLINA	Cherry Point Marine Corps Air Station	UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM FACILITIES	29,657	29,657	29,657		29,657
Navy	NORTH CAROLINA	New River	OPERATIONAL TRAINER FACILITY	3,312	3,312	3,312		3,312
Navy	NORTH CAROLINA	New River	RADAR AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL FACILITY ADDITION	4,918	4,918	4,918		4,918

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
Navy	POLAND	RedziKowo Base	AEGIS ASHORE MISSILE DEFENSE COMPLEX	51,270	0	51,270		51,270
Navy	SOUTH CAROLINA	Parris Island	RANGE SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS & MODERNIZATION	27,075	27,075	27,075		27,075
Navy	VIRGINIA	Dam Neck	MARITIME SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM FACILITY	23,066	23,066	23,066		23,066
Navy	VIRGINIA	Norfolk	COMMUNICATIONS CENTER	75,289	75,289	75,289		75,289
Navy	VIRGINIA	Norfolk	ELECTRICAL REPAIRS TO PIERS 2,6,7, AND 11	44,254	44,254	44,254		44,254
Navy	VIRGINIA	Norfolk	MH–60 HELICOPTER TRAINING FACILITY	7,134	7,134	7,134		7,134
Navy	VIRGINIA	Portsmouth	WATERFRONT UTILITIES	45,513	45,513	45,513		45,513
Navy	VIRGINIA	Quantico	ATFP GATE	5,840	5,840	5,840		5,840
Navy	VIRGINIA	Quantico	ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION UPGRADE	8,418	8,418	8,418		8,418
Navy	VIRGINIA	Quantico	EMBASSY SECURITY GUARD BEQ & OPS FACILITY	43,941	43,941	43,941		43,941
Navy	VIRGINIA	Quantico	TBS FIRE STATION REPLACEMENT	0	0	17,200		0
Navy	WASHINGTON	Bangor	REGIONAL SHIP MAINTENANCE SUPPORT FACILITY	0	0	0		0
Navy	WASHINGTON	Bangor	WRA LAND/WATER INTERFACE	34,177	34,177	34,177		34,177
Navy	WASHINGTON	Bremerton	DRY DOCK 6 MODERNIZATION & UTILITY IMPROVE.	22,680	22,680	22,680		22,680
Navy	WASHINGTON	Indian Island	SHORE POWER TO AMMUNITION PIER	4,472	4,472	4,472		4,472
Navy	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	MCON DESIGN FUNDS	91,649	91,649	91,649		91,649
Navy	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION	22,590	22,590	22,590		22,590
Military Construction, Navy Total				**1,605,929**	**1,361,925**	**1,665,289**	**29,500**	**1,635,429**
AF	ALASKA	Eielson AFB	F–35A FLIGHT SIM/ALTER SQUAD OPS/AMU FACILITY	37,000	37,000	37,000		37,000
AF	ALASKA	Eielson AFB	RPR CENTRAL HEAT & POWER PLANT BOILER PH3	34,400	34,400	34,400		34,400
AF	ARIZONA	Davis-Monthan AFB	HC–130J AGE COVERED STORAGE	4,700	4,700	4,700		4,700
AF	ARIZONA	Davis-Monthan AFB	HC–130J WASH RACK	12,200	12,200	12,200		12,200
AF	ARIZONA	Luke AFB	COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY	0	0	21,000	21,000	21,000
AF	ARIZONA	Luke AFB	F–35A ADAL FUEL OFFLOAD FACILITY	5,000	5,000	5,000		5,000
AF	ARIZONA	Luke AFB	F–35A AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE HANGAR/SQ 3	13,200	13,200	13,200		13,200
AF	ARIZONA	Luke AFB	F–35A BOMB BUILD-UP FACILITY	5,500	5,500	5,500		5,500
AF	ARIZONA	Luke AFB	F–35A SQ OPS/AMU/HANGAR/SQ 4	33,000	33,000	33,000		33,000
AF	COLORADO	U.S. Air Force Academy	FRONT GATES FORCE PROTECTION ENHANCEMENTS	10,000	10,000	10,000		10,000
AF	FLORIDA	Cape Canaveral AFS	RANGE COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY	21,000	21,000	21,000		21,000
AF	FLORIDA	Eglin AFB	F–35A CONSOLIDATED HQ FACILITY	8,700	8,700	8,700		8,700
AF	FLORIDA	Hurlburt Field	ADAL 39 INFORMATION OPERATIONS SQUAD FACILITY	14,200	14,200	14,200		14,200
AF	GREENLAND	Thule AB	THULE CONSOLIDATION PH 1	41,965	41,965	41,965		41,965
AF	GUAM	Joint Region Marianas	APR—DISPERSED MAINT SPARES & SE STORAGE FAC	19,000	19,000	19,000		19,000
AF	GUAM	Joint Region Marianas	APR—INSTALLATION CONTROL CENTER	22,200	22,200	22,200		22,200
AF	GUAM	Joint Region Marianas	APR—SOUTH RAMP UTILITIES PHASE 2	7,100	7,100	7,100		7,100
AF	GUAM	Joint Region Marianas	PAR—LO/CORROSION CNTRL/COMPOSITE REPAIR	0	0	0		0
AF	GUAM	Joint Region Marianas	PRTC ROADS	2,500	2,500	2,500		2,500
AF	HAWAII	Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam	F–22 FIGHTER ALERT FACILITY	46,000	46,000	46,000		46,000
AF	JAPAN	Yokota AB	C–130J FLIGHT SIMULATOR FACILITY	8,461	8,461	8,461		8,461
AF	KANSAS	McConnell AFB	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL TOWER	0	0	11,200		0
AF	KANSAS	McConnell AFB	KC–46A ADAL DEICING PADS	4,300	4,300	4,300		4,300
AF	LOUISIANA	Barksdale AFB	CONSOLIDATED COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY	0	0	20,000		0
AF	MARYLAND	Fort Meade	CYBERCOM JOINT OPERATIONS CENTER, INCREMENT 3	86,000	86,000	86,000		86,000
AF	MISSOURI	Whiteman AFB	CONSOLIDATED STEALTH OPS & NUCLEAR ALERT FAC	29,500	29,500	29,500		29,500
AF	MONTANA	Malmstrom AFB	TACTICAL RESPONSE FORCE ALERT FACILITY	19,700	19,700	19,700		19,700
AF	NEBRASKA	Offutt AFB	DORMITORY (144 RM)	21,000	21,000	21,000		21,000
AF	NEVADA	Nellis AFB	F–35A AIRFIELD PAVEMENTS	31,000	31,000	31,000		31,000
AF	NEVADA	Nellis AFB	F–35A LIVE ORDNANCE LOADING AREA	34,500	34,500	34,500		34,500
AF	NEVADA	Nellis AFB	F–35A MUNITIONS MAINTENANCE FACILITIES	3,450	3,450	3,450		3,450
AF	NEW MEXICO	Cannon AFB	CONSTRUCT AT/FP GATE—PORTALES	7,800	7,800	7,800		7,800
AF	NEW MEXICO	Holloman AFB	FIXED GROUND CONTROL	0	0	3,200		0

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AF	NEW MEXICO	Holloman AFB	MARSHALLING AREA ARM/DE-ARM PAD D	3,000	3,000	3,000		3,000
AF	NEW MEXICO	Kirtland AFB	SPACE VEHICLES COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT LAB	12,800	12,800	12,800		12,800
AF	NEW YORK	Fort Drum	ASOS EXPANSION	0	0	6,000		0
AF	NIGER	Agadez	CONSTRUCT AIRFIELD AND BASE CAMP	50,000	0	50,000		50,000
AF	NORTH CAROLINA	Seymour Johnson AFB	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL TOWER/BASE OPS FACILITY	17,100	17,100	17,100		17,100
AF	OKLAHOMA	Altus AFB	DORMITORY (120 RM)	18,000	18,000	18,000		18,000
AF	OKLAHOMA	Altus AFB	KC–46A FTU ADAL FUEL CELL MAINT HANGAR	10,400	10,400	10,400		10,400
AF	OKLAHOMA	Tinker AFB	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL TOWER	12,900	12,900	12,900		12,900
AF	OKLAHOMA	Tinker AFB	KC–46A DEPOT MAINTENANCE DOCK	37,000	37,000	37,000		37,000
AF	OMAN	Al Musannah AB	AIRLIFT APRON	25,000	0	25,000		25,000
AF	SOUTH DAKOTA	Ellsworth AFB	DORMITORY (168 RM)	23,000	23,000	23,000		23,000
AF	TEXAS	Joint Base San Antonio	BMT CLASSROOMS/DINING FACILITY 3	35,000	35,000	35,000		35,000
AF	TEXAS	Joint Base San Antonio	BMT RECRUIT DORMITORY 5	71,000	71,000	71,000		71,000
AF	UNITED KINGDOM	RAF Croughton	CONSOLIDATED SATCOM/TECH CONTROL FACILITY	36,424	36,424	36,424		36,424
AF	UNITED KINGDOM	RAF Croughton	JIAC CONSOLIDATION—PH 2	94,191	94,191	94,191		94,191
AF	UTAH	Hill AFB	F–35A FLIGHT SIMULATOR ADDITION PHASE 2	5,900	5,900	5,900		5,900
AF	UTAH	Hill AFB	F–35A HANGAR 40/42 ADDITIONS AND AMU	21,000	21,000	21,000		21,000
AF	UTAH	Hill AFB	HAYMAN IGLOOS	11,500	11,500	11,500		11,500
AF	WORLDWIDE CLASSIFIED	Classified Location	LONG RANGE STRIKE BOMBER	77,130	77,130	77,130		77,130
AF	WORLDWIDE CLASSIFIED	Classified Location	MUNITIONS STORAGE	3,000	3,000	3,000		3,000
AF	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Various Worldwide Locations	PLANNING AND DESIGN	89,164	89,164	89,164		89,164
AF	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Various Worldwide Locations	UNSPECIFIED MINOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION	22,900	22,900	22,900		22,900
AF	WYOMING	F. E. Warren AFB	WEAPON STORAGE FACILITY	95,000	95,000	95,000		95,000
Military Construction, Air Force Total				**1,354,785**	**1,279,785**	**1,416,185**	**21,000**	**1,375,785**
Def-Wide	ALABAMA	Fort Rucker	FORT RUCKER ES/PS CONSOLIDATION/REPLACEMENT	46,787	46,787	46,787		46,787
Def-Wide	ALABAMA	Maxwell AFB	MAXWELL ES/MS REPLACEMENT/RENOVATION	32,968	32,968	32,968		32,968
Def-Wide	ARIZONA	Fort Huachuca	JITC BUILDINGS 52101/52111 RENOVATIONS	3,884	3,884	3,884		3,884
Def-Wide	CALIFORNIA	Camp Pendleton	SOF COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT FACILITY	10,181	10,181	10,181		10,181
Def-Wide	CALIFORNIA	Camp Pendleton	SOF PERFORMANCE RESILIENCY CENTER-WEST	10,371	0	10,371		10,371
Def-Wide	CALIFORNIA	Coronado	SOF LOGISTICS SUPPORT UNIT ONE OPS FAC. #2	47,218	0	47,218		47,218
Def-Wide	CALIFORNIA	Fresno Yosemite IAP ANG	REPLACE FUEL STORAGE AND DISTRIB. FACILITIES	10,700	10,700	10,700		10,700
Def-Wide	COLORADO	Fort Carson, Colorado	SOF LANGUAGE TRAINING FACILITY	8,243	8,243	8,243		8,243
Def-Wide	CONUS CLASSIFIED	Classified Location	OPERATIONS SUPPORT FACILITY	20,065	0	20,065		20,065
Def-Wide	DELAWARE	Dover AFB	CONSTRUCT HYDRANT FUEL SYSTEM	21,600	21,600	21,600		21,600
Def-Wide	DJIBOUTI	Camp Lemonier	CONSTRUCT FUEL STORAGE & DISTRIB. FACILITIES	43,700	0	43,700		43,700
Def-Wide	FLORIDA	Hurlburt Field	SOF FUEL CELL MAINTENANCE HANGAR	17,989	17,989	17,989		17,989
Def-Wide	FLORIDA	MacDill AFB	SOF OPERATIONAL SUPPORT FACILITY	39,142	39,142	39,142		39,142
Def-Wide	GEORGIA	Moody AFB	REPLACE PUMPHOUSE AND TRUCK FILLSTANDS	10,900	10,900	10,900		10,900
Def-Wide	GERMANY	Garmisch	GARMISCH E/MS-ADDITION/MODERNIZATION	14,676	14,676	14,676		14,676
Def-Wide	GERMANY	Grafenwoehr	GRAFENWOEHR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL REPLACEMENT	38,138	38,138	38,138		38,138
Def-Wide	GERMANY	Rhine Ordnance Barracks	MEDICAL CENTER REPLACEMENT INCR 5	85,034	85,034	85,034		85,034
Def-Wide	GERMANY	Spangdahlem AB	CONSTRUCT FUEL PIPELINE	5,500	5,500	5,500		5,500
Def-Wide	GERMANY	Spangdahlem AB	MEDICAL/DENTAL CLINIC ADDITION	34,071	34,071	34,071		34,071
Def-Wide	GERMANY	Stuttgart-Patch Barracks	PATCH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL REPLACEMENT	49,413	49,413	49,413		49,413
Def-Wide	HAWAII	Kaneohe Bay	MEDICAL/DENTAL CLINIC REPLACEMENT	122,071	90,257	122,071		122,071
Def-Wide	HAWAII	Schofield Barracks	BEHAVIORAL HEALTH/DENTAL CLINIC ADDITION	123,838	87,800	123,838		123,838
Def-Wide	JAPAN	Kadena AB	AIRFIELD PAVEMENTS	37,485	37,485	37,485		37,485
Def-Wide	KENTUCKY	Fort Campbell, Kentucky	SOF COMPANY HQ/CLASSROOMS	12,553	12,553	12,553		12,553
Def-Wide	KENTUCKY	Fort Knox	FORT KNOX HS RENOVATION/MS ADDITION	23,279	23,279	23,279		23,279
Def-Wide	MARYLAND	Fort Meade	NSAW CAMPUS FEEDERS PHASE 2	33,745	33,745	33,745		33,745

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Def-Wide	MARYLAND	Fort Meade	NSAW RECAPITALIZE BUILDING #2 INCR 1	34,897	34,897	34,897		34,897
Def-Wide	NEVADA	Nellis AFB	REPLACE HYDRANT FUEL SYSTEM	39,900	39,900	39,900		39,900
Def-Wide	NEW MEXICO	Cannon AFB	CONSTRUCT PUMPHOUSE AND FUEL STORAGE	20,400	20,400	20,400		20,400
Def-Wide	NEW MEXICO	Cannon AFB	SOF SQUADRON OPERATIONS FACILITY	11,565	11,565	11,565		11,565
Def-Wide	NEW MEXICO	Cannon AFB	SOF ST OPERATIONAL TRAINING FACILITIES	13,146	13,146	13,146		13,146
Def-Wide	NEW YORK	West Point	WEST POINT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL REPLACEMENT	55,778	55,778	55,778		55,778
Def-Wide	NORTH CAROLINA	Camp Lejeune	SOF COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT FACILITY	14,036	14,036	14,036		14,036
Def-Wide	NORTH CAROLINA	Camp Lejeune	SOF MARINE BATTALION COMPANY/TEAM FACILITIES	54,970	54,970	54,970		54,970
Def-Wide	NORTH CAROLINA	Fort Bragg	BUTNER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL REPLACEMENT	32,944	32,944	32,944		32,944
Def-Wide	NORTH CAROLINA	Fort Bragg	SOF 21 STS OPERATIONS FACILITY	16,863	14,334	16,863		16,863
Def-Wide	NORTH CAROLINA	Fort Bragg	SOF BATTALION OPERATIONS FACILITY	38,549	38,549	38,549		38,549
Def-Wide	NORTH CAROLINA	Fort Bragg	SOF INDOOR RANGE	8,303	8,303	8,303		8,303
Def-Wide	NORTH CAROLINA	Fort Bragg	SOF INTELLIGENCE TRAINING CENTER	28,265	28,265	28,265		28,265
Def-Wide	NORTH CAROLINA	Fort Bragg	SOF SPECIAL TACTICS FACILITY (PH 2)	43,887	43,887	43,887		43,887
Def-Wide	OHIO	Wright-Patterson AFB	SATELLITE PHARMACY REPLACEMENT	6,623	6,623	6,623		6,623
Def-Wide	OREGON	Klamath Falls IAP	REPLACE FUEL FACILITIES	2,500	2,500	2,500		2,500
Def-Wide	PENNSYLVANIA	Philadelphia	REPLACE HEADQUARTERS	49,700	49,700	0		49,700
Def-Wide	POLAND	RedziKowo Base	AEGIS ASHORE MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM COMPLEX	169,153	0	169,153		169,153
Def-Wide	SOUTH CAROLINA	Fort Jackson	PIERCE TERRACE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL REPLACEMENT	26,157	26,157	26,157		26,157
Def-Wide	SPAIN	Rota	ROTA ES AND HS ADDITIONS	13,737	13,737	13,737		13,737
Def-Wide	TEXAS	Fort Bliss	HOSPITAL REPLACEMENT INCR 7	239,884	189,884	239,884	–50,000	189,884
Def-Wide	TEXAS	Joint Base San Antonio	AMBULATORY CARE CENTER PHASE 4	61,776	61,776	61,776		61,776
Def-Wide	VIRGINIA	Fort Belvoir	CONSTRUCT VISITOR CONTROL CENTER	5,000	5,000	5,000		5,000
Def-Wide	VIRGINIA	Fort Belvoir	REPLACE GROUND VEHICLE FUELING FACILITY	4,500	4,500	4,500		4,500
Def-Wide	VIRGINIA	Joint Base Langley-Eustis	REPLACE FUEL PIER AND DISTRIBUTION FACILITY	28,000	28,000	28,000		28,000
Def-Wide	VIRGINIA	Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek—Story	SOF APPLIED INSTRUCTION FACILITY	23,916	23,916	23,916		23,916
Def-Wide	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	CONTINGENCY CONSTRUCTION	10,000	0	10,000	–10,000	0
Def-Wide	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	ECIP DESIGN	10,000	10,000	10,000		10,000
Def-Wide	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	ENERGY CONSERVATION INVESTMENT PROGRAM	150,000	150,000	150,000		150,000
Def-Wide	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	EXERCISE RELATED MINOR CONSTRUCTION	8,687	8,687	8,687		8,687
Def-Wide	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	PLANNING AND DESIGN	13,500	13,500	13,500		13,500
Def-Wide	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	PLANNING AND DESIGN	42,183	42,183	42,183		42,183
Def-Wide	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	PLANNING AND DESIGN	31,628	31,628	31,628		31,628
Def-Wide	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	PLANNING AND DESIGN	1,078	1,078	1,078		1,078
Def-Wide	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	PLANNING AND DESIGN	3,041	3,041	3,041		3,041
Def-Wide	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	PLANNING AND DESIGN	27,202	27,202	27,202		27,202
Def-Wide	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION	5,000	5,000	5,000		5,000
Def-Wide	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION	3,000	3,000	3,000		3,000
Def-Wide	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION	15,676	15,676	15,676		15,676
Def-Wide	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Various Worldwide Locations	EAST COAST MISSILE SITE PLANNING AND DESIGN	0	30,000	0	30,000	30,000
Def-Wide	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Various Worldwide Locations	PLANNING & DESIGN	31,772	31,772	31,772		31,772
Military Construction, Defense-Wide Total				**2,300,767**	**1,909,879**	**2,251,067**	**–30,000**	**2,270,767**
NATO	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	NATO Security Investment Program	NATO SECURITY INVESTMENT PROGRAM	120,000	150,000	120,000		120,000
NATO Security Investment Program Total				**120,000**	**150,000**	**120,000**	**0**	**120,000**

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Army NG	ALABAMA	Camp Foley	VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP	0	0	4,500	4,500	4,500
Army NG	CONNECTICUT	Camp Hartell	READY BUILDING (CST-WMD)	11,000	11,000	11,000		11,000
Army NG	DELAWARE	Dagsboro	NATIONAL GUARD VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP	10,800	0	10,800		10,800
Army NG	FLORIDA	Palm Coast	NATIONAL GUARD READINESS CENTER	18,000	18,000	18,000		18,000
Army NG	GEORGIA	Fort Stewart	TACTICAL AERIAL UNMANNED SYSTEMS	0	0	6,800	6,800	6,800
Army NG	ILLINOIS	Sparta	BASIC 10M–25M FIRING RANGE (ZERO)	1,900	1,900	1,900		1,900
Army NG	KANSAS	Salina	AUTOMATED COMBAT PISTOL/MP FIREARMS QUAL COURSE	2,400	2,400	2,400		2,400
Army NG	KANSAS	Salina	MODIFIED RECORD FIRE RANGE	4,300	4,300	4,300		4,300
Army NG	MARYLAND	Easton	NATIONAL GUARD READINESS CENTER	13,800	13,800	13,800		13,800
Army NG	MISSISSIPPI	Gulfport	AVIATION CLASSIFICATION AND REPAIR	0	0	40,000	40,000	40,000
Army NG	NEVADA	Reno	NATIONAL GUARD VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP ADD/ALT	8,000	8,000	8,000		8,000
Army NG	OHIO	Camp Ravenna	MODIFIED RECORD FIRE RANGE	3,300	3,300	3,300		3,300
Army NG	OREGON	Salem	NATIONAL GUARD/RESERVE CENTER BLDG ADD/ALT (JFHQ)	16,500	16,500	16,500		16,500
Army NG	PENNSYLVANIA	Fort Indiantown Gap	TRAINING AIDS CENTER	16,000	16,000	16,000		16,000
Army NG	VERMONT	North Hyde Park	NATIONAL GUARD VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP ADDITION	7,900	7,900	7,900		7,900
Army NG	VIRGINIA	Richmond	NATIONAL GUARD/RESERVE CENTER BUILDING (JFHQ)	29,000	29,000	29,000		29,000
Army NG	WASHINGTON	Yakima	ENLISTED BARRACKS, TRANSIENT TRAINING	19,000	0	19,000		19,000
Army NG	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	PLANNING AND DESIGN	20,337	20,337	20,337		20,337
Army NG	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION	15,000	15,000	15,000		15,000
Military Construction, Army National Guard Total				**197,237**	**167,437**	**248,537**	**51,300**	**248,537**
Army Res	CALIFORNIA	Miramar	ARMY RESERVE CENTER	24,000	24,000	24,000		24,000
Army Res	FLORIDA	MacDill AFB	AR CENTER/AS FACILITY	55,000	55,000	55,000		55,000
Army Res	MISSISSIPPI	Starkville	ARMY RESERVE CENTER	9,300	0	9,300		9,300
Army Res	NEW YORK	Orangeburg	ORGANIZATIONAL MAINTENANCE SHOP	4,200	4,200	4,200		4,200
Army Res	PENNSYLVANIA	Conneaut Lake	DAR HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT	5,000	5,000	5,000		5,000
Army Res	PUERTO RICO	Fort Buchanan	ACCESS CONTROL POINT	0	0	10,200	10,200	10,200
Army Res	VIRGINIA	Fort AP Hill	EQUIPMENT CONCENTRATION	0	0	24,000	24,000	24,000
Army Res	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	PLANNING AND DESIGN	9,318	9,318	9,318		9,318
Army Res	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION	6,777	6,777	6,777		6,777
Military Construction, Army Reserve Total				**113,595**	**104,295**	**147,795**	**34,200**	**147,795**
N/MC Res	NEVADA	Fallon	NAVOPSPTCEN FALLON	11,480	11,480	11,480		11,480
N/MC Res	NEW YORK	Brooklyn	RESERVE CENTER STORAGE FACILITY	2,479	2,479	2,479		2,479
N/MC Res	VIRGINIA	Dam Neck	RESERVE TRAINING CENTER COMPLEX	18,443	18,443	18,443		18,443
N/MC Res	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	MCNR PLANNING & DESIGN	2,208	2,208	2,208		2,208
N/MC Res	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	MCNR UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION	1,468	1,468	1,468		1,468
Military Construction, Naval Reserve Total				**36,078**	**36,078**	**36,078**	**0**	**36,078**
Air NG	ALABAMA	Dannelly Field	TFI—REPLACE SQUADRON OPERATIONS FACILITY	7,600	7,600	7,600		7,600
Air NG	ARKANSAS	Fort Smith MAP	CONSOLIDATED SCIF	0	0	0		0
Air NG	CALIFORNIA	Moffett Field	REPLACE VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FACILITY	6,500	6,500	6,500		6,500
Air NG	COLORADO	Buckley AFB	ASE MAINTENANCE AND STORAGE FACILITY	5,100	5,100	5,100		5,100
Air NG	CONNECTICUT	Bradley	OPS AND DEPLOYMENT FACILITY	0	0	6,300		0
Air NG	FLORIDA	Cape Canaveral AFS	SPACE CONTROL FACILITY	0	0	6,100	6,100	6,100
Air NG	GEORGIA	Savannah/Hilton Head IAP	C–130 SQUADRON OPERATIONS FACILITY	9,000	9,000	9,000		9,000
Air NG	HAWAII	Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam	F–22 COMPOSITE REPAIR FACILITY	0	0	9,700		0
Air NG	IOWA	Des Moines MAP	AIR OPERATIONS GRP/CYBER BEDDOWN-RENO BLG 430	6,700	6,700	6,700		6,700
Air NG	KANSAS	Smokey Hill ANG Range	RANGE TRAINING SUPPORT FACILITIES	2,900	2,900	2,900		2,900
Air NG	LOUISIANA	New Orleans	REPLACE SQUADRON OPERATIONS FACILITY	10,000	10,000	10,000		10,000

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Air NG	MAINE	Bangor IAP	ADD TO AND ALTER FIRE CRASH/RESCUE STATION	7,200	7,200	7,200		7,200
Air NG	NEW HAMPSHIRE	Pease International Trade Port	BLDG MOD KC–46 FUSELAGE TRAINER	0	0	1,500		0
Air NG	NEW HAMPSHIRE	Pease International Trade Port	KC–46A ADAL FLIGHT SIMULATOR BLDG 156	2,800	2,800	2,800		2,800
Air NG	NEW JERSEY	Atlantic City IAP	FUEL CELL AND CORROSION CONTROL HANGAR	10,200	10,200	10,200		10,200
Air NG	NEW YORK	Niagara Falls IAP	REMOTELY PILOTED AIRCRAFT BEDDOWN BLDG 912	7,700	7,700	7,700		7,700
Air NG	NORTH CAROLINA	Charlotte/Douglas IAP	REPLACE C–130 SQUADRON OPERATIONS FACILITY	9,000	9,000	9,000		9,000
Air NG	NORTH DAKOTA	Hector IAP	INTEL TARGETING FACILITIES	7,300	7,300	7,300		7,300
Air NG	OKLAHOMA	Will Rogers World Airport	MEDIUM ALTITUDE MANNED ISR BEDDOWN	7,600	7,600	7,600		7,600
Air NG	OREGON	Klamath Falls IAP	REPLACE FIRE CRASH/RESCUE STATION	7,200	7,200	7,200		7,200
Air NG	WEST VIRGINIA	Yeager Airport	FORCE PROTECTION- RELOCATE COONSKIN ROAD	3,900	3,900	3,900		3,900
Air NG	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Various Worldwide Locations	PLANNING AND DESIGN	5,104	5,104	5,104		5,104
Air NG	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Various Worldwide Locations	UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION	7,734	7,734	7,734		7,734
Military Construction, Air National Guard Total				**123,538**	**123,538**	**147,138**	**6,100**	**129,638**
AF Res	ARIZONA	Davis-Monthan AFB	GUARDIAN ANGEL OPERATIONS	0	0	0		0
AF Res	CALIFORNIA	March AFB	SATELLITE FIRE STATION	4,600	4,600	4,600		4,600
AF Res	FLORIDA	Patrick AFB	AIRCREW LIFE SUPPORT FACILITY	3,400	3,400	3,400		3,400
AF Res	GEORGIA	Dobbins	FIRE STATION/SECURITY COMPLEX	0	0	10,400	10,400	10,400
AF Res	OHIO	Youngstown	INDOOR FIRING RANGE	9,400	9,400	9,400		9,400
AF Res	TEXAS	Joint Base San Antonio	CONSOLIDATE 433 MEDICAL FACILITY	9,900	9,900	9,900		9,900
AF Res	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Various Worldwide Locations	PLANNING AND DESIGN	13,400	13,400	13,400		13,400
AF Res	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Various Worldwide Locations	UNSPECIFIED MINOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION	6,121	6,121	6,121		6,121
Military Construction, Air Force Reserve Total				**46,821**	**46,821**	**57,221**	**10,400**	**57,221**
FH Con Army	FLORIDA	Camp Rudder	FAMILY HOUSING REPLACEMENT CONSTRUCTION	8,000	8,000	8,000		8,000
FH Con Army	GERMANY	Wiesbaden Army Airfield	FAMILY HOUSING IMPROVEMENTS	3,500	3,500	3,500		3,500
FH Con Army	ILLINOIS	Rock Island	FAMILY HOUSING REPLACEMENT CONSTRUCTION	20,000	20,000	20,000		20,000
FH Con Army	KOREA	Camp Walker	FAMILY HOUSING NEW CONSTRUCTION	61,000	61,000	61,000		61,000
FH Con Army	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	FAMILY HOUSING P & D	7,195	7,195	7,195		7,195
Family Housing Construction, Army Total				**99,695**	**99,695**	**99,695**	**0**	**99,695**
FH Ops Army	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	FURNISHINGS	25,552	25,552	25,552		25,552
FH Ops Army	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	LEASED HOUSING	144,879	144,879	144,879		144,879
FH Ops Army	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	MAINTENANCE OF REAL PROPERTY FACILITIES	75,197	75,197	75,197		75,197
FH Ops Army	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT	45,468	45,468	45,468		45,468
FH Ops Army	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT	3,047	3,047	3,047		3,047
FH Ops Army	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	MILITARY HOUSING PRIVITIZATION INITIATIVE	22,000	22,000	22,000		22,000
FH Ops Army	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	MISCELLANEOUS	840	840	840		840
FH Ops Army	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	SERVICES	10,928	10,928	10,928		10,928
FH Ops Army	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	UTILITIES	65,600	65,600	65,600		65,600
Family Housing Operation And Maintenance, Army Total				**393,511**	**393,511**	**393,511**	**0**	**393,511**
FH Con AF	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	IMPROVEMENTS	150,649	150,649	150,649		150,649

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Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
FH Con AF	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	PLANNING AND DESIGN	9,849	9,849	9,849		9,849
Family Housing Construction, Air Force Total				**160,498**	**160,498**	**160,498**	**0**	**160,498**
FH Ops AF	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	FURNISHINGS ACCOUNT	38,746	38,746	38,746		38,746
FH Ops AF	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	HOUSING PRIVATIZATION	41,554	41,554	41,554		41,554
FH Ops AF	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	LEASING	28,867	28,867	28,867		28,867
FH Ops AF	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	MAINTENANCE	114,129	114,129	114,129		114,129
FH Ops AF	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT	52,153	52,153	52,153		52,153
FH Ops AF	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT	2,032	2,032	2,032		2,032
FH Ops AF	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	SERVICES ACCOUNT	12,940	12,940	12,940		12,940
FH Ops AF	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	UTILITIES ACCOUNT	40,811	40,811	40,811		40,811
Family Housing Operation And Maintenance, Air Force Total				**331,232**	**331,232**	**331,232**	**0**	**331,232**
FH Con Navy	VIRGINIA	Wallops Island	CONSTRUCT HOUSING WELCOME CENTER	438	438	438		438
FH Con Navy	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	DESIGN	4,588	4,588	4,588		4,588
FH Con Navy	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	IMPROVEMENTS	11,515	11,515	11,515		11,515
Family Housing Construction, Navy And Marine Corps Total				**16,541**	**16,541**	**16,541**	**0**	**16,541**
FH Ops Navy	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	FURNISHINGS ACCOUNT	17,534	17,534	17,534		17,534
FH Ops Navy	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	LEASING	64,108	64,108	64,108		64,108
FH Ops Navy	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	MAINTENANCE OF REAL PROPERTY	99,323	99,323	99,323		99,323
FH Ops Navy	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT	56,189	56,189	56,189		56,189
FH Ops Navy	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT	373	373	373		373
FH Ops Navy	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	PRIVATIZATION SUPPORT COSTS	28,668	28,668	28,668		28,668
FH Ops Navy	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	SERVICES ACCOUNT	19,149	19,149	19,149		19,149
FH Ops Navy	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	UTILITIES ACCOUNT	67,692	67,692	67,692		67,692
Family Housing Operation And Maintenance, Navy And Marine Corps Total				**353,036**	**353,036**	**353,036**	**0**	**353,036**
FH Ops DW	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	FURNISHINGS ACCOUNT	781	781	781		781
FH Ops DW	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	FURNISHINGS ACCOUNT	20	20	20		20
FH Ops DW	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	FURNISHINGS ACCOUNT	3,402	3,402	3,402		3,402
FH Ops DW	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	LEASING	10,679	10,679	10,679		10,679
FH Ops DW	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	LEASING	41,273	41,273	41,273		41,273
FH Ops DW	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	MAINTENANCE OF REAL PROPERTY	344	344	344		344
FH Ops DW	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	MAINTENANCE OF REAL PROPERTY	1,104	1,104	1,104		1,104
FH Ops DW	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT	388	388	388		388
FH Ops DW	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	SERVICES ACCOUNT	31	31	31		31
FH Ops DW	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	UTILITIES ACCOUNT	172	172	172		172
FH Ops DW	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	UTILITIES ACCOUNT	474	474	474		474

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Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
Family Housing Operation And Maintenance, Defense-Wide Total				**58,668**	**58,668**	**58,668**	**0**	**58,668**
BRAC	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Base Realignment & Closure, Army	BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE	29,691	29,691	29,691		29,691
Base Realignment and Closure—Army Total				**29,691**	**29,691**	**29,691**	**0**	**29,691**
BRAC	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	DOD BRAC ACTIVITIES—AIR FORCE	64,555	64,555	64,555		64,555
Base Realignment and Closure—Air Force Total				**64,555**	**64,555**	**64,555**	**0**	**64,555**
BRAC	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Base Realignment & Closure, Navy	BASE REALIGNMENT & CLOSURE	118,906	118,906	118,906		118,906
BRAC	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	DON–100: PLANING, DESIGN AND MANAGEMENT	7,787	7,787	7,787		7,787
BRAC	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	DON–101: VARIOUS LOCATIONS	20,871	20,871	20,871		20,871
BRAC	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	DON–138: NAS BRUNSWICK, ME	803	803	803		803
BRAC	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	DON–157: MCSA KANSAS CITY, MO	41	41	41		41
BRAC	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	DON–172: NWS SEAL BEACH, CONCORD, CA	4,872	4,872	4,872		4,872
BRAC	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	DON–84: JRB WILLOW GROVE & CAMBRIA REG AP	3,808	3,808	3,808		3,808
Base Realignment and Closure—Navy Total				**157,088**	**157,088**	**157,088**	**0**	**157,088**
PYS	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	AIR FORCE	0	–52,600	–50,000	–34,400	–34,400
PYS	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	ARMY	0	–96,000	–52,000	–56,600	–56,600
PYS	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	DEFENSE-WIDE	0	–134,000	–120,000	–134,000	–134,000
PYS	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	HOUSING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	0	–103,918	0	–110,000	–110,000
Prior Year Savings Total				**0**	**–386,518**	**–222,000**	**–335,000**	**–335,000**
Total, Military Construction				**8,463,598**	**7,308,088**	**8,462,658**	**–228,000**	**8,235,598**

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS NOT ADOPTED

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
Army	Cuba	Guantanamo Bay	UNACCOMPANIED PERSONNEL HOUSING	0	76,000	0	0	0
Military Construction, Army Total				**0**	**76,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Navy	Bahrain	Bahrain Island	MINA SALMAN PIER REPLACEMENT	0	37,700	0	0	0
Navy	Bahrain	Bahrain Island	SHIP MAINTENANCE SUPPORT FACILITY	0	52,091	0	0	0
Navy	Italy	Sigonella	P–8A HANGAR AND FLEET SUPPORT FACILITY	0	62,302	0	0	0
Navy	Italy	Sigonella	TRITON HANGAR AND OPERATION FACILITY	0	40,641	0	0	0
Navy	Poland	Redzikowo	AEGIS SHORE MISSILE DEFENSE COMPLEX	0	51,270	0	0	0
Military Construction, Navy Total				**0**	**244,004**	**0**	**0**	**0**
AF	Niger	Agadez	CONSTRUCT AIR FIELD AND BASE CAMP	0	50,000	0	0	0
AF	Oman	Al Mussanah AB	AIRLIFT APRON	0	25,000	0	0	0
Military Construction, Air Force Total				**0**	**75,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Def-Wide	Djibouti	Camp Lemonier	CONSTRUCT FUEL STORAGE AND DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES	0	43,700	0	0	0
Def-Wide	Poland	Redzikowo	AEGIS SHORE MISSILE DEFENSE COMPLEX	0	93,296	0	0	0
Military Construction, Defense-Wide Total				**0**	**136,996**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Total, Military Construction				**0**	**532,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**

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	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
Discretionary Summary By Appropriation					
Energy And Water Development, And Related Agencies					
Appropriation Summary:					
Energy Programs					
Nuclear Energy	135,161	0	0	0	135,161
Atomic Energy Defense Activities					
National nuclear security administration:					
Weapons activities	8,846,948	237,700	180,000	–44,151	8,802,797
Defense nuclear nonproliferation	1,940,302	–39,000	5,000	1,198	1,941,500
Naval reactors	1,375,496	12,000	0	–15,500	1,359,996
Federal salaries and expenses	402,654	–6,000	0	–14,654	388,000
Total, National nuclear security administration	**12,565,400**	**204,700**	**185,000**	**–73,107**	**12,492,293**
Environmental and other defense activities:					
Defense environmental cleanup	5,527,347	–384,197	–451,797	–396,797	5,130,550
Other defense activities	774,425	4,200	0	–3,903	770,522
Total, Environmental & other defense activities	**6,301,772**	**–379,997**	**–451,797**	**–400,700**	**5,901,072**
Total, Atomic Energy Defense Activities	**18,867,172**	**–175,297**	**–266,797**	**–473,807**	**18,393,365**
Total, Discretionary Funding	**19,002,333**	**–175,297**	**–266,797**	**–473,807**	**18,528,526**
Nuclear Energy					
Idaho sitewide safeguards and security	126,161				126,161
Used nuclear fuel disposition	9,000				9,000
Total, Nuclear Energy	**135,161**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**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**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,302,532**
Stockpile systems					
B61 Stockpile systems	52,247	21,000			52,247
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	9,000			42,177
W87 Stockpile systems	89,299				89,299
W88 Stockpile systems	115,685				115,685
Total, Stockpile systems	**482,426**	**30,000**	**0**	**0**	**482,426**
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	11,200		–7,613	185,000
Management, technology, and production	264,994			–6,467	258,527
Total, Stockpile services	**939,293**	**11,200**	**0**	**–14,080**	**925,213**
Nuclear material commodities					
Uranium sustainment	32,916				32,916
Plutonium sustainment	174,698	8,400			174,698

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS
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Program	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
Tritium sustainment	107,345				107,345
Domestic uranium enrichment	100,000			–50,000	50,000
Total, Nuclear material commodities	**414,959**	**8,400**	**0**	**–50,000**	**364,959**
Total, Directed stockpile work	**3,187,259**	**49,600**	**0**	**–64,080**	**3,123,179**
Research, development, test and evaluation (RDT&E)					
Science					
Advanced certification	50,714				50,714
Primary assessment technologies	98,500	21,600		5,600	104,100
Dynamic materials properties	109,000				109,000
Advanced radiography	47,000				47,000
Secondary assessment technologies	84,400				84,400
Total, Science	**389,614**	**21,600**	**0**	**5,600**	**395,214**
Engineering					
Enhanced surety	50,821	1,100			50,821
Weapon systems engineering assessment technology	17,371				17,371
Nuclear survivability	24,461	2,400			24,461
Enhanced surveillance	38,724		10,000		38,724
Total, Engineering	**131,377**	**3,500**	**10,000**	**0**	**131,377**
Inertial confinement fusion ignition and high yield					
Ignition	73,334	–6,000			73,334
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	–11,000			333,823
Total, Inertial confinement fusion and high yield	**502,450**	**–17,000**	**0**	**0**	**502,450**
Advanced simulation and computing	623,006	–6,000		–6,000	617,006
Responsive Capabilities Program	0		20,000		0
Advanced manufacturing					
Component manufacturing development	112,256			–18,808	93,448
Processing technology development	17,800				17,800
Total, Advanced manufacturing	**130,056**	**0**	**0**	**–18,808**	**111,248**
Total, RDT&E	**1,776,503**	**2,100**	**30,000**	**–19,208**	**1,757,295**
Readiness in technical base and facilities (RTBF)					
Operating					
Program readiness	75,185			–15,185	60,000
Material recycle and recovery	173,859			–13,859	160,000
Storage	40,920				40,920
Recapitalization	104,327			–4,327	100,000
Total, Operating	**394,291**	**0**	**0**	**–33,371**	**360,920**
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**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**660,190**
Total, Readiness in technical base and facilities	**1,054,481**	**0**	**0**	**–33,371**	**1,021,110**
Secure transportation asset					
Operations and equipment	146,272			–6,272	140,000

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(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
Program direction	105,338			–8,220	97,118
Total, Secure transportation asset	**251,610**	**0**	**0**	**–14,492**	**237,118**
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**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**830,790**
Safety operations	107,701				107,701
Maintenance	227,000	24,000		25,000	252,000
Recapitalization	257,724	150,000	150,000	50,000	307,724
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**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**42,919**
Total, Infrastructure and safety	**1,466,134**	**174,000**	**150,000**	**75,000**	**1,541,134**
Site stewardship					
Nuclear materials integration	17,510				17,510
Minority serving institution partnerships program	19,085				19,085
Total, Site stewardship	**36,595**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**36,595**
Defense nuclear security					
Operations and maintenance	619,891	12,000		12,000	631,891
Construction:					
14–D–710 Device assembly facility argus installation project, NV	13,000				13,000
Total, Defense nuclear security	**632,891**	**12,000**	**0**	**12,000**	**644,891**
Information technology and cybersecurity	157,588				157,588
Legacy contractor pensions	283,887				283,887
Total, Weapons Activities	**8,846,948**	**237,700**	**180,000**	**–44,151**	**8,802,797**
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation					
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation Programs					
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation R&D					
Global material security	426,751	–90,000		–3,802	422,949
Material management and minimization	311,584	20,000			311,584
Nonproliferation and arms control	126,703				126,703
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation R&D	419,333	20,000			419,333
Nonproliferation Construction:					
99–D–143 Mixed Oxide (MOX) Fuel Fabrication Facility, SRS	345,000				345,000
Analysis of Alternatives	0		5,000	5,000	5,000
Total, Nonproliferation construction	**345,000**	**0**	**5,000**	**5,000**	**350,000**
Total, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation Programs	**1,629,371**	**–50,000**	**5,000**	**1,198**	**1,630,569**
Legacy contractor pensions	94,617				94,617
Nuclear counterterrorism and incident response program	234,390	11,000			234,390
Use of prior-year balances	–18,076				–18,076
Total, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation	**1,940,302**	**–39,000**	**5,000**	**1,198**	**1,941,500**

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(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
Naval Reactors					
Naval reactors operations and infrastructure	445,196				445,196
Naval reactors development	444,400			–14,000	430,400
Ohio replacement reactor systems development	186,800				186,800
S8G Prototype refueling	133,000				133,000
Program direction	45,000			–1,500	43,500
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	12,000			86,000
10-D–903, Security upgrades, KAPL	500				500
Total, Construction	**121,100**	**12,000**	**0**	**0**	**121,100**
Total, Naval Reactors	**1,375,496**	**12,000**	**0**	**–15,500**	**1,359,996**
Federal Salaries And Expenses					
Program direction	402,654	–6,000		–14,654	388,000
Total, Office Of The Administrator	**402,654**	**–6,000**	**0**	**–14,654**	**388,000**
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	72,000		72,000	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**	**72,000**	**0**	**72,000**	**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**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**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		20,000		188,625
Total, NNSA sites and Nevada off-sites	**254,876**	**0**	**20,000**	**0**	**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**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**82,758**
U233 Disposition Program	26,895				26,895
OR cleanup and disposition:					
OR cleanup and disposition	60,500				60,500

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
Total, OR cleanup and disposition	**60,500**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**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**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**177,353**
Office of River Protection:					
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**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**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**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**724,000**
Total, Office of River protection	**1,414,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,414,000**
Savannah River sites:					
Savannah River risk management operations	386,652	11,600		3,000	389,652
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**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**228,642**
Total, Radioactive liquid tank waste	**810,520**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**810,520**
Total, Savannah River site	**1,208,421**	**11,600**	**0**	**3,000**	**1,211,421**
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**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**30,718**
Total, Waste Isolation Pilot Plant	**243,318**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**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	4,000			14,510
Subtotal, Defense environmental cleanup	**5,055,550**	**87,600**	**20,000**	**75,000**	**5,130,550**
Uranium enrichment D&D fund contribution (Legislative proposal)	471,797	–471,797	–471,797	–471,797	0
Total, Defense Environmental Cleanup	**5,527,347**	**–384,197**	**–451,797**	**–396,797**	**5,130,550**

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program	FY 2016 Request	House Authorized	Senate Authorized	Conference Change	Conference Authorized
Other Defense Activities					
Specialized security activities	221,855	4,200		–3,903	217,952
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**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**183,798**
Enterprise assessments					
Enterprise assessments	24,068				24,068
Program direction	49,466				49,466
Total, Enterprise assessments	**73,534**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**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**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**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**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**122,558**
Office of hearings and appeals	5,500				5,500
Subtotal, Other defense activities	**774,425**	**4,200**	**0**	**–3,903**	**770,522**
Total, Other Defense Activities	**774,425**	**4,200**	**0**	**–3,903**	**770,522**

From the Committee on Armed Services, for consideration of the House bill and the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

MAC THORNBERRY,
J. RANDY FORBES,
JEFF MILLER,
JOE WILSON,
FRANK A. LOBIONDO,
MICHAEL R. TURNER,
JOHN KLINE,
MIKE ROGERS,
BILL SHUSTER,
K. MICHAEL CONAWAY,
DOUG LAMBORN,
ROBERT J. WITTMAN,
DUNCAN HUNTER,
VICKY HARTZLER,
JOSEPH J. HECK,
BRAD WENSTRUP,
ELISE M. STEFANIK,
MADELEINE Z. BORDALLO,

As additional conferees, from the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, for consideration of matters within the jurisdiction of that committee under clause 11 of rule X:

DEVIN NUNES,
PETER T. KING,

As additional conferees, from the Committee on Education and the Workforce, for consideration of secs. 571 and 573 of the House bill and secs. 561–63 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

TODD ROKITA,
MIKE BISHOP,

As additional conferees, from the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for consideration of secs. 314, 632, 634, 3111–13, 3119, 3133, and 3141 of the House bill and secs. 601, 632, 3118, and 3119 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

FRED UPTON,
JOE BARTON,

As additional conferees, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for consideration of secs. 1011, 1059, 1090, 1092, 1201, 1203–05, 1215, 1221, 1223, 1226, 1234–36, 1247–49, 1253, 1257, 1263, 1264, 1267, 1270, 1301, 1532, 1541, 1542, 1663, 1668–70, 2802, 3118, and 3119 of the House bill and secs. 1011, 1012, 1082, 1201–05, 1207, 1209, 1223, 1225, 1228, 1251, 1252, 1261, 1264, 1265, 1272, 1301, 1302, 1531–33, 1631, 1654, and 1655 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

EDWARD R. ROYCE,
TOM MARINO,

As additional conferees, from the Committee on Homeland Security, for consideration of secs. 589 and 1041 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

MICHAEL T. MCCAUL,
CANDICE S. MILLER,

As additional conferees, from the Committee on the Judiciary, for consideration of secs. 1040, 1052, 1085, 1216, 1641, and 2862 of the House bill and secs. 1032, 1034, 1090, and 1227 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

BOB GOODLATTE,
DARRELL E. ISSA,

As additional conferees, from the Committee on Natural Resources, for consideration of secs. 312, 632, 634, 2841, 2842, 2851–53, and 2862 of the House bill and secs. 313, 601, and 632 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

PAUL COOK,
CRESENT HARDY,

As additional conferees, from the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, for consideration of secs. 602, 631, 634, 838, 854, 855, 866, 871, 1069, and 1101–05 of the House bill and secs. 592, 593, 631, 806, 830, 861, 1090, 1101, 1102, 1104, 1105, 1107–09, 1111, 1112, 1114, and 1115 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

WILL HURD,
STEVE RUSSELL,

As additional conferees, from the Committee on Rules, for consideration of sec. 1032 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

PETE SESSIONS,
BRADLEY BYRNE,

As additional conferees, from the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, for consideration of sec. 3136 of the House bill and sec. 1613 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

FRANK D. LUCAS,
STEPHEN KNIGHT,

As additional conferees, from the Committee on Small Business, for consideration of secs. 831–34, 839, 840, 842–46, 854, and 871 of the House bill and secs. 828, 831, 882, 883, and 885 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

STEVE CHABOT,
RICHARD L. HANNA,

As additional conferees, from the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for consideration of secs. 302, 562, 569, 570a, 591, 1060a, 1073, 2811, and 3501 of the House bill and secs. 601, 642, 1613, 3504, and 3505 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

GARRET GRAVES,
CARLOS CURBELO,

As additional conferees, from the Committee on Veterans Affairs, for consideration of secs. 565, 566, 592, 652, 701, 721, 722, 1105, and 1431 of the House bill and secs. 539, 605, 633,

719, 1083, 1084, 1089, 1091, and 1411 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

DAVID P. ROE,
GUS M. BILIRAKIS,
Managers on the Part of the House.

JOHN MCCAIN,
JAMES M. INHOFE,
JEFF SESSIONS,
ROGER F. WICKER,
KELLY AYOTTE,
DEB FISCHER,
TOM COTTON,
MIKE ROUNDS,
LINDSEY GRAHAM,
JOE DONNELLY,
TIM KAINE,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

NO SANCTIONS RELIEF FOR IRAN WITHOUT PAYMENT TO U.S. VICTIMS OF TERRORISM

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

Mr. PAULSEN. Madam Speaker, when economic sanctions were lifted on Libya a decade ago, the United States secured an agreement that the Qadhafi regime compensate victims of terror attacks, such as the bombing of Pan Am 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland.

Today Iran, a state sponsor of terror, owes more than $43 billion in damages to victims of Iranian-sponsored terrorism from over 80 different court-ordered decisions. Not 1 cent has been paid by Iran. And, yet, the President is moving forward to lift economic sanctions, giving Iran a $100 billion windfall without compensating terrorist victims.

Madam Speaker, we should make sure that American victims of Iranian terror receive their judgments before any economic sanctions are lifted. We need to pass the Justice for Victims of Iranian Terrorism Act to ensure that Iran will not see any sanctions relief until it first pays the money they owe to the families of Americans killed by Iranian-sponsored terrorism.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY ACT

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

Mr. YOUNG of Indiana. Madam Speaker, I will just cut to the chase. We are all aware of the boondoggle that is the Denver, Colorado, VA medical facility construction project.

The ongoing Denver veterans' hospital project has nearly tripled in initial VA cost projections. It is more than $1 billion over budget, which is a gross disservice to our veterans during a time of scarce resources.

Section 502 of this legislation inserts basic project management requirements, like those I learned as a management consultant, over certain so-called super-construction projects at the VA, like the Denver facility.

Sadly, project costs and schedule overruns aren't unique to the VA, but they exist throughout the Federal Government. That is why I have introduced the Project Management Improvement and Accountability Act. This legislation would instill basic project management principles throughout all levels of the Federal Government, ensuring taxpayers save much-needed money during this down economy.

SYRIAN PRESIDENT BASHAR AL-ASSAD MUST GO

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, as our eyes turn toward New York both in terms of the Pope's visit last week and his call for us to address the mandatory needs of refugees around the world, in the last 24 hours, we heard from the President of Russia, Mr. Putin, and our President on Syria.

I think it is important for this Congress to begin to look again at a man by the name of Assad, who is not only poisoning his own people, but bombing hospitals and ambulances and creating a situation of devastation. I think the President is correct that Assad must go, and there must be a reconciliation as to how that proceeds.

To Mr. Putin, who has a stake in this area, through Syria, you have to come with the world family and begin to think of those who are suffering. We can work together, but Assad cannot stay. We must find a way for the good people of Syria to be able to return in peace and justice and equality.

The United Nations must take a stand. We must come together in this Congress, working with the President and working with world leaders to restore tranquility and peace to this region with Assad gone and certainly ISIL done away with, if you will, to provide stability in the area.

MAKE IT IN AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. STEFANIK). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2015, the gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. TONKO. Madam Speaker, undeniably, the issue that we hear about the most in our districts across America is the need to create a climate that grows jobs to allow the dignity of work to be realized by our constituents and to enable them to earn a sound paycheck.

We can ill-afford to play games with the jobs agenda. We need to do everything within our power to be able to provide for those resources and develop those policies that will create that climate that grows private sector jobs and enables public sector jobs to administer the services that we require as a Nation.

For years, I have been coming to this floor, speaking with great fervor about the Make It In America agenda, making certain that we take great pride in that opportunity that we, as a Nation, have always embraced: the pioneer spirit, the innovation that challenges us today.

That Make It In America agenda has many, many needs. I have spoken to the need for implementing sound manufacturing policies, retrofitting our centers of employment, our manufacturing centers, so that they can compete with cutting-edge technology on their side.

I have advanced the concern and the issue of funding research, making certain that we do things smarter, which will enable us to be more competitive in those economic sweepstakes on an international scale.

I have focused on STEM education, making certain in this innovation economy that we have those scientists, technology-driven types, engineers, math majors, that can take us forward with the sort of skills and talent that we require.

I have talked about improving our infrastructure to make certain that commerce's demands for sound infrastructure will be met so that they can ship their products and transport their products. I have talked about the need to grow our exports as a Nation.

Well, I believe this can be boiled down to a simple message. The idea is to make more, use less, and sell it everywhere, in other words, promote domestic manufacturing, enhance our efficiency—energy efficiency and, across the board, all types of efficiency—and then enable us to then export American-made goods.

Well, this trio has been hindered of late because of a refusal to reauthorize in this House the Export-Import Bank, which is a great service that allows for loans, loan guarantees, and can stand as an insurance policy, a government creditor, for contracts when bid upon by our private sector industries and businesses. That damage, that delay, had been troublesome.

I have come to this floor many times. I have joined with my colleagues in press conferences. I have invoked our leadership to bring the measure to the floor because I think, if we do, it passes.

I have talked also about signing on. I have signed onto petitions to discharge, to make certain, again, that we raise the public consciousness to this growing concern of lacking the reauthorization of our Export-Import Bank.

Well, the damage came and hit my district. I would say to America we in Congress, this House and its leadership, are playing with fire because now we have a major corporation—in this case, GE in my district—that will be transitioning hundreds, 500 or more, jobs to France because of the lack of an Export-Import Bank here.

There are some 84, 85 Export-Import Banks around the world. Some 60-plus

nations have this concept at their grasp. So the French Government has authorized the Export-Import Bank to be utilized by GE.

Now I witness hundreds of jobs in my own district that will be transferred to another set of workers, damaging the American Dream of people that I represent. This is unthinkable, unthinkable.

This could be avoided. All it takes is a simple exercise to bring an issue to the floor, bring the bill to the floor, of which I am a cosponsor, and act on it. I believe wholeheartedly that, in a bipartisan fashion, that measure would pass.

So tonight we are going to use these minutes to advocate for the Export-Import Bank, to have that vote brought to the floor. We will begin with the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), who is a friend, a leader in our House, and is our minority whip.

Representative STENY HOYER, thank you for joining us this evening.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, the gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO) has been a leader on our agenda of Make It In America. It is a jobs plan which has included reauthorizing the Export-Import Bank as a way of helping our businesses and workers compete on a level playing field internationally.

Since the bank's charter expired on July 1, many small- and medium-sized exporters have been left without a critical resource, forced to compete with foreign companies that have the support of more than 80 foreign export credit agencies.

Uncertainty over the bank's future has already led businesses to announce jobs being moved overseas. My friend from New York talked about General Electric moving hundreds of jobs from his district and other districts as well.

Jeff Immelt, the president and CEO of GE, was here. He talked to Democrats and Republicans and said: You are hurting American jobs. Yet, we do not have the Export-Import Bank reauthorization on the floor even though, Madam Speaker, it enjoys a majority support in this House.

We have heard a number of very sound arguments for why Congress ought to pass a multi-year reauthorization of the Export-Import Bank without further delay.

One of those, Madam Speaker, came from Chamber of Commerce CEO Tom Donohue, who wrote on September 17—this is the Chamber of Commerce president, not STENY HOYER, the democratic leader.

He said this: Every major trading nation has an export credit agency like Ex-Im. . . . Failure to reauthorize Ex-Im would amount to unilateral disarmament in the face of other governments' far more aggressive export credit agencies. He went on to say: American companies are being forced to compete with one hand tied behind their back.

Another comes from 28 Governors on a bipartisan basis who sent a letter to us and said this: Failure to act—meaning failure to reauthorize the Export-Import Bank—will place American industries at a significant disadvantage in the global marketplace and harm businesses in our States.

The Governors, bipartisan, said: We strongly urge you—we, the Congress; we, the House of Representatives—to pass a long-term reauthorization of the Export-Import Bank.

Let me add, Madam Speaker, another voice to this discussion as well. That is the voice of Speaker BOEHNER, who said in April: There are thousands of jobs on the line that would disappear pretty quickly if the Ex-Im Bank were to disappear. The Speaker has also said, when he took office, that the House ought to work its will.

Madam Speaker, the votes are on the floor of this House to pass the reauthorization. Republicans and Democrats are working together to help create American jobs, retain American jobs, grow our economy, and be competitive internationally. It is now time to put the principle into practice of letting the House work its will.

Sixty Republican Members of this House have cosponsored a bill to reauthorize the Ex-Im Bank.

□ 1645

If you add up the 180-plus Democrats who have signed a discharge petition and those 60 Republicans, you get to 240. You only need 218, so clearly we have the votes to pass it.

I say to the Speaker and the majority leader, the House's will is clear. The effects of allowing the Ex-Im shutdown to continue are clear: more and more jobs being sent overseas. Our responsibility as the representatives of thousands of businesses and workers is very clear. Bring the Export-Import Bank to the floor for a vote.

I want to thank Ranking Member MAXINE WATERS, Ranking Member GWEN MOORE, and Representative DENNY HECK for their continued leadership on this issue. I want to thank my friend Representative TONKO from New York for leading today's Special Order on such a critically important issue, an issue that we all speak to, that we all say we are committed to, that we all say we want to work towards, and that is creating jobs for Americans in America. I thank my friend from New York.

Mr. TONKO. I thank the gentleman from Maryland for his voice on this issue.

It is clear that the Democrats in this House are staunchly for reauthorization of this concept. When people talk about the tools in the toolkit that are required, growing exports is a very important part of the equation for economic recovery and economic growth.

This concept of an Export-Import Bank reduces the deficit by some $675 million, at last annual count, and grows jobs to the tune of 164,000, per the last count. So reduce the deficit and grow jobs; isn't that the mantra that we hear time and time again from folks who represent all of America in this House of Representatives? It stands to reason that we bring the bill to the floor for a vote.

America should not tolerate this. The business community, the commerce voices of this Nation, from chambers of commerce across this country is resonating with we the Democrats in this House. We need reauthorization of the Export-Import Bank. What don't we understand? Let's go forward and encourage that that vote be taken very, very soon.

One of the people that I get to serve with is a longtime friend. We have served in the New York State Assembly together, and we now serve here in the United States House of Representatives together. We have been very concerned about job growth in New York State and, in particular, along that manufacturing corridor called the Erie Canal which gave birth to a number of mill towns that then became epicenters of invention and innovation. Today they stand as inspiration as to how to speak to that pioneer spirit that is within our DNA as a nation.

I yield to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER), my good friend. Thank you for sharing your thoughts this evening. Thank you for joining us.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Thank you, Mr. TONKO. I am delighted to be here with you.

Mr. TONKO has pointed out that he and I were elected to the New York State Assembly on the same day. We have worked diligently while we were there for the people of New York to try to better their lot, and it is so wonderful now that we are working for all 50 States and New York, again, in mind. The people who sent us here knew that we stood for things like the Ex-Im Bank, knew that we understood that if we did not have a strong economy, we couldn't do much of anything else in our district like provide a good education and health care, and that the economy was the backbone of what we are doing.

I appreciate your yielding me this time to discuss the importance of the Export-Import Bank.

Mr. TONKO, it is incredible to me, frankly, that we should have to come to the House floor to call for the Ex-Im Bank's reauthorization. It is an important agency that has worked to ensure a level playing field around the world for the United States exporters for more than 80 years. Last year alone, Ex-Im supported 164,000 United States jobs through $20.5 billion in export insurance, loans, and loan guarantees, and all while returning $675 million to taxpayers, because it is essentially a revolving fund which is paid for by the user fees. So here we have an agency sponsored by the government costing us basically nothing, putting money back into the Treasury, which makes companies eligible to be able to sell their goods throughout the world.

Now, my district of Rochester, New York, is home to advanced manufacturers on the cutting edge of research and development, and we do need the Ex-Im Bank to help market our products worldwide. The Ex-Im has supported 685 jobs and $158 million in exports in Rochester since 2010. In June, I toured Lumetrics, which is a leading Rochester manufacturing firm that Ex-Im has helped support the sales of precision instrument gauges to customers in 14 countries.

Now, unfortunately, since June 30, manufacturers like this in Rochester and across the country have lost a valuable tool and many nights' sleep because a handful of members of the House majority are blocking the Ex-Im's reauthorization for reasons we cannot divine. As Mr. HOYER pointed out, we have Governors, the Chamber of Commerce, people all over this country, as well as corporations, telling us that this won't do.

We are now starting to see the effects of this misguided policy. As stated before, General Electric announced that it was shipping 500 jobs abroad because other countries are willing to provide the financing help that we no longer will. Boeing has lost two major satellite contracts to foreign competitors because of the Ex-Im Bank. Those are two of our largest employers. I am even more concerned with the hundreds of small manufacturers and thousands of employees whose jobs are now at risk without the Ex-Im Bank's support, and for no reason that we can come up with.

I call on the House leadership to bring a reauthorization bill to the floor. It would pass without question and would allow this Ex-Im Bank to get back to the important work of helping to create quality, American jobs.

I thank you so much, Mr. TONKO, not only for putting this together, but for the extraordinary work that you have done here and in Albany to better the life of the people we serve.

Mr. TONKO. You are most welcome. I thank the gentlewoman from New York for lending her voice to this discussion.

As was made mention by the gentlewoman from New York, many small businesses, startups, innovative types, entrepreneurs, and medium-sized businesses utilize the Export-Import Bank. This is not just a tool for large industry. When we look at something like GE, when people say: ''Well, doesn't a large business, an industry like that, sit upon enough funds to make this happen, to make this contract work?'' they required for this contract on which they bid to have a government creditor to back up this bid. That means the Export-Import Bank.

There are certain elements of this concept that are utilized for different contracts, and in this case, the government creditor status of the Export-Import Bank made the deal possible for GE.

So, with that, we now move to a good friend, a very rigorous voice for his constituents in Minnesota and a very aggressive voice for job creation across this country.

Representative NOLAN, thank you for joining us for this Special Order.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. NOLAN).

Mr. NOLAN. Thank you, Mr. TONKO.

I want to commend you. There is no more powerful and articulate advocate for good jobs—protecting good jobs and creating new jobs—in this Congress than you, yourself, Mr. TONKO.

In that regard, I would be remiss if I didn't also commend Representative HECK for some of his important leadership on this important issue, and Mr. HOYER for his buy American initiatives.

Mr. TONKO, as you and perhaps others know, I spent 32 years of my life in business as an owner and operator of a sawmill, a pallet factory, and an export trading company. In the process, you learn a few things. One is I learned that you expand an economy, you create new wealth, and you create new jobs in three important ways:

One is through innovation and discovery, developing new products and putting them out in the marketplace. Another is by providing financial incentives for people to invest in new products and new business. Thirdly, you do it by exporting those products to the rest of the world. That is one of the ways you bring some of your wealth back into your country.

That is one of the reasons why it is so vital and that it is so important. That is what the Export-Import Bank is all about, as you pointed out so eloquently, especially for small- and medium-sized companies; because the fact is the big companies, the big multinationals that are based here in the United States, they have got offices all over the world. They have got relationships with all the international banking institutions. They have got all the resources that they need to qualify a buyer or to provide the financing for the production and the sale of their product.

But the small- and the medium-sized companies don't have those kind of resources. They don't have those same kind of advantages. Yet they may be small and medium-sized by American standards, but by world standards, they are still big, good-sized companies, and they have got good products the rest of the world wants and the rest of the world needs, things that can improve the life of people all over the world.

To succeed in exporting, again, as you have pointed out, they need some help, and they need some support identifying and qualifying a customer. They don't have those offices around the world. Their local banks don't have those kind of offices around the world, so it makes it more difficult for them to secure the financing, to qualify the buyers, and to expand their sales into that export market. That is where the Ex-Im Bank comes in. The Export-Import Bank provides all of these essential services.

That is why the banking community supports a reauthorization. That is why the National Manufacturers Association supports reauthorization, and that is why the National Chamber of Commerce supports this reauthorization. Anybody that knows anything about businesses and creating jobs supports the reauthorization of the Ex-Im Bank.

Again, as you pointed out, there is bipartisan support for this here if the Speaker would just allow us to have a vote on this because the American Export-Import Bank helps American businesses expand their export operations, increase their profits, and create all kinds of good-paying jobs.

Last year alone, Ex-Im was responsible for supporting 164,000 jobs. That is a remarkable, remarkable accomplishment. In my own district, there are at least a dozen companies that are using the Export-Import Bank to support their export sales creating hundreds of good jobs. They exported some of the world's finest products. In fact, Cirrus Aircraft in Duluth, Minnesota, one of our Nation's premier aircraft manufacturers, exports more than 30 percent of their products, and they rely on the Ex-Im Bank.

Remember—remember—as you pointed out, just as importantly, the Export-Import Bank doesn't cost the taxpayers a penny. The companies, the local bankers, all the parties to these transactions pay a fee for their services, and those fees pay for the Bank's operations. It is an incredible operation. Over the last two decades, the Ex-Im Bank has contributed over $7 billion to deficit reduction from the profits they made through this.

We should have more government entities that can do this. However fortunate we are, Mr. Speaker, to have banking services like this and enjoy such broad support from both those who are concerned about reducing the deficit and from those who are concerned about expanding export sales, expanding business opportunities, and creating new jobs, that is what the Export-Import Bank does. It creates jobs, it expands opportunities, and it reduces the deficit.

Yet for reasons that truly defy explanation, there are elements in this Congress that oppose reauthorizing the Export-Import Bank and all the good that it does for business in reducing deficit.

So I applaud you, and I call on my colleagues to come to their good bipartisan senses and do what needs to be done here. Let's get this Export-Import Bank up and running again, growing our economy, creating good jobs, supporting our entrepreneurs, and bringing down the deficit.

Mr. TONKO, thank you so much for this Special Order and all the work you are doing to help bring this about and make it happen.

Mr. TONKO. I thank the gentleman from Minnesota.

We have very little time remaining, so we are going to reach to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LIPINSKI) and the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) to offer a close here.

We thank Representative LIPINSKI for joining us this evening on a very important topic. Thank you for your strong voice in this matter.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LIPINSKI).

□ 1700

Mr. LIPINSKI. Thank you, Mr. TONKO.

I will just take a short time here to add my voice in strong support of reauthorizing the Export-Import Bank. It has been 3 months since the Bank's charter ended, and American companies and workers are suffering.

Mr. TONKO, you had mentioned what GE has recently done. We see manufacturing jobs being shipped overseas due to the inability of corporations and small businesses to access vital guarantees and financing. Every major trading nation in the world, other than the U.S. right now offers export financing. Without it, our manufacturers and workers are at a competitive disadvantage, something we cannot afford.

In 2014 alone, the Ex-Im Bank financed over $27 billion of exports and supported 164,000 jobs in the U.S., all while generating a $675 million surplus. When we are looking for money, the Ex-Im Bank generated a large surplus.

The Bank is vital to supporting small businesses. Nearly 90 percent of Ex-Im Bank transactions directly support small businesses. We need small business to succeed in this Nation if this Nation is going to succeed. Small businesses create the large majority of the jobs in this country. Small businesses need the Ex-Im Bank.

So it is time to reauthorize the Bank and support American jobs in manufacturing. We cannot wait any longer. We need to bring this to the floor, get this done, and get more Americans back to work.

Thank you very much, Mr. TONKO, for your work on this.

Mr. TONKO. I thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LIPINSKI) for joining us on this very important topic.

Finally, we will go to the gentlewoman from Ohio, (Ms. KAPTUR), who is such a strong voice for American jobs, American workers, and hits hard at that agenda.

It is not surprising to see you on the floor to join us in this effort. Welcome, Representative KAPTUR.

Ms. KAPTUR. Thank you so much, Congressman TONKO, for bringing us together and, as always, helping to be a vanguard for jobs in America and the importance of reauthorizing the Export-Import Bank.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today 3 months after my Republican colleagues in the majority have failed, failed, failed in their responsibility to guard our economy by not reauthorizing the Export-Import Bank. Since 2009 alone, the Ex-Im Bank has supported over 1.3 million jobs in our country. Yet today, it has been put into idle, in limbo, as Republicans let it wither on the vine.

Reauthorizing the Bank means jobs—let me repeat, jobs—here in America. Because when exports increase to other countries, American companies hire more workers to meet the added global demand.

Anyone serving in Congress who doesn't understand how important—vital—the Export-Import Bank is to jobs in America and to financing those exports to other nations shouldn't be serving here. You can't live in a cave and hope to compete globally.

Of special note, the Export-Import Bank pays for itself, contributing $675 million alone in 2014 and nearly $7 billion over the last 20 years to the U.S. Treasury. It is well-managed and has an extremely low default rate. Yet today, at a time when America needs more jobs to keep growing, the Republican majority has shifted the country again into idle.

More than 50 countries have an Export-Import Bank—I won't go through them all, China, Japan, Brazil, and Canada—many of our biggest trading partners. In many markets like Mexico, we can't move our products in there without the Export-Import Bank.

Ask Superior Products in Cleveland, Ohio, or A.J. Rose Manufacturing in Cleveland. Or how about First Solar in Perrysburg, Ohio; 98 percent of its exports are tied to Export-Import Bank financing.

Republicans have really put us on the brink of losing thousands more jobs in our country. Look at General Electric and what it just did. It decided because they didn't have Ex-Im Bank financing, they are going to move their operations to Britain and hire 1,000 people. Now, how backwards is that kind of thinking? It could not be any clearer that the shutdown of the Export-Import Bank will cost us so many jobs in this country.

And how demoralizing to people who fight for American jobs and American workers every day. What we know here, and we have seen it operate last week and this week, an extreme wing of the Republican Party has ignored warnings from their colleagues—leading economists, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and countless other organizations—as they hold hostage the Export-Import Bank, frankly, for reasons no rational person can understand. They are even ignoring its charter and the immeasurable good it does for this country and the ability of our companies to compete in foreign markets which are so difficult—so difficult—for them to leap over and to get over the walls, the barriers, that prevent our products from going abroad.

It is our desire that American companies will be able to compete and win. We try for it every day. That is why many of us ran for office. And to have this kind of wrench thrown in the wheel of progress, of economic progress, for our country is something that any rational American simply can't understand. It doesn't have to be this way.

I thank the gentleman so very much for his time.

Mr. TONKO. I thank the gentlewoman from Ohio for her insight and her powerful statement.

It is very clear, it is very straightforward: support American workers; support small business; support exporting of American manufactured goods; support industry. Let's grow our economy.

We are going to close with a very forceful voice, one with great passion, the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE), who also has been impacted by this failure to reauthorize the Export-Import Bank. Representative MOORE, thank you so much. It is an honor to serve with you. Thank you for being here.

Ms. MOORE. Thank you Representative TONKO. I want to associate myself with all the comments from my great colleague, MARCY KAPTUR.

Mr. Speaker, I can tell you, when I was elected to Congress, no one could have paid me to believe that we would be on this floor fighting the Republican Party to prevent them from basically neutering the economic progress of business here. And this is what has happened.

As the gentlewoman from Ohio just mentioned, GE, very close to my district, announced plans to leave our region, 350 jobs and 400 suppliers that they have notified that they are moving their facility plants to Canada. They say that the suppliers generate almost $47 million in revenue in Wisconsin alone—$47 million in Wisconsin alone. But they are leaving, they say, because they desperately cannot make the deals work without financing from the Export-Import Bank.

And many people have said, oh, they wanted to do this anyway and they are using it as an excuse, but GE says that this is the main reason, that they continue to urge Congress to reauthorize the Ex-Im Bank because it is a very, very competitive world. And in a slow growth and volatile world, they have got to go where the markets are; they have got to compete in 170 countries.

And so I just wanted to express my grief, my condolences, to the 350 employees, to the entire supply chain, and to recognize that once again—once again—policies of this misguided Republican majority are going to increase the misery index among the people who live in my region.

Mr. TONKO. I thank the gentlewoman from Wisconsin.

We have exhausted our time here this afternoon, but I will state clearly, we cannot afford to dull the competitive edge of American business, American industry. We cannot afford to impact negatively the American worker. We should not suffocate the American Dream simply by this recalcitrance, this determination to shut down an Export-Import Bank that has helped as a tool in the toolkit.

Allow us to be strong. Allow us to be competitive, robustly competitive. Reauthorize the Export-Import Bank. The damage is already beginning to hit home across this great Nation. We must do better. The American worker deserves our support. American business and industry deserves our support.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Karen L. Haas, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 2051. An act to amend the Agricultural Market Act of 1946 to extend the livestock mandatory price reporting requirements, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 9 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, September 30, 2015, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

2961. A letter from the Acting Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Importation of Kiwi From Chile Into the United States [Docket No.: APHIS-2014-0002] (RIN: 0579-AD98) received September 28, 2015, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Added by Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; to the Committee on Agriculture.

2962. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule — Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (RIN: 1991-AB94) received September 28, 2015, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Added by Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2963. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Office of the General Counsel, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule — Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Single Package Vertical Air Conditioners and Single Package Vertical Heat Pumps [Docket No.: EERE-2012-BT-STD-0041] (RIN: 1904-AC85) received September 28, 2015, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Added by Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2964. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's ''Human Rights Report for International Military Education and Training Recipients for Calendar Year 2014'', in accordance with Sec. 549 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2965. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's 2014 annual report on activities under the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative and the Tropical Forest Conservation Act of 1998, in accordance with Sec. 614 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act (7 U.S.C. 1738m); Sec. 710 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2430i); and Sec. 813 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2431k), as amended; jointly to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Agriculture.

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. THORNBERRY: Committee of Conference. Conference report on H.R. 1735. A bill 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 (Rept. 114–270). Ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. BEYER (for himself, Mr. WITTMAN, Ms. EDWARDS, Mr. POCAN, Mr. ASHFORD, Mr. VELA, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mrs. COMSTOCK, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. TAKAI, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. HOYER, Mr. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Ms. LEE, Mr. COHEN, Mr. KILMER, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. COLE, Ms. PINGREE, Mrs. LOWEY, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. RIGELL, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. CLAY, Mr. HONDA, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. MOORE, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. MENG, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. RUSH, Mr. MEEKS, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. STEFANIK, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. VISCLOSKY, Ms. TSONGAS, Mr. GARAMENDI, and Mr. SWALWELL of California):

H.R. 3635. A bill to provide for the compensation of Federal employees furloughed during a Government shutdown; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mrs. MIMI WALTERS of California (for herself and Mr. NADLER):

H.R. 3636. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to allow labor organizations and management organizations to receive the results of visa petitions about which such organizations have submitted advisory opinions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POCAN (for himself, Ms. LEE, and Mr. MCDERMOTT):

H.R. 3637. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide for payment for Medicaid services furnished by Ryan White part C grantees under a cost-based prospective payment system; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. RUSH (for himself, Ms. NORTON, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, and Mr. RANGEL):

H.R. 3638. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to require the Federal Communications Commission to prescribe rules regulating inmate telephone and video service rates, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. KIND (for himself and Mr. RIBBLE):

H.R. 3639. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to designate certain medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs as health professional shortage areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CURBELO of Florida (for himself, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. NORTON, and Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN):

H.R. 3640. A bill to provide for the issuance of a Mental Health Awareness Semipostal Stamp; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, 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 Ms. BASS (for herself, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. DOGGETT, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. POCAN, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. KIND, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. ELLISON):

H.R. 3641. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to ensure health insurance coverage continuity for former foster youth; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. BORDALLO:

H.R. 3642. A bill to provide for increased flexibility in the extension of the Social Security program to Guam; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CONAWAY (for himself, Mr. ISSA, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. PINGREE, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. SMITH of Texas, and Mr. CARTER of Texas):

H.R. 3643. A bill to amend the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 to authorize the Secretary of Energy to enter into contracts for the storage of certain high-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel, take title to certain high-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel, and make certain expenditures from the Nuclear Waste Fund; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. JOLLY:

H.R. 3644. A bill to authorize grants for data collection for use in stock assessments of red snapper and other reef fish species in

the South Atlantic, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. LOWENTHAL:

H.R. 3645. A bill to amend the Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp Act to give the Secretary of the Interior, with the approval of the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission, the authority to periodically increase the price of Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamps to account for inflation in funding the acquisition of interests in land for the conservation of migratory birds, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. MCCAUL (for himself, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. COFFMAN, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. POE of Texas, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. CARTER of Texas, Mr. LATTA, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. OLSON, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. ROHRABACHER, and Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina):

H.R. 3646. A bill to direct the Secretary of State to submit to Congress a report on the designation of Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps as a foreign terrorist organization, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'ROURKE (for himself and Mr. PEARCE):

H.R. 3647. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide that United States citizens' sons and daughters with mental or physical disabilities be considered immediate relatives for purposes of exemption from numerical limitations on visas issued to such sons and daughters; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RYAN of Ohio (for himself and Mrs. LOWEY):

H.R. 3648. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to require the label of drugs intended for human use to contain a parenthetical statement identifying the source of any ingredient constituting or derived from a grain or starch-containing ingredient; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SABLAN:

H.R. 3649. A bill to amend titles 10, 32, and 37 of the United States Code to authorize the establishment of units of the National Guard in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 3650. A bill to authorize States to select and acquire certain National Forest System lands to be managed and operated by the State for timber production and other purposes under the laws of the State, 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 Mr. RATCLIFFE (for himself, Mr. BABIN, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. BARR, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. ROKITA, Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. BRIDENSTINE, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. ROTHFUS, Mr. MESSER, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. PALMER, Mr. KNIGHT, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. HUELSKAMP, Mr. ZINKE, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, and Mr. BRADY of Texas):

H.J. Res. 67. A joint resolution disapproving a rule submitted by the Environmental Protection Agency relating to "Carbon Pollution Emission Guidelines for Existing Stationary Sources: Electric Utility Generating Units"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. RATCLIFFE (for himself, Mr. BABIN, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. BARR, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. ROKITA, Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. BRIDENSTINE, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. ROTHFUS, Mr. MESSER, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. PALMER, Mr. KNIGHT, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. HUELSKAMP, Mr. ZINKE, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, and Mr. BRADY of Texas):

H.J. Res. 68. A joint resolution disapproving a rule submitted by the Environmental Protection Agency relating to "Standards of Performance for Greenhouse Gas Emissions from New, Modified, and Reconstructed Stationary Sources: Electric Utility Generating Units"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. ROBY:

H. Con. Res. 79. Concurrent resolution directing the Clerk of the House of Representatives to make corrections in the enrollment of H.R. 719; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FRANKS of Arizona (for himself, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Ms. ESHOO, and Mr. FORTENBERRY):

H. Res. 447. A resolution calling upon the President to use the United States' voice and vote in the United Nations Security Council to condemn the ongoing sexual violence against women and children from Yezidi, Christian, Shabak, and other religious communities by Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant militants as crimes against humanity, to prosecute all perpetrators and those complicit in these crimes, and to support other United Nations member states prosecuting these perpetrators and those complicit; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, 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.

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. BEYER:

H.R. 3635.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 7 of section 9 of article I of the Constitution of the United States (the appropriation power)

By Mrs. MIMI WALTERS of California:

H.R. 3636.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 4 of the Constitution [which] provides that Congress shall have power to establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization.

By Mr. POCAN:

H.R. 3637.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

The Congress shall have Power . . . To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Mr. RUSH:

H.R. 3638.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Art. 1, §8, Cl. 1: "The Congress shall have Power To . . . provide for the . . . general Welfare of the United States;"

Art. 1, §8, Cl. 3: "To regulate Commerce . . . among the several States . . ."

Art. 1, §8, Cl. 18: "To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing powers . . ."

By Mr. KIND:

H.R. 3639.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. CURBELO of Florida:

H.R. 3640.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. BASS:

H.R. 3641.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article 1, Section 1.

Article. I.

Section 1.

All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

By Ms. BORDALLO:

H.R. 3642.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV Section 3

By Mr. CONAWAY:

H.R. 3643.

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 Mr. JOLLY:

H.R. 3644.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. LOWENTHAL:

H.R. 3645.

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;

By Mr. MCCAUL:

H.R. 3646.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1: "Congress shall have Power To . . . provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States."

By Mr. O'ROURKE:

H.R. 3647.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution:

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Office thereof.

By Mr. RYAN of Ohio:

H.R. 3648.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The above mentioned legislation is based upon the following Section 8 statement:

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. SABLAN:

H.R. 3649.

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 (clauses 12, 13, 14, and 16), which grants Congress the power to raise and support an Army; to provide and maintain a Navy; to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; and to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 3650.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2

By Mr. RATCLIFFE:

H.J. Res. 67.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 5, clause 2, which grants each House of Congress authority to determine the Rules of its Proceedings.

By Mr. RATCLIFFE:

H.J. Res. 68.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 5, clause 2, which grants each House of Congress authority to determine the Rules of its Proceedings.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 69: Mrs. LOWEY and Mr. CUMMINGS.
H.R. 213: Mr. RICE of South Carolina.
H.R. 244: Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia.
H.R. 267: Mr. ENGEL.
H.R. 341: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK.
H.R. 343: Mr. VELA.
H.R. 379: Mrs. ELLMERS of North Carolina and Mr. HIGGINS.
H.R. 461: Mr. ASHFORD.
H.R. 528: Mr. YODER.
H.R. 539: Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. GALLEGO, and Ms. BASS.
H.R. 583: Mr. SESSIONS.
H.R. 592: Mr. YODER and Mr. AGUILAR.
H.R. 662: Mr. WOMACK.
H.R. 699: Mr. RATCLIFFE, Mr. COFFMAN, and Mr. GRAVES of Missouri.
H.R. 771: Mr. YODER.
H.R. 815: Mr. YODER and Mr. KATKO.
H.R. 842: Mr. YODER.
H.R. 845: Mr. KILDEE and Mrs. NOEM.
H.R. 846: Mr. SERRANO.
H.R. 865: Mr. CLAWSON of Florida.
H.R. 871: Ms. FRANKEL of Florida.
H.R. 879: Mr. WALBERG, Mr. MOOLENAAR, and Mr. WENSTRUP.
H.R. 885: Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. RUIZ, and Mr. GUTIÉRREZ.
H.R. 924: Mr. CULBERSON.
H.R. 953: Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. KING of New York, and Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 990: Mr. LOWENTHAL.
H.R. 1002: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio and Mrs. DINGELL.
H.R. 1019: Mr. POE of Texas.
H.R. 1090: Mr. TIPTON and Mr. EMMER of Minnesota.
H.R. 1178: Mr. COLLINS of New York.
H.R. 1197: Mr. CLEAVER and Mr. YODER.
H.R. 1209: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 1220: Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. JENKINS of West Virginia, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. GIBSON, Mr. DEUTCH, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Mr. CARTER of Georgia.
H.R. 1258: Mr. LEWIS, Mr. CARNEY, and Mr. AGUILAR.
H.R. 1288: Mr. BOUSTANY and Mr. TIPTON.
H.R. 1417: Mr. CURBELO of Florida.
H.R. 1427: Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. BEYER, and Mr. YODER.
H.R. 1441: Mr. RIBBLE.
H.R. 1475: Mr. YODER and Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
H.R. 1516: Mr. YOUNG of Iowa and Mr. AGUILAR.
H.R. 1523: Mr. WALZ and Mrs. COMSTOCK.
H.R. 1600: Mr. AGUILAR.
H.R. 1610: Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. THORNBERRY, and Mr. SHUSTER.
H.R. 1671: Mr. SANFORD, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, and Mr. JORDAN.
H.R. 1686: Mr. WALZ.
H.R. 1726: Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 1737: Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. HARPER, and Mrs. BLACK.
H.R. 1748: Mr. LOEBSACK, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. BUCSHON, and Mr. HECK of Washington.
H.R. 1761: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
H.R. 1769: Mr. LEVIN and Mr. JENKINS of West Virginia.
H.R. 1786: Mr. HUFFMAN.
H.R. 1886: Mr. KNIGHT.
H.R. 1941: Mr. ROSS.
H.R. 2050: Mr. WALDEN.
H.R. 2077: Mr. RIBBLE.
H.R. 2083: Mr. RYAN of Ohio.
H.R. 2096: Mr. TAKAI, Mr. BYRNE, and Mr. ZINKE.
H.R. 2156: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.
H.R. 2169: Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 2254: Mr. KATKO.
H.R. 2257: Mr. YOUNG of Iowa.
H.R. 2287: Mr. ROSS.
H.R. 2291: Mr. RIBBLE.
H.R. 2293: Mr. LEWIS, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. GIBSON, Ms. GABBARD, Mr. AGUILAR, and Mr. DESAULNIER.
H.R. 2355: Ms. JUDY CHU of California.
H.R. 2400: Mr. MULLIN.
H.R. 2404: Mr. WALZ.
H.R. 2442: Mr. HUFFMAN.
H.R. 2510: Mr. COFFMAN.
H.R. 2546: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 2568: Mr. ROUZER.
H.R. 2622: Mr. RIBBLE.
H.R. 2657: Mr. DONOVAN.
H.R. 2663: Mr. BEYER.
H.R. 2694: Ms. ADAMS.
H.R. 2697: Ms. FRANKEL of Florida.
H.R. 2698: Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia.
H.R. 2713: Mr. WALZ.
H.R. 2730: Mrs. BEATTY.
H.R. 2744: Ms. DELBENE.
H.R. 2785: Mr. BROOKS of Alabama.
H.R. 2799: Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. FLORES, Mr. BURGESS, and Mr. AGUILAR.
H.R. 2855: Ms. BORDALLO.
H.R. 2867: Mr. GUTIÉRREZ and Mr. GARAMENDI.
H.R. 2894: Mr. VALADAO.
H.R. 2902: Mr. SWALWELL of California, Ms. EDWARDS, Ms. MENG, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. LOEBSACK.
H.R. 2903: Mr. YOUNG of Iowa.
H.R. 2906: Ms. FUDGE.
H.R. 2916: Ms. NORTON and Ms. DUCKWORTH.
H.R. 2923: Mr. POE of Texas.
H.R. 2977: Ms. SLAUGHTER.
H.R. 2980: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 3012: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 3033: Mr. KNIGHT, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. FARENTHOLD, and Mr. FARR.
H.R. 3036: Mr. COLLINS of New York.
H.R. 3060: Mr. PETERS and Ms. ESTY.
H.R. 3095: Mr. ABRAHAM.
H.R. 3166: Mr. RUIZ.
H.R. 3178: Mr. MACARTHUR.
H.R. 3179: Mr. MACARTHUR and Mr. DOLD.
H.R. 3183: Mr. PERRY.
H.R. 3193: Ms. FRANKEL of Florida.
H.R. 3220: Mr. HULTGREN.
H.R. 3229: Mrs. BLACK.
H.R. 3237: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
H.R. 3255: Mr. ROUZER and Mr. ABRAHAM.
H.R. 3298: Mr. KNIGHT.
H.R. 3326: Mr. LONG and Mr. SENSENBRENNER.
H.R. 3337: Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. BASS, and Mr. HASTINGS.
H.R. 3355: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
H.R. 3364: Mr. GALLEGO and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.
H.R. 3365: Ms. JUDY CHU of California.
H.R. 3378: Mr. AGUILAR.
H.R. 3381: Mr. JOLLY, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, and Mr. POLIS.
H.R. 3411: Mr. MOULTON.
H.R. 3412: Ms. ESHOO, Mr. MCNERNEY, and Mr. COOK.
H.R. 3423: Mr. AGUILAR.
H.R. 3457: Mrs. COMSTOCK, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. CURBELO of Florida, Mr. MCHENRY, Ms. MCSALLY, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. PALMER, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. NUGENT, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. JOLLY, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. HARPER, Mr. KNIGHT, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. JENKINS of West Virginia, Mr. CARTER of Texas, Mr. DESANTIS, Mr. KING of Iowa, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. LONG, and Mr. TURNER.
H.R. 3463: Mr. RIBBLE.
H.R. 3466: Mr. SWALWELL of California.
H.R. 3473: Mr. PERRY.
H.R. 3480: Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia and Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.
H.R. 3491: Mr. CRAMER.
H.R. 3495: Mr. PALMER, Mr. BILIRAKIS, and Mr. KNIGHT.
H.R. 3516: Mr. KLINE and Mr. MARCHANT.
H.R. 3517: Mr. NOLAN.
H.R. 3520: Mr. NUNES.
H.R. 3530: Ms. BASS and Mr. SERRANO.
H.R. 3531: Mr. SMITH of Missouri.
H.R. 3537: Mr. THORNBERRY.
H.R. 3543: Ms. MOORE, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, and Ms. JACKSON LEE.
H.R. 3557: Mr. MULVANEY.
H.R. 3558: Ms. MATSUI and Ms. ESTY.
H.R. 3559: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.
H.R. 3566: Mr. MARCHANT.
H.R. 3573: Mr. POSEY, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. FARENTHOLD, and Mr. TROTT.
H.R. 3577: Mr. SWALWELL of California.
H.R. 3598: Mr. MCCAUL.
H.R. 3611: Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. JOLLY, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. MARINO, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. VALADAO, Mrs. ELLMERS of North Carolina, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. BOST, Mr. DONOVAN, Mr. GIBSON, Mr. HANNA, and Mr. KATKO.
H.R. 3623: Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 3628: Mrs. COMSTOCK, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mrs. ELLMERS of North Carolina, Mr. COOK, Mrs. WALORSKI, and Mr. JONES.
H. Con. Res. 65: Mr. WEBER of Texas and Mr. HINOJOSA.
H. Con. Res. 75: Mr. LATTA, Mr. VISCLOSKY, and Mr. GOSAR.
H. Res. 12: Mr. SARBANES.
H. Res. 28: Mr. JENKINS of West Virginia.
H. Res. 54: Mr. MEEHAN, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, and Mr. SARBANES.

H. Res. 259: Mrs. BLACK, Mr. KNIGHT, and Ms. BROWNLEY of California.

H. Res. 277: Mr. POE of Texas and Mr. POLIS.

H. Res. 354: Mr. CLAWSON of Florida, Ms. MATSUI, and Mr. MARINO.

H. Res. 422: Mr. MARINO, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. ROTHFUS, and Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania,

H. Res. 423: Mr. OLSON and Mr. LATTA.

H. Res. 429: Mr. VALADAO and Mr. MCGOVERN.

H. Res. 431: Mr. MULVANEY.

H. Res. 437: Mr. BURGESS.

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PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 114th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 161 WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 2015 No. 141

Senate

The Senate met at 10 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, who calls us to a life rooted in faith, immerse our lawmakers in the wisdom of Your Spirit. Guide them with Your insights, enabling them to be salt and light in the world, living with humility and integrity. As they strive to be a force for good, direct them around the pitfalls that prevent them from fulfilling Your purposes. Inspire them to rely on Your love as they seek to faithfully serve You and country.

Lord, nurture within us all a godly sincerity and a daily reliance upon Your strength, wisdom, and love.

We pray in Your strong 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. COTTON). The majority leader is recognized.

GOVERNMENT FUNDING

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, last night, 77 Senators voted to advance legislation that would keep the government funded through the fall at the bipartisan level agreed to by both parties. The bill hardly represents my preferred method for funding the government, but it is now the most viable way forward after Democrats' extreme action forced our country into this situation.

Let's remember how we got here. Democrats knew the American people were unlikely to buy their desire for more bureaucracy and more debt, but they figured they might in a crisis. So Democrats pursued a deliberate strategy of blocking government funding all year in order to force our Nation to the brink. Democrats said they would block government funding legislation they had even voted for in committee. Some of these bills came out of committee overwhelmingly on a bipartisan basis. Democrats said they would block government funding of legislation they had actually praised in their press releases when these bills emerged from the Appropriations Committee with large majorities. Democrats even voted repeatedly to block the bill that funds our military, to repeatedly block the bill that funds medical care and pay raises for our troops. That is how far Democrats are willing to go—at a time of daunting international threats—in order to tear down the normal government funding process and force our country into this situation that we now face.

Well, I am not prepared to let the Democrats lead us over the cliff. The bill before us would keep the government open; it would allow time for cooler heads to prevail. That is why I joined 76 other Senators and voted to advance it yesterday.

But, look, obviously the best way to fund the government is by first passing a budget and then passing appropriations bills. The Senate also passed a budget. The Senate is prepared to pass appropriations legislation too. All that is needed is for Democrats to drop these endless filibusters.

We know that nearly all these funding bills are bipartisan. We know that Democrats and have supported and praised them. And with the CR behind us, we can turn back to the work of trying to pass these appropriations bills.

MEASURE PLACED ON THE CALENDAR—S. 2089

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I understand there is a bill at the desk that is due for a second reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

The clerk will read the bill by title for the second time.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2089) to provide for investment in clean energy, to empower and protect consumers, to modernize energy infrastructure, to cut pollution and waste, to invest in research and development, and for other purposes.

Mr. MCCONNELL. In order to place the bill on the calendar under the provisions of rule XIV, I object to further proceedings.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection having been heard, the bill will be placed on the calendar.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic leader is recognized.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, would the Chair announce the business of the day.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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TSA OFFICE OF INSPECTION ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 2015

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of the House message to accompany H.R. 719, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

House message to accompany H.R. 719, an act to require the Transportation Security Administration to conform to existing Federal law and regulations regarding criminal investigator positions, and for other purposes.

Pending:

McConnell motion to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate to the bill, with McConnell (for Cochran) amendment No. 2689, making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016.

McConnell amendment No. 2690 (to amendment No. 2689), to change the enactment date.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, 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. PAUL. 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. PAUL. Mr. President, I am reminded of that famous line from ''Cool Hand Luke'': ''What we have here is a failure to communicate.''

What we have here in Congress is a failure to legislate, a failure to exert congressional authority. What we have here is a failure to use our leverage. What we have here is a failure to use the power of the purse.

Conservatives across America are unhappy, and rightly so. We were told that when we took over Congress, when Republicans were elected to Congress, that things would be different: that if voters put us in charge, we would right the ship, we would stop the deficits. And here we are with another continuing resolution.

What is a continuing resolution? It is a continuation of the deficit spending of the past. It is a continuation of the waste. It is a continuation of the duplication. What is a continuing resolution? It is a steaming pile of the same old, same old.

Let me be clear: A continuing resolution is not a good thing. It is more of the status quo. It is a warmed-over version of yesterday's failures. It is an abdication of congressional authority. It is an abdication of congressional power.

Let's at least be honest. With a continuing resolution, no waste will be cut, no spending will be cut, no regulations will be stopped, and the debt will continue to mount.

We are told that we cannot win, that we need 60 votes to defund anything, but perhaps there is an alternate future where courage steps up and saves the day.

All spending is set to expire automatically. This is the perfect time to turn the tables, to tell the other side that they will need 60 votes to affirmatively spend any money. See, it doesn't have to be 60 votes to stop things. All spending will expire, and only those programs for which we can get 60 votes should go forward.

What would that mean? That would mean an elimination of waste, an elimination of duplication, an elimination of bad things that we spend money on.

If we had the courage, we could use the Senate's supermajority rules to stop wasteful spending. If we had the courage, we could force the other side to come up with 60 votes to fund things like Planned Parenthood. The budget is loaded with nonsense and waste.

Some will say our job is to govern, to preside. But to preside over what? To preside over a mountain of new debt? To be the same as the other side—to continue to add debt after debt? Our debt will consume us if we continue to preside over the status quo. It is as if we are on the Titanic and just simply reshuffling the chairs. A continuing resolution continues the wasteful spending of money.

I can go on and on about what we are wasting money on. I will tell of a few.

We spent $300,000 last year studying whether Japanese quail are more sexually promiscuous on cocaine. I think we could poll the audience and save money. These things should never have had money spent on them, but if we do a continuing resolution, it will continue.

We spent several hundred thousand dollars studying whether we can relieve stress in Vietnamese villagers by having them watch American television reruns. I don't know about you, but I don't want one penny of taxpayer dollars going to this ridiculous stuff. If we continue, if we pass a continuing resolution, no reform will occur.

We spent $800,000 in the last couple of years developing a televised cricket league for Afghanistan—$800,000. Do you know how many people have a television in Afghanistan? One in 10,000 people. And I don't care if they all have TVs, it is ridiculous that our money, which we don't even have—we have to borrow it from China to send it to Afghanistan. If we pass a continuing resolution, we are agreeing to continue this nonsense.

We spent $150,000 last year on yoga classes for Federal employees. So not only do we pay them nearly 1.5 times as much as private-sector employees, we give them yoga classes. If we pass a continuing resolution, this goes on and on. Nothing will change. The status quo will continue, and we will continue to spend ourselves into oblivion.

We spent $250,000 last year inviting 24 kids from Pakistan to go to space camp in Alabama. We borrow money from China to send it to Pakistan.

It is crazy, it is ridiculous, and it should stop. We have the power to stop it. Congress has the power to spend money or not spend money, and yet we roll over and we say: It must continue; we don't have the votes to stop it. Nonsense. The other side doesn't have the votes to continue the spending if we would stand up and challenge them.

We spent $500,000 last year or the year before developing a menu for when we colonize Mars. We sent a bunch of college students to Hawaii to study this. We paid $5,000 apiece. They got 2 weeks all expenses paid in Hawaii. And do you know what a bunch of college kids came up with? Pizza. This is where your money is going.

I could go on, hundreds and hundreds of programs. If we do not exert the power of the purse, this continues.

We should attach to all 12 individual spending bills—not glommed together—we should attach hundreds of instructions, thousands of instructions. Now, some of the media have said: Well, those would be riders on appropriations bills. Exactly. That is the power of the purse. If you object to the President writing regulations without our authority, Congress should defund the regulations. Congress should instruct him on ObamaCare, on what we object to. Congress should instruct him that we don't want money spent on Planned Parenthood. Hundreds and hundreds of instructions should be written into every bill and passed and sent to him.

Would we win all of these battles? Do we have the power to win every battle and defund everything we want? No. But do you know what we start out with? Our negotiating position right now is, we start out with defunding nothing. Why don't we start out with a negotiating position that we defund everything that is objectionable? All the wasteful spending, all the duplicative spending, let's defund it all. If there has to be a negotiation, let's start from defunding it all and see where we get, but it would take courage because we would have to let spending expire. If we are not willing to let the spending expire and start anew, we have no leverage. The power of the purse is there only if you have courage. We must have the courage of convictions to say enough is enough, that the debt is a greater threat to us than letting spending expire.

Now, several will report on this speech and say: Oh, he wants to shut down government. No, I don't. I just want to exert the power of the purse, and that means spending must expire. I am all for renewing the spending, but let's renew only the spending that makes sense. We have the power of the purse if we choose to exert it. Look at the mountain of debt. Look at the debt that continues to be added up. We have not been doing our job.

The way we are supposed to spend money in Congress is 12 individual appropriations bills. They have passed out of committee. Why aren't they presented on the floor? The Democrats have filibustered the only one presented. Let's present every one of

them, and let the public know—let everyone in America know—that it is Democrats filibustering the spending bills. It is Democrats who desire to shut down government. It is Democrats who desire not to have any restrictions on where the money is spent. It is Democrats who are saying: We don't want to end wasteful spending. We don't want to end any spending. We don't want any controls over spending. We want to continue the status quo. But we should not be complicit with them.

We have allowed this to go on for too long. It threatens the very heart of the Republic. It threatens our very foundation to continue to borrow $1 million a minute. It is time that we stood up. It is time that we took a stand and said enough is enough.

When is the last time we did it in the appropriate fashion? When is the last time Congress passed each of the individual appropriations bills with instructions on how to spend the money? It was 2005, a decade ago. It has been a decade. In the last decade we have added nearly $10 trillion in new debt. It is time to take a stand.

I, for one, have had enough. I have had enough. I am not going to vote for a continuing resolution. A continuing resolution is simply a continuation of the mounting debt. I, for one, will not do it. A continuing resolution is retreat. It is announcing your defeat in advance.

What we should do is take a stand. We should say to the other side: In the Senate, it requires a supermajority. What does that mean? It means 60 votes to pass spending. What would happen? Spending that is controversial, like Planned Parenthood, would fall away. They can ask for private donations. Good luck on that. You wouldn't find things being funded that are controversial. What would happen is there would no longer be funding for wasteful and duplicative projects.

We listed these a couple years ago. I think we had $7 billion worth of just duplication. Did we fix it? No. Every year the President—even this President—puts forward $10, $15, $20 billion worth of programs that could be eliminated. Do they ever get eliminated? No, because Congress is dysfunctional and we continue to pass a continuing resolution, which means we do nothing to exert the power of the purse.

Congress is a shadow of what it once was. Madison said that we would have coequal branches and we would pit ambition against ambition. We no longer do that. Congress is a withering shadow. It is a shadow of what it once was. Congress has no power, exerts no power, and we walk and we live in the shadow of a Presidency that is growing larger and larger and larger.

The President is not afraid. He says he has his pen and his phone. So he is writing and creating law. One of our philosophers we look to is Montesquieu, and Montesquieu said when the Executive begins to legislate, a form of tyranny will ensue. That is what we have now; we have Executive tyranny. It is not just this President, though. It has been going on for a while, probably for 100 years. We have been allowing more and more power to accumulate in the hands of the Presidency.

What we need is a bipartisan taking back of that power. We need Congress to stand up on its own two feet and say: Enough is enough. We are reclaiming the power of the purse, and we are going to do whatever is necessary to get rid of the wasteful spending, the duplicative spending, the offensive spending, and we are going to do what the American people want and that is to spend only what comes in.

But I will tell you, I, for one, will oppose this continuing resolution. I recommend that everybody in America call their Congressmen and say: We are tired of the mounting debt. We want you to stand up. We want you to stand up and say enough is enough. Let the funding expire, and make the other side come up with 60 votes to spend the money.

It is time we took a stand. I hope we will.

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. BROWN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FLAKE). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business for up to 10 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

REMEMBERING FRANCES OLDHAM KELSEY

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, in August this country lost a hero, a woman most have not heard of, but her story is legendary. Frances Oldham Kelsey passed away in August at the age of 101. She was a woman of tremendous courage and conviction. She was a trailblazing scientist. She earned her Ph.D. and then her medical degree from the University of Chicago while raising daughters. She did things that women of her generation were usually not allowed to do or certainly rarely encouraged to do.

As she began her professional life, it was the early 1960s and a horrific scourge was afflicting Europe and other countries around the world. Thousands of babies were dying in the womb, thousands more were born with severe birth defects—including deformed arms and legs that, as history will tell us, resembled flippers—missing organs, missing limbs.

The United States was largely spared from these terrible effects because of Dr. Frances Oldham Kelsey. As a medical officer at the FDA, Dr. Kelsey was charged with investigating and approving the drug called Kevadon, better known in history by its generic name, thalidomide. The pharmaceutical company Merrell was expecting a speedy approval. After all, the drug was used around the world as a sedative and as a treatment for morning sickness. The drug had made a windfall for its German manufacturer, and Merrell was hoping for the same in our country. But Dr. Kelsey, who at that time was a woman in very much a man's world at the FDA, a woman who was not all that experienced, was willing to show her courage and demand further investigation before she would approve this drug.

With few studies providing the safety of Kevadon—thalidomide—she rejected the application. Merrell protested, drug companies were outraged, and a number of other employees at the FDA disagreed. She asked for, though, and reviewed more data, and again she rejected the application. Again, Merrell protested. Again, other people were outraged by this woman's decision. Merrell's executives called her a petty and nitpicking bureaucrat.

It is always easy to pick on a bureaucrat—a nameless, faceless bureaucrat, or a named bureaucrat with a face. It is easy to pick on bureaucrats. People here do it all the time.

They called her office, and they peppered her with letters. They went over her head to her FDA bosses. Dr. Kelsey again—imagine a young woman without sort of the support that a more experienced, older, and, particularly in those days, male researcher might have had. She held her ground. She continued to reject the application. Meanwhile, the horrible toll was mounting in places around the world where thalidomide was sold.

In late 1961, the German manufacturer pulled the drug, and health departments around the world began to issue warnings. In March 1962, Merrell, the drug company, seeing the handwriting on the wall, finally withdrew its thalidomide application.

That might have been the end of the story, but staffers for Senator Estes Kefauver, a Democrat from Tennessee who had long been battling pharmaceutical companies to strengthen our country's drug oversight, gave the Washington Post a tip. The Senator's staff wanted the country to know about this woman, Dr. Kelsey, wanted people to know about the heroine who had spared our children from the terrible consequences of this drug. They wanted them to know that Big Pharma—Senator Kefauver wanted them to know that Big Pharma, the big drug companies, had fought her every step of the way, putting pressure on the FDA, going over her head, sending her letters, perhaps indirectly threatening her. Fortunately, she stood her ground against a very powerful combatant, for want of a better term.

In no small part because of Dr. Kelsey and her persistence, we have the Kefauver Harris Amendment of 1962, which strengthened drug approval

standards. We have a branch of the FDA dedicated to testing and investigating new drugs. Who became the head of it? Dr. Kelsey. Over a 45-year career, she helped to rewrite our drug and medical testing regulations, she strengthened patient protections, and she cracked down on medical conflicts of interest. Her rigorous standards were not only instrumental in improving drug safety in the United States, they also set the world standard for drug safety. The United States is known all over the world as having the gold standard to protect the public by rigorous testing and rigorous examination to protect the public against drugs that can do damage.

Everybody thought thalidomide was harmless except Dr. Kelsey. Because she had the authority at the FDA to do it right and then was able to expand that authority working with Congress, uncounted lives, innumerable lives—we don't know how many lives were saved and how many people have been protected against harmful drugs. She had a 45-year career. She made a huge difference. Her accomplishments are heroic. She has received many honors.

But we should remember that for all of Dr. Kelsey's recognition, there are thousands more Federal employees working with little appreciation and sometimes not very high pay. I am sure Dr. Kelsey could have been making more money practicing medicine, but look at the lives she saved and look at the difference she made. Expand that to so many government workers, so many people who do their jobs.

Members of Congress—well-paid, well-dressed, getting good taxpayer benefits—love to attack the bureaucracy, love to call bureaucrats names, love to nitpick agencies, when, in fact, so many of them are making a huge difference in keeping the air we breathe, the water we drink, the drugs we take, the consumer products we use—keeping them safe. That is something those Federal employees should be proud of. They protect Americans from pollution and predatory lenders and faulty products and infectious diseases and dangerous drugs.

We have made so much progress over the past century because of Americans like Frances Kelsey, but unfortunately too many people in this town seem to have amnesia and are trying to turn back the clock.

I sit on the banking committee. We had a hearing today. I sit in the banking committee at least once a week for a couple of hours. I listen to my Republican colleagues who seem to have forgotten that the economy sort of imploded—almost imploded in 2008 and 2009. They seem to want to go back to those days of deregulation, not holding Wall Street accountable—the same kinds of things—the deregulation, the weakening of the FDA, the weakening of the Consumer Product Safety Commission, the weakening of the Department of Agriculture standards, and all of the things that we do, where this country works better because we have government—call them bureaucrats—we have government bureaucrats who are working to protect the public interest.

So we should honor Dr. Kelsey not with awards but with action to protect her legacy. Yet people right now in this Congress—I heard a long speech last night from the junior Senator from Texas, not ever to be confused with the senior Senator from Texas—I heard him again threaten government shutdowns. When government shuts down, food is less protected and water is likely going to be less clean, and all of the things that happen when government is not doing its job.

I hope my colleagues join me in honoring Dr. Kelsey's legacy and remembering the work that heroic public servants in our Federal workforce do for this country.

AFFORDABLE CARE ACT

Mr. President, I want to read a brief letter. I was at my 45th high school class reunion. Some of us in this body might have reached an age close to that; most of you have not. At my 45th reunion, I met a woman who was there visiting someone else. She was much younger. She handed me this letter.

She said: Senator BROWN, I want to thank you for a couple of things. Thanks for the Affordable Care Act.

She has a photography business.

She said: Thanks to the Affordable Care Act, I was able to pursue my dream and open my business. I am diabetic. I was unable to self-insure due to my preexisting condition. I was forced to work low-wage jobs just so I could get insurance. Now, because of the Affordable Care Act—ObamaCare—I can thrive as an entrepreneur. Thank you.

I hear those stories. I meet people. Now 600,000 Ohioans have health insurance who did not have it prior to the Affordable Care Act, and 100,000 additional Ohioans who are not much older than these pages sitting here, who are 19, 20, maybe 25, have insurance on their parents' health plan. One million—that is in Ohio alone—1 million seniors in Ohio have no copay, no deductible, and get free preventive care tests for osteoporosis, tests for diabetes, and physical exams.

More than 100,000 seniors have saved an average of $700 on their prescription drugs because of the Affordable Care Act. A family like this—the parents of a child who has juvenile arthritis or diabetes or whatever a child might be afflicted with can get insurance in spite of the child's preexisting condition.

When I hear in the Republican debates they all saying ''Repeal ObamaCare,'' it would be nice if one sort of gutsy reporter would say, ''Well, what about all those millions of seniors who now get free preventive care? What about those millions of people who have consumer protections so they cannot be denied coverage because they have a sick child? What about those people who got so sick that their medical care was very expensive and the insurance company cancelled their care? They cannot do that anymore. What about those people?'' I just wish we would hear that question one time.

We honor Dr. Kelsey today, and we think about when government does things right in partnership with the private sector to make this country a better place to live.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mrs. GILLIBRAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mrs. GILLIBRAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

WORLD TRADE CENTER HEALTH PROGRAM AND VICTIM COMPENSATION FUND

Mrs. GILLIBRAND. Mr. President, we just passed the 14th anniversary of the September 11 attacks. Americans all across the country honored the memory of 2,977 lives lost. There were moments of silence. There were testimonials from friends and family of the victims. There were statements, speeches, and posts online by my colleagues in Congress vowing to ''never forget.'' But the victims of September 11 are not just the men and women who were killed on that horrible day; the terror attacks on that day in 2001 are still claiming American lives. This includes the heroes who ran into the towers to save whom they could, who worked on the piles so that Americans might rebuild, and who would not abandon their community in a time of terrifying confusion and intense grief. Many of them are now sick because of their work at Ground Zero, and many are dying.

In 2010, after years of delay, we finally established the James Zadroga 9/11 Health and Compensation programs to provide our first responders, the survivors, and their families with the health care and benefits they very desperately needed. Tomorrow, at midnight, the bill authorizing this funding will expire.

More than 33,000 first responders and survivors have an illness or injury caused by the attacks or their aftermath. More than 1,700 have passed away from 9/11-related illnesses. More police officers have died since 9/11 from 9/11-related diseases than died on 9/11 itself. Since the 14th anniversary of the attacks earlier this month, another six 9/11 first responders have died. Think about that. In just a few short weeks, 6 more of our 9/11 heroes have died: John P. McKee, Roy McLaughlin, Reginald Umpthery, Kevin Kelly, Thomas Zayas, and Paul McCabe. They were married, and they had kids. Their average age was just a few years older than mine—53. They will all miss birthday parties

and graduations. They will miss evening dinners and holidays. They leave behind mortgages, car payments, and college-tuition payments. These 9/11 illnesses not only rob families of their loved ones, but they leave them to face expenses without, in many cases, the family's primary breadwinner.

Two weeks ago, hundreds of first responders from all over the country traveled to Washington to lobby Congress not to let their health care program expire. If Congress doesn't act now, how many more first responders and their families are going to suffer medically and financially because we didn't do our job and reauthorize this program?

Let me tell you about just one responder, Ken George from Long Island. Ken was 37 on September 11, 2001. He was working for the New York City Highway Department, and after the attacks he went to do search and rescue work. He was there for a couple of weeks. Almost right away, Ken developed a cough, then asthma, and then the asthma led to restricted airway disease. Doctors found crushed glass from Ground Zero in his lungs. He was forced to retire in 2006 because his medical ailments became too burdensome, and now, as he put it, he is ''financially hurting like you wouldn't believe.''

We are not talking about statistics. We are not talking about data points on a chart. We are talking about a 51-year-old man with a wife and three kids, with crushed glass in his lungs because he chose to do the right thing. He chose to answer the call of duty, and he chose to search for survivors after 9/11. On top of everything else he is dealing with, Ken now has to worry if he will get the health treatments he needs and if his family will have the basic financial support they need.

The health program officially expires tomorrow at midnight, but these illnesses—Ken's and thousands of others'—never expire, and neither should their health care.

We must reauthorize and make permanent the World Trade Center Health Program and Victim Compensation Fund. The participants in the health program live in every single State. They live in 429 of the 435 congressional districts. Every Senator in this Chamber has constituents who are sick and dying and are in this program.

A majority of this body has already signed on as cosponsors of this legislation, including many after our day of action a couple weeks ago. So let's finish this job. Let's give our 9/11 heroes the care and compensation they deserve and so desperately need. Let's truly never forget. The clock is ticking. Let's do our job.

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. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECESS

PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands in recess until 2:15 p.m.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 12 noon, recessed until 2:15 p.m. and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. PORTMAN).

TSA OFFICE OF INSPECTION ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 2015—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

TRANS-PACIFIC PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I rise today to say a few words about the latest developments in international trade.

As most of my colleagues know, this week officials from the Obama administration are meeting in Atlanta with representatives from our negotiating partners in the proposed Trans-Pacific Partnership, or TPP. Many reports indicate that our trade negotiators are hoping to conclude talks and finalize a deal over the next few days.

Now, as the Presiding Officer is aware, I was an original author of the legislation that renewed trade promotion authority, or TPA, earlier this year. I fought extremely hard to renew TPA because I believe it is an absolutely essential tool to ensure we get the very best trade agreements possible. For years I have been one of the most outspoken proponents in Congress for full engagement in the various trade agreements that have been under negotiation, including the TPP.

A strong Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement could greatly enhance our Nation's ability to compete in an increasingly global marketplace and result in a healthier economy and more high-paying jobs that come with increased U.S. trade. After all, when we are talking about the 12 countries currently taking part in these negotiations, we are talking about 40 percent of the global economy. As a group, TPP countries represent the largest market for our goods and services exports. Trade with these countries already supports an estimated 4 million U.S. jobs, and, with a good trade agreement in place, I believe it can do even better.

The Asia-Pacific region, where this agreement is focused, is one of the most economically vibrant and fastest growing areas in the world. According to the International Monetary Fund, the world economy will grow by more than $20 trillion over the next 5 years, and nearly half of that growth will be in Asia. Unfortunately, our share of exports to the Asia-Pacific has been on the decline, as exports to the region lag behind overall U.S. export growth. One reason U.S. companies have lost so much market share in this very important part of the world is that many countries in the region maintain steep barriers to U.S. exports while they have been negotiating to remove many of the same types of barriers for other countries, most notably for places such as China and the European Union.

On average, Southeast Asian countries impose tariffs that are five times higher than the average U.S. tariff. In addition, their duties on U.S. agricultural products often reach triple digits. There are also numerous other barriers, such as regulatory restrictions, that impede access for U.S. exporters in many of these countries. These obstacles, and increased global competition, have made it increasingly difficult for U.S. companies to remain competitive in Asia.

Put simply, a strong TPP Agreement is the best tool we could have to increase the growth of U.S. exports to the Asia-Pacific region.

There are also important strategic and security reasons to support a strong TPP Agreement. We have all seen in recent years how the economies of our Trans-Pacific Partnership negotiating partners have been shaped by China's expanding economic influence. I think we would all prefer that the United States remain the world leader in trade. If we want to maintain and expand our influence in the Asia-Pacific, it is essential that we more fully engage in that region. A strong TPP Agreement will facilitate that engagement and help ensure that trade patterns develop under a U.S. model, operating under U.S. rules and applying U.S. standards.

A strong TPP Agreement can help us create high-paying jobs through increased exports, as well as help secure our strategic and economic position in the Asia-Pacific region. But to do all of that, we need a strong agreement. That is why I have been pushing the Obama administration to negotiate wisely in order to reach a TPP Agreement that advances our Nation's interests and provides significant benefits for American workers and job creators.

Despite these obvious advantages to concluding a TPP Agreement, I think it is critically important that the administration take the time necessary to get the agreement right. A number of key issues are outstanding, and how they are resolved will go a long way to determining whether I can support the final agreement.

Our country has a long history of negotiating and reaching high-standard trade agreements. While they haven't all been perfect, our existing trade agreements have, in my view, advanced our interests in foreign markets and strengthened our own economy.

There are a number of reasons why, historically, our trade negotiators have fought long and hard to get gold-standard agreements. The most obvious reason is that anything less is unlikely to pass through Congress. If the administration is serious about not only getting an agreement but getting an

agreement passed, they need to make sure they get our country the best deal possible. If that means continuing negotiations beyond Atlanta, so be it. Getting a good agreement will be worth the wait.

Over the years, I have laid out very clearly what I think a good agreement looks like. These ideas are embodied in the recently enacted TPA law. If the administration and our negotiating partners do conclude an agreement this week, they can be sure that I will examine it very carefully to ensure it meets these standards. As I have stated many times before, if the agreement falls short, I will not support it. I don't think I will be alone on that.

I am as big a proponent of expanding U.S. trade as you will find in this Chamber, with the possible exception of the Presiding Officer, and, in concept, I very much support the idea of a Trans-Pacific Partnership. While I worked very hard for a number of years to get a TPA bill through Congress, I have made it abundantly clear that I will not support just any deal, whether it is this or any other future administration that wants to sign it. We need to get a good deal. Indeed, as I have said, we need to get the best deal possible.

No one—at least no one from our side of the negotiations—should be in a hurry to close talks if it means getting a less-than-optimal result for our country. Ultimately, I don't believe anyone in the administration wants to reach an agreement that will not pass in Congress.

I think our negotiators understand these concerns. My hope is that, as they move through the latest rounds of talks in Atlanta this week, they consider what it will take to get a deal through Congress. If we look at the bipartisan coalition that supported our TPA bill, we should get a pretty good sense of the balance it will take to get enough support here in the Senate and over in the House. Put simply, if TPP does not reflect that balance, it is hard to see how it will be successfully enacted into law.

As always, I am an optimist. I know we can get a good deal here, and, for my part, I am going to do all I can to help ensure that we do.

I don't think I am alone when I say I am going to be watching very closely to see what happens in Atlanta this week. All of us have an interest in the outcome of these negotiations. Hopefully, in the end, those of us who have supported TPA and its promise of better trade terms for U.S. workers and expanded market access for American goods and services will not be disappointed at the outcome.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maine.

FEDERAL PERKINS LOAN PROGRAM

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I rise to support reauthorizing the Perkins Loan Program, which will expire tomorrow, September 30, if the Senate does not act.

Yesterday, the House of Representatives passed legislation to extend this vital program for 1 year. I urge my Senate colleagues to support this bill and send it immediately to the President for his signature.

I want to recognize and thank my colleagues, Senator BALDWIN, Senator CASEY, and the Presiding Officer, Senator PORTMAN, for their leadership in highlighting the importance of this program. I am pleased to join with them in submitting a Senate resolution urging its extension.

Since 1958, the Perkins Loan Program has helped make college affordable for millions of students who have financial need. In the State of Maine, more than 5,000 students received a Perkins loan last year, providing $9.2 million in aid. Last Friday, I had a conversation with the president of the University of Maine, who told me just how critical Perkins loans are to UMaine students.

Perkins loans are a critical part of a college's and a student's financial aid resources. These loans help to fill gaps beyond what is available through the Department of Education's Direct Loan Program and a family's ability to pay. A Perkins loan can meet that additional need so that students do not have to resort to borrowing through private or higher cost loans, and, most of all, so they can remain in school.

Perkins borrowers are predominantly from lower income families. For example, at the University of Maine last year, 64 percent of Perkins borrowers had a family income of $40,000 or less.

The Perkins Loan Program is campus-based, which means that participating colleges and universities administer the loans. When students graduate, they make payments directly to their college or university, and those payments are used to make new loans to other students through a revolving fund. These revolving funds are a combination of a Federal contribution and an institutional match.

Now, I think it is important to understand that Congress has not had to appropriate funds for the Perkins Loan Program since 2004 because of this revolving fund concept, but institutions continue to be able to assist needy students through this self-sustaining program. That is why we simply cannot allow it to lapse.

As a Member of the Senate Health, Education, Labor and Pensions Committee, I know that our committee is committed to the reauthorization of the Higher Education Act. I strongly support that effort. In the meantime, however, we must ensure that there is not a lapse in the financial assistance provided to students under the Perkins Loan Program.

As I mentioned earlier, the House-passed bill extends the authority for the Perkins Loan Program for an additional year and does not authorize any additional Federal funds. Students who receive a Perkins loan during this academic year and remain in the same academic program would be eligible to receive future Perkins loans.

We only have 1 day before the Perkins Loan Program expires. Students at our colleges and universities are looking at us—they are depending on us—to ensure that this vital and proven program does not expire. I urge my colleagues to pass the House-passed legislation so that the Perkins Loan Program can continue.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter from the chancellor of the University of Maine System in support of the reauthorization of the Perkins Loan Program.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MAINE'S PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES,
UNIVERSITY OF MAINE SYSTEM,
Bangor, ME, September 23, 2015.

Hon. SUSAN M. COLLINS,
U.S. Senator, Bangor State Office,
Bangor, ME.

DEAR SENATOR COLLINS: I'm writing to you on behalf of the University of Maine System in support of the Federal Perkins Loan Program. Perkins loans are an invaluable component of an institution's and student's financial aid resources. The flexibility, low fixed interest rate and generous cancellation benefits are both unique and critical to our needy student population, especially many middle and low-income students. The program is administered at the school level providing a highly efficient, self-sustaining program with accountability, transparency, and risk-sharing.

The Federal Perkins Loan Program is in danger of being discontinued. Without Congressional intervention, this program will be terminated and the Perkins funds recalled beginning October 1, 2015.

Throughout the 56-year history of the Perkins Loan Program, $7.9 billion in federal contributions have been leveraged with institutional contributions into over $36 billion in low-cost loans to more than 30 million needy students. The fact that this program provides critical support each year to more than a half-million students across the country, operating solely right now on the existing revolving fund dollars, is quite remarkable. A key factor of the program's success is the central role of the college that originates, services, and collects the loans, while providing loan counseling for the borrower. This is one of the most effective and efficient public-private partnerships in the federal government.

Perkins loans also offer more favorable forgiveness options for borrowers than any other federal loan program. Full or partial forgiveness is available to borrowers who work in designated, high-need, public-service areas. During a time when we are trying to reduce student loan indebtedness, the loan forgiveness aspect of this unique program provides financial relief to the student, and a well-educated workforce to fortify public service in rural and inner-city communities.

Students enrolled at one of the institutions in the University of Maine System have benefited for many years because of the efficiencies of the Perkins Loan Program. In fiscal year 2013–2014 the University of Maine System awarded almost $5.1 million in Perkins Loans to 3,386 students who, without this program, would be forced to either borrow higher-cost loans or leave school altogether.

If this program is eliminated, students at one of the institutions in the University of

Maine System will lose a vital resource in support of their higher education goals. Public universities already struggle to provide sufficient financial aid to students, especially the lower and middle class who currently benefit from this program.

Eliminating the Perkins Loan Program will either force students to borrow through less desirable loan programs, or universities to make even more difficult cuts in an attempt to fund the gap from the loss of this program.

I sincerely hope that the students enrolled at all of the institutions in the University of Maine System, and all across the state, can count on your support of this vitally important and proven program. Also, 1 hope you can help facilitate a budget solution that does not impact funding in other critical areas relating to higher education and other federal loan programs.

If you have any questions please feel free to contact me. Thank you for your time and we appreciate your hard work and support.

Sincerely,

JAMES H. PAGE,
Chancellor, University of Maine System.

Ms. COLLINS. Again, I want to commend my colleagues, including the Presiding Officer, Senator PORTMAN, and my colleague from Wisconsin who has been a leader on this issue as well.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

AIRPORT AND AIRWAY EXTENSION ACT OF 2015

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 3614, 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. 3614) to amend title 49, United States Code, to extend authorizations for the airport improvement program, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the funding and expenditure authority of the Airport and Airway Trust Fund, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. MCCONNELL. 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 related to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 3614) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I yield the floor.

TSA OFFICE OF INSPECTION ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 2015—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wisconsin.

FEDERAL PERKINS LOAN PROGRAM

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. President, much attention has appropriately been focused upon our next 36 hours in the Congress. A lot of attention—again, appropriately—focused on whether there would be a government shutdown for failure to pass a continuing resolution. Now we believe that is, hopefully, going to be avoided.

In just under 36 hours, there are a number of other vital programs that will expire, lapse, or sunset if this Congress does not take appropriate action. I am here to join my colleagues, Senator COLLINS and, in a moment, Senator AYOTTE, to call attention to one of those critical programs, one of those vital programs, and that is the Federal Perkins Loan Program, the authorization of which will expire in less than 36 hours if we do not take collective action in this body.

I am here today to call on our colleagues across the aisle to join me in supporting the extension of the Federal Perkins Loan Program. Already we have seen encouraging bipartisan support for the program here in the Senate. The Presiding Officer, Senator COLLINS, Senator KIRK, Senator AYOTTE, and just today Senator THUNE have all joined me and more than 20 Democrats last week in submitting a resolution highlighting the importance of the Federal Perkins Loan Program and urging its extension.

Yesterday our colleagues in the House of Representatives unanimously passed a measure that would extend the program for 1 year. I am hoping this body will do exactly the same. While I look forward to a broader conversation about improving Federal support for students as we look to reauthorize the Higher Education Act, we simply cannot sit idly by and watch the Federal Perkins Loan Program expire as America's students are left with such uncertainty.

Since 1958, the Federal Perkins Loan Program has been successful in helping Americans access affordable higher education with low-interest loans for students who cannot borrow or afford more expensive private student loans. In my home State of Wisconsin, the program provides more than 20,000 low-income students with more than $41 million in aid. The impact of this program isn't just isolated to the Badger State. In fact, the Federal Perkins Loan Program aids over one-half million students with financial need each year, across 1,500 institutions of higher education. The schools originate, service, and collect the fixed-interest-rate loans. What is more, institutions maintain loans available for future students through a revolving fund.

Since the program's creation, institutions have invested millions of dollars of their own funds into the program. In addition to making higher education accessible for low-income students, the program serves as an incentive for people who wish to go into public service as careers by offering targeted loan cancellations for specific professions in areas of high national needs, such as teaching, nursing, and law enforcement.

As a Member of the Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions and as a U.S. Senator representing a State with a rich history of investment in cherishing of higher education, it is a top priority for me to fight to ensure the Federal Perkins Loan Program continues for generations to come.

I am fighting for students like Benjamin Wooten. Benjamin is a 2004 UW-Madison graduate and a small business owner from Genoa, WI, whose family fell on hard times while he was attending school. Ben shared with me:

The fact that I did not have to pay interest while I was in school was a huge help to me. I was attending school full time, working and trying to live on a meager budget. . . . I am a grateful and successful small business owner. I paid my loan off in full about a year ago with pride and excitement. I know that when I repaid my loan it was returned to a revolving fund and will be lent back out to other students in need.

I am also fighting for students like Brittany McAdams. Brittany is a medical school student with a passion for pediatrics and helping the most vulnerable among us—something that doesn't always yield a significant paycheck, especially in comparison to some of her medical school peers. Brittany said:

I want to be able to treat patients from all socioeconomic levels, despite their ability to pay. In other words, I want to do important work for less money than most other physicians. . . . The Perkins Loan is so valuable because it does not collect interest while we are in school. To me, that says the government believes that what I am doing with my life is important. That our country needs more doctors willing to tackle primary care. That while we need to pay for our graduate degrees, that they are going to do their part to make it just a bit easier. The Perkins Loan makes me feel valued and respected and even more passionate about my work.

Finally, I am here today fighting for students like Nayeli Spahr. Nayeli was raised by a single immigrant mother who worked two full-time jobs. She attended 10 different schools in 3 different States before she finished high school. Without the Federal Perkins Loan Program, Nayeli said that her opportunity to get a college education would have been ''an illusory dream.''

Today, Nayeli is the first in her family to finish college and is now in her last year of medical school and is planning to work with those who are underserved in our urban communities. She finished by telling me:

The Perkins loan program helped me reach this point. And, its existence is essential to provide that opportunity for other young adults wanting to believe in themselves and to empower their communities to be better. Please save it.

You don't have to look very far to find the significant impact of the Federal Perkins Loan Program—the significant impact that it has on America's students. There are thousands of stories like the few that I just shared, representing thousands and thousands of students who are still benefiting from the opportunities provided to them by this hugely successful program. Let's show the American people

and the one-half million students impacted by this program that we can come together, that we can find a bipartisan and commonsense solution.

I urge my colleagues to immediately take up and pass the House bill so that we can avoid another crisis of our own creation and put America's students and our Nation's future first.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire.

Ms. AYOTTE. Mr. President, I rise today and join my colleagues, and I wish to thank Senator BALDWIN from Wisconsin for the speech that she gave and for her leadership—as well as yours, Mr. President—on the resolution to extend the Federal Perkins Loan Program. This is something we should take up and pass right now. There is strong bipartisan support to do so.

Yesterday the House of Representatives passed the Higher Education Extension Act of 2015, which would extend this important program for an additional year. But if the Senate does not act by tomorrow, this program, which helps the most financially needy students receive a college education, will expire. We can't let that happen.

I have heard from students, colleges in my State, universities, and financial aid administrators who have urged us to act and to make sure we continue this program, which allows students with exceptional financial needs to have access to low-interest loans they need so they can get higher education, live the American dream, and contribute to our society. Making sure they have that access is critical.

In New Hampshire, approximately 5,000 students received a Perkins loan during the last academic year. Across the country, as Senator BALDWIN mentioned, over one-half million students received a Perkins loan during the 2013–2014 academic year. That is one-half million students across this country that will be impacted—their access to higher education negatively impacted—if we do not take up the House-passed bill and immediately pass it in this body.

The cost of higher education in the United States continues to skyrocket. My home State of New Hampshire has the highest average student-loan debt in the country—either putting college out of reach for too many or requiring students to take on substantial amounts of debt in order to get a college education that is often hard to repay, especially with the first job they receive right out of college.

There are several things we must do to address the issue of rising college costs, including, in my view, requiring schools to have more skin in the game and providing more transparency for students and for parents. But as we stand here today, there is one thing right now we can do to help make college just a little bit more affordable, especially for low-income students and families, and that is by taking up and passing the House bill to extend the Federal Perkins Loan Program for 1 more year. Allowing Perkins to expire would mean that hundreds of thousands of low-income students across the country could see a decrease of about $2,000 on average in their student aid packages. For many, that could put college out of reach because they are counting on it. If we don't take this up now, we will be in a position of really leaving those students hanging, and we should not do that. We should not allow that to happen.

I again thank my colleague from Wisconsin and the Presiding Officer, who is from Ohio, for his leadership.

Again, this has such strong bipartisan support. I hope we get it done today. Let's do it now. Let's make sure we extend the Perkins Loan Program for another year, just as the House did, and ensure we can work together to make college more affordable for everyone so that everyone has the opportunity to live and achieve the American dream.

I thank the Presiding Officer.

With that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, I rise to speak about the Perkins Loan Program as well. We heard a number of important presentations here about the critical nature of this program to students across the country who are trying to fulfill the American dream, and one way to do that is to have access to higher education.

I have often said in the context of early learning, whether we are talking about early learning programs or prekindergarten programs, if kids learn more now, they will earn more later. That linkage, that bond between earning and learning is, of course, at the core of what we are talking about when it comes to higher education as well.

The benefit of a higher education has become so essential not only to being able to learn and to grow but also to getting the best job you can to be able to move forward. One of the ways young people are able to do that is by having access to Perkins loans. They are fixed-rate, low-interest loans, and they are meant for students who, as we heard before on this floor, have exceptional financial needs. For example, in Pennsylvania, in the 2013 to 2014 school year, nearly 40,000 students in Pennsylvania, at more than 100 colleges and universities, were able to go to school because of these loans. Nationwide, more than 539,000 students were helped. For many students, these loans are the difference between staying in school and working toward a bright future or literally dropping out of school.

According to the Coalition of Higher Education Assistance Organizations, one-quarter of all loan recipients are from families with incomes of less than $30,000 a year. We all have examples in our States.

I have one example from the northwestern part of Pennsylvania. Edinboro University is part of our State system of higher education. I had a chance to speak at their graduation this year.

Nikki Ezzolo, a 2015 graduate of Edinboro University, said the following:

> I am sending this to you to tell you that I just started my new job at Highmark.

Highmark is a major health care company in western Pennsylvania.

She goes on to say:

> I am a single mom who wasn't your normal 20 year old at college. I was an adult student who had left school more than once when I thought I couldn't do it. The last time I came back I was dedicated to getting my degree but I didn't have enough financial aid to help me pay my bill. I had messed up along the way in school and used up my only chance of having a good life with my daughter.
>
> I wanted to thank you for the perkins aid that I needed in order to graduate. I am proud to be a college grad and my daughter is proud of me too. I have always been a bartender and this week I started my career at Highmark. I am so grateful for getting the perkins money to help me. I know that I wouldn't be where I am right now without it and that is a really scary thought.

Whether it is Nikki from northwestern Pennsylvania or Kayla McBride, a recent graduate of Temple University—Temple University is all the way at the other corner of our State in southeastern Pennsylvania. Kayla also talked about the Perkins loan. Kayla said:

> I wanted to extend my gratitude to Temple University and the Bursar's Office.
>
> With the rising costs of tuition, attending college might seem impossible for some students. I come from a single-family home and my mom did everything in her power to see that I graduated. When my mom was laid off from her job, I thought graduating would no longer be possible. I received some scholarships, but it was still not enough to cover the entire cost of tuition as well as room and board.
>
> Without the assistance of the Federal Perkins Loan finishing college would've been very difficult. I am now a college graduate and I am thankful for all of the financial assistance I received during my undergraduate years. College can be an expensive investment, but I am glad that I had the Perkins Loan to assist me.

Both cases exemplify and validate the importance of the Perkins Loan Program.

Since the 1960s, over 30 million students have been helped by Perkins loans, and we have to do everything we can to continue the program.

What we are trying to do now is very simple. We are trying to get some time in order to fully update and reauthorize Perkins loans so that all students have access to an affordable college education. I urge the majority to work with us on this bipartisan effort to allow the bill to pass so we can move forward and continue the Perkins Loan Program even as we focus on changes in the future.

With that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, last night, with an overwhelming vote, the Senate ended debate that will conclude

the postcloture period, which will run until midnight tonight. Tomorrow morning the Senate will pass a continuing resolution appropriations bill that will keep the lights on and keep the Federal Government running.

I have told my constituents that the irony of this is that we only appropriate funds for about 30 percent of the government, and half of that 30 percent, roughly, is for defense spending; 70 percent, as the Presiding Officer knows well since he is an expert in this area, is on autopilot.

Since 2011, since the Budget Control Act, we have actually done a remarkably decent job of freezing the growth of discretionary spending. It is roughly at the 2007 appropriations level. But the problem is that without bipartisan cooperation, we are unable to touch the 70 percent of government spending that has been growing by leaps and bounds, and that simply can't continue.

This year, for the first time since I believe 2009, under the new majority, the 114th Congress actually passed a budget, and that was a notable achievement. I am almost a little sheepish about mentioning that as an achievement because most people across America would think that is not something to be particularly proud of and that that should happen routinely, so why give anybody a pat on the back for doing something they ought to have done in the first place? But our budgets have been missing under this administration, and literally the last budget that was passed was 2009.

One of the benefits of having a budget is there is a regular appropriations process. That may sound like getting in the weeds for most people, but this is the money we should be appropriating subject to spending caps to keep the government running. It is for items such as military construction and veterans' benefits, paying our men and women in uniform through the Defense appropriations bill. Those are essential items on which I know we would all agree.

The only reason we had to deal with the drama of this so-called continuing resolution is because notwithstanding the fact that we actually passed a budget and notwithstanding the fact that the various appropriations subcommittees had passed a budget and indeed the whole Appropriations Committee had voted them out and they were available for action on the floor, our friends across the aisle decided they were going to block those appropriations bills. Given the fact that under Senate rules it takes 60 votes to close off debate, our only alternative was to pass a continuing resolution, which I believe will fly out of here tomorrow morning with overwhelming support. It is a terrible way to do business, and it creates needless uncertainty for the people we ought to be caring a lot about—people such as our veterans and our military servicemembers.

Even though we had the opportunity to move the appropriations process under what we call regular order around here and not resort to this continuing resolution process, our Democratic colleagues decided instead to turn their misguided filibuster summer into an equally misguided filibuster fall.

Many of these bills, of course, came out with strong support. Here is an example of some of the oddity of this process: Some of the bills they blocked were the very same pieces of legislation they supported in the Appropriations Committee. For example, many of my colleagues from across the aisle praised elements of the Defense appropriations bill, only to then buckle under the Democratic leadership's pressure and twice block the bill from going forward.

In some cases, our Democratic colleagues were quick to send out press releases to their constituents back home celebrating their accomplishments under these very same bills and claiming a victory that would benefit their home State. That was true in particular of both of our colleagues representing the State of New Jersey. When the bill was overwhelmingly voted out of committee, our colleagues from New Jersey applauded funding for a bill for F–16 fighters based in their State. The junior Senator said: ''The inclusion of this funding is a deserving victory for our U.S. Air National Guard.'' Similarly, the senior Senator said: ''Securing this funding in the Department of Defense Appropriation bill is a win, win, win.'' But these same Senators filibustered that bill on the Senate floor. How do you explain that one back home? And they did that twice, along with virtually all of our Democratic colleagues.

Unfortunately, the other 11 appropriations bills haven't made it to the Senate floor because the majority leader recognizes that it is probably a futile effort to do so—bills that many of our colleagues celebrated, only to then refuse to take action that would move them forward, at the behest of Democratic leadership.

We didn't have to resort to this drama, and believe me, our Democratic colleagues have been beating the drum, saying: There is going to be a shutdown. There is going to be a shutdown.

Well, they are the ones who created this crisis in the first place that necessitated the passage of a continuing resolution by filibustering the very same appropriations bills many of them voted for in committee and sent out press releases saying: Look at me. Look at what I have done for my constituents.

I don't know how to put a better word on it, but I think it reeks of hypocrisy at the very least.

But I also believe we have a responsibility—those of us who choose to operate in a responsible fashion—to try to govern the best we can even in the face of such arbitrary hypocrisy by some of our opponents. They blocked the very same bills on the floor that they voted for in the Appropriations Committee, thus creating this ''crisis.'' I put quotes around that. There was never really a crisis because we knew we were going to do our job and make sure we kept the lights on, paid the money to our veterans for the benefits they earned, and that our military—many of whom are in harm's way defending our freedoms and those of our allies—was going to be taken care of. But the idea that you would vote for bills in committee and then come to the floor and block them is hard to explain, and, in fact, I can't explain it other than using the word ''hypocrisy.''

Another element of this discussion has been whether we would use this continuing resolution to cut off money to Planned Parenthood. As we know, Planned Parenthood is the largest abortion provider in America. Well over 300,000 abortions are done at Planned Parenthood facilities each year.

I want to assure our Democratic colleagues, even though they have filibustered our efforts to defund Planned Parenthood and to make sure that not one penny of tax dollars goes to support the No. 1 abortion provider in America, this fight is not over, based on their filibustering of the defund Planned Parenthood legislation that we voted on or their refusal to even consider the pain-capable abortion ban.

We have said it before, but it bears repeating. I think most people would be shocked to find out that the United States is only one of seven nations in the world that allows late-term abortions after a baby in utero is a viable human being. We are right there alongside the great defenders of human rights such as China, North Korea, and Vietnam. While many States such as my State have imposed limitations at the State level, I think it is appropriate for us to recognize that medical technology has now allowed us to save preterm babies that we could not in the past. In fact, the distinguished Presiding Officer, I believe, has shown me a picture on his iPhone of a child that was born that weighed, I believe, somewhere around 1 pound at 20 weeks or so.

So we ought to be having this debate because I think what it reflects is who we are as a nation and whether we want to continue to subsidize the sort of horrific practices we have seen depicted in some of these videos, and most of them involve late-term abortions because that is where the money is. That is where Planned Parenthood harvests tissue from these late-term babies and then sells them. The only question is whether they do it with the appropriate legal informed consent and whether they do it for profit, as some of these videos would suggest, both of which, by the way, are banned by current law—selling it for profit and doing it without informed consent. Both of those are current provisions of the law. We are conducting investigations in

four different committees in the Congress to make sure Planned Parenthood is not in violation of current law, in addition to the steps we have begun to both make sure no tax dollars go to Planned Parenthood to subsidize their abortion practice—the largest abortion provider in the United States—and then to redirect that money to provide for women's health at community health centers and other places.

I was surprised this morning when I caught a glimpse of the hearing that is occurring over in the House of Representatives where Cecile Richards, the chief executive officer of Planned Parenthood, is testifying. Somebody asked her about her compensation. I was shocked that she said: Well, I get paid $520,000 a year—$520,000 a year. This money—the vast majority of the money that Planned Parenthood gets is Federal tax dollars, primarily through Medicaid. So, in effect, the taxpayers are subsidizing the chief executive officer of Planned Parenthood—the No. 1 abortion provider in the country—her salary of $520,000 a year.

I remember after the financial crisis in 2008, a number of our colleagues would come to the floor and say: We need to do something about these excessive salaries of people working in the financial services industry; this is an outrage. But I will tell my colleagues, I haven't heard one peep out of our colleagues across the aisle about the $520,000 that Cecile Richards is paid each year as CEO of Planned Parenthood, the No. 1 abortion provider in the country and an entity subsidized mainly or in large part, I should say, by U.S. tax dollars—about one-half billion dollars a year. Maybe that is a discussion we ought to have.

The last thing I want to say is I think it is important to stress, in the context of this debate, the value and the meaning of human life that the fight is not over with the votes we have had so far. It is important to stress how some of the advocates back home in Texas, for example—some of the strongest champions for the unborn in the country—have made clear how they hope their elected representatives will respond to these horrific videos and the current debate. Just yesterday, for example, the executive director of the Texas Alliance for Life, Dr. Joe Pojman, said he applauded the strong efforts of Republican leadership in Congress to move forward with the strategy of shifting funds from Planned Parenthood to better providers of women's health services—providers that are not part of the abortion industry. Indeed, that is exactly what the Texas legislature has done, and it is something we need to do. In his statement, Dr. Pojman went on to say that instead of a government shutdown, better options exist for achieving success.

This is similar to the statement made by Carol Tobias earlier, the leader of the National Right to Life organization. In other words, at this pivotal moment in time, Congress has an opportunity to make progress with legislation that would further the cause for life and defend those who cannot defend themselves and to put on record all 100 Members of the Senate. I know many people would prefer to look the other way because of the gruesomeness of this practice, particularly as it regards late-term fetuses—children who, if born, even though they are not full term at 40 weeks, could literally live outside of the womb. In fact, neonatologists, as I mentioned a moment ago, have demonstrated incredible capability of keeping these children alive even if they are born preterm.

We will, I hope, have a vote on—Senator BEN SASSE from Nebraska has introduced a bill that has actually passed the House of Representatives called ''the born alive'' bill. This bill simply would say, if a child is born alive as a result of a botched abortion, the health care provider must do everything in their power to save and preserve that life. I think it is important to get every Senator on record on that issue because this is a little bit different than the issue of defunding Planned Parenthood. I think we ought to do both. We ought to ban funding of tax dollars for Planned Parenthood, the No. 1 abortion provider in the country, but we ought to also focus on the desensitization of America and the world to some of these horrific practices, some of which we were shocked by when Kermit Gosnell, an abortion doctor in Pennsylvania, would literally deliver these babies alive and then kill them. I know people don't want to talk about it. They don't want to think about it. They would prefer to just look the other way, but we can't, in the name of our very humanity, look the other way. We have to deal with this and where better to have that debate and discussion and to put people on the record than right here in the U.S. Senate. That is what our plan is going forward.

With that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LANKFORD). The Senator from Washington.

FEDERAL PERKINS LOAN PROGRAM

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I think a lot of people here talk about what they think everyone should be focused on, but what I think we should be focused on is that this month students across the country are making their way back to college campuses. When more Americans pursue their degrees beyond high school, it is actually good for our country. It strengthens the middle class. It strengthens the workforce that needs to compete in the 21st century global economy. So here in Congress what I believe we should be working on are ways to help more students earn a degree and gain a foothold into the middle class.

Unfortunately, instead of keeping students' options open to help them succeed, we are facing another deadline and another artificial crisis. If we do not act in the Senate, the Perkins Loan Program will expire after tomorrow. That means that more than 100,000 students will no longer be eligible for this assistance over the next year. That is going to leave a lot of students in this country in the lurch.

Without Perkins loans, students might have to take out private loans that have higher interest rates and fewer repayment options. So students would end up with a heavier burden of student debt or they might decide not to enroll in the first place. That is the exact opposite outcome we need for the future of this economy.

In my home State of Washington, more than 15,000 students received Perkins loans last year. That includes about 4,700 students from the University of Washington. I want to make sure the next class of students has the same opportunity so they can better afford college.

We in Congress need to supply students with more support to manage rising college costs, not less. I am hopeful that today we can extend the Perkins loan for 1 year while we work to reauthorize the Higher Education Act because there is no reason to block this bipartisan legislation that would give our students some certainty for next year.

The Perkins Loan Program gives students with financial needs three things that private loans do not. The loans are low cost. They do not accrue interest while a student is enrolled and for 9 months afterward. That can reduce student debt by hundreds or even thousands of dollars. The loans provide flexible repayment terms, and they also give those who are interested in the public sector generous forgiveness options.

The House Representatives has already acted to extend this program for 1 year. We should do the same before the clock runs out.

I am so glad this effort to extend the Perkins Loan Program has strong bipartisan support in the Senate. It would provide new students with some certainty for the current school year. Today, students face unprecedented challenges in financing their education. The cost of college has skyrocketed, and many students are struggling under the crushing burden of student debt. Preventing the Perkins Loan Program from expiring will not solve all of their problems. I hope we can continue this bipartisan work on ways to make college more affordable and rein in student debt.

Passing this bill to extend the Perkins Loan Program is a step we can take so students don't have the rug pulled out from under them. There is no reason students should have to face this uncertainty and there is no reason we shouldn't be able to pass this by unanimous consent.

I know firsthand how important education is for families and for our Nation's middle class. When I was 15, my dad was diagnosed with multiple sclerosis and, in a few short years, he

couldn't work any longer. Without warning, my family had fallen on hard times, but instead of falling through the cracks, my brothers and sisters and I got a good public education at our schools and we had a country at our back that helped make sure we were able to go to college with student loans and what is now known as the Pell program. My mom got the skills she needed to find a better paying job at Lake Washington Vocational School. So even though we faced some hard times, we never lost hope that with a good education we would be able to find our footing and earn our way to a stable middle-class life.

Students at colleges and universities across the country today are looking now to us to make sure they have a solid pathway into the middle class. So I urge my colleagues to support extending this program to make sure students have the financial aid tools they need so they can build their skills, grow our economy, and help lead the world in the 21st century.

Thank you, Mr. President.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, I join my fellow colleague from Washington State, talking about the Perkins Loan Program. The House has already acted on this. They extended it for 1 year. All we are asking is that our colleagues on both sides of the aisle allow us to have the opportunity to do that here, probably by unanimous consent.

It shouldn't be terribly controversial. After all, this is a program that is working. I am following a number of my colleagues today in talking about this. We just heard from Senator MURRAY. We also heard from Senators COLLINS, BALDWIN, AYOTTE, and CASEY. This is a bipartisan effort. It is an attempt on our part to ensure that students are not going to fall between the cracks. They are getting started this fall in colleges and universities, and they are wondering whether this program is going to be here or whether we are going to allow it to expire. We ought to be sure these young people know that, yes, the program is going to be here and, yes, they are going to have the opportunity to get ahead by using this relatively low-cost student loan option that is focused on kids with the most need to be able to get an education.

Since 1958 this program has been strong. It has been one that works. By the way, there is no appropriation involved. There is no spending involved here. It is a matter of allowing the program to continue. The program has what is called a revolving fund, where whenever somebody gets a loan and pays that money back, the money goes back to another student. This is an opportunity for us to continue a program that is working.

If we don't pass it, we are going to have a situation where new loans will not be awarded. College tuition is already too tough. I hear it all the time from families back home and from students back home. One of the biggest concerns they have—we had a tele-townhall meeting last night, and one of the biggest concerns that people have, of course, is the cost of education. This is a way to ensure that young people can pursue their dreams, despite the fact that college tuitions are too high in many cases. This is a tool that is incredibly important.

It is also a matching program that hasn't been talked about much on the floor today. The fact is that the program is administered by the schools, and the schools actually match so that they are providing some of the funding for this. That is another reason why I like this program.

There are 67 colleges and universities in the Buckeye State, my State of Ohio, that participate and take advantage of this. I have gotten interesting correspondence from some of the schools and students. Last year there were 25,000 or so Ohio students who received Perkins loans. I heard from Kent State. They have 3,000 students involved in Perkins. I have heard from Ohio State, which has 1,700 students there. I have also heard from other schools. I have heard from the University of Toledo, Oberlin, and Ohio Wesleyan.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD some of the correspondence because it describes the needs of the program so well.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

KENT STATE,
Kent, Ohio, September 3, 2015.

Hon. LAMAR ALEXANDER,
Chairman, Committee on Health, Education, Labor & Pensions

Hon. PATTY MURRAY,
Ranking Member, Committee on Health, Education, Labor & Pensions

DEAR CHAIRMAN ALEXANDER AND RANKING MEMBER MURRAY: On behalf of Kent State University, I write to you today in support of reauthorizing the Federal Perkins Loan Program before it is due to expire on September 30.

Since its inception over 55 years ago, the Perkins Loan Program has played an important role in providing need-based financial aid for our students by distributing low-interest, subsidized loans to those with demonstrated financial need.

Kent State University students receive the largest volume of Perkins Loans in the entire State of Ohio. Total disbursements for the 2015–16 academic year alone are estimated to reach over $9M.

While there have not been federal capital contributions to the Perkins Loan Program in recent years, universities have continued to use existing resources to fund new loans for needy students. Absent Congressional action before the end of this month, these loans will cease to be disbursed and hundreds of thousands of students across the nation will lose a vital source of aid.

In a higher education environment that focuses on access and affordability, the expiration of the Perkins Loan Program would have a devastating effect. I therefore urge that you delay the expiration of the Perkins Loan Program until Congress has the opportunity to enact a comprehensive reauthorization of the Higher Education Act.

Sincerely,

BEVERLY WARREN,
President.

OBERLIN COLLEGE & CONSERVATORY,
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
Oberlin, Ohio, September 18, 2015.

Hon. ROB PORTMAN,
U.S. Senate, Russell Senate Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR PORTMAN: I am writing to you as President of Oberlin College asking that you intervene to extend the Perkins Loan Program, which is set to expire on September 30, 2015. As you may be aware, the Perkins Program provides federal funds to institutions of higher education in order to offer low-interest loans of up to $5,500 per year to students. More than 500,000 students received Perkins Loans in the 2013–2014 academic year, totaling more than $1 billion in disbursed student aid. However, not all the funding for this program comes from the federal government, as up to one-third of the funds appropriated by the federal government are matched by participating institutions. Ultimately, Perkins Loans are an important piece of the campus-based federal aid model, offering flexibility and discretion to financial aid officers to help students afford their higher education.

At Oberlin College we have committed to meeting 100% of every student's demonstrated financial need. While we do this predominantly with grant dollars, the Perkins Loan Program is a vital component in making an Oberlin education affordable for both our low and middle-income families. Last year alone more than 320 Oberlin students received funding of over $1 million from the Perkins Program. Many students tell us, particularly lower income students, that without the help of the Perkins Loan it is likely they could not have attended Oberlin.

Senator Portman, I urge you to support the reauthorization of the Perkins Loan Program. As history has shown us, the Perkins Program was one, if not the first, form of federal student aid that has helped millions of students afford higher education. At Oberlin, while we have a tremendous institutional commitment to making college affordable through our needbased grant program, we also know our students rely heavily on Perkins Loans as a means to attain their educational aspirations.

Sincerely,

MARVIN KRISLOV,
President.

MICHAEL BODNAR: My wife and I are very concerned about Congress not extending the Perkins Loan Program. With two children in College and one on the way, we would not be able to send them to the type of school needed to excel in this world today.

Every time we vote the political platform of higher education is expressed as so important. Now we and our children are faced with the possibility of losing vital money needed to stay in college.

We urge you to move forward and make sure that this program is extended. Most of our friends that have children in college rely on this program to help them pay their tuition.

MARY BODNAR: My husband and I are very concerned that The Federal Perkins Loan is on the verge of being discontinued.

By not acting on this very important issue which comes due on October 1st you are putting many families and College students at risk of not being able to afford their higher education. We have two children in college

and one on the way and this program is vital to us as a family. Every year it's time to vote a representative into office weather it's the House of Representatives or the Senate we hear how important it is to educate our children.

Please make sure that this important Federal Loan Program continues. All of our friends that have children in college depend on The Federal Perkins Loan Program to get their kids through college.

Mr. PORTMAN. It is not just about Ohio. It is about the entire country. There are 1,700 postsecondary institutions that take advantage of the program. Allowing it to expire is going to affect all those institutions and all those many thousands of students.

Tuition is far too high. We should be making it easier—not harder—for students to be able to pay for college. I have heard concerns from some of my colleagues that we shouldn't extend this and not allow a unanimous consent agreement to occur here because they would like to improve the program to make it better and even more targeted, updated, and modernized, and make sure the funds are allocated properly. I don't disagree with that at all. I agree that this program, like every other program in the Federal Government, could be improved. That should be part of our work. We should be improving these programs so they are more cost effective and efficient and getting to the folks who really need the program the most.

While I agree we need to look at it and make changes, I don't think we should take this step of allowing it to expire. Why? Because, in effect, what we are doing there is we are saying that it is going to be at the expense of the students who need the aid. It should be on us. We should be doing our work. So I hope that we will go ahead and allow this extension to occur, and then let's work on those solutions. I think that it may be easier to have these reforms take place if we are not working under the gun—in other words, allowing this program to expire. Letting something lapse and trying to figure out how to bring it back is not the way the American people and the people of Ohio whom I represent expect Congress to work. I think we can get this done, and I think we can do this with the extension.

The Department of Education already indicated to us that they may start to recall funding in October from colleges and universities if this program is not extended. By the way, not extending Perkins won't help with the Nation's budget problems, because, again, it is a revolving fund. The way it works is one loan is paid back and another loan is extended.

This is the right thing to do. As we ensure that government continues to operate, let's ensure the Perkins Loan Program does as well.

I want to thank my colleagues on the other side of the aisle for their discussion today on this issue. I want to urge leadership on both sides of the aisle to focus on this issue. Let's be sure and do what the Senate should do along with the House. The House acted already with a 1-year extension. Let's simply do what the House has already done. Let's ensure we are providing loans to students who need them while we continue our efforts to reform this program and make it even stronger going forward.

I yield back the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey.

JAMES ZADROGA 9/11 HEALTH AND COMPENSATION REAUTHORIZATION ACT

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I rise today to hopefully prick the conscience of the Senate to ask the Senate to honor the memory of James Zadroga and all of those first responders who on September 11 responded to a national tragedy.

I come to the floor to achieve a goal that I and others did in 2010, which was then to pass the James Zadroga 9/11 Health and Compensation Act, and today it is to speak to reauthorize it before it expires.

Now, Jim Zadroga was a New Jerseyan, but he was also a hero who after September 11, 2001, ran towards the World Trade Center—not away—to help us recover. But while working on the site, breathing in the smoke, dust, and debris, unknown to him, he was developing an illness from which he would never recover.

Jim was the first emergency responder to die directly because of health effects from working at Ground Zero. For years we had pieces of legislation in Congress to right the wrong created when hundreds of emergency workers were left out of the World Trade Center emergency worker settlements. It took us 9 years to pass the original bill. Let's not let it expire tomorrow.

Let's send a clear message to our first responders, those who responded on that fateful day and those who may be called upon to respond on some future fateful day, that we will never forget what they did for their fellow citizens, for this Nation, on the day that changed the world—for Jim Zadroga, who passed away, and for every other first responder sick because of their response to duty, some of whom have died and left loved ones behind.

If you told any American 14 years ago that we would let expire our commitment to provide for those who helped in the 9/11 recovery effort, that their government would be slow to respond to their illnesses, their suffering, and their sacrifices, no American would believe it. But that is what we are on the verge of doing. That is exactly what we are on the verge of doing.

We just had the September 11 commemoration. We all faithfully and responsibly went to remember the lives of those fellow Americans who were lost. We all paid tribute to them and to those who sacrificed in response. Yet here we are, just a few weeks after, on the verge of allowing to expire the very law that helps those who did their duty—some who did beyond their duty, because they were first responders not even from New York City but who came from across the country to help in the aftermath. No American would believe that we are about to let this expire. That is where we are, and it must change. This law is set to expire at midnight tomorrow.

Now, there is still enough funding to pay out claims for months to follow, but the reauthorization bill that I and other colleagues have cosponsored is needed now for a number of reasons. First and foremost, to provide the security, the peace of mind, and reassurances to those first responders that these critical programs will last longer than just what the next couple of months' funding would provide. It also permanently lifts the statute of limitations on the Victims Compensation Fund to provide for those first responders who need access beyond next year because we don't know what latent illness may befall them as a result of their sacrifice at Ground Zero.

Very importantly, it exempts the key programs from the budget sequestration cuts that would hollow out the critical safety net that this program provides for those September 11 first responders. The sequestration, which I voted against, imposes arbitrary and capricious cuts to funding that will continue to provide care and support for those 9/11 heroes, who sacrificed everything to help those in need on that tragic day.

The fact is, Congress must act, and this time, let's not wait for a public outcry before we ensure that these heroes receive the care and support they deserve. Last week I stood with colleagues and first responders to call on all of us to do what is right and honor these heroic men and women.

Let's reauthorize the James Zadroga 9/11 Health and Compensation Reauthorization Act before it expires tomorrow. It is the least we can do to say thank you for the risks they took and the sacrifices they made. Fourteen years after the attack, we still have a profound and moral obligation to take care of these brave men and women, the first responders who risked their lives and are now suffering health effects as a result of their efforts.

All of us remember that day. We remember where we were on the day that changed the world. We remember that it brought us closer together as family, as a community, one Nation indivisible. This is not a New York or a New Jersey issue. Nearly every State in the Nation has a first responder or more who ultimately will benefit from the fund because of an illness they have contracted or a loved one they left behind.

There is a reason we call this great country the United States of America, because, in fact, whether there are wildfires in the West, flooding in the Mississippi or any other great consequence to our country, we take care

of our own collectively. In fact, this is the moment to take care of those whom we have heralded as heroes. It is not simply enough to say so in words, but we have to do so in deeds.

We should remember that feeling that we had on that day and subsequently the days afterwards and honor the heroic men and women, such as James Zadroga, and reauthorize the bill.

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. DURBIN. 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. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NOMINATIONS

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, in recent years we have faced a lot of difficulty filling positions for service to our Federal Government, not the least of which are critical diplomatic posts around the world. We have seen delays in confirming Federal judges, one of the most important duties of the Senate. These men and woman are chosen for life appointments.

The most frustrating part of this is that virtually all of these nominees should be confirmed with overwhelming support. To be nominated by the President at the White House for an ambassadorial spot or even a Federal judgeship you go through a clearance process in the beginning for the White House to choose this person, then a background check—and it is a pretty extensive background check—and then eventually, if the White House is satisfied this person is fit for the job, with no obstructions to their moving forward, they send them to Congress and it goes through this process all over again.

So these nominees have been vetted once, twice, three times before they finally reach the point where there is a vote on the nominee in a committee on Capitol Hill in the Senate. If they clear that vote—and it is a partisan vote—if they clear that vote, then they make it to the Executive Calendar. It takes a long time. While this is going on, people are sitting there in suspense as to whether they are going to be selected and when they finally might get a chance to serve.

For some reason, we have seen a virtual standstill since the Republicans have taken control of the Senate when it comes to filling critical positions appointed by the President. It is time for us to schedule up-or-down votes on more than 27 foreign affairs and judicial nominees who are awaiting floor action.

Given the foreign policy challenges we face around the world, the delays in considering delays for our ambassadors and other critical foreign policy positions is inexcusable. Many come to the floor on the other side of the aisle every day to criticize the President and his foreign policy. Yet when he asks for men and women to serve and represent the United States in foreign countries, they languish on the calendar.

Most of the people languishing on the calendar for ambassadorial spots are not political, they are professional. They are men and women who have served our government through Democratic and Republican administrations, have developed a good reputation, and are now moving up to a new responsibility. Why in the world is the Republican majority refusing to allow those men and women to serve the United States? I don't understand it. I think it is dangerous. I think some people are putting politics ahead of national security.

As of today, we have at least 11 foreign affairs nominees on the Senate Executive Calendar. Typically the vast majority of those nominees move quickly in a bipartisanship manner. However, over the past few years that has all changed. Everything is political now. Last year the Senate Republicans held up more than 30 nominees at various times. At least 10 of them were held over from the last Congress.

Most astonishingly, on the Senate Executive Calendar today, at a time when the international community is facing a terrible conflict in Syria, is a professional named Gayle Smith. She is a qualified nominee who wishes to serve as the head of USAID, U.S. Agency for International Development. What does that Agency do? That Agency provides food and medicine to the refugees of the Syrian war. It is a big process. It has to be moved into countries and into refugee camps in massive amounts to keep innocent people—victims of this war—alive.

Gayle Smith has been waiting for weeks, if not months, for approval. So what is so controversial about her? The only controversy is she was chosen by President Obama. She is eminently qualified. No one has raised any questions about her competency to do this job. She came to see me a week or two ago. She is anxious to serve our government, and the job she has to do is critically important at this moment in history. Yet she languishes on the Senate Executive Calendar not approved. So there is no nominal leader of this massive Agency which is responsible for the well-being of so many innocent people. There are another 10 just like her. In addition to this, three dozen more await confirmation in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Many of them have had hearings; they just sit there. This includes people like Jeffrey Hawkins to be the next U.S. Ambassador to the Central African Republic. Now, most of us would struggle to find that on a map, but the fact is, that country is facing its own conflict that has displaced more than one-half million people. Yet the post of U.S. Ambassador to that country goes vacant, not because of any controversy about Jeffrey Hawkins but the fact that he was chosen by this President. That is it. That is the only complaint.

It also includes Roberta Jacobson, who has been named as the next Ambassador of Mexico. Roberta is a seasoned diplomat who would be a great asset to a country that is our neighbor and closest among Latin American countries.

It includes Daniel Rubinstein to be the next Ambassador to Tunisia, one of the few countries to emerge from the Arab Spring as a functioning democracy. In total, some of these posts have been vacant for more than 1 year, despite the President's efforts to fill them. Other nominees are supposed to replace current Ambassadors who are looking forward to moving to their next post. They cannot do it. Why? The Senate does not want to call them for a vote.

That is a decision to be made by the Republican majority. It is a shame our nominees, many of whom are noncontroversial, who have distinguished careers in the Foreign Service, languish on the Senate Executive Calendar for months at a time, in some cases a year. There used to be a spirit of bipartisanship when it came to national security, one that had a long and proud tradition. I hope the majority now will return to that proud tradition.

We have a similar delay when it comes to judges. So far this year—this year, and here we are in the month of September, near the end, coming into October—so far this year, the Republican-controlled Senate has held confirmation votes on six judges—six—all year. Well, you say, the President only has 2 years left. Maybe it is normal that you would not approve a judge for a lifetime appointment if he only has a little over a year left now. During President George W. Bush's final 2 years in office, the Democratic-controlled Senate confirmed 68 judicial nominees—6 so far this year by the Republicans. At this point in 2007, the Democratic Senate had confirmed 29 of President Bush's judicial nominees. That is nearly five times the number that has been cleared by the Republican Senate, despite the fact that there is no controversy involving any of those nominees.

There are 16 noncontroversial judicial nominees currently pending on the Senate Calendar whom we could confirm right away. Seven of these nominees would fill judicial emergencies. That means they are being sent to courthouses where the cases are stacking up and people are asking: When am I going to get my day in court?

Well, you will not get your day in court until the new judge gets his day in the Senate. We don't know when that might happen. There is no reason to delay these confirmation votes. These nominees would be confirmed

with overwhelming support. We need to put them into the vacancies on the Federal bench. Overall, there are 67 vacant Federal judgeships now, 31 of which have been designated as judicial emergencies. Most of those vacancies are from States where there is at least one Republican Senator. What that means is that nominee would not even be on the calendar were it not for the approval of that Republican Senator. So they have bipartisan support. I urge my Republican colleagues to work in good faith to fill these vacancies on the Federal bench. This is an important responsibility of the Senate. We should not neglect it.

The vast majority of nominees could be confirmed today. If debate is needed on a few of them, so be it. If a rollcall is needed, let's have it. We cannot leave vacant important positions in our government and in our judicial system: 16 judicial nominees, 11 nominees for foreign affairs. We could vote on them this afternoon. Are we holding off the vote because we are too busy on the Senate floor? If you are following the Senate, you know that is not the case. It is time for us to do our jobs so these nominees can do theirs. For the sake of national security and our system of justice, let's move forward in a bipartisan fashion and vote on these nominees.

FOR-PROFIT COLLEGES

Mr. President, another school year has begun. In August, I marked the occasion by holding a press conference outside of Argosy University. Don't be surprised if you have not heard the name Argosy University. It is a for-profit college in downtown Chicago. This for-profit college is part of an industry that enrolls 10 percent of all college students—the for-profit colleges and universities—10 percent of the students. They take in 20 percent of all the Department of Education financial aid. Here is the kicker. For-profit colleges and universities account for 44 percent of all the student loan defaults: 10 percent of the students, 44 percent of the student loan defaults.

Why does that happen? Because of several things. First, they are very expensive. They accept anyone—virtually anyone. Many of the students start going to these for-profit schools and realize they are getting too deep in debt and they drop out. Then they have the worst world: a student debt and no degree. Some of them finish the school, finish the course, and are given a diploma. They find out that they cannot get a job with it.

When you look at the Brookings Institution's recent study of for-profit schools, they ranked last when it comes to good-paying jobs after college. Then what happens? The students cannot make enough money to pay off their student loans and they default. That, sadly, is the cycle that has faced thousands of students across America. This industry is in trouble. It is in such trouble that many of the large for-profit schools are threatened and some have collapsed. The largest, Corinthian College, this for-profit university sent shock waves through the industry. They raked in profits, leaving students with mountains of debt, and then when they were asked to prove to the Federal Government that the students actually got a job after they graduated, they falsified the returns to the Federal Government. When they were challenged, they went under. They sunk.

When they sunk, look what happened. The students who had gone to school there were told: Corinthian just disappeared. You no longer have a university. Then they learned that the courses they took could not be transferred to any other school except maybe another for-profit school somewhere. The net result of it is, the students had an option: give up whatever credits they had at Corinthian and walk away from their student loans or keep their Corinthian credits and pay their student loans.

The students who walked away from their student loans, of course, created an obligation to Federal taxpayers who had to make up the difference.

Argosy University is another one of these for-profit colleges. It is owned by Education Management Corporation. It is one of the companies that are also being looked at very carefully. Students who walk through Argosy's doors in Chicago or surf their ads online considering enrollment should know the company that runs this school, Argosy University, is under investigation by at least 14 different State attorneys general for unfair and deceptive practices.

In 2013, the Colorado attorney general sued EDMC, which owns Argosy, for deceiving, misleading, and financially injuring students. The Colorado attorney general's investigation centered on Argosy and found a long, elaborate pattern of deceptive behavior by the school. That is not all. EDMC is also being sued by the Department of Justice under the Federal False Claims Act for falsely certifying compliance with provisions of Federal law. It turns out that they are incentivizing people to sign up students at their schools, these for-profit schools. They give them a signing bonus if they can lure some young student into signing up. That violates the law.

In addition, the San Francisco city attorney found that EDMC, the company that runs Argosy, engaged in marketing tactics that underestimated program costs for students and inflated job placement figures. They were just flatout lying to these kids.

According to the Department of Education, EDMC is considered ''not financially responsible.'' It has been placed on the Department's special heightened cash monitoring status.

The company withdrew its stock from trading on NASDAQ because it no longer wanted to make public filings with the SEC. You see, if you make a public filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission and lie, you can go to jail, so they just withdrew their stock rather than be caught lying.

In addition, in Chicago, an Argosy student seeking an associate's degree in business, information technology, or psychology will pay about $34,000 in tuition to this for-profit school. Two blocks away, the students at City Colleges of Chicago Harold Washington Campus are also getting the same degree, and the cost there is $7,000. It is $34,000 at Argosy and $7,000 at the City Colleges of Chicago. Incidentally, the hours at the City Colleges of Chicago are transferable to other universities and schools—not if it is Argosy.

One in fifty students at the Harold Washington Campus is likely to default ultimately when it comes to paying their student loans; at Argosy, one out of seven. It is just too darn expensive, and these kids cannot pay back the loans.

A recent Brookings report found that Argosy University Chicago—the one I visited in August—is No. 9 in the country on the list of schools whose students owe the most in Federal student loans. They owe a total of $6.2 billion—billion. In fact, of the top 25 schools on the list, 13 are for-profit colleges and account for 10 percent of all the outstanding student loan debt in America.

I want to close, as I see my colleague is on the floor seeking recognition. I close by using one more example: ITT Tech. It sounds great, doesn't it. It is No. 16 on Brookings' list. Students owe $4.6 billion in loans. It is not surprising. An associate's degree, a 2-year degree at ITT Tech, costs $47,000, and the students have a one-in-five chance of defaulting on the loans they make at that school. Meanwhile, ITT Tech, which does business in Chicago—Arlington Heights, Orland Park, and Oak Brook—has been under investigation by at least 18 State attorneys general for unfair and deceptive practices, has been sued by the New Mexico attorney general for misrepresentation to students about their accreditation status and sued by the Federal Consumer Financial Protection Bureau for predatory lending. The list just goes on.

The point I am getting to is we are subsidizing these schools. This is the most heavily subsidized for-profit business in America; 80 percent to 95 percent of their revenue comes straight from the Federal Treasury. If all of the money going to for-profit colleges and universities—think about the University of Phoenix, DeVry, Kaplan—if all of that money were combined, this would be the ninth largest Federal agency in Washington. But, instead, the CEOs who run these for-profit companies are making a ton of money. The top man at the University of Phoenix—the biggest one—makes $9 million a year. How is that for being a college president? And some of these other ones, small change—$3 million a year. They get to run these for-profit schools while these kids stack up in debt, end up defaulting, and end with their lives ruined. Incidentally, defaulting on a debt means you still owe it to the grave. Student loan debts are not dischargeable in bankruptcy.

I could go through a long list, but I hope Congress comes to its senses when the higher education bill comes to the floor. This rip-off, this scam on students and families across America, has to come to an end.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY AND COST OF PRESCRIPTION DRUGS

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, I rise to discuss one of the major crises facing our health care system today, and that is that the pharmaceutical industry itself has become a major health hazard to the American people. The pharmaceutical industry in this country is charging the American people by far the highest prices in the world for prescription drugs.

The result is that one out of five Americans, including patients suffering from cancer who get a prescription from a doctor, is unable to afford to fill that prescription. This is totally absurd. The result is that Americans who are unable to buy the drugs that were prescribed to them become much sicker than they should have been, and in some cases they die. The result is also that people will end up in the emergency room or in the hospital at great expense to themselves and to the system because they were unable to afford the drugs that would have improved their health.

As Dr. Marcia Angell, a senior lecturer in social medicine at Harvard Medical School and a former editor of the New England Journal of Medicine, recently wrote in the Washington Post:

> Why do drug companies charge so much? Because they can.

Simple truth. There is not a rational economic reason for that. They charge outrageously high prices because nobody is stopping them in this country.

The United States is the only major country on Earth—the only one—that does not in one form or another regulate prescription drug prices. What that means is you could walk into the drugstore and the pharmacy tomorrow, and you could find that the price you are paying for a drug you have been using for many years has doubled, tripled, or gone up 10 times, and the United States has chosen to be the only major country on Earth that does not address this issue.

Let me give a few examples, some of which have received a good deal of attention recently.

In the United States, Daraprim, a prescription drug used to treat patients diagnosed with cancer and AIDS, shot up in price from $18 a pill to $750 a pill, literally overnight, after this drug was acquired by a former hedge fund manager by the name of Martin Shkreli, who is quickly becoming the poster child for pharmaceutical greed. This same exact drug sells for 66 cents a pill in Britain, and Mr. Shkreli is charging the American people $750 for a drug used to treat patients with cancer and AIDS. That makes no sense to me, and it makes no sense to the American people.

Last week Congressman ELIJAH CUMMINGS and I sent a letter to Mr. Shkreli asking him to explain why the price of this drug has skyrocketed by over 4,000 percent. Now the good news—or it appears to be the good news—is that Mr. Shkreli recently said he would lower the price of this lifesaving drug, although he has not yet indicated what the new price will be. But let's be very clear—this is just one of many examples of price gouging within the pharmaceutical industry.

I wish to give another example. In the United States the prescription drug Sovaldi, which is used to treat a very serious and widespread disease, Hepatitis C, costs $1,000 a pill—a thousand bucks a pill. In Europe, the same exact drug, made by the same exact company, costs $555 a pill. In Egypt and India, the same drug costs $11 a pill.

The cost of this drug has become so expensive that Medicaid and the Veterans' Administration—and many veterans are suffering with Hepatitis C—both Medicaid and the VA are rationing access to Sovaldi and other blockbuster Hepatitis C drugs to only the sickest patients. In other words, people in the United States are dying and suffering because they or the government programs they rely on—Medicaid or the VA—are simply unable to afford the outrageous prices this company is charging.

According to a recent article in the Atlantic magazine, despite rationing Sovaldi, the State of New Mexico—and I am just using New Mexico as one example; this is taking place all across the country—the State of New Mexico will spend an estimated $140 million this year on that drug alone.

I should tell you this issue first came to my attention as the former chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Committee when the VA requested an additional $1.3 billion for that particular drug—$1.3 billion for one drug. This is unacceptable and it has to change.

Last year, the pharmaceutical industry—shock of all shocks; I know the American people will be very surprised to hear this—the pharmaceutical industry spent $250 million on lobbying and campaign contributions, and they employed some 1,400 lobbyists. Well, that is what you get when you spend one-quarter of a billion dollars and you have 1,400 lobbyists on Capitol Hill. What you get is the ability to rip off the American people, to charge our people prices far higher than the people of any other country on Earth pay. And you have the three largest drug companies in this country making $45 billion in profit last year. So that is not a bad investment. Hey, just spread the money around on Capitol Hill—$250 million—throw in some campaign contributions, and the three largest drug companies make $45 billion in a year. Meanwhile, all over this country, one out of five Americans cannot afford to fill their prescriptions. People die. People become sick. State governments spend huge sums of money on these drugs because they are so expensive.

The time has come to say loudly and clearly: Yes, the drug companies make a lot of campaign contributions, but maybe, just maybe, Congress might have the radical idea that it is more important for us to represent our constituents than the people who throw all kinds of money at us in Congress.

It is unacceptable that total spending on medicine in the United States has gone up by more than 90 percent since 2002. It is unacceptable that the monthly cost of cancer drugs has more than doubled over the last 10 years to $9,900 a month. In the United States of America, you should not be forced into bankruptcy because you are diagnosed with cancer.

It is time—in fact, the time is long overdue—for our country and our Congress to join the rest of the industrialized world by implementing prescription drug policies that work for everybody and not just the owners in the pharmaceutical industry. That is why I recently introduced legislation to lower the cost of prescription drugs in America. That legislation is cosponsored by Senator AL FRANKEN of Minnesota and was introduced in the House by Congressman ELIJAH CUMMINGS.

Specifically, this is what the bill would do: No. 1, it requires Medicare to use its bargaining power to negotiate with the prescription drug companies for better prices—a practice that was banned by the Bush administration several years ago. No. 2, this bill would allow individuals, pharmacists, and wholesalers to import prescription drugs from licensed Canadian pharmacies, where drug prices are significantly lower than they are in the United States.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a comparison of the prices of some drugs in the United States with Canada be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BRAND VS. BRAND

[Manufactured by the same company at the same cost. Delivered to two different countries]

	United States	Canada	
Advair Diskus Condition: Asthma & COPD	$878.31	$212.01	−76%
Crestor Condition: High Cholesterol	608.72	160.05	−74%

BRAND VS. BRAND—Continued

[Manufactured by the same company at the same cost. Delivered to two different countries]

	United States	Canada	
Premarin			
Condition: Estrogen Therapy	324.99	90.00	−72%
Abilify			
Condition: Depression	2,615.08	467.07	−82%
Zetia			
Condition: High Cholesterol	636.49	183.45	−71%
Nexium			
Condition: Heartburn	682.42	228.60	−67%
Synthroid			
Condition: Hypothyroidism	878.31	212.01	−76%
Januvia			
Condition: Type-2 Diabetes	970.56	273.60	−72%
Celebrex			
Condition: Arthritis	878.31	212.01	−76%
Diovan			
Condition: High Blood Pressure	475.04	144.90	−70%

Prices obtained May 19th, 2015 using average U.S. cash price for a 90 day personal supply from GoodRx.com using New York resident pricing and average Canadian mail-order pharmacy price.

Mr. SANDERS. I will give a few examples. We have a drug called Crestor that deals with high cholesterol. Here in the United States, we pay $608 for a 90-day supply; in Canada $160—74 percent less in Canada. Premarin for estrogen therapy is $324 in the United States and $90 in Canada. Nexium is $782 in the United States and $228 in Canada. Synthroid is $878 in the United States and $212 in Canada. It is the same product, the same company. It is not generic. These are the same exact brand name products. Celebrex—a widely used drug for arthritis—is $878 in the United States and $212 in Canada.

What this bill would do, in addition to having Medicare negotiate drug prices with the pharmaceutical industry—which would substantially lower the prices Medicare pays—this bill would allow individuals, pharmacists, and wholesalers to import prescription drugs from licensed Canadian pharmacies, where drug prices are substantially lower than they are in the United States.

I live 100 miles away from the Canadian border. In 1999, I took a busload of Vermonters—mostly women, many of them dealing with breast cancer—over the Canadian border into Montreal. As long as I live, I will never forget the looks on their faces when they bought the same medicine they were buying in Vermont, in the U.S.A., for one-tenth of the price—one-tenth of the price. These were working-class women who were struggling with breast cancer and who didn't have a whole lot of money. They were able to purchase the exact same medicine for 10 percent of the price in Montreal. That makes no sense to me, and it only speaks to the power of the pharmaceutical industry over the Congress that we have Members here who vote for all kinds of free-trade agreements—they just love free trade. We can bring in any product we want from China. We can have lettuce and tomatoes coming in from farms in Mexico. But for some strange reason we cannot bring in brand name drugs from Canada. We just can't do it. We can't figure out how to do it. And everybody here knows what the reason is—it is the power of the pharmaceutical industry, their campaign donations, and their lobbying efforts.

Our bill does a lot more than that. We cannot in good conscience tell people in our States that they must continue to pay outrageously high prices for prescription drugs when year after year drug companies make billions of dollars in profit and year after year people in our country get sicker and in some cases die because they can't afford the medicine they need.

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. SCHATZ. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. AYOTTE). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SCHATZ. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CLIMATE CHANGE AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Mr. SCHATZ. Madam President, last Friday, China announced its decision to implement a national cap-and-trade program beginning in 2017. It will cover the majority of China's greenhouse gas emissions, including those from power generation, iron and steel production, cement, chemicals, and manufacturing. In creating the world's largest market-based program that puts a price on carbon pollution, China is showing that it knows that climate change and economic growth can be addressed at the same time.

China stepped up on climate finance as well, matching the United States' contribution to the Green Climate Fund. China's announcement directly counters the arguments made by opponents of climate action here at home. The original idea was that essentially we should wait for China, that our actions would not make a difference without China, or worse, that we would be harming our own economic growth while they kept burning fossil fuels.

That argument, originally—that idea that on the challenge of our generation we should wait for other countries—was ridiculous on its face. After all, the United States must always lead. We are the indispensable Nation regardless of what the other countries may or may not be doing. But even if you subscribe to that argument, everything changed last week. The world is taking action around us. We are now at risk of being left behind, both in terms of our energy systems and our international standing.

China's recent announcement to peak its coal use, reduce emissions from superpollutants, and now its decision to implement a cap-and-trade program throw the old arguments out the window.

Those who oppose climate action have also said that addressing climate change would slow economic growth. Of course, we have known for years that this is not true. Consider the plummeting cost of clean energy or savings at the pump due to higher fuel economy standards, both of which are good for consumers and good for the climate. Now we have further confirmation that countries can reduce emissions without sacrificing economic growth.

China obviously has no interest in putting the brakes on its growth. By including in its cap-and-trade program many sectors that are vital to its future growth, China is showing the United States and the rest of the world that it means business. China does not have a monopoly on ideas to reduce carbon pollution. In fact, most of their good ideas are still coming from us. The Senate has a long history of proposing market-based solutions to climate change, dating back to the 2003 Climate Stewardship Act from Senators MCCAIN and LIEBERMAN.

Earlier this year, Senator WHITEHOUSE and I reintroduced our American Opportunity Carbon Fee Act. Our bill would impose a price on carbon pollution and use the revenues to cut a $500 check for all Americans, while lowering the corporate income tax rate from 35 percent to 29 percent. Economists from across the political spectrum agree this is good policy.

Putting a price on carbon in a revenue-neutral way will provide numerous benefits above and beyond the significant cuts in carbon pollution. It will give companies the policy certainty that they need, and it will send a price signal to polluters. By using revenues to lower tax rates and provide dividends to every American, we can

stimulate economic growth and protect the most vulnerable among us.

Carbon pollution entails costs, but right now taxpayers are footing the bill. By making polluters responsible for the damage they cause and returning all of the revenues to individuals and employers, we will send a signal that innovation in clean energy and other low-carbon technologies will be the driving force behind the global economy of the 21st century.

The United States should not cede leadership in those sectors to China, Germany or any other country. We always lead. It is what Americans do best. American ingenuity led to some of the most exciting developments in the last century—from the airplane and the assembly line to the microprocessors and solar cells. With the right policies, we can assure American leadership for the next century as well.

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. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GARDNER). Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate be in 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.

RECOGNIZING RICHARD EVANS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the distinguished career of Richard Evans, who has served as a Transportation Security Administration, TSA, aviation compliance inspector, passenger service manager, and county sheriff.

Richard Evans has always been a man of sound judgement and conviction. He began his law enforcement career at the Orange County Sheriff's Department in 1964 at the age of 21. As would become recurrent in his career, Richard rose through the ranks for 20 years and retired from the sheriff's department as an investigator. During Richard's exemplary career, he participated in numerous high-level, dangerous undercover cases. The department called upon Richard to participate in many joint Federal, State, and local task forces. He always answered the call and was willing to go above and beyond.

Following his service with the Orange County Sheriff's Department, Richard spent 17 years rising through the ranks of the world's largest airline fleet, American Airlines. Richard worked at the John Wayne Airport in Orange County, the Ontario International Airport, and the Los Angeles International Airport. He completed his career with American Airlines at McCarran Airport in 2001.

In the aftermath of September 11, 2001, Richard answered the call to service yet again and joined the TSA. He was quickly assigned to the law enforcement liaison section, where he built upon his 20 year law enforcement career and his 17 years with American Airlines. For nearly two decades, Richard has been the point of contact for all dignitary movements and specialized screening at McCarran Airport. In conjunction with Federal, State, and local law enforcement officials, Richard seamlessly ensured the safe and security of dignitaries in one of the Nation's busiest airports.

Official records note thousands of successful escorts, which include escorts for the President of the United States, the Vice-President of the United States, and former Presidents. Richard has personally coordinated the movements of Kings, Queens, Prime Ministers, Princes, Princesses, Ambassadors, and senior officials from more than 57 different countries. Nearly every Governor in the United States, a vast majority of Executive Branch Cabinet Secretaries, multiple Supreme Court Justices, and countless Members of Congress have experienced Richard's unrivaled expertise and without fail everyone agrees: Richard is the standard for exceptional service.

Richard Evans is a wonderful man and one of the finest public servants I have had the pleasure of meeting during my career. His trustworthy, problem-solving nature was always apparent when crises or challenges presented themselves. Dignitaries in the United States and around the world were fortunate to have been in his capable care. I commend Richard for his service to this Nation, and I wish him the best in his retirement and future endeavors.

JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, this month, the Senate passed a resolution recognizing Hispanic Heritage Month and celebrating Hispanic Americans as dedicated public servants in the highest levels of government. These great Americans include a Supreme Court Justice, 3 U.S. Senators, 34 members of the House of Representatives, and 3 members of the President's Cabinet. I commend the U.S. Senate for passing this resolution celebrating Hispanic heritage, but we should be doing much more than approving a resolution. We should be working on a bipartisan basis to pass comprehensive immigration reform, as the Senate did last Congress under a Democratic majority. At the same time, the Senate should immediately confirm the several judicial nominees supported by the nonpartisan Hispanic National Bar Association.

There are three outstanding Hispanic judicial nominees that are currently pending on the Senate's Executive Calendar: Luis Felipe Restrepo, nominated to a judicial emergency vacancy in the Third Circuit; Armando Bonilla, nominated to a judicial vacancy in the Court of Federal Claims; and John Michael Vazquez, nominated to a judicial emergency vacancy in the district of New Jersey. A fourth, Dax Lopez, has been nominated to a judicial vacancy in the Northern District of Georgia, and is still awaiting a hearing in the Judiciary Committee.

These dedicated public servants are eager to serve, but they have been blocked by the Republican leadership's virtual shutdown of the judicial confirmation process since they took over the majority in January. More than 8 months into this new Congress, the Republican leadership has allowed just six votes for judges. At this rate, the Senate this year will confirm the fewest number of judges in more than a half century. Luis Felipe Restrepo, Armando Bonilla, John Michael Vazquez, and Dax Lopez all deserve an up or down vote by this Senate.

Judge Restrepo was nominated last year to fill an emergency vacancy on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit in Pennsylvania. If confirmed, Judge Restrepo would be the first Hispanic judge from Pennsylvania to ever serve on this appellate court and only the second Hispanic judge to serve on the Third Circuit. He was unanimously confirmed 2 years ago by the Senate to serve as a district court judge. During his tenure as both a Federal district court judge and as a Federal magistrate judge, he has presided over 56 trials that have gone to verdict or judgment. He is superbly qualified, and I have heard no objection to his nomination. Despite his outstanding credentials and experience, it took the Republican majority 7 months just to schedule a hearing in the Judiciary Committee for this qualified nominee.

Judge Restrepo has bipartisan support from both Pennsylvania Senators and was voted out of the Judiciary Committee unanimously by voice vote. He has the strong endorsement of the nonpartisan Hispanic National Bar Association. At his confirmation hearing in June, Senator TOOMEY stated that ''there is no question Judge Restrepo is a very well-qualified candidate to serve on the Third Circuit.'' Senator TOOMEY described Judge Restrepo's life story as ''an American dream'' and recounted how Judge Restrepo came to the United States from Colombia and rose to the top of his profession by ''virtue of his hard work, his intellect, his integrity.'' I could not agree more.

Given his remarkable credentials, wealth of experience, and strong bipartisan support, the Senate should have confirmed Judge Restrepo months ago. Instead, for 10 months since his nomination back in November 2014, he has been denied a vote on his confirmation. No Senate Democrat opposes a vote on his nomination. He is being denied a confirmation vote by Senate Republican leadership. No one doubts that he

will be confirmed once Majority Leader MCCONNELL schedules his vote. I have heard Senator TOOMEY indicate his strong support and that he would like to see Judge Restrepo receive a vote, but I have yet to see him ask for a firm commitment on a vote. The people of Pennsylvania are no doubt wondering when this longstanding and emergency vacancy on their appeals court will be filled.

Another outstanding public servant is Armando Bonilla, who was first nominated to serve on the U.S. Court of Federal Claims back in May 2014. If confirmed, Mr. Bonilla would be the first Hispanic judge to hold a seat on that court. He is strongly endorsed by the Hispanic National Bar Association. He has spent his entire career, now spanning over two decades, as an attorney for the Department of Justice. He was hired out of law school into the Department's prestigious Honors Program and has risen to become an associate deputy attorney general in the Department.

Armando Bonilla's background is also one that reminds us of the American dream. The son of a Cuban immigrant and Cuban American father, Mr. Bonilla has told the story of his mother's flight from Havana with his aunt and his grandmother. He has told the story of his uncle, ''Tío Mario,'' who eventually disappeared trying to help other exiles. And he has told the story of his father, who dropped out of high school, but served our country by joining the Marines and took on several jobs to support Armando and his sister. As Mr. Bonilla has beautifully described, his father ''exemplified the most outstanding qualities of the Hispanic culture and Hispanic people: the selfless sacrifice, the steely resolve, and unbridled optimism and the genuine pride in an honest day's work—all toward the cause of improving the lives of the next generation.'' Mr. Bonilla should be confirmed without further delay.

The U.S. Court of Federal Claims has been operating with several vacancies since February 2013. Only 11 of the 16 seats on the court are occupied by active judges. We could have a court working at full strength if we confirmed Mr. Bonilla and the other four nominees pending on the Senate Executive Calendar. All five of them were nominated more than a year ago and have twice been voted out of the Judiciary Committee by unanimous voice vote. There is no good reason to delay an up-or-down vote for these uncontroversial nominees.

John Michael Vazquez was nominated to a judicial emergency vacancy in the district of New Jersey in March. He has been a public servant for both the Office of the Attorney General for the State of New Jersey and as a Federal prosecutor in the U.S. attorney's office in the District of New Jersey. During his tenure in the U.S. attorney's office, Mr. Vazquez handled a wide array of Federal investigations and prosecutions while serving in the general crimes unit, the major narcotics unit, the terrorism unit, and the securities and health care fraud unit.

The ABA Standing Committee on the Federal Judiciary unanimously rated Mr. Vazquez ''Well Qualified'' to serve as a district judge, its highest rating. He also has the support of his two home State Senators, Senators MENENDEZ and BOOKER. He was voted out of the Judiciary Committee by voice vote. There is no reason why Mr. Vazquez, along with Judge Restrepo and Mr. Bonilla, should not be confirmed today. Each of the outstanding Hispanic judicial nominees pending on the floor will be confirmed overwhelmingly if Majority Leader MCCONNELL will simply schedule a confirmation vote.

Over the past 7 years, the Senate has acted to confirm some outstanding Hispanic American judicial nominees. President Obama nominated the first Latina to serve on the U.S. Supreme Court, as well as the first Latino circuit judges in three circuits: Alberto Diaz on the fourth circuit, Adalberto Jordan on the 11th circuit, and Jimmie Reyna on the Federal Circuit; and has already appointed 35 Hispanic Americans to serve on the Federal bench, more than any other president in history. But this record does not mean that the Senate should shut down any further confirmations as some in the majority may desire. The Senate has an obligation to vote on judicial nominees in regular order and to consider them fairly based on their individual merit.

A recent report from The Brookings Institution dated September 18, 2015, confirms that the Republican obstruction on judicial nominees is unprecedented in recent history. It states: ''Senate Republicans' aggressive slowdown in judicial confirmations so far in 2015 . . . are contrary to the confirmation records in the final two years of the other two-term presidencies since 1961—Ronald Reagan, William Clinton, and George W. Bush.'' And a recent report by the Alliance for Justice, dated September 17, 2015, notes that ''the burgeoning vacancies are the result of playing politics with judicial selection. And the victims are the people and businesses who cannot access courts to seek justice and the judges who must shoulder the burden of increased caseloads and fewer resources.''

I urge all Senators to read these reports as well as a recent story in the Associated Press that highlights the real consequences of Senate Republicans' judicial blockade. The story highlights a case brought by Latino migrant farmworkers for wage theft in Federal district court in eastern California. I ask unanimous consent that the Associated Press article be printed in the RECORD. The workers have waited more than 3 years to learn whether they can proceed with their claim. As years go by, the workers' attorney worries that her clients will have moved and be impossible to reach if and when she is able to recover their stolen wages. This is another heartbreaking example that justice delayed is effectively justice denied. The Senate, however, can act right now to alleviate the considerable backlog of cases in the Eastern District of California by confirming the noncontroversial pending nominee for this court, Federal Magistrate Judge Dale Drozd. Judge Drozd was voice voted out of the Judiciary Committee in June, and there is no reason why we cannot vote today on his confirmation.

The Republican leadership's virtual shutdown of judicial confirmations has only served to undermine the judicial branch and harm the American people. I urge Senate Republicans to change course and lead responsibly. The Senate should immediately turn to the confirmation vote of Judge Luis Felipe Restrepo and then schedule confirmation votes for the other 15 judicial nominees, including Mr. Bonilla and Mr. Vazquez, without further delay.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Associated Press, Sept. 27, 2015]

WHEELS OF JUSTICE SLOW AT OVERLOADED FEDERAL COURTS

(By Sudhin Thanawala)

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Attorney Martha Gomez has been waiting more than three years to hear from a federal court whether a group of farm workers in California's Central Valley can proceed with their lawsuit alleging wage theft.

The case in California's Eastern District could result in payouts for thousands of migrant workers, but each passing day raises the possibility that they will have moved on and be impossible to track down, Gomez said.

''Everybody is in limbo, and it's hard to explain that,'' she said.

Across the country, federal district courts have seen a rise in recent years in the time it takes to get civil cases to trial and resolve felony criminal cases as judges' workloads have increased, according to statistics from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts.

The problem is particularly acute in some federal courts such as California's and Texas's Eastern Districts. Judges there have workloads about twice the national average and say they are struggling to keep up.

The result, the judges and attorneys say, is longer wait times in prison for defendants awaiting trial, higher costs for civil lawsuits and delays that can render those suits moot.

''I think it's fair to say that things are quite bad,'' said Matt Menendez, a lawyer with the Brennan Center for Justice at New York University School of Law who has studied judicial caseloads.

Legal scholars say Congress needs to fill judicial vacancies more quickly but also increase the number of judges in some districts—both issues that get bogged down in partisan political fights over judicial nominees.

California's Eastern District, which covers a large swath of the state that includes Sacramento and Fresno, has had an unfilled judicial vacancy for nearly three years, and it has the same number of judicial positions—six—it had in 1978, according to the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts.

The Judicial Conference of the United States, the national policy-making body for

the federal courts, has recommended Congress double the number of judicial positions in the district.

In the late 1990s, the median time for civil cases to go to trial in the district averaged 2 years and four months. From 2009 to 2014, that number jumped by more than a year. The median time to resolve criminal cases nearly doubled to an average of 13 months.

''You're never out from under it,'' said Morrison England, the court's chief judge. ''You're constantly trying to do what you can to get these cases resolved, and we just can't do it.''

The weighted caseload per judge has climbed from an average of nearly 600 in the late 1990s to over a 1,000.

The Eastern District of Texas has seen similar increases.

''The way one older judge put it to me: 'If you have too many cases, you start to lose the time to think about them,''' said Ron Clark, the court's chief judge.

The vacancy in California's Eastern District is in Fresno, which is down to just one full-time district court judge.

Attorneys say they are reluctant to file cases in the Fresno court because of delays and have faced additional expenses from having to drive to Sacramento when their case gets assigned to a judge there who has been called in to help.

Gomez's April 2012 lawsuit was filed in Fresno and alleges that Castlerock Farming and Transport forced the workers—grape harvesters—to work off the clock and did not provide them with proper rest breaks.

Jim Hanlon, an attorney for Castlerock, said he does not comment on pending cases. The company says in court documents it did not directly employ the workers and has already defended their claims in a separate lawsuit.

Anthony Raimondo, an attorney for another defendant in the case, said at least some of the time it's taken to resolve the lawsuit can be attributed to its complexity.

The case lists multiple defendants and alleged labor code violations and seeks class action status on behalf of as many as several thousand employees. Early on, the judge overseeing the case, Senior U.S. District Judge Anthony Ishii, put it on hold pending a class certification ruling in a related case.

But Raimando and Gomez say there have been delays that appear to have no explanation other than a backlogged court. Castlerock, for example, filed a motion to dismiss the lawsuit last September that the judge has yet to rule on.

A woman who answered the phone in Ishii's chambers said he would be away until the end of September and unavailable for comment.

Lawrence O'Neill, the one full-time district court judge in Fresno, said he could not comment on any pending case. But he said the court's caseload has made it difficult to get trial dates for civil cases.

He pointed to two cases on his docket—one alleging excessive force by police and the other race and sex discrimination by an employer—that were filed in 2013, but won't go to trial until 2017.

''We can slow things down because we simply can't work any harder or faster,'' he said. ''But the real important effect of that is people who need our help to move their lives forward are delayed.''

PERKINS LOAN PROGRAM

Mr. REED. Mr. President, unless we act quickly, our longest running student loan program—the Perkins Loan Program—will meet its demise on September 30. It will end not because it is ineffective or because it does not make college more affordable for needy students or because we have debated and built consensus on how best to reform our Federal student loan programs. Rather, the Perkins Loan Program might end because some of my colleagues refuse to extend it as we routinely do with other programs awaiting reauthorization. We should not allow this to happen. I hope that my colleagues will swiftly approve H.R. 3594, the Higher Education Extension Act, a bipartisan bill to extend the Perkins Loan Program that the House of Representatives passed by a unanimous vote yesterday.

The Perkins Loan Program was created in 1958 as the National Defense Student Loan Program. Approximately 1,500 colleges and universities, including a dozen in my home State of Rhode Island, disburse more than $1.2 billion in Perkins loans to students who have demonstrated exceptional financial need.

The Perkins Loan Program carries some of the most generous terms of all the Federal student loan programs. Perkins loans are offered at a low, fixed rate of 5 percent. No interest accrues until the student enters repayment, which starts after a 9-month grace period, giving the recent graduate time to get on his or her feet. The Perkins Loan Program also encourages public service, offering generous loan forgiveness for many public sector careers, including for school librarians, something that I have long championed.

Another compelling feature of the Perkins Loan Program is that participating institutions must contribute their own resources—$1 for every 2 Federal dollars. Many institutions, including colleges and universities in Rhode Island, have invested more than their legal obligation. As students repay their loans, institutions are able to make new loans. In other words, participating colleges and universities have a real stake in students being able to repay their loans, something that is missing from our other Federal student loan programs and something that I have been advocating we need more, not less, of.

In Rhode Island during the 2013–2014 school year, over 9,000 students attending Rhode Island colleges benefitted from more than $18 million in low-cost Perkins loans. Without this assistance, these students would face a gap in their ability to pay for college and could be forced into risky private loans or higher cost parent loans.

We need to maintain the Perkins Loan Program as we continue working towards a comprehensive reauthorization of the Higher Education Act. We cannot and should not leave needy students and families in the lurch by cutting off access to this vital program.

I urge all of my colleagues to support swift passage of H.R. 3594, the Higher Education Extension Act, to ensure there is no lapse in the availability of Perkins loans.

NUCLEAR AGREEMENT WITH IRAN

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I wish to discuss the international nuclear agreement with Iran, known as the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, JCPOA. Reached on July 14, 2015, after years of difficult negotiations among the United States and the other P5+1 countries—China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and Germany—and Iran, the agreement confronts the Iranian nuclear program, which has long been the subject of U.S., European Union, and United Nations sanctions.

Throughout these years of international negotiations, and more recently, during these months of congressional debate, I have been focused on one goal—ensuring that our dual-track policy of diplomacy and economic sanctions results in an outcome that verifiably prevents Iran from acquiring a nuclear weapon. Iran getting the bomb is simply unacceptable, and blocking that is in our national security interests and that of our allies, including Israel.

This international agreement impacts the safety and security of Americans and our allies and is an incredibly serious matter, deserving careful and considered scrutiny. That includes a thorough and responsible debate in Congress. That is why I voted for the Iran Nuclear Agreement Review Act of 2015, P.L. 114–17, which provided Congress with a 60-day window to consider the JCPOA prior to its taking effect. And that window was filled with vigorous debate in the Senate. Regardless of one's position for or against the international agreement, one thing is clear: every Senator has had an opportunity to pass their judgement on whether we are right to choose a path of international diplomacy to achieve our goal of verifiably preventing Iran from acquiring a nuclear weapon. In my judgement we are.

For me personally, I felt that it was critical to closely review the details of the agreement and hear from individuals on all sides of this debate, including experts and constituents, and listen to their arguments. I have attended numerous classified briefings with administration officials, including those with firsthand technical, scientific, and diplomatic expertise, heard from the Ambassadors of our P5+1 partners, and benefited from many candid conversations with Wisconsin constituents. All of these interactions have been invaluable and have informed my conclusion that rejecting this international agreement is not in our national security interest. According to the agreement, before receiving relief from sanctions, Iran must comply with a number of far-reaching and long-term obligations to limit its nuclear program, all of which will be verified by the International Atomic Energy Agency, or IAEA, through an unprecedentedly robust inspections and monitoring framework. Iran's obligations include redesigning the Arak reactor to eliminate the plutonium pathway to nuclear

weapons; eliminating its current stockpile of highly enriched uranium, reducing its current stockpile of low-enriched uranium by 97 percent, and capping enrichment at that level for 15 years; reducing the number of operational centrifuges by two-thirds and severely limiting research on advanced enrichment technology; converting the underground Fordow facility to a medical research center; accepting intrusive IAEA monitoring of Iran's nuclear supply chain and fuel cycle; and satisfactorily answering IAEA questions into the possible military dimensions of its prior nuclear program. In exchange for verifiably meeting these obligations, Iran will receive relief from U.S. and international nuclear-related sanctions. And importantly, U.S. sanctions against Iran related to human rights violations, support for terrorism, and illicit arms shipments remain in effect. Should the international verification regime catch Iran noncompliant with its obligations, the agreement includes a provision allowing the United States to unilaterally reimpose nuclear-related U.N. sanctions.

My judgement on this issue has also been guided by the hard lessons that should be learned when America chooses to engage in military action and war in the Middle East. It is easy to conclude that a rejection of international diplomacy and the JCPOA would shatter the current international coalition, making key multilateral sanctions impossible, and would result in Iran restarting its illicit nuclear activities, leading to inevitable military action. Indeed, I have been struck by the inability of opponents of the agreement to put forth a credible alternative that does not involve military action in the Middle East. In this case, it is simply not feasible for the United States to go it alone. So I am proud that America led six countries toward a historic international agreement with Iran that verifiably prevents it from acquiring a nuclear weapon.

While the agreement does represent the best option to prevent Iran from obtaining a nuclear weapon, moving forward, Congress and the administration must work together in a bipartisan manner and in concert with our allies to ensure that the agreement is implemented effectively. Implementation is critical because this agreement is not built on trust of Iran. In fact, the agreement is built on mistrust of Iranian motives and a clear-eyed view of Iran's past and present destabilizing activities in the region.

That is why the JCPOA establishes the most intrusive inspections and monitoring framework in the history of arms control agreements. Approximately 150 IAEA inspectors, outfitted with the latest training and technology, much of which originates from the cutting-edge work of the U.S. Department of Energy's National Labs, will be onsite in Iran and ready to report any suspicious behavior.

In addition to this stringent monitoring regime, the very real threat of snapback sanctions will work to incentivize Iranian compliance with its JCPOA obligations. According to the agreement, in the event of Iranian cheating, the United States has the ability to unilaterally reimpose nuclear-related U.N. sanctions as well as add on to U.S. sanctions against Iran beyond those related to human rights violations, support for terrorism, and illicit arms shipments that remain in place. And Iran should make no mistake: I, along with my colleagues in the Senate, will not hesitate to reapply sanctions should Iran break the terms of the JCPOA. In short, if Iran cheats, even along the margins, we will catch them and there will be a heavy price to pay.

I am under no illusions regarding Iran's continuing destabilizing behavior in the region and its record during the Iraq war, which includes supporting Shiite militias that killed American servicemembers. From human rights violations to support for terrorism and criminal client states such as Assad's Syria to its illicit nuclear program, Iran is a bad actor. That is why it is absolutely critical that the JCPOA move forward and block Iran from developing or acquiring a nuclear weapon, an unthinkable outcome that would make it an even greater security challenge.

At the same time, I support taking immediate, additional steps to counter Iran's non-nuclear activities in the region and bolster the security of our Gulf Cooperation Council partners—who support the JCPOA—and Israel. From the time of the establishment of the modern Jewish State in 1948, the United States and Israel have shared a special bond, grounded in our mutual commitment to democracy, freedom, respect for the rule of law and the quest for a secure and stable Middle East. I have spent more time in Israel than in any foreign country, and my travel and interactions there have greatly informed my understanding of the security challenges Israel faces.

That is why I have been a longtime supporter of annual U.S. aid to Israel, which is currently set at $3.1 billion per year, as well as additional funding for Israeli missile defense systems such as Iron Dome, David's Sling, and Arrow, all of which are so valuable in protecting Israeli citizens. I support increasing that level of assistance and broadening and deepening our two countries' collaboration in the security and intelligence spheres. The United States and Israel are currently drafting a new 10-year memorandum of understanding to govern the nature of U.S. military assistance to Israel. This is an opportunity to further strengthen our security relationship with Israel and ensure its qualitative military edge.

In conclusion, the United States cannot afford to walk away from an international agreement that is based on a robust inspections and compliance regime and will verifiably prevent Iran from developing or acquiring a nuclear weapon. While there are legitimately held policy differences on this highly complex issue, going it alone is not an effective path forward and not in our national security interest. I support moving this international agreement forward so we can begin enforcing it and preventing Iran from developing or acquiring a nuclear weapon.●

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

RECOGNIZING THE POLICE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION OF MICHIGAN

● Mr. PETERS. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize the outstanding work of the Police Officers Association of Michigan, the largest organization of law enforcement officers in the State of Michigan, representing over 14,000 frontline crime fighters, law enforcement officers, and first responders throughout the State. POAM officers are in every jurisdiction in Michigan—every precinct, ward, city, township, county, and congressional district—and are truly a strong voice for the Michigan law enforcement community.

POAM recently met for its annual conference in Grand Rapids, MI. During that conference, POAM recognized outstanding police officers for exceptional law enforcement work. This year's POAM conference highlighted some of the countless acts of bravery and community-strengthening that the thousands of law enforcement officers throughout Michigan perform on a daily basis. I applaud POAM's commitment to the communities that they serve.

I join POAM and all of my fellow Michiganders in recognizing these incredible public servants and all of the brave men and women of Michigan's law enforcement community who are responsible for keeping our streets safe.●

REMEMBERING DR. WILLIAM JEFFERSON TERRY

● Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I wish to commemorate and celebrate the life and contributions of Dr. William Jefferson Terry of Mobile, AL, who was the first pediatric urologist in the State of Alabama. He was a nationally known and a well-respected physician.

Dr. Terry was born in Mobile, AL where he later returned to begin his urology practice. He graduated cum laude from the University of Alabama and was a member of Phi Beta Kappa. After receiving his M.D. degree from the University of Alabama School of Medicine, he was an intern and resident at the University of Kentucky Medical Center; he then served as a resident and chief resident in urology at the University of Alabama Medical Center in Birmingham, followed by a fellowship in pediatric urology at Texas Children's Hospital in Houston.

His valuable contributions to the medical profession have been recognized by his colleagues. He was honored by the University of Alabama Medical Alumni Association with the 2007 Garber Galbraith Medical Political Service Award for outstanding service to the medical profession and the 2010 Distinguished Service Award. He was also honored by the University of South Alabama Department of Internal Medicine as the 2009 John McGehee Excellence as a Teacher Award. The Medical Association of the State of Alabama honored him this year with the Paul W. Burleson Award presented in recognition of a medical career that encompasses not only high ethical and professional standards in patient care, but includes extraordinary service to physician organizations at the county, State, and national levels. Dr. Terry was a delegate to the American Medical Association for 20 years, served on the AMA Council on Medical Service, and was chairman of the Alabama delegation to the AMA for 7 years. He was active in many issues relating directly to the patient-physician relationship and the quality of care being delivered.

In addition to being a remarkable physician, Dr. Terry was a fierce advocate for his patients and the medical community. He worked tirelessly and successfully to stop the implementation of ICD–10, which he and the physicians he served believed was not practical and harmful to medicine. He carefully questioned the Affordable Care Act and gave of himself extensively towards advancing quality health care. He was a wonderful friend and adviser to me. As a voice from the real world of medicine, his views impacted my decisions significantly. On a personal note, I knew the quality of his practice firsthand as he provided top quality care to my mother. He placed his patients first and was a tireless worker.

Senator BILL CASSIDY, a fellow physician and friend of Dr. Terry, recognized Dr. Terry's commitment to his profession, country, and family:

> Beyond serving his family and community, Dr. Terry genuinely cared about the future of the medical profession. He made his passion for creating more sensible public policy a priority, even testifying before Congress and moderating a discussion between physicians, the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid, and the Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology. His contributions to the policy making process are absolutely invaluable.
>
> I am privileged to say that Dr. Terry was a fellow American, and a colleague as a physician. He was a blessing to many. Remember his widow and children in prayer. We who were blessed look forward to being reunited in heaven.

Dr. Terry was a devoted husband, father, and grandfather, as well as a dedicated member of the Dauphin Way United Methodist Church. He was a man of God. He dearly loved his family, country, and profession. His integrity and work ethic were second to none. Dr. Terry's life represented the highest ideals of the serving physician, and he was held in the highest esteem and affection by the many he served. He leaves surviving him Elizabeth, his wife of 39 years; his three sons, William, Miller, and Gordon; and his four granddaughters, Eleanor, Sally, Lida, and Eloise.

I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Dr. Terry for his dedication and many contributions to the field of medicine.●

CONWAY, NEW HAMPSHIRE

● Mrs. SHAHEEN. Mr. President, the town of Conway in New Hampshire is celebrating its 250th anniversary this year. Months of observances will culminate with a ceremony this Thursday, October 1, the anniversary date of the signing of the town's charter in 1775 by Colonial Governor Benning Wentworth. Appropriately, this commemoration will be held at Founders Park in Redstone, site of Conway's first meetinghouse and the early settlers' cemetery.

Today, the Town of Conway—encompassing the villages of Kearsarge, Intervale, Redstone, Conway, North Conway, East Conway, Center Conway, and South Conway—is a vibrant and popular tourist destination, often described as the gateway to New Hampshire's spectacular White Mountain National Park. But the region's human history goes back many centuries prior to the arrival of the first British explorers and settlers.

The area was originally home to the Pequawket Native American tribe, members of the larger Algonquian Abenaki tribe. Along the bountiful Saco River, they fished, hunted, and farmed. The initial White explorer of the region, Darby Field of Exeter, first encountered members of the Pequawket tribe in 1642. The Native Americans' dominion over the area formally ended on October 1, 1775, when Colonial Governor Wentworth chartered 65 men to establish the new town of Conway, named for the commander in chief of the British Army, Henry Seymour Conway.

By the mid-1900s, visitors from across America and also Europe discovered the wild beauty of the White Mountains. Artists came to the region to capture the landscape on canvas, creating what became known as the White Mountain School of Art. King Edward VII purchased 12 paintings by artists of the White Mountain School to display at Windsor Castle.

Beginning in 1871, the railroads came to Conway. Trains carried timber and wood products away from the town and brought more and more tourists into the town. North Conway was reborn as a booming tourist center for the region. By the early 20th century, so-called snow trains brought growing numbers of winter sports enthusiasts to Conway. Ski resorts began to open, led in 1937 by Cranmore, with its innovative ''Skimobile'' ski lift.

In the 1980s, the coming of scores of factory outlet stores transformed North Conway into a major shopping destination. Combined with a robust outdoor recreation industry, this ensured Conway's standing as a four-season attraction for visitors and was a major boost to the economy.

From countless visits to Conway, including during my time as Governor and Senator, I can testify that its greatest assets are the everyday people of the town and its villages, who are unfailingly gracious and friendly. Conway takes its unique character not only from the stunning natural setting, but also from its stores, cafes, restaurants, and B&Bs—places where people know your name, and where the small-business owners are right there, every day.

Conway's celebration of its first quarter millennium has required years of planning and countless volunteer hours from local citizens. In particular, I salute the tireless organizing efforts of Brian Wiggin and Jill Reynolds, co-chairs of the ''Conway Celebrates Legacy'' committee. I know that, for them, this has been a labor of love. I also congratulate board of selectmen chair, David Weathers, and the town's other leaders. Most importantly, I salute the townspeople and families of Conway, who warmly welcome many tens of thousands of visitors annually from across the United States and always make us proud to be Granite Staters.

So congratulations to the Town of Conway. I wish everyone a wonderful celebration this Thursday.●

TRIBUTE TO HAYDEN MEATTEY

● Mrs. SHAHEEN. Mr. President, I have been a strong supporter of Special Olympics for many years. It is a truly extraordinary global movement, bringing together more than 4.5 million athletes in 170 countries. This summer, folks in my State have come to admire one especially talented and accomplished Special Olympian, Hayden Meattey of Goffstown, NH.

Hayden was one of only two Granite Staters selected to compete this summer at the Special Olympics World Games in Los Angeles. He returned home to a hero's welcome at Goffstown High School, having won a gold medal in the 800-meter speedwalking event and a bronze in the 800-meter event.

Qualifying for the World Games was itself a remarkable achievement against talented competition. Hayden, a cross-country runner and speedwalker, trained twice a week with his team at Goffstown High School and independently the rest of the week, constantly pushing to exceed his personal best. Nancy Kelleher, coordinator of Team Uncanoonuc and Hayden's coach for 9 years, praised his work ethic as exceptional.

His fellow students at Goffstown High packed the school gymnasium for a rally to wish him luck before he left for Los Angeles. When Hayden and his

teammates on Team Uncanoonuc entered the gym, the room erupted in cheers and clapping.

To say that Hayden is popular at Goffstown High is an understatement. As Principal Frank McBride put it: ''Hayden is just one of those sweet, kind human beings who puts a smile on everyone's face. He makes my day better. I think he does that with most of the people he comes into contact with.''

The Special Olympics World Games are a remarkable sporting event. The accent is not on the participants' disabilities, but on their abilities. The athletes' success is determined by their own hard work, talent, and determination.

In truth, Hayden was already a winner before he left for the games. He already had demonstrated grit and determination by joining Team Uncanoonuc, training like an Olympian, and earning the chance to compete at the highest level with Team USA against athletes from nearly 170 nations. His gold and bronze medals in Los Angeles only confirmed what his friends and family already knew, that Hayden is a young man of indomitable spirit.

Hayden was accompanied to Los Angeles by his very proud mom, dad, brother, and stepdad. I know that folks in Goffstown are also very proud of all he has achieved. So am I, and so are folks all across the Granite State. On behalf of my colleagues in the Senate, I thank Haden Meattey for representing the United States at the games with a noble spirit and a champion's heart.●

TRIBUTE TO LOWELL PIMLEY

● Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, it is my pleasure to honor Director Lowell Pimley of the Bureau of Reclamation as he retires after more than three decades of public service. The values of hard work and practicality that he learned on his family's farm outside Chester, Montana, have echoed loudly throughout his 35-year career with the Bureau of Reclamation. On the occasion of his retirement, I would like to thank him, farmer to farmer, for the long hours, the technical expertise, and the uniquely Western perspective he has brought to bear on this demanding job.

Lowell Pimley joined the Bureau of Reclamation in 1980 as a civil engineer after graduating from Montana State University with his bachelor's and master's degree in Civil Engineering. He applied himself to developing, designing, and supporting tunnels, bridges, pipelines, and other infrastructure projects. As he gained recognition for his engineering skills and his leadership ability, Mr. Pimley rose through the ranks to become the Technical Service Center Director in 2008. There, he led a team of more than 500 engineers, scientists, and technicians as they assisted in the planning, design, and construction of water resource projects.

Mr. Pimley came to Washington, DC, to become the Deputy Commissioner for Operations in 2013 and began overseeing all five of Reclamation's regions and the Native American and International Affairs Office. In 2014, Secretary Jewell recognized his talents and appointed Mr. Pimley to serve as Acting Commissioner. While serving in Washington, Mr. Pimley testified before Congress both as the Deputy Commissioner and Acting Commissioner, representing his agency well and providing Congress with his valuable insight.

The Bureau of Reclamation has already acknowledged Mr. Pimley's outstanding service over his career, including the Meritorious Service Award in 2012 and a Distinguished Service Award in 2015 for his outstanding leadership, dedication, and accomplishments. He is widely respected by his peers, stakeholders, and folks across the country. To that list of appreciation, I would like to add my own thanks and congratulations on a career dedicated to public service. As he retires, he can be proud of his lasting legacy, ensuring that Reclamation continues to supply water and power to the farms, towns, and communities of the West.

I again offer Mr. Pimley my warmest congratulations and hope that he enjoys a rich and rewarding retirement with his wife, Debbie, and their children Ashley, Brittany, and Brian, as they head back West to Littleton, Colorado, and to the family farm near Chester, Montana.●

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 11:28 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, without amendment:

S. 136. An act to amend chapter 21 of title 5, United States Code, to provide that fathers of certain permanently disabled or deceased veterans shall be included with mothers of such veterans as preference eligibles for treatment in the civil service.

S. 139. An act to permanently allow an exclusion under the Supplemental Security Income program and the Medicaid program for compensation provided to individuals who participate in clinical trials for rare diseases or conditions.

S. 565. An act to reduce the operation and maintenance costs associated with the Federal fleet by encouraging the use of remanufactured parts, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 313. An act to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide leave to any new Federal employee who is a veteran with a service-connected disability rated at 30 percent or more for purposes of undergoing medical treatment for such disability, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1624. An act to amend title I of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act to revise the definition of small employer.

H.R. 2061. An act to amend section 5000A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an additional religious exemption from the individual health coverage mandate, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2617. An act to amend the Fair Minimum Wage Act of 2007 to postpone a scheduled increase in the minimum wage applicable to American Samoa.

H.R. 2786. An act to require the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection to submit a report on cross-border rail security, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2835. An act to actively recruit members of the Armed Forces who are separating from military service to serve as Customs and Border Protection officers.

H.R. 3089. An act to close out expired grants, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3594. An act to extend temporarily the Federal Perkins Loan program, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3614. An act to amend title 49, United States Code, to extend authorizations for the airport improvement program, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the funding and expenditure authority of the Airport and Airway Trust Fund, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

At 12:40 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 bill:

H.R. 2051. An act to amend the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 to extend the livestock mandatory price reporting requirements, and for other purposes.

The enrolled bill was subsequently signed by the President pro tempore (Mr. HATCH).

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The President pro tempore (Mr. HATCH) announced that on today, September 29, 2015, he had signed the following enrolled bills, previously signed by the Speaker of the House:

S. 261. An act to designate the United States courthouse located at 200 NW 4th Street in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, as the William J. Holloway, Jr. United States Courthouse.

S. 994. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1 Walter Hammond Place in Waldwick, New Jersey, as the ''Staff Sergeant Joseph D'Augustine Post Office Building''.

S. 1707. An act to designate the Federal building located at 617 Walnut Street in Helena, Arkansas, as the ''Jacob Trieber Federal Building, United States Post Office, and United States Court House''.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 313. An act to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide leave to any new Federal employee who is a veteran with a service-connected disability rated at 30 percent or more for purposes of undergoing medical treatment for such disability, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

H.R. 2061. An act to amend section 5000A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an additional religious exemption from the individual health coverage mandate, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

H.R. 2786. An act to require the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection to submit a report on cross-border rail security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

H.R. 3089. An act to close out expired grants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bill was read the second time, and placed on the calendar:

S. 2089. A bill to provide for investment in clean energy, to empower and protect consumers, to modernize energy infrastructure, to cut pollution and waste, to invest in research and development, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

The Assistant Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, September 29, 2015, she had presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

S. 261. An act to designate the United States courthouse located at 200 NW 4th Street in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, as the William J. Holloway, Jr. United States Courthouse.

S. 994. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1 Walter Hammond Place in Waldwick, New Jersey, as the ''Staff Sergeant Joseph D'Augustine Post Office Building''.

S. 1707. An act to designate the Federal building located at 617 Walnut Street in Helena, Arkansas, as the ''Jacob Trieber Federal Building, United States Post Office, and United States Court House''.

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. SCHUMER (for himself, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. HELLER, Mr. LEE, Mr. COONS, Mr. BLUNT, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. KIRK, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. SCHATZ, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Mr. PETERS):

S. 2091. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to stimulate international tourism to the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROWN (for himself and Mr. PORTMAN):

S. 2092. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exempt amounts paid for aircraft management services from the excise taxes imposed on transportation by air; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. MIKULSKI (for herself, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. KAINE, and Mr. WARNER):

S. 2093. A bill to provide that the Secretary of Transportation shall have sole authority to appoint Federal Directors to the Board of Directors of the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. CRUZ:

S. 2094. A bill to direct the Secretary of State to submit to Congress a report on the designation of Iran's Revolutionary Guard Corps as a foreign terrorist organization, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Ms. CANTWELL (for herself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. SULLIVAN, and Mrs. MURRAY):

S. 2095. A bill to establish certain requirements with respect to pollock and golden king crab; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. BROWN, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. KAINE):

S. 2096. A bill to ensure that claims for benefits under the Black Lung Benefits Act are processed in a fair and timely manner, to better protect miners from pneumoconiosis (commonly known as ''black lung disease''), and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. BALDWIN:

S. 2097. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide for payment for Medicaid services furnished by Ryan White part C grantees under a cost-based prospective payment system; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. BROWN, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):

S. 2098. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to improve the determination of cohort default rates and provide for enhanced civil penalties, to ensure personal liability of owners, officers, and executives of institutions of higher education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. AYOTTE (for herself and Mrs. CAPITO):

S. 2099. A bill to provide for the establishment of a mechanism to allow borrowers of Federal student loans to refinance their loans, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the exclusion for employer-provided educational assistance to employer payment of interest on certain refinanced student loans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SCHATZ (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. MARKEY, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. REED, Ms. WARREN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE):

S. 2100. A bill to prohibit the sale or distribution of tobacco products to individuals under the age of 21; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. BURR (for himself, Ms. AYOTTE, Mr. DAINES, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. BENNET, Mr. LEAHY, Mrs. SHAHEEN, and Ms. COLLINS):

S. 2101. A bill to amend title 54, United States Code, to extend the Land and Water Conservation Fund; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 233

At the request of Mr. LEE, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 233, a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to provide compensatory time for employees in the private sector.

S. 258

At the request of Mr. ROBERTS, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 258, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to remove the 96-hour physician certification requirement for inpatient critical access hospital services.

S. 265

At the request of Mr. SCOTT, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 265, a bill to expand opportunity through greater choice in education, and for other purposes.

S. 271

At the request of Mr. VITTER, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 271, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to permit certain retired members of the uniformed services who have a service-connected disability to receive both disability compensation from the Department of Veterans Affairs for their disability and either retired pay by reason of their years of military service or Combat-Related Special Compensation, and for other purposes.

S. 330

At the request of Mr. HELLER, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) 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. 334

At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 334, a bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to provide for automatic continuing resolutions.

S. 524

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 524, a bill to authorize the Attorney General to award grants to address the national epidemics of prescription opioid abuse and heroin use.

S. 553

At the request of Mr. CORKER, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 553, a bill to marshal resources to undertake a concerted, transformative effort that seeks to bring an end to modern slavery, and for other purposes.

S. 677

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 677, a bill to prohibit the application of certain restrictive eligibility requirements to foreign nongovernmental organizations with respect to the provision of assistance under part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

S. 681

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the names of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) and the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI) were added as cosponsors 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. 688

At the request of Mr. MANCHIN, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 688, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to adjust the Medicare hospital readmission reduction program to respond to patient disparities, and for other purposes.

S. 864

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 864, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish direct care registered nurse-to-patient staffing ratio requirements in hospitals, and for other purposes.

S. 865

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 865, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the disability compensation evaluation procedure of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs for veterans with mental health conditions related to military sexual trauma, and for other purposes.

S. 901

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) 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. 928

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the names of the Senator from Iowa (Mrs. ERNST) and the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT) were added as cosponsors of S. 928, a bill to reauthorize the World Trade Center Health Program and the September 11th Victim Compensation Fund of 2001, and for other purposes.

S. 979

At the request of Mr. NELSON, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 979, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to repeal the requirement for reduction of survivor annuities under the Survivor Benefit Plan by veterans' dependency and indemnity compensation, and for other purposes.

S. 1056

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1056, a bill to eliminate racial profiling by law enforcement, and for other purposes.

S. 1099

At the request of Mr. SCOTT, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1099, a bill to amend the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to provide States with flexibility in determining the size of employers in the small group market.

S. 1476

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1476, a bill to require States to report to the Attorney General certain information regarding shooting incidents involving law enforcement officers, and for other purposes.

S. 1559

At the request of Ms. AYOTTE, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1559, a bill to protect victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and dating violence from emotional and psychological trauma caused by acts of violence or threats of violence against their pets.

S. 1716

At the request of Ms. BALDWIN, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1716, a bill to provide access to higher education for the students of the United States.

S. 1746

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1746, a bill to require the Office of Personnel Management to provide complimentary, comprehensive identity protection coverage to all individuals whose personally identifiable information was compromised during recent data breaches at Federal agencies.

S. 1770

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1770, a bill to provide for evidence-based and promising practices related to juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activity prevention and intervention to help build individual, family, and community strength and resiliency to ensure that youth lead productive, safe, healthy, gang-free, and law-abiding lives.

S. 1789

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1789, a bill to improve defense cooperation between the United States and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

S. 1831

At the request of Mr. TOOMEY, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1831, a bill to revise section 48 of title 18, United States Code, and for other purposes.

S. 1852

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1852, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to ensure health insurance coverage continuity for former foster youth.

S. 1916

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1916, a bill to include skilled nursing facilities as a type of health care provider under section 254(h) of the Communications Act of 1934.

S. 1972

At the request of Mr. KIRK, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1972, a bill to require air carriers to modify certain policies with respect to the use of epinephrine for in-flight emergencies, and for other purposes.

S. 1977

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1977, a bill to provide family members and close associates of an individual who they fear is a danger to himself, herself, or others new tools to prevent gun violence.

S. 2016

At the request of Mr. KAINE, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2016, a bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to promote the responsible transfer of firearms.

S. 2032

At the request of Mr. HOEVEN, the names of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE), the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 2032, a bill to adopt the bison as the national mammal of the United States.

S. 2034

At the request of Mr. TOOMEY, the names of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. AYOTTE), the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT) and the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 2034, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide additional aggravating factors for the imposition of the death penalty based on the status of the victim.

S. RES. 266

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. AYOTTE) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 266, a resolution designating September 2015 at ''National Kinship Care Month''.

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the names of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER), the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 266, supra.

S. RES. 267

At the request of Ms. BALDWIN, the names of the Senator from Indiana

(Mr. DONNELLY) and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 267, a resolution expressing support for the continuation of the Federal Perkins Loan program.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions will meet during the session of the Senate on October 1, 2015, at 10 a.m., in room SD–430 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, to conduct a hearing entitled ''Achieving the Promise of Health Information Technology.''

For further information regarding this meeting, please contact Jamie Garden of the committee staff on (202) 224–7675.

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions will meet during the session of the Senate on October 6, 2015, at 10 a.m., in room SD–430 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, to conduct a hearing entitled ''Stealing the American Dream of Business Ownership: The NLRB's Joint Employer Decision.''

For further information regarding this meeting, please contact Carolyn Gorman of the committee staff on (202) 224–6770.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on September 29, 2015, at 9:30 a.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on September 29, 2015, at 10 a.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on September 29, 2015, at 2:30 p.m., in room SR–253 of the Russell Senate Office Building to conduct a Subcommittee hearing entitled ''Pipeline Safety: Oversight of Our Nation's Pipeline Network.''

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Environment and Public Works be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on September 29, 2015, at 10 a.m., in room SD–406 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, to conduct a hearing entitled, ''Economy-wide Implications of President Obama's Air Agenda.''

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Environment and Public Works be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on September 29, 2015, at 2 p.m., in room SD–406 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, to conduct a hearing entitled, ''Improving the Endangered Species Act: Perspectives from the Fish and Wildlife Service and State Governors.''

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Finance be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on September 29, 2015, at 10 a.m., in room SD–215 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, to conduct a hearing entitled ''Financial and Economic Challenges in Puerto Rico.''

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on September 29, 2015, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing entitled ''The U.S. Role and Strategy in the Middle East: The Humanitarian Crisis.''

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Veterans' Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on September 29, 2015, at 10 a.m., in room SR–418 of the Russell Senate Office Building, to conduct a hearing entitled ''Examining the Impact of Exposure to Toxic Chemicals on Veterans and the VA's Response.''

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on September 29, 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. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Foreign Relations Subcommittee on East Asia, the Pacific, and International Cybersecurity Policy be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on September 29, 2015, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing entitled ''The Changing Landscape if U.S.-China Relations: What's Next?''

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NATIONAL HYDROGEN AND FUEL CELL DAY

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of and the Senate now proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 217.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 217) designating October 8, 2015, as ''National Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Day.''

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 217) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in the RECORD of July 8, 2015, under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 2015

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 9:30 a.m., Wednesday, September 30; 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 resume consideration of the message to accompany H.R. 719, postcloture; further, that all time during the adjournment of the Senate count postcloture on the motion to concur with amendment No. 2689; finally, that all postcloture time on the motion to concur be considered expired at 10 a.m., Wednesday, with the time until 10 a.m. equally divided between the two managers or their designees.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it stand adjourned under the

previous order, following the remarks of Senator WHITEHOUSE.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Rhode Island.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I rise today for my 113th ''Time to Wake Up'' speech on climate change. They say 13 is unlucky. I don't know what 113 is, but I do know what climate change is. It is very real. We shouldn't kid ourselves. And it is an urgent challenge for our country and our world. Our leading scientific organizations say so. Our national security leaders say so. All of our National Laboratories say so. Major American businesses say so. Religious leaders of all faiths say so. Pope Francis certainly said so last week. But the Senate is jammed by persistent, meretricious climate denial. The denial comes in many guises, but, like a compass, all the denial points in the same direction: whatever helps the fossil fuel industry keep polluting. That is the true north of climate denial—whatever helps the fossil fuel industry. Look at the fossil fuel money pouring into the Republican Party and tell me this is a coincidence.

We have Senators who deny that anything is happening, who say it is a hoax. We have Senators who deny that we can solve this. We have Senators who deny their faith in the American economy to win if we innovate. We have Senators who simply shrug and say: I am not a scientist. A bunch of Senators say: Don't even worry about it; climate change has stopped. The junior Senator from Florida tells us, ''Despite 17 years of dramatic increases in carbon production by humans, surface temperatures [on] the earth have stabilized.'' The junior Senator from Texas proclaims that ''satellite data demonstrate for the last seventeen years, there's been zero warming. None whatsoever.''

Let's leave aside for a moment the cherry-picked data this conclusion is based on, which leaves out the oceans, which cover a mere 70 percent of the Earth's surface. I will get back to oceans in a minute. But even this cherry-picked data needs a trick to deny the long-term trend. Using their trick, you could convince yourself climate change has stopped six times in the history of this increase from 1970. It is easy to do. You pick a spot here and you pick a spot there, and in the variability you make it a flat line and you say: There, you see a pause. The problem is that these manufactured pauses keep climbing.

When this bogus climate pause idea was trotted out in an op-ed in the Providence Journal, my home State paper, PolitiFact quickly determined that it uses ''cherry-picked numbers and leaves out important details that would give a very different impression.''

When we look at the linear trend for this whole data set, from 1970 to 2013, no one can deny that the Earth is warming. Research shows that climate change is marching on. The past decade was warmer than the one before that, which was warmer than the one before that. Seventeen of the 18 hottest years in the historical record have occurred in the last 18 years. NOAA and NASA count 2014 as the hottest year on record, and so far 2015 is on track to be even hotter than 2014. Fluctuations do not statistically alter the trend.

It is a disservice to the truth and to this Senate to suggest that this heralds the end of climate change. As noted UC Berkeley physics professor Richard Muller put it, ''When walking up stairs in a tall building, it is a mistake to interpret a landing as the end of the climb.''

Plus, for what reason would it have stopped? There is no basis for the pause. We know why it is happening. Global warming is caused by carbon pollution. We have known that science since Abraham Lincoln wore a top hat around this town. That is not news. And our carbon pollution sure hasn't stopped. We just broke 400 parts per million of carbon in the atmosphere for the first time in the history of the human species.

There is no intellectual basis behind the pause theory. These claims of a climate change pause have been debunked. Just a couple of weeks ago, researchers from Stanford University published a study: ''There is no hiatus in the increase in the global mean temperature, no statistically significant difference in trends, no stalling of the global mean temperature, and no change in year-to-year temperature increases.'' In other words, there is no pause.

A different study prepared for the U.S. Climate Variability and Predictability Program reviewed this so-called pause data and said this: It ''not only failed to establish a trend change with statistical significance, it failed by a wide margin. [A]ny argument that global warming stopped 18 or 20 years ago is just hogwash,'' said one of that report's authors—just hogwash. When legitimate scientists and statisticians examine the data for global mean temperature, they don't find any so-called pause.

This chart I have in the Chamber shows global average temperatures since the late 1800s, which is about the time we began burning fossil fuels in the Industrial Revolution. In yet another study out this month, researchers did a little test. They showed this chart to 25 economists, but instead of temperature they told the economists that the chart showed world agricultural output. That stripped the data of any political baggage of climate change. It made this a simple statistical question: Does this chart show that the measured phenomenon—climate change, temperature, world agricultural output—does this chart show whatever the measured phenomenon is stopped in 1998? The economists looked, and they flatout rejected that conclusion. What they agreed was that claiming the phenomenon had stopped would be misleading and ill-informed.

So why did this pause theory appear that is a mistake, that is hogwash, that is based on cherry-picked numbers all toward a conclusion that is misleading and ill-informed? Why? Because the big carbon polluters and their allies in Congress don't want us to act. So we keep getting this mischief fed to us.

The enterprise that performs that evil task of feeding mischief into this debate is perhaps the biggest and the most complex racket in American history. It is phony. They cherry-pick a handful of statistically insignificant data points and tell us the whole problem went away on its own. Then the real scientists take a look at it and say that is bunk. But in the meantime, the polluter enterprise notched a public relations victory. It bought some time to keep polluting for free, and sadly it got some of our colleagues to be party to it.

Telling the American people there is a pause in global warming may lull the gullible to sleep, but it is phony, it is inaccurate, and it is wrong. It ignores the truth. It ignores the science. Basically what it is, is cheesy fossil fuel PR dressed up in a lab coat to look like science, just enough to fool people that little bit.

Now let's turn back to the oceans—that 70 percent of the Earth's surface the other data left out. These data show the decades-long warming of the surface oceans—1960 to 2010. No pause. Remember, the deniers conveniently left all this data out when they cherry-picked their pause data—70 percent of the Earth's surface left out.

The first law of thermodynamics, conservation of energy, decrees that all of that heat in the ocean had to come from somewhere. Research shows that greenhouse gases trap excess heat in the atmosphere and that over 90 percent of that excess heat went into the oceans, was absorbed by our oceans. People who insist that the climate has not warmed in recent decades ignore this one little thing—the oceans, which cover 70 percent of the surface of the Earth. The oceans don't lie. This warming is changing the oceans and our fisheries. Water expands when it warms. That is the law of thermal expansion—unless somebody wants to come and deny that. The seas are rising across the globe. In Rhode Island, we measure it at the Newport Naval Station tide gauge. Basically it is a glorified yardstick. It is not complicated. There is no theory involved. It is a measurement. It says we are up nearly 10 inches since the 1930s. That may be funny to landlocked States, but when there are 10 more inches of sea to be thrown against your shores by a big ocean storm, coastal States take that stuff very seriously. NASA measures it around the world with satellites; it is not just the coastal stations that take

these measures. NASA measures from satellites. We measure the exploding acidity of the seas. The exploding acidities of the sea are directly related to CO_2 absorption—unless people want to deny chemistry. You can put CO_2 seawater in a high school lab and you can make the pH change. That is what we are doing on a global scale, and we don't get to repeal laws of chemistry around here, no matter how powerful the special interests.

Last week, His Holiness Pope Francis called on us to work together to protect our common home. He warned us in his recent encyclical: ''Those who will have to suffer the consequences of what we are trying to hide will not forget this failure of conscience and responsibility.'' But first we have to want to protect our common home. If what we want to protect is the fossil fuel industry, at all costs, at any cost, we need a priority adjustment.

In our rotten, post-Citizens United, billionaire special interests politics, perhaps the Pope would have had more effect if he had a super Pac, but it shouldn't take a super Pac for us to heed the Pope's warning or to heed the science or to heed our national security leaders or to heed everyone else who has lined up to try to wake us up.

Pope Francis also said ''to avert the most serious effects of the environmental deterioration caused by human activity,'' now is the time for courageous actions and strategies.

Today's New York Times has this headline: ''Many Conservative Republicans Believe Climate Change Is a Real Threat.'' Once you get away from this building and the pernicious influence of the fossil-fuel industry and its relentless money and threats, it is not a question of ideology, it is a question of special interest influence, and conservative Republicans increasingly understand that this is real. Eleven of them just broke rank in the House.

It is time to come together in good faith to tackle this real and persistent threat—the threat of climate change.

It is time for us to wake up.

I yield the floor.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9:30 A.M. TOMORROW

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands adjourned until 9:30 a.m. tomorrow morning.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 6:06 p.m., adjourned until Wednesday, September 30, 2015, at 9:30 a.m.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A TRIBUTE TO AMELIA BOYNTON ROBINSON, CONGRESSMAN LOUIS STOKES, AND JULIAN BOND

SPEECH OF

HON. MARCIA L. FUDGE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 28, 2015

Ms. FUDGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to honor three civil rights legends: Ms. Amelia Boynton Robinson, Mr. Julian Bond, and my dear friend and mentor, Congressman Louis Stokes. Each a leader in his or her own right, these trailblazers laid the foundation we stand upon today.

They paved the way for us and have inspired us to continue fighting for equality and justice. Because of them, we must do more.

Ms. Boynton Robinson's legacy moves us to never stop fighting for voting rights. All Americans should have full access to the ballot box. The strength of our democracy rests upon the participation of every citizen.

Mr. Bond's life's work commits us to striving for equality and full protection under the law for all Americans. Our country will never fulfill the promise of the land of the free and the home of the brave, if any citizen is denied justice and legal fairness.

In honor of my dear friend Congressman Stokes, we will never stop advocating for our nation's most vulnerable. We must continue to give voice to the voiceless and work to ensure all Americans have access to the American Dream. It is our obligation to serve the best interests of the people of this country, whether a pauper or the populace.

Mr. Speaker, we stand on the shoulders of giants. This great woman and these great men remind us why we stand here today and who we are here to represent. We thank them for their service and sacrifice, and pledge to continue to fight in honor of their legacies.

In closing, I'd like to take a moment of personal privilege and thank my colleagues in the Ohio Delegation and the Congressional Black Caucus (CBC) for signing on to H.R. 427, a resolution honoring the life and legacy of Congressman Stokes. We currently have 57 cosponsors on the bill.

It is so important that the world knows who Congressman Stokes was and what he did. Congressman Stokes is etched in Ohio's history, and with this resolution will be firmly woven into the fabric of this great nation forever.

A TRIBUTE TO AMELIA BOYNTON ROBINSON, CONGRESSMAN LOUIS STOKES, AND JULIAN BOND

SPEECH OF

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 28, 2015

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the lives of three very special leaders from the African American community who have passed away this year. Through their personal sacrifices and steadfast leadership, Representative Louis Stokes, Amelia Boynton Robinson, and Julian Bond have impacted the lives of countless Americans and I would like to join my colleagues in honoring their legacies.

I have had the distinct honor of working alongside Representative Stokes before he retired from the United States Congress in 1999. Before being elected to Congress, Representative Stokes was a tireless advocate for promoting civil rights as a lawyer. In 1968, Representative Stokes was elected as Ohio's first African American congressman, where he would go on to become a founding member of the Congressional Black Caucus. After serving for 30 years in Congress, Representative Stokes is remembered by his commitment to public service and his insatiable desire to help the most disadvantaged segments of the population.

Amelia Boynton Robinson was a prominent figure from the Civil Rights Movement, most well-known for her strong efforts to encourage voter participation among African Americans. Ms. Boynton was key to organizing civil and voting rights demonstrations in Alabama, including a march to the state capital of Montgomery. It was during this march on Bloody Sunday when Ms. Boynton was beaten unconscious in the defense of basic voting rights for African Americans. Ms. Boynton would live to the age of 110 before passing away in Montgomery, Alabama.

Julian Bond was another Civil Rights leader whose life we honor this year. Mr. Bond helped to co-found the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), which served as a platform to drive the success behind organizing African American voters during a critical time in our nation's history. Mr. Bond also co-founded and was named the first president of the Southern Poverty Law Center, a legal organization dedicated to protecting the most vulnerable while advocating for basic rights for all. He also served in the Georgia House of Representatives despite a bitter vote by his colleagues not to seat him. Later in his life, Mr. Bond served as chairman of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) from 1998 to 2010.

Representative Louis Stokes, Amelia Boynton Robinson, and Julian Bond were model citizens whose legacies will be idolized long into the future. These three leaders have left lasting impressions that will set examples for new generations. Mr. Speaker, it saddens me and countless others to have to honor these individuals after their passing. However, we are forever grateful for their contributions and countless lives have been improved as a direct result of their sacrifices.

IN HONOR OF THE 125TH ANNIVERSARY OF YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

HON. TOM McCLINTOCK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 2015

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, on behalf of myself and Mr. COSTA, to honor the 125th anniversary of Yosemite National Park.

October 1, 2015 marks 125 years since President Benjamin Harrison signed the legislation establishing our third national park. This law preserved over 1,500 square miles for the public use, resort, and recreation of the American people for all time. Indeed, approximately 275 million people enjoy the majesty of the park annually.

The creation of Yosemite National Park added Tuolumne Meadows, the park's high country, Hetch Hetchy, and lands surrounding Yosemite Valley to those areas already protected by the Yosemite Grant Act of 1864.

Yosemite offers a vast expanse of natural beauty. This national treasure encompasses the iconic Half Dome and El Capitan, numerous waterfalls, deep valleys, grand meadows, ancient sequoias, and a vast array of recreational opportunities. Park visitors have the opportunity to explore an extensive trail system, camp at 13 different sites, bike, bird watch, fish in a number of streams and rivers, horseback ride, rock climb, swim, kayak, and raft. Yosemite is also home to the largest intact subalpine meadow complex in the Sierra Nevada, 30 properties and districts listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and five National Historic Landmarks.

Mr. Speaker, Yosemite National Park is undoubtedly one of the most extraordinary features of our national landscape. I hope that generations to come will be able to enjoy its many wonders.

CONGRATULATING THE VERMONT CHRISTIAN CHURCH ON ITS 70TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. DANIEL T. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 2015

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask the United States House of Representatives to join me in recognizing the Vermont Christian Church D.O.C. on the occasion of their 70th anniversary.

During the summer of 1945, members of the Flint community were concerned with the need of what they called a "Negro Disciples of Christ Church". After many visits from Rev. Courts and Rev. R.L. Jordan of Detroit a meeting was held on October 7th, 1945. The church was then formed with Rev. Courts as its first pastor and $17.00 in its coffer.

Throughout the years Vermont Christian Church has assisted the community in many ways. In both 2009 and 2014 they assisted the International Academy of Flint with a Thanksgiving dinner that fed community members and the homeless. Other partners include the Genesee County Jail Forgotten Man Ministries, the Food Bank of Eastern Michigan, and the Carriage Town Ministries homeless shelter.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud the long term involvement of the Vermont Christian Church D.O.C. in the community these past 70 years and their commitment to their fellow man.

HONORING SAINT BRUNO PARISH ON ITS 90TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. DANIEL LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 2015

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Saint Bruno Catholic Church, an exemplary Catholic parish at 4751 South Harding on the southwest side of Chicago, which is celebrating its 90th anniversary.

Founded on September 12, 1925, St. Bruno's mission has remained the same: proclaiming the Gospel of Jesus Christ, caring for the poor, the sick, and the elderly, educating children in the faith, and celebrating the sacraments. The parish first carried out this mission as a place of worship for Polish immigrants. Father Alexis Gorski presided over the first Mass at St. Bruno's.

Today, Father Antoni Bury is pastor and the parish is home to a diverse population with Masses offered in English, Polish, and Spanish. All parishioners, irrespective of their ethnicity, come together and work to live their faith and improve their community. St. Bruno's also has a parish school led by principal Colleen Schrantz.

On Saturday, October 3rd, St. Bruno's will be celebrating its 90th anniversary with a Mass presided over by Bishop Thomas J. Paprocki. Bishop Paprocki is the nephew of the first parish priest, Fr. Gorski.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing St. Bruno Catholic Church and all its parishioners as they celebrate their 90th anniversary. May St. Bruno's continue to live out its mission of faith in service to God and others.

HONORING DALTON HUNTER HUNTLEY

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 2015

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Dalton Hunter Huntley. Dalton is a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 1351, and earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Dalton has been very active with his troop, participating in many scout activities. Over the many years Dalton has been involved with scouting, he has not only earned numerous merit badges, but also the respect of his family, peers, and community. Most notably, Dalton has also contributed to his community through his Eagle Scout project.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Dalton Hunter Huntley for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

HONORING DUSTY SHULTZ

HON. DAN BENISHEK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 2015

Mr. BENISHEK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Dusty Shultz, superintendent of the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore upon the occasion of her retirement on November 2, 2015, after 42 years of service, including 14 years with the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore in my district in Northern Michigan.

Ms. Shultz has had a long and industrious career with the National Park Service. Ms. Shultz's interest in a career with the Park Service began early. Following an opportunity to attend an Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site near her home in Central Pennsylvania, Ms. Schultz remained in touch with contacts at the event and was hired by the service upon her high school graduation.

After a long and distinguished career with the National Park Service, Ms. Shultz was appointed as Superintendent of the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore in August of 2001. Under her leadership, she worked with local residents, landowners, local communities, and the National Park Service to rework the plans for the general management plan of the lakeshore.

I was honored to work with all stakeholders, including Ms. Schultz, to pass legislation that codified the new general management plan that garnered tremendous support in our local communities. I was happy to sponsor the ''Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore Conservation and Recreation Act,'' which was signed into law by President Obama on March 13, 2014. This legislation ensures that the park will remain both protected and accessible for generations to come. Ms. Schultz played a key role in ensuring that the balance of accessibility and conservation in the park was maintained, and stakeholders from around our local communities have praised her efforts.

On behalf of all residents of Northern Michigan, I wish to salute Ms. Shultz for her many years of dedicated service to the National Park Service, and the citizens of the United States.

CELEBRATING CHILDREN'S CARDIOMYOPATHY AWARENESS MONTH

HON. DAVID SCOTT

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 2015

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the second annual Children's Cardiomyopathy Awareness Month. Cardiomyopathy is a chronic disease of the heart muscle that affects the heart's ability to pump blood. The disease can present in different forms and may, in severe cases, lead to heart failure and/or sudden death. The goal of this Awareness Month is to provide information and resources to help identify more at-risk children to prevent sudden death.

Knowing your family cardiac history is essential to preventing premature death. There is no low-cost diagnostic test that can quickly detect all forms of cardiomyopathy. A discussion of your family's heart health with a geneticist, cardiologist or pediatrician can help assess your child's risk for cardiomyopathy.

The Children's Cardiomyopathy Foundation works to raise awareness for serious cardiac conditions and provides resources and supports to families struggling with the reality of discovering that their young children have critical conditions. CCF's work to bring attention to this issue and encourage better detection, prevention, and treatment for patients is important, and I thank them for these efforts. I invite my colleagues to join me in congratulating this organization's lifesaving work.

HONORING THE DEWALT MECHLIN CHAPTER OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION ON ITS 100TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. DANIEL LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 2015

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Dewalt Mechlin Chapter of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution which is celebrating its 100 year anniversary. I appreciate all the hard work the Dewalt Mechlin Chapter has done to assist the community through their service.

The NSDAR's mission is ''to promote historic preservation, education and patriotism.'' For a century, the Dewalt Mechlin Chapter has excelled at fulfilling this mission.

The Dewalt Mechlin Chapter was organized by Minnie MacFarlane Prince and eleven charter members. Their first meeting on December 6, 1915, was held at the Ridge Park Field House. Mrs. Prince, as founding member, chose to name the chapter after her patriot ancestor, Dewalt Mechlin. The chapter placed its first historical marker in the Beverly/Morgan Park community and has continued to preserve history with historical markers in order to promote education.

The Dewalt Mechlin Chapter has a long history of community service. In both the First and Second World Wars, they assisted with the war effort by operating a Red Cross Shop and contributing to relief efforts. During the Second World War the organization invested in war bonds, urged membership in the Red Cross, recruited blood donors, and donated generously to veterans' hospitals in Chicagoland. This service continues with the chapter supporting veterans, recruiting blood donors, donating money and gifts to the veterans hospitals, supporting the Red Cross, serving as election judges, working to encourage voting, marching in the Beverly Memorial

Day parade, donating food and clothing to needy families, and many other activities that enrich the community. The Dewalt Mechlin Chapter is particularly proud of its involvement in community education, particularly through its support of the Good Citizens and ROTC programs.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the women of the Dewalt Mechlin Chapter of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for all they have done over the past century. They have done a tremendous job and I wish them all the best.

HONORING OUR ALLY THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA ON THEIR NATIONAL DAY

HON. MIKE BISHOP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 2015

Mr. BISHOP of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I take the floor today to honor our ally the Republic of China (Taiwan) on their National Day. Since World War II, the United States and Taiwan have had a very close relationship and friendship.

The United States and Taiwan enjoy a longstanding relationship that stems from our shared values: democracy, the rule of law, and free enterprise. Not only an important security partner, Taiwan is also a strong economic partner—in fact, our 10th-largest trading partner of the United States, and the 5th largest export market in Asia of my representing state—Michigan.

Taiwan always shares America's democracy, freedom, and awareness for human rights. To protect these values, the United States has willingly supported Taiwan's security over the years. We have provided Taiwan aircraft, vessels, vehicles, technology, and many other necessities to protect themselves. In addition to self-defense, these tools are being used to demonstrate that Taiwan is our security partner in the Asia Pacific region.

Many Americans believe in a strong U.S. relationship with Taiwan. I would like to see the continuing support for Taiwan and policies that would promote our relationship going forward.

HONORING DRAKE NICHOLAS HANSEN

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 2015

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Drake Nicholas Hansen. Drake is a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 1351, and earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Drake has been very active with his troop, participating in many scout activities. Over the many years Drake has been involved with scouting, he has not only earned numerous merit badges, but also the respect of his family, peers, and community. Most notably, Drake has also contributed to his community through his Eagle Scout project.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Drake Nicholas Hansen for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

RECOGNIZING PAIN AWARENESS MONTH

HON. KATHLEEN M. RICE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 2015

Miss RICE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Pain Awareness Month, which we observe each September to raise awareness for those suffering from chronic pain and to promote a greater understanding of pain management and treatment.

Pain is not only a debilitating medical condition that affects millions of Americans each day—it is also a serious strain on our economy and workforce. With an estimated annual cost of nearly $600 billion in treatment and lost wages, our nation spends more money treating pain than almost any other disease, including heart disease, diabetes and cancer.

Unfortunately, chronic pain has long been viewed as a medical condition that can be cured with just a pen and prescription pad. But as we've learned over the past decade, this is simply not the case. Rather than curing or comforting individuals who suffer from chronic pain, the over-use of prescription pain medication can often lead those individuals only to deeper pain and darker despair. It's time that we as a country treat pain as the complex medical issue that it truly is and pursue real, lasting solutions for all those who suffer from it.

In an age of unprecedented medical advancements, it's absolutely critical that we begin making stronger investments in effective and safe methods of pain management and treatment, so that those suffering from chronic pain can be freed from their burden, return to work, support their families and live full, independent lives.

While Pain Awareness Month reminds us of the devastating toll that pain takes on so many Americans, their families and our economy, it's important that this month also serve as a catalyst for swift and comprehensive action to help those who are suffering right now in my district and in every district across the country.

RECOGNIZING JAY POTESTA UPON HIS RETIREMENT

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 2015

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to stand before you and my colleagues today to applaud Mr. Jay Potesta upon his retirement from his position as the Director of Governmental Affairs for the International Association of Sheet Metal, Air, Rail, and Transportation Workers. Jay has devoted his life to the interests of men and women in the trades, and to the communities of Northwest Indiana, Indianapolis, and beyond. He also has served in many leadership roles throughout his illustrious career. For his lifetime of service, Mr. Potesta will be honored at a retirement dinner taking place at the Baymont Inn and Suites in Plainfield, Indiana, on Saturday, October 3, 2015.

Jay Potesta started his apprenticeship for Sheet Metal Workers Local 20 in 1976, and I am assured that he can capably use tools. Following his apprenticeship, Jay worked tirelessly on behalf of his members and every American who wants to make a living wage. Among his many positions, he has represented the union as Business Manager of Sheet Metal Workers Local 20, Vice President of the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO), President of the Indiana State Building and Construction Trades Council, President of the Great Lakes State Council, Trustee of the Gary and the Indianapolis Pension Funds, General Vice President of the Sheet Metal Workers International Association's (SMWIA) General Executive Council, and his most recent position, Director of Governmental Affairs for the International Association of Sheet Metal, Air, Rail, and Transportation Workers, formerly known as SMWIA. Jay also has been a public servant, having been elected to the Hammond Indiana School Board. He has additionally served on numerous other boards throughout the communities in which he has lived, including the Capitol Improvement Board and the National Democrat Club. Jay also is a Master Mason, 32nd Degree Mason Scottish Rite, Orak Shrine.

Northwest Indiana has a rich history of excellence in its craftsmanship and loyalty from the men and women in the trades. For many years, Jay Potesta has displayed this unwavering dedication to the members of the Building Trades, and his numerous positions have provided him with the opportunity to touch the lives of countless individuals.

Jay's dedication to the community and his career is exceeded only by his devotion to his amazing family. Jay and his wonderful wife, Pam, have two children and four grandchildren.

In sum, Jay Potesta has led a life of dedication. A life in which he has been deeply serious about his responsibilities, all while possessed with a wonderful self deprecating sense of humor. I am blessed to have known Jay since 1983. He has been my friend for these many years, the type of friend who would be the last man standing if all others deserted you. For that I thank him and I respectfully request that you and my other dignified colleagues join me in commending Jay for his many years of service and in wishing him well upon his retirement.

HONORING ROBERT EARL NOE

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 2015

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Robert Earl Noe. Robert is a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 1351, and earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Robert has been very active with his troop, participating in many scout activities. Over the many years Robert has been involved with scouting, he has not only earned numerous merit badges, but also the respect of his family, peers, and community. Most notably, Robert has also contributed to his community through his Eagle Scout project.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Robert Earl Noe for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

RECOGNIZING THE 100TH BIRTHDAY OF FELICIA MORMILE

HON. DANIEL M. DONOVAN, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 2015

Mr. DONOVAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 100th Birthday of Brooklyn's Felicia Mormile.

On October 3, 1915, Felicia Veronica Provisiero was born in downtown Brooklyn to parents Carmela and Ralph. The oldest of six children, she was always there to do her chores and help her younger siblings. When Felicia was just 16, her mother tragically passed away and her father pulled her out of school so she could take care of the family.

In 1934, Felicia was introduced to Alphonse Mormile through her Uncle Jimmy. After dating for four years, they married on April 3, 1938 and had six wonderful children. In addition to being a working mother, she volunteered nonstop; for twenty years, Felicia would clean up her church before Mass each day, and she would prepare and bring food to the homeless in her community. Furthermore, she volunteered her time at the Guardian Angel Home for Unwed Mothers by helping take care of the children and readying the new mothers for parenthood.

Every Christmas, Felicia and her family would make baskets for the poor to ensure that they had everything necessary in order to have a wonderful Christmas dinner. Each Tuesday, she would take the train to Saint Francis Assisi Church to attend a novena and from there she would always go shopping at Gimbels Department Store.

Mr. Speaker, Felicia Mormile's selflessness and commitment to volunteering is something to which we should all aspire. With six children, 11 grandchildren, and 16 great-grandchildren, she has been a loving member not only of her family, but of the community as well. I commend her outstanding life, and I am proud to honor this citizen from New York's 11th District on her 100th birthday.

COMMEMORATING THE JOB CORPS PROGRAM

HON. SUZAN K. DelBENE

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 2015

Ms. DELBENE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate 50 years of incredible work by the Job Corps program. For a half-century, Job Corps has been expanding hope and access to opportunity for millions of young people across the country.

Administered by the Department of Labor and funded by the Workforce Investment Act, Job Corps offers hands-on technical training, career planning, job placement, housing assistance and academic training at no cost to Americans aged 16 to 24.

It serves a vital pipeline to long-term career success for our youth, providing the tools necessary to find and keep a stable job that pays a living wage—a foundation that these students will be able to build from for the rest of their lives.

In Northwest Washington, we take real pride in the remarkable success of the Cascades Job Corps Center in my district.

Cascades Job Corps provides economically disadvantaged youth the opportunity to learn technical and career-based skills, earn a high school diploma or GED, and find and keep a good-paying job.

I have had the pleasure of visiting the Cascades Job Corps classrooms and facilities on numerous occasions, and for the last two years, I have been honored to give the commencement speeches for their graduating students.

In Congress, I will continue to speak up for Cascades and the great work they do for students in the First Congressional District of Washington.

By ensuring everyone has access to these kinds of opportunities, as well as the chance to succeed through hard work and determination, we can shape stronger communities and finally build an economy that works for all Americans.

HONORING TURNER SAMUEL HESS

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 2015

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Turner Samuel Hess. Turner is a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 1351, and earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Turner has been very active with his troop, participating in many scout activities. Over the many years Turner has been involved with scouting, he has not only earned numerous merit badges, but also the respect of his family, peers, and community. Most notably, Turner has also contributed to his community through his Eagle Scout project.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Turner Samuel Hess for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

RECOGNIZING ALEXA IANNACE AS A 2015 NATIONAL YOUNG WOMEN OF DISTINCTION

HON. CHARLES W. DENT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 2015

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Ms. Alexa Iannace on her selection as one of ten 2015 National Young Women of Distinction. This is an honor given by Girl Scouts of the USA to young women who have earned their Gold Award, the highest achievement attainable for a Girl Scout.

Alexa recently graduated from Emmaus High School. She earned her Gold Award for her documentary on child pornography, which she created with input from members of law enforcement and victims' advocates. She screened her film for an audience that included students studying criminal justice and social work at local area universities, as well as a cyber-crimes taskforce comprised of 10 law enforcement agencies including the US Department of Homeland Security and Lehigh County's Bar Association for District Attorneys.

Alexa's commitment to service and community extends beyond the Scouting. She participated in Keystone Girls State, is a recipient of the Union League of Philadelphia Good Citizenship Award and won the Daughters of the American Revolution Good Citizenship Award contest for Emmaus High School.

Alexa is now furthering her education at American University in Washington D.C. where she is majoring in International Relations and Political Science. She has already been accepted by the school's prestigious Leadership program.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Ms. Alexa Iannace, and her parents Margaret and Paul, for her accomplishments in earning Girl Scout's highest award, being named as one of 2015's National Young Women of Distinction, and for giving back to her community.

HONORING ELIZABETH T. HUF

HON. MICHAEL G. FITZPATRICK

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 2015

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, congratulations to Elizabeth T. Huf on her retirement from the Centennial School District Board of Directors, with the thanks of a grateful school community for her 22 years of service on the Board including serving as President, Vice President, Assistant Secretary and Committee Chair.

Throughout her career, Betty, as she is known to her friends and associates, exemplified the true spirit of volunteerism and public service. She actively participated in, and contributed to the betterment of her community of Warminster, Bucks County, where she resided for more than 50 years. Additionally, she is the devoted mother of four children, and a proud grandmother and great-grandmother.

As she retires, Betty Huf's many contributions will be missed, but she leaves an example of public service for others to follow. Thanks for all you've done, Betty. Best of luck to you in your retirement.

IN SUPPORT OF EXTENDING, ''THE FEDERAL PERKINS LOAN PROGRAM''

HON. RUBÉN HINOJOSA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 2015

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of extending the Perkins Loan Program for one year so that students can complete their education and join our workforce.

Perkins Loans provide critical support to students with economic need, offering low-cost loans with flexible repayment terms and generous forgiveness options that are public-service oriented. In 2013–2014, close to 500,000 students with need were awarded nearly $1 billion in Perkins Loans. And throughout its 57-year history, more than 30 million students with need have benefited from this program. It is also the only loan program used to support graduate and professional schools students.

According to the Congressional Budget office it has estimated that the Federal Government will reclaim nearly $5 billion over the next ten years. This is $5 billion that should be used to help keep college affordable for students in need of help.

Without Perkins, schools would lose the necessary flexibility to help students cover gaps left after Federal grants and Stafford Loans are applied or unforeseen circumstances jeopardize a student's ability to pay for college. Ultimately, if Perkins is allowed to expire billions of dollars in student aid would be eliminated from schools' revolving funds.

Perkins Loans themselves don't usually amount to more than several thousand dollars per student, but they can spell the difference between whether or not our students can attend college. In Texas, that means approximately over 12,000 students a year having an opportunity to finish their degree without unnecessary financial interruptions. This is not a time to abandon our students who are working hard to complete their education and have the same opportunities as so many other college graduates.

For these reasons, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to extend the Federal Perkins Loan Program.

HONORING BRADLEY EUGENE MORGAN

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 2015

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Bradley Eugene Morgan. Bradley is a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 1351, and earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Bradley has been very active with his troop, participating in many scout activities. Over the many years Bradley has been involved with scouting, he has not only earned numerous merit badges, but also the respect of his family, peers, and community. Most notably, Bradley has also contributed to his community through his Eagle Scout project.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Bradley Eugene Morgan for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

HONORING CECILIA AGUIAR-CURRY

HON. JOHN GARAMENDI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 2015

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the work of Cecilia Aguiar-Curry a City Councilwoman of Winters and one of my district's 2015 Woman of the year.

Whereas, on the Twenty-Second Day of September, of the Year Two Thousand and Fifteen, Cecilia Aguiar-Curry was recognized as a 2015 Woman of the year.

Whereas, Cecilia Aguiar-Curry is currently in her second term as Mayor of Winters, a city of 7,000 residents in Western Yolo County. Cecilia has spearheaded many new initiatives for the city of Winters. She is an incisive leader with clear vision and the ability to make that vision a reality in tangible ways. She is an outstanding ambassador to the world at large for the city of Winters.

Whereas, under her leadership, the Yolo County Health and Human Services brought a branch to Winters. PG&E is also building a new training facility in Winters, providing more than $500,000 in computer technology and training to the schoolchildren of Winters through a partnership with the Winters Education Foundation and the Yocha DeHe Foundation. She also was a successful advocate for the Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument, revived the local Hispanic Advisory Community and developed the Winters Youth Council.

Whereas, Cecilia also serves on the Board of Directors for the Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG), the New Hope Community Development Corporation, the Yolo County Housing Commission, the Water Resource Association of Yolo County, and the 10 Year Plan to End Homelessness. Previously, she served on the Board of Directors for the League of California Cities. Cecilia is hardworking, responsible, compassionate, and an effective leader who truly cares about her community.

Resolved, That I Congressman JOHN GARAMENDI of California's Third Congressional District, do hereby recognize and celebrate the accomplishments of Cecilia Aguiar-Curry.

HONORING THE WORK OF CRAIG WILLIAMS AND THE KENTUCKY ENVIRONMENTAL FOUNDATION

HON. ANDY BARR

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 2015

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the work of Craig Williams and the Kentucky Environmental Foundation. Twenty-five years ago, the Foundation formed the Chemical Weapons Working Group. This group was made up of residents who were concerned about building chemical weapons incinerators at eight sites across the country and one island in the Pacific. The CWWG has worked hard over the years at the grassroots level to successfully advocate for federal legislation that mandated research and implementation of safer weapons disposal technologies that did not include incineration.

The Chemical Weapons Working Group has done an excellent job of bringing people together from many different social and political persuasions and many different perspectives. These dedicated people have worked over the past twenty-five years to come to consensus on safe solutions for the disposal of U.S. chemical weapons. Currently, a non-incineration technology facility is under construction in the Sixth District of Kentucky. The project is being done with continued oversight by Mr. Craig Williams, as he also serves as the Host Community Liaison between local governments and the Pentagon.

Mr. Williams is a founding member and past Director of the Kentucky Environmental Foundation. In addition to serving as Director of the Chemical Weapons Working Group, he is a charter member of the Kentucky Governor's Chemical Material Demilitarization Citizen's Advisory Commission and currently serves as co-chair of the Kentucky Chemical Destruction Advisory Board.

Mr. Williams is the co-founder and secretary of the Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation. He has received several tributes in the United States Congress and was presented the John O'Connor Citizens Achievement Award in 2003. Williams is involved in many community activities. Williams and his wife live in Berea, Kentucky near their two children and two grandchildren.

The people of the Sixth District and our nation are safer today because of the determined work and excellent leadership of Craig Williams and the Kentucky Environmental Foundation. They have worked tirelessly and with great passion to mandate ways to dispose of chemical weapons in a safe manner. I join a grateful nation in congratulating the Kentucky Environmental Foundation on their twenty-five years and thanking Craig Williams for his excellent leaderships.

HONORING THE SPIRIT OF MIDDLE PASSAGE, NAACP MARCHER FOR JUSTICE

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 2015

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, we mourn yet celebrate the life of NAACP justice marcher, Middle Passage, who passed away on September 12th, 2015. Passage, 68, died during America's Journey for Justice, a six week march that commemorates the 50th anniversary of the civil rights movement.

During Passage's earlier lifetime, he changed his name to Middle Passage to remind us of enslaved Africans. The ''Middle Passage'' represented the journey taken by slave ships from Africa to the West Indies.

Despite having several heart operations and surviving two wars, in Korea and Vietnam,

Passage marched over 900 miles from Selma, Alabama to Washington, D.C. while serving as the flag bearer during the Journey for Justice March. From his work as a civil rights activist, a veteran, and an overall believer in the U.S. Constitution, Passage will be remembered for his continued dedication for fighting for justice and freedom for all.

While we grieve the loss of one of the many pioneers for civil rights, we will remember his legacy as a Marcher for Justice and more importantly, celebrate his memory and work in the community in efforts to ensure younger generations can learn and become inspired by him.

HONORING WILLIAM LEE HESS

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 2015

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize William Lee Hess. William is a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 1351, and earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

William has been very active with his troop, participating in many scout activities. Over the many years William has been involved with scouting, he has not only earned numerous merit badges, but also the respect of his family, peers, and community. Most notably, William has also contributed to his community through his Eagle Scout project.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending William Lee Hess for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

HONORING CATHLEEN OLSEN

HON. JOHN GARAMENDI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 2015

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the work of Cathleen Olsen a nutrition advocate and one of my district's 2015 Woman of the year.

Whereas, on the Twenty-Second Day of September, of the Year Two Thousand and Fifteen, Cathleen Olsen was recognized as a 2015 Woman of the year.

Whereas, Cathy is currently the Director of Nutrition and Food Services for the Winters Joint Unified School district and has been instrumental in educating students about good food habits and nutrition. When talking about meal plans, she always ensures it includes the numerous fresh fruits and vegetables that are in season.

Whereas, in 2001, Cathy championed the start of the Winters Farm to School Program. Its mission is to raise funds to provide fresh and local produce to our children's school food program, educate children about the food programs, and reconnect children to the rich agricultural heritage in the Winters Community. Cathy has developed a strong network of farmers that have helped her achieve remarkable statistics. Currently 93% of fresh fruits and vegetables purchased are locally sourced, 50% coming directly from farmers. To ensure that school children are getting fresh produce, Cathy and the Farm to School committee also started an annual fundraiser that last year, provided $50,000 for the Winters Joint Unified School District's Nutrition and Food Services.

Whereas, additionally, Cathy helps host a weekly Farmers Market and started a school garden that allowed students to cultivate plants throughout the school year. This past summer alone, Cathy and her staff provided over 400 breakfast and lunches for students ages 5–18.

Resolved, That I Congressman JOHN GARAMENDI of California's Third Congressional District, do hereby recognize and celebrate the accomplishments of Cathleen Olsen.

TAIWAN NATIONAL DAY

HON. TED POE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 2015

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in recognition of the upcoming National Day of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on October 10, 2015.

The relationship between our two great countries has been long and prosperous, and will continue long into the future. During WWII, the Republic of China helped the allied forces defeat Japanese troops and ultimately win the war. In 1954, Taiwan signed the Sino-American Mutual Defense Treaty, which ensured peace in the Taiwan Strait and allowed for continued Taiwanese development. Later, the Taiwan Relations Act (TRA), passed in 1979, guaranteed the future for a prosperous relationship.

Since that time, Taiwan has continued to be a strong security and trade partner to the U.S. America has provided Taiwan with $18.3 billion in arms sales over the past seven years. In May 2015, the U.S. Congress passed initiatives aimed at increasing U.S.-Taiwan military exchanges, including participation in the Rim of the Pacific Exercise.

On the trade front, Taiwan has not only become one of the leading economies in the Asia-Pacific region, but the entire world. Taiwan is America's tenth largest trading partner and America is Taiwan's third largest trading partner after China and Japan. Taiwan has even been named the third best country to invest in and the U.S. is Taiwan's largest foreign investor.

In addition to being a strong trading partner, Taiwan has emerged as a responsible participant in the international market and an active member of prominent international organizations. Taiwan has been an outstanding member since becoming a member of the World Trade Organization in 2002. In 2008, the WTO Committee on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures elected Lo Chang-fa, a professor specializing in international trade at National Taiwan University, to serve on its Permanent Group of Experts panel. Later that same year, Taiwan became a member of the Agreement on Government Procurement. These steps in the WTO show how the world has recognized Taiwan as a leading economy.

In January 2009, the World Health Organization (WHO) made arrangements for Taiwan to become a party to the International Health Regulations.

This has enabled the Taiwanese to have direct contact with the WHO and gives it access to firsthand information on public health emergencies of international concern. Moreover, the WHO can dispatch personnel to provide assistance during any future health crisis in Taiwan.

Given Taiwan's proven track record of being a reliable member in international bodies, we should encourage more international participation by Taiwan. For example, given that criminals do not care about boundaries separating countries, it is critical that nations are able to share information on criminals and suspicious activity with each other, but Taiwan cannot do that because it is not yet a member of INTERPOL. Taiwan should be granted observer status in INTERPOL as soon as possible.

It is critical that the United States and Taiwan maintain and enhance their present relationship. From rising insecurity in the region to economic challenges the world over, our two countries need to face the future arm in arm. I congratulate Taiwan on its National Day and look forward to many more years of a close partnership.

And that's just the way it is.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LOIS FRANKEL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 2015

Ms. FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on roll call vote 520, I was not present because I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "AYE."

IN APPRECIATION OF THE NORTHWEST INDIAN FISHERIES COMMISSION

HON. DENNY HECK

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 2015

Mr. HECK of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and thank the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission for its unyielding dedication to the restoration of Puget Sound and the protection of Tribal treaty rights for the First Peoples of the Pacific Northwest.

For Tribes, clean water and healthy salmon are not just perks of life in the Pacific Northwest; they are the centerpiece of the Tribes' history, culture, and way of life. Unfortunately, changing ocean chemistry, degrading habitats, and stormwater runoff are posing an existential threat to these resources.

Following a landmark victory reaffirming treaty-protected fishing rights, the Tribes created the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission to assist them in developing biologically sound fisheries and restore the salmon runs that sustained their people for centuries. The interconnectedness of habitats and ecological systems throughout the Puget Sound region means that Tribal participation is vital to all aspects of natural resource management in the Pacific Northwest.

To that end, NWIFC provides a forum for member Tribes to jointly address natural resource management issues and enables Tribes to speak with a unified voice on issues of mutual concern. For decades, NWIFC and the Tribes have asked the Federal Government to fulfill its treaty obligations by protecting the Puget Sound and restoring salmon runs.

Today, I thank the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission for its partnership and cooperation in the development of the Promoting United Government Efforts To Save Our Sound Act, or the PUGET SOS Act. This bill requires a more coordinated and deliberate effort within the Federal Government to restore and protect the Puget Sound, and it explicitly recognizes and prioritizes the treaty rights of the sovereign Tribes. I sincerely thank the Commission's staff for their assistance and advice in crafting this important piece of legislation.

I raise my hands to the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission and its member Tribes for their tireless efforts to save the Puget Sound.

HONORING BECKY BRUMMET

HON. JOHN GARAMENDI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 2015

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the work of Becky Brummet, a special education teacher and one of my district's 2015 Woman of the year.

Whereas, on the Twenty-Second Day of September, of the Year Two Thousand and Fifteen, Becky Brummet was recognized as a 2015 Woman of the year.

Whereas, Becky is a dedicated Special Education teacher at Orland High School who previously taught students at the Continuation School and Head Start. Becky goes the extra mile to ensure her students who face challenges get the services they need. Becky is described by her colleagues as a Worker Bee and a fearless child advocate.

Whereas, Becky served the Glenn County Fair Board by appointment under Governor Schwarzenegger and has continued to support current appointees and activities since her departure. Becky was the co-founder of the ''Avenue of Lights'', an annual display installed at the fairgrounds during the holidays that has expanded over the years to encompass a full mile. It poses as a Winter Wonderland to delight local residents of all ages.

Whereas, additionally, Becky serves as President of the California Teachers Association in Orland where she is a strong voice for fairness in the workplace. Her voice is amplified each day with a powerful task: she leads by example.

Resolved, That I Congressman JOHN GARAMENDI of California's Third Congressional District, do hereby recognize and celebrate the accomplishments of Becky Brummet.

RECOGNIZING LAUREN WHALEY

HON. MARK WALKER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 2015

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to recognize Lauren Whaley as she and her family begin a new chapter in their lives. I want to thank her for her service to the Carolinas Credit Union League and all the credit unions in North Carolina they represent.

Lauren and her husband, Charles, are graduates of North Carolina State University, and have called Raleigh home for many years. Last year, they were blessed to welcome their beautiful daughter, Margaret Blaire Whaley, into their family.

Lauren has been with the League for over six years and has served as the Vice President of Governmental Affairs representing credit unions in both the North Carolina General Assembly and the United States Congress. She has represented credit unions with the highest degree of professionalism and has a work ethic that is second to none.

Lauren was instrumental in working to help pass legislation to curb elder financial abuse in North Carolina. Her accomplishments are many and her mark is as lasting as her impression on those she meets. As a freshman member, I appreciate the resource she has been to me and my staff.

I know Lauren will be missed as she departs from the League not only for her industry knowledge, but also for who she is as a person. I wish Lauren and her family the best.

SHEDDING LIGHT ON NATIONAL SICKLE CELL DISEASE AWARENESS MONTH

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 2015

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, during the month of September, we recognize National Sickle Cell Awareness month, which is significant to me because this rare blood disorder affects many constituents in my congressional district. I understand how important it is to not only be aware of the illness but also to ensure those with Sickle Cell receive proper treatment.

Sickle cell disease, most commonly found in individuals of African American, Hispanic, Indian, Caribbean, Mediterranean, Middle Eastern, and South Asian descent, affects more than 100,000 individuals worldwide. It is an illness that affects the red blood cells. People with sickle cell disease have red blood cells with abnormal types of hemoglobin. This abnormal type of hemoglobin looks crescent-shaped, is difficult to pass through blood vessels and causes less blood to reach certain parts of the body. When the proper amount of blood does not circulate throughout the body, they can have damaging effects, causing anemia, jaundice and the formation of gallstones.

It is imperative that we not only educate ourselves but those around us as well. I am proud that in 2014, I co-founded the Congressional Sickle Cell Caucus with Rep. DANNY DAVIS (D–7th, IL) and Senator TIM SCOTT (R–SC) to support legislation, promote policies and inform the public about the disease. Together we are pushing to reauthorize the Sickle Cell Disease Research, Surveillance, Prevention, and Treatment Act which allows states to collect data, conduct health initiatives and identify and evaluate strategies for prevention and treatment of sickle cell disease complications. I commend organizations like the Sickle Cell Disease Association and Sickle Cell Foundation Support Group, Inc. for their efforts and I will continue to support initiatives that will help improve the lives of those with Sickle Cell disease.

HONORING BARBARA LEVAKE

HON. JOHN GARAMENDI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 2015

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the work of Barbara LeVake a County Supervisor of Yuba County and one of my district's 2015 Woman of the year.

Whereas, on the Twenty-Second Day of September, of the Year Two Thousand and Fifteen, Barbara LeVake was recognized as a 2015 Woman of the year.

Whereas, raised on a dairy farm in Merced, Barbara LeVake has been involved in agriculture and public policy issues all her life. She has been a member of the California Women for Agriculture for 40 years and is currently the State Legislative Director.

Whereas, a resident of Sutter County for over 30 years, Barbara is a County Supervisor having previously served from 1989–1992 and as a Governor appointee to the State Reclamation Board.

Whereas, since 1995, Barbara has been the CEO of Brazil/LeVake Government Relations providing services to clients ranging from agriculture to energy to water interests. She also actively represents the agricultural industry as a member of the California Elected Women's Association, California State Association of Counties, Capitol Network, National Association of Business Women Owners, Western Growers Association, California Farm Bureau, and Western Plant Health Association. She is also a member of the Sutter Buttes Flood Control Agency and the Sutter Yuba Farm Bureau.

Whereas, Barbara is respected as a bold leader who demonstrates grace under pressure. She works to shape policy to address the needs of today while being mindful of future generations yet to come. As a role model, Barbara helps to inspire in others, a reminder to advocate passionately, be a leader, and to always act with integrity and class.

Resolved, That I Congressman JOHN GARAMENDI of California's Third Congressional District, do hereby recognize and celebrate the accomplishments of Barbara LeVake.

HONORING NINE WORLD WAR II FEMALE VETERANS

HON. THEODORE E. DEUTCH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 2015

Mr. DEUTCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the nine outstanding World War II female veterans from Palm Beach County who will soon be honored by the Palm Beach County Veterans Committee. They are a cohort defined by dedication, excellence, and selflessness in their willingness to serve.

On Veterans Day, we pay tribute to the men and women who throughout history and to this day have defended our Nation and our values through service in our armed forces. The debt we owe to these veterans is immeasurable, and we must always strive to be a nation worthy of their heroic sacrifice.

For the past eight years, the Palm Beach County Veterans Committee has sponsored annual Veterans Day parades and ceremonies honoring our Nation's veterans. This year, nine female World War II veterans will be personally honored as Grand Marshalls in the Palm Beach County Veterans Day Parade on November 8th.

Congratulations to Dorothy Echeverria, Maxine Bodman, Nina Gebrian, Marjorie Ulsamer, Florence Mascott, Virginia Stefan, Bernice Harwood, Eleanor McFadden, and Jean Mahonney on being chosen as Grand Marshal's in this year's Veterans Day parade. I am proud to honor them in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and express deep appreciation for their service to our Nation.

HONORING BARBARA CHRISTWITZ

HON. JOHN GARAMENDI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 2015

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the work of Barbara Christwitz, a community leader and one of my district's 2015 Woman of the year.

Whereas, on the Twenty-Second Day of September, of the Year Two Thousand and Fifteen, Barbara Christwitz was recognized as a 2015 Woman of the year.

Whereas, Barbara Christwitz is the founder of Citizens Caring 4 Clearlake, a non-profit organization that leads neighborhood clean ups of trash and debris. She is dedicated to making Clearlake a better place.

Whereas, in addition to Citizens 4 Clearlake, Barbara has been an active community member with an extensive volunteer resume. She volunteers for the Lake County Time Bank and Lake County Coop and is a coordinator of monthly Peace Prayer dances. Barbara helped establish the Highlands Senior Service Center Garden and is a leader in the Girl's Circle sponsored by the Lake County Family Resource Center.

Whereas, Barbara has been a tutor specialist at Yuba Community College for the past ten years. She is an amazingly giving person with an inexhaustible spirit who takes pride in her community.

Resolved, That I Congressman JOHN GARAMENDI of California's Third Congressional District, do hereby recognize and celebrate the accomplishments of Barbara Christwitz.

IN APPRECIATION OF THE PUGET SOUND PARTNERSHIP

HON. DENNY HECK

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 2015

Mr. HECK of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and thank the Puget Sound Partnership for its tireless efforts to protect and restore America's largest estuary.

The Puget Sound Partnership is the agency of Washington state serving as the backbone organization for Puget Sound recovery. The Partnership coordinates the efforts of citizens, governments, tribes, scientists, businesses and nonprofits to set priorities, implement a regional recovery plan, and ensure accountability for results.

It is this kind of cooperative effort that can turn back the tide of degrading habitats and changing ocean chemistry, and I commend the Partnership for taking on the mantle of leadership in this vital mission.

The Puget Sound is not only a national environmental treasure; it is the centerpiece of our cultural identity and economic strength in the Pacific Northwest. If habitats continue to degrade and our cool, clean water is jeopardized by changing ocean conditions, we will lose much of what makes the Puget Sound and Washington state so special.

That is why I have worked closely with the Puget Sound Partnership and its Executive Director, Sheida Sahandy, to bring their model of cooperative, coordinated recovery to federal agencies through the Promoting Unified Government Efforts To Save Our Sound Act, or the PUGET SOS Act. This bill is a significant first step to bring more federal attention to bear on Puget Sound recovery, and I sincerely thank the Partnership's staff for their assistance and advice in crafting this important piece of legislation.

RECOGNIZING THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS ON ITS 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 2015

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 50th anniversary of the National Endowment for the Arts. Fifty years ago today, President Lyndon Baines Johnson signed the National Foundation on the Arts in Humanities Act as an umbrella for creating the National Endowment for the Arts and National Endowment for the Humanities.

Since President Johnson signed National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) into law 50 years ago, the NEA has been supporting artists and arts organizations across this country. The NEA's grant programs have helped support the creation of new artwork in our communities, taught generations of children the power of creativity and problem solving, preserved our nations artistic heritage, and brought art forms to stages, movie theatres, televisions, and public spaces across the United States.

The investment we make in the arts provides us not only with the enrichment of our communities across the country, but it is also a powerful economic driver. Each year, the nonprofit arts industry generates $135.2 billion in economic activity, providing 4.13 millions jobs, and returns billions to the federal government in income taxes. Additionally, for every one dollar of federal funds we invest in the arts, we return 9 nonfederal dollars back—an unprecedented return on investment. Through this federal investment, the non-profit arts industry generates $22.3 billion in government revenue.

The NEA has been at the forefront of a national effort to support arts and health in the military through the NEA/Walter Reed Healing Arts Partnership. This program supports writing, visual and music arts therapy, and yoga for service men and women at Walter Reed National Military Medical Center and the National Intrepid Center of Excellence (NICOE). These cost effective, non-invasive arts therapy programs rank consistently in the top five "helpful" and "wish to continue programs" on patient satisfaction surveys of men and women who have gone through the program. Through art therapy programs, our servicemen and women can transition away from large numbers of prescription medications to art therapy programs which allow for healing, psychosocial skill building, and self expression directly correlated to an increase in quality of life after leaving the treatment at NICOE.

The NEA also supports life-long learning in the arts through education programs that have been proven to help close the education achievement gap and help increase better grade point averages in core academic subjects.

As President Johson said: "The arts and humanities belong to the people, for it is, after all, the people who create them." Please join me in recognizing the NEA on its 50th anniversary.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF BAYSHORE SENIOR HEALTH, EDUCATION AND RECREATION CENTER

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 2015

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Bayshore Senior Health, Education and Recreation Center in Keansburg, New Jersey as it celebrates its 40th anniversary this year. The Center's efforts to enhance the well-being of the community's senior population is truly deserving of this body's recognition.

Through its activities, workshops, outings and classes, the Bayshore Senior Health, Education and Recreation Center provides an opportunity for seniors to receive resources, information, exercise and lunches, but also an opportunity to give back to the community through programs such as Crochet for a Cause and ESL lessons. In addition, the Center's community involvement extends beyond its services to seniors, offering internship and practicum opportunities to college students

pursuing nursing and social services degrees. Above all, the Bayshore Senior Health, Education and Recreation Center aims to provide a sense of fellowship in a safe, welcoming environment.

Since its inception, the Bayshore Senior Health, Education and Recreation Center has continued to grow and transform to meet the changing needs of its members. Its current location was recently expanded and renovated to include individual rooms dedicated to particular activities, including a computer lab and craft room, a community room and an upstairs hall that can be rented out for special functions.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Bayshore Senior Health, Education and Recreation Center on its 40th anniversary and thanking its staff and members for their extraordinary service to the community.

HONORING ANGIE GATES

HON. JOHN GARAMENDI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 2015

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the work of Angie Gates a community organizer and one of my district's 2015 Woman of the year.

Whereas, on the Twenty-Second Day of September, of the Year Two Thousand and Fifteen, Angie Gates was recognized as a 2015 Woman of the year.

Whereas, Angie Gates is inspired by the people she serves through her volunteerism. "After the floods, I saw the good in people," explained Angie. "It made me proud to call Yuba County my home."

Whereas, Angie has been a community organizer and volunteer in Yuba County for over 20 years. She spearheaded 'So You Can', a canned food drive and a critical networking agency. Originally designed to serve Olivehurst, the networking agency has expanded to include Linda, Arboga, Plumas Lake, and Marysville.

Whereas, hundreds of local families are helped each year by the organizations and annual events Angie provides leadership for, such as Olivehurst's Christmas Parade and Car Show, Marysville Boots and Brews, Operation Turkey Swap, Holiday Dinner and Toy Drive, Olivehurst Little League, Marysville Kiwanis, Yuba County Senior Center, and Duke Memorial Foundation.

Whereas, beyond providing food for the hungry and conducting toy drives during the holidays for low income families, Angie is passionate about creating positive family events that promote a sense of community wellbeing so that people feel good about where they live.

Whereas, what keeps Angie motivated are the smiles that she sees on the faces of many who return to say, "Thank you for helping our family out last year. Now that we are back on our feet, what can we do to help someone else this year?"

Resolved, That I Congressman JOHN GARAMENDI of California's Third Congressional District, do hereby recognize and celebrate the accomplishments of Angie Gates.

FOUR U.S. AVIATORS FROM THE GREAT WORLD WAR I

HON. TED POE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 2015

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, 100 years ago, the United States came—not for the last time—to the free world's aid, as Europe descended into a bloody war that would ultimately end the Age of Empires. Much has been written about the First World War, its impact on subsequent history, and the future trajectory of the Western world. But what are often forgotten are the stories and sacrifices of brave individuals.

According to Blaine Pardoe's "Terror of the Autumn Skies," the average life expectancy of a new United States WWI pilot was just 19 days. These four men defied the odds and boldly fought their way through the war. These men deserve special tribute. They are all young Americans who came to the aid of our allies and helped make the world more secure and prosperous.

All four were recipients of the Congressional Medal of Honor, our Nation's highest military honor, and yet they are not household names. That is unfortunate.

We must remember our warriors from 100 years ago because the greatest tragedy of war is to be forgotten.

FIRST LIEUTENANT FRANK LUKE, JR.

Known as the "Arizona Balloon Buster," Lieutenant Luke was born into a family of nine siblings in Phoenix, growing up a keen sportsman and bare-knuckle boxer—a pursuit that would help prepare him for the fight to come. Lt. Luke enlisted in the Aviation Section of the U.S. Signal Corps in 1917 and received his training in the Great State of Texas before being deployed to the Western Front. Perhaps reflecting his childhood sports prowess, Lt. Luke went on to become one of an elite number of "fighter aces," and in September 1918, he successfully completed a record personal campaign against German observation balloons and aircraft, earning him his nickname. He died in combat on 29 September 1918. He was 21.

CAPTAIN EDWARD V. RICKENBACKER

Eddie Rickenbacker always had a knack for driving. He competed in the Indianapolis 500 four times as a racecar driver before becoming America's most successful WWI fighter ace. Born in Ohio to Swiss-German parents, Captain Rickenbacker had a personal connection to the turmoil engulfing Europe and even tried to join the Allied cause before the United States entered the war. With 26 aerial victories to his name, Captain Rickenbacker is widely considered one of the most accomplished military aviators of his generation. He was also one of the hardest-working, clocking up a total of 300 combat hours. Rickenbacker was lucky enough to return home after the war and went on to become an airline executive and advisor to the U.S. Air Force effort in WWII. He died in Columbus in 1973 aged 82.

CHIEF MACHINIST'S MATE FRANCIS E. ORMSBEE, JR.

Born and raised in Rhode Island, Frank Ormsbee, Jr., was not even yet a pilot when he conducted the brave rescue attempt that would earn him a Congressional Medal of Honor. After being motivated as a patriot to enlist in the Navy in 1917, the following year, as an aircrew member stationed at Pensacola, Florida, Ormsbee witnessed a plane go into a tailspin and crash less than a mile out from his position. The young Navy recruit jumped overboard and swam to the wreck, partially extricating the gunner and making a number of attempts to save his life. While the rescue was unsuccessful, Ormsbee's heroism was extraordinary. He died in a plane crash two decades later at the age of 44.

ENSIGN CHARLES HAZELTINE HAMMANN

In addition to his congressional medal, Charles Hammann's service has been memorialized by two Naval ships named in his honor. Originally from Baltimore, Hammann joined the Naval Reserve in 1917. Less than 12 months later, the young naval aviator found himself flying a Macchi M.5 seaplane off the Austro-Hungarian coast when his colleague and compatriot Ens. George M. Ludlow was shot down. Despite his aircraft being deemed suitable for one person, Ensign Hammann dove to the water and pulled his fellow American onboard, saving his life amid danger of enemy fire from Austrian planes. He was killed on duty in Virginia on 14 June 1919. He was 27.

All four of these brave Americans, two of them barely more than boys, exemplify the very best in our fine tradition of military service. As the world reflects on the Great War on the occasion of its centenary, it is my hope that we remember the names and stories of these heroic individuals who risked or, indeed, gave their lives in service of this Nation.

The boys of the Great War were the fathers of America's Greatest Generation. Their efforts cannot and will not be forgotten.

And that's just the way it is.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. EVAN H. JENKINS

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 2015

Mr. JENKINS of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, on roll call no. 518, I was unable to vote due to a veterans event in the district with VA Secretary Robert McDonald.

Had I been present, I would have voted AYE.

HONORING ANDREA ARMSTRONG

HON. JOHN GARAMENDI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 2015

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the work of Andrea Armstrong, a community leader and one of my district's 2015 Woman of the year.

Whereas, on the Twenty-Second Day of September, of the Year Two Thousand and Fifteen, Andrea Armstrong was recognized as a 2015 Woman of the year.

Whereas, committed to the guidance and activities of Williams youth, in addition to serving as a school board member for 20 years, Andi has been a key organizer and speaker for the 'Every 15 Minutes' program in schools. As a teenager, Andi was in a serious car accident involving a drunken driver. She has

shared her story across the North State to encourage students to consider the consequences of drinking and driving or being a passenger in a car driven by an impaired driver.

Whereas, Andi's leadership was fundamental in the development and completion of the downtown mural project. The mural is the pride and the focal point in the City of Williams. She served for 7 years as President of Citizens for a Better Williams, dedicated to the improvement of the historic downtown business district. Andi organized the City of Williams annual events and parades while developing a Summer concert series in the park. Full of fun, residents will often see Andi serving strawberry shortcakes outfitted in the old-fashioned Car-Hop tradition.

Whereas, in 2012, local hero Sgt. Alejandro Jauregui lost both legs below the knees in Afghanistan. Andi, an Army Mom, orchestrated his homecoming. With over 200 town folks and veterans cheering and waving flags in the center of town, they honored and welcomed Sgt. Jauregui home. Later, Sgt. Jauregui received a home from "Homes for our Troops" in Woodland. It was Andi who spearheaded a fundraiser that generated over $10,000 to help pay for handicap accessible home features.

Whereas, an inspiration to many and admired by all, Andi goes above and beyond the call of duty to ensure that a call for help is answered.

Resolved, That I Congressman JOHN GARAMENDI of California's Third Congressional District, do hereby recognize and celebrate the accomplishments of Andrea Armstrong.

INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO PROVIDE FLEXIBILITY IN EXTENDING SOCIAL SECURITY TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

HON. MADELEINE Z. BORDALLO

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 2015

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced a bill that would provide flexibility to the Government of Guam in extending Social Security to local government employees. This bill provides the Government of Guam with the authority to determine employees who would participate in the Social Security program and it would help to address the significant shortfalls that many of GovGuam's employees may face when they retire from government service.

The retirement option currently provided to GovGuam employees is unsustainable and will leave many without sufficient means to care for themselves when they retire. Guam's public auditor has reported that the average government employee has about $40,000 in their retirement account and would not have enough money to support basic needs come their retirement age.

Local leaders have proposed reforming the retirement plan offered to GovGuam employees to one that is a hybrid of federal Social Security and local defined benefit plan. I believe that the proposal to extend Social Security to GovGuam employees, while at the same time revamping the local retirement system, would be the best course of action moving forward and would provide thousands of GovGuam employees with the resources needed to have a comfortable quality of life during their retirement.

Extending Social Security to GovGuam employees would be consistent with existing federal authority and it would be similar to an option exercised by the District of Columbia in extending Social Security to Washington, D.C. government employees. However Guam policymakers have expressed several concerns with the current federal law that requires it to extend Social Security to all employees. Specifically, the way the law currently reads, if GovGuam decides to extend Social Security to employees, it must do so for all employees regardless of their time of service or ability to benefit from the system when they retire. They are concerned that that if GovGuam exercised this option, thousands of GovGuam employees who already have years of government service, would not be able to contribute enough calendar quarters to qualify for Social Security. In essence, these employees would be forced to pay into the system but would not be able to receive any benefits when they retire.

This would cause a significant financial burden on the employees as well as Guam's local treasury, and I believe that flexibility should be extended to GovGuam to ensure that employees who pay into the system can benefit from it upon their retirement. The bill that I introduced today would solve this problem by leaving it to Guam lawmakers to decide how the term "initially hired" is defined. It is my understanding that the Guam Legislature intends to extend Social Security to employees who would be able to fulfill the Social Security's requirement that beneficiaries must contribute 40 calendar quarters into the system before they are eligible for the program. The Legislature is actively considering several options that on the payment and funding source that will be used to provide for any upfront costs as well as the employer contributions for GovGuam employees. Further, I have coordinated the development of this language with the Social Security Administration to ensure that it addresses the appropriate fix in statute that is needed to fully execute the local law should it be enacted.

I hope that my colleagues will support this bill and allow government employees in Guam to contribute into and benefit from Social Security, just as most government employees and all private sector employees throughout the country already do. I look forward to working with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to advance this legislation.

HONORING THE SERVICE OF ROY CURTIS OF BEREA

HON. ANDY BARR

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 2015

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the service of Roy Curtis. He served the city of Berea, Kentucky for thirty-four years as a firefighter. Mr. Curtis rose up through the ranks and eventually became fire chief. He is very well respected among his fellow firefighters and among the people of Berea.

Mr. Curtis recently retired from his position as fire chief. He was a caring and compassionate leader who will be greatly missed. Mr. Curtis reported that the hardest part of the job was seeing people suffer the loss of loved ones, pets, and possessions in fires.

Mr. Curtis was also an integral part of the team of Berea firefighters. His fellow firefighters showed much respect for Chief Curtis and his leadership. As firefighter Eric Lawson said, "He's just a top-notch guy. You can't find one better than Roy".

Like all his fellow firefighters, Roy Curtis was a brave public servant who went into dangerous situations many times to save lives and property. The willingness to sacrifice and to serve the public is part of what makes America great. A grateful nation joins with the citizens of Berea to say thank you to Roy Curtis.

HONORING SANDY HOLMAN

HON. JOHN GARAMENDI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 2015

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the work of Sandy Holman a Cultural Competency Educator, Mentor, and one of my district's 2015 Woman of the year.

Whereas, on the Twenty-Second Day of September, of the Year Two Thousand and Fifteen, Sandy Holman was recognized as a 2015 Woman of the year.

Whereas, Sandy Holman is the Director of United in Unity and The Culture C.O.-O.P. The 'C.O.-O.P.' which stands for Caring, Optimistic, Open-minded People was created to help individuals and organizations better meet the needs of diverse communities in a variety of settings. Both organizations focus on promoting respect for equitable practices, diversity, cultural competency, reading and a quality education for all.

Whereas, Sandy helped to create Davis' annual International Festival designed to bring people of all cultures together. She has written and published two beautiful children's books, 'Grandpa, Is Everything Black Bad?' and 'We All Have a Heritage.'

Whereas, known to many as 'The Purple Lady', Sandy has an unquenchable zest for life that has inspired thousands of Yolo County youth and adults over the past 30 years.

Whereas, through Sandy's mentoring programs and collaborative projects, she is a beacon of light who leaves an indelible imprint on the lives she touches.

Resolved, That I Congressman JOHN GARAMENDI of California's Third Congressional District, do hereby recognize and celebrate the accomplishments of Sandy Holman.

OUR UNCONSCIONABLE NATIONAL DEBT

HON. MIKE COFFMAN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 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 $18,151,061,200,913.26. We've added $7,524,184,152,000.18 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.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE MALNUTRITION EPIDEMIC

HON. NORMA J. TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 2015

Mrs. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an important, but often unnoticed, epidemic in our country and to voice my support for the fight to end it. Malnutrition negatively impacts the lives of millions of Americans who do not have adequate access to nutritious food. While the symptoms can vary from hunger to obesity, one thing has become incredibly clear—malnutrition disproportionately affects senior citizens and people of color. All throughout the United States, the problem negatively impacts the livelihood of families and takes a toll on the nation's healthcare costs.

One of the contributing factors to malnutrition in the United States is poverty and lack of access to healthy foods. According to the 2014 Census, there are 46.7 million people living in poverty in our country. The lack of financial resources means that families often have to rely on cheaper foods with artificial ingredients. These foods are frequently high in caloric intake and do not possess the necessary nutritious properties to make up a healthy diet. Many health side effects, such as obesity, come as a result of this.

Just as troubling is the existence of food deserts in the nation, which are defined as an area of land where residences have limited access to affordable and nutritious food. According to the United States Department of Agriculture, at least one food desert exists in every state in the nation. Millions of Americans often go hungry or rely on unhealthy food simply because they do not have the means to get to a grocery store near their home. This is an unacceptable problem, particularly considering that food deserts are most prevalent in poor, urban localities that are home to many minorities. In order to address the growing malnutrition epidemic in our country, we must encourage investments in our neighborhoods to make sure that everyone has easy access to nutritious foods.

Additionally, malnutrition impacts the healthcare systems in so many of our communities. Recent studies have shown that one in three patients arrive at hospitals malnourished. Patients with malnutrition have been known to be more likely to suffer longer hospital stays, have slower healing, and be at greater risk for re-hospitalizations and complications. Another study found that the economic burden of disease-associated malnutrition in the U.S. to be an estimated $156.7 billion per year—and for those aged 65 and older, it is estimated to be $51.3 billion per year. These numbers make clear that nutritional status deserves more attention.

A critical ingredient often lacking in malnutrition care today is engagement by the broader healthcare establishment. While healthcare providers are beginning to utilize standardized malnutrition screening, assessment, and appropriate interventions for older adults, more development in these areas are vital to leading healthier lives and saving on healthcare costs. We cannot afford to ignore such low-cost solutions.

Focus on malnutrition care will help yield transformative policies for patient-centered medical care and make a meaningful difference in the lives of our nation's older adults. September 28 to October 2 has been designated as Malnutrition Awareness Week. Let us use this time as a call to action to increase awareness and find solutions that better support the healthy aging of all citizens across our communities.

HONORING RAMONA PRIETO

HON. JOHN GARAMENDI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 2015

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the work of Ramona Prieto, a Peace Officer, Public Servant, Role Model, and one of my district's 2015 Woman of the year.

Whereas, on the Twenty-Second Day of September, of the Year Two Thousand and Fifteen, Ramona Prieto was recognized as a 2015 Woman of the year.

Whereas, Assistant Commissioner (Ret.) of the California Highway Patrol, Commissioner Prieto has led by example, rising through the ranks to make a visible and lasting impact over her 38-year career of public service. Assignments took her up and down the state from Los Angeles to the Yuba-Sutter area where eventually she became the highest-ranking woman in CHP history as Assistant Chief and Deputy Commissioner.

Whereas, fresh out of the CHP Academy, Prieto was assigned to Central L.A. and made agency history in 1980 when she became the first female motorcycle officer. In 1986, Prieto was assigned to oversee special projects at the academy. In 1990, she was promoted to Sergeant and subsequently to Lieutenant, Captain, Deputy Chief, Assistant Commissioner and finally Deputy Commissioner—the post she retired from earlier this year.

Whereas, Commissioner Prieto's leadership is characterized by a warm, outgoing nature coupled with the highest standards of integrity and professionalism. She has encouraged others and promoted transparency in agency operations. Thanks to her high level of leadership, more women have been hired into the CHP including her youngest daughter who has followed in her footsteps and entered into law enforcement.

Whereas, while Prieto has earned degrees in public administration and leadership, her family and husband, Ed are a top priority. She is ever mindful of setting good examples for their daughters to work hard, be goal-oriented and always strive to make things better.

Resolved, That I Congressman JOHN GARAMENDI of California's Third Congressional District, do hereby recognize and celebrate the accomplishments of Ramona Prieto.

RECOGNIZING WORLD WAR II VETERAN EDWARD (ED) L. TURLO

HON. STEVE STIVERS

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 2015

Mr. STIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize World War II veteran Edward (Ed) L. Turlo, who passed away on September 25, 2015 at the age of 92.

Ed was born in Chicago, IL on July 13, 1923. He joined the Army after graduating high school, entering as the highest rank a civilian could join the military. He became a member of the 79th Infantry Division in the Army and was sent to fight on the D-Day invasion at Utah Beach in France. After D-Day, he began volunteering for the United National Relief and Rehabilitation Agency (UNRRA), which helped displaced citizens find their country representatives. While Ed was stationed in Germany, he met his wife Lydia, whom he married after the war.

Ed and Lydia returned to the United States after getting married, and he started college at Miami University in Florida. He earned his 4-year degree in 2½ years and was soon hired by Western Electric in Chicago, Illinois. While in Chicago, he continued his education at Northwestern University and earned a Master of Business Administration degree.

His involvement in charitable work throughout his life had a focus on inner city youth. In Chicago, Ed was involved in the Hawthorne Club, where he frequently took underprivileged children to baseball games and delivered toys and clothes to needy children. He even spent time as a member of the Board of Directors of the Hawthorne Club.

In 1962, Ed and Lydia moved to Columbus, Ohio where they began a family. In Ohio, Ed served as the senior vice commander and on the Honor Guard unit for the VFW Post #2398. He also continued his charitable work by serving at the local food pantry and taking students from the Ohio School for the Blind to the circus. In 2011, Ed was inducted into the Ohio Veterans Hall of Fame.

Ed Turlo served our country bravely in World War II and remained committed to service after the war. Hundreds of youth were positively impacted by his work throughout his lifetime. His commitment to service should serve as an example for us all.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 2015

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, due to the fact that I was unavoidably detained on September 28, 2015, I missed the rollcall vote on House Bill 2835, the Border Jobs for Veterans Act of 2015. Had I been present on rollcall vote No. 519, I would have voted YEA.

RECOGNIZING MALNUTRITION AWARENESS WEEK

HON. JOYCE BEATTY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 2015

Mrs. BEATTY. Mr. Speaker, this week, September 28, 2015 through October 2nd, has been designated as Malnutrition Awareness Week.

Malnutrition is a problem for millions of Americans nationwide, including in my home state of Ohio, and is often ignored in the deliverance of healthcare.

We should recognize this critical, yet often unseen epidemic in our country, and fight to eliminate it.

Hunger, obesity, and food insecurity all contribute to malnourishment in our country and disproportionately affects senior citizens and low-income families.

In fact, patients with malnutrition have been shown to potentially suffer longer hospital stays, have slower healing times, and be at greater risk for re-hospitalizations and complications.

Focusing on malnutrition care will help yield transformative policies for patient-centered medical care and make a meaningful difference in the lives of our nation's older adults.

Additionally, systematic malnutrition screenings, assessments, and appropriate interventions for older adults are often not accessible, but could be vital to leading healthier lives, and result in health care cost savings.

We cannot afford to ignore such low-cost solutions.

That is why I, along with Congresswoman MARCIA FUDGE, sent a letter to the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) urging improved incorporation of nutrition into programs and improvement in patient care and outcomes.

This week, let's have a call to action to increase awareness and find solutions that better support the healthy aging of all senior citizens and the health of vulnerable families through focusing on eliminating malnutrition in our country.

Healthy citizens mean a healthy society, economy, and future of our country.

HONORING CHERIE STEPHENS

HON. JOHN GARAMENDI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 2015

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the work of Cherie Stephens a community volunteer and one of my district's 2015 Woman of the year.

Whereas, on the Twenty-Second Day of September, of the Year Two Thousand and Fifteen, Cherie Stephens was recognized as a 2015 Woman of the year.

Whereas, Founder and Chair of the Yuba City Walk for Alzheimer's, Cherie Stephens has helped to raise more than $68,000 since its inception in 2013 and is on a personal mission to raise an additional $48,000 by the end of this year.

Whereas, as President of the Yuba City-Marysville Soroptimists, Cherie helped to expand and grow the Girls on the Run program with the goal to unleash confidence in young women while establishing a lifetime appreciation for health and fitness as tomorrow's leaders. Utilizing last Fall's fundraising dollars, Soroptimists recently completed a beautiful bathroom remodel at the Salvation Army Depot Family Crisis Center, a project intended to instill a sense of dignity and self-confidence for the women housed there.

Whereas, Cherie is co-owner of Stephens Farmhouse where in addition to baking pies, making jams, and tending to the storefront, she offers an educational program to local students called 'Kids in the Kitchen'. Cherie is a California Women in Agriculture Member and past member of several organizations including the CA State Fair Board, Prune Festival, St. Isidore's Parent Club, and Farm Day.

Whereas, despite the rigors of running and growing a successful business, Cherie manages to balance marriage, family, community service, and philanthropy with exceptionally good humor. She is a living example of what is possible for us all.

Resolved, That I Congressman JOHN GARAMENDI of California's Third Congressional District, do hereby recognize and celebrate the accomplishments of Cherie Stephens.

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S6983–S7009.

Measures Introduced: Eleven bills were introduced, as follows: S. 2091–2101. **Page S7005**

Measures Passed:

Airport and Airway Extension Act: Senate passed H.R. 3614, to amend title 49, United States Code, to extend authorizations for the airport improvement program, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the funding and expenditure authority of the Airport and Airway Trust Fund. **Page S6989**

National Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Day: Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 217, designating October 8, 2015, as ''National Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Day'', and the resolution was then agreed to. **Page S7007**

House Messages:

TSA Office of Inspection Accountability Act—Agreement: Senate continued consideration of the amendment of the House of Representatives to the amendment of the Senate to H.R. 719, to require the Transportation Security Administration to conform to existing Federal law and regulations regarding criminal investigator positions, taking action on the following amendment and motion proposed thereto: **Pages S6984–89, S6989–99**

Pending:

McConnell motion to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate to the bill, with McConnell (for Cochran) Amendment No. 2689, making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016. **Page S6984**

McConnell Amendment No. 2690 (to Amendment No. 2689), to change the enactment date. **Page S6984**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of the message to accompany the bill, post-cloture, at approximately 9:30 a.m., on Wednesday, September 30, 2015; that all time during the adjournment of the Senate count post-cloture on McConnell motion to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate to the bill, with McConnell (for Cochran) Amendment No. 2689 (listed above); and that all post-cloture time on the motion to concur be considered expired at 10 a.m., with the time until 10 a.m. equally divided between the two Managers, or their designees. **Page S7007**

Messages from the House: **Page S7004**

Measures Referred: **Pages S7004–05**

Measures Placed on the Calendar: **Page S7005**

Enrolled Bills Presented: **Page S7005**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S7005–07**

Additional Statements: **Pages S7002–04**

Notices of Hearings/Meetings: **Page S7007**

Authorities for Committees to Meet: **Page S7007**

Adjournment: Senate convened at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 6:06 p.m., until 9:30 a.m. on Wednesday, September 30, 2015. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today's Record on page S7009.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

TSA

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Department of Homeland Security concluded a hearing to examine the Transportation Security Administration's efforts to address inspector general findings, after receiving testimony from Peter V. Neffenger, Administrator, Transportation Security Administration, and John Roth, Inspector General, both of the Department of Homeland Security.

U.S. CYBERSECURITY POLICY AND THREATS

Committee on Armed Services: Committee concluded a hearing to examine United States Cybersecurity policy and threats, after receiving testimony from James R. Clapper, Director of National Intelligence; Robert O. Work, Deputy Secretary of Defense; and Admiral Michael S. Rogers, USN, Commander, United States

Cyber Command, Director, National Security Agency, and Chief, Central Security Services.

NOMINATIONS

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nominations of Adewale Adeyemo, of California, and Amias Moore Gerety, of Connecticut, both to be an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Jay Neal Lerner, of Illinois, to be Inspector General, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf.

PIPELINE NETWORK OVERSIGHT

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: Subcommittee on Surface Transportation and Merchant Marine Infrastructure, Safety and Security concluded a hearing to examine pipeline safety, focusing on oversight of our nation's pipeline network, after receiving testimony from Christopher A. Hart, Chairman, National Transportation Safety Board; Susan A. Fleming, Director, Physical Infrastructure Issues, Government Accountability Office; Michael Bellamy, PII Pipeline Solutions, Cramlington, United Kingdom; and Donald F. Santa, The Interstate Natural Gas Association of America, and Terry McCallister, WGL Holdings, on behalf of the American Gas Association of America, both of Washington, D.C.

PRESIDENT'S AIR AGENDA

Committee on Environment and Public Works: Committee concluded a hearing to examine economy-wide implications of President Obama's air agenda, after receiving testimony from Janet McCabe, Acting Assistant Administrator, Office of Air and Radiation, Environmental Protection Agency.

IMPROVING THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

Committee on Environment and Public Works: Subcommittee on Fisheries, Water, and Wildlife received a briefing on improving the Endangered Species Act from Dan Ashe, Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior; and Wyoming Governor Matthew H. Mead, and Montana Governor Steve Bullock, both on behalf of the Western Governors' Association.

FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHALLENGES IN PUERTO RICO

Committee on Finance: Committee concluded a hearing to examine financial and economic challenges in Puerto Rico, after receiving testimony from Representative Pierluisi; Melba Acosta-Febo, Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico, and Sergio M. Marxuach, Center for a New Economy, both of San Juan, Puerto Rico; and Douglas Holtz-Eakin, American Action Forum, Washington, D.C.

U.S. ROLE AND STRATEGY IN THE MIDDLE EAST: THE HUMANITARIAN CRISIS

Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the United States role and strategy in the Middle East, focusing on the humanitarian crisis, after receiving testimony from Michel Gabaudan, Refugees International, and Nancy Lindborg, United States Institute of Peace, both of Washington, D.C.; and David Miliband, International Rescue Committee, New York, New York.

U.S.-CHINA RELATIONS

Committee on Foreign Relations: Subcommittee on East Asia, the Pacific, and International Cybersecurity Policy concluded a hearing to examine the changing landscape of United States-China Relations, after receiving testimony from Christopher K. Johnson, Center for Strategic and International Studies, and Melanie Hart, Center for American Progress, both of Washington, D.C.

TOXIC CHEMICAL EXPOSURE AND VA RESPONSE

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the impact of exposure to toxic chemicals on veterans and the VA's response, after receiving testimony from David R. McLenachen, Acting Deputy Under Secretary of Veterans Affairs for Disability Assistance, Veterans Benefits Administration; Kenneth S. Ramos, University of Arizona Health Sciences Center, and National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine Institute of Medicine Committee on Veterans and Agent Orange, Update 2014, Tucson; Commander John B. Wells, USN (Ret.), Military-Veterans Advocacy, Slidell, Louisiana; John Rowan, Vietnam Veterans of America, Silver Spring, Maryland; and Jerome M. Ensminger, Elizabethtown, North Carolina.

INTELLIGENCE

Select Committee on Intelligence: Committee held closed hearings on intelligence matters, receiving testimony from officials of the intelligence community.

Committee recessed subject to the call.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 16 public bills, H.R. 3635–3650; and 4 resolutions, H.J. Res. 67–68; H. Con. Res. 79; and H. Res. 447, were introduced. **Pages H6704–05**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages H6706–07**

Report Filed: A report was filed today as follows:

Conference report on 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 (H. Rept. 114–270). **Page H6704**

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein he appointed Representative Palazzo to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. **Page H6309**

Recess: The House recessed at 10:37 a.m. and reconvened at 12 noon. **Page H6313**

Guest Chaplain: The prayer was offered by the Guest Chaplain, Pastor Kevin Myers, 12 Stone Church, Lawrenceville, GA. **Page H6313**

Unanimous Consent Agreement: Agreed by unanimous consent that the question of adopting a motion to recommit on H.R. 3495 may be subject to postponement as though under clause 8 of rule 20. **Page H6335**

Recess: The House recessed at 3:21 p.m. and reconvened at 3:45 p.m. **Page H6335**

Women's Public Health and Safety Act: The House passed H.R. 3495, to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to allow for greater State flexibility with respect to excluding providers who are involved in abortions, by a recorded vote of 236 ayes to 193 noes, Roll No. 524. **Pages H6324–37**

Rejected the Sinema motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Energy and Commerce with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with an amendment, by a yea-and-nay vote of 184 yeas to 242 nays, Roll No. 523. **Pages H6334–36**

Pursuant to the Rule, the amendment printed in H. Rept. 114–269 shall be considered as adopted. **Page H6324**

H. Res. 444, the rule providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3495) was agreed to by a recorded vote of 242 ayes to 183 noes, Roll No. 522, after the previous question was ordered by a yea-and-nay vote of 243 yeas to 182 nays, Roll No. 521. **Pages H6316–24**

Senate Messages: Message from the Senate and message received from the Senate by the Clerk and subsequently presented to the House today appears on pages H6316, H6335.

Senate Referral: S. 599 was held at the desk. **Page H6316**

Quorum Calls—Votes: Two yea-and-nay votes and two recorded votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H6323, H6323–24, H6335–36, and H6336. There were no quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 5:09 p.m.

Committee Meetings

RESEARCH INNOVATIONS ACHIEVED BY OUR NATION'S AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Committee on Agriculture: Subcommittee on Biotechnology, Horticulture and Research held a hearing to highlight research innovations achieved by our nation's agricultural colleges and universities. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

OUTSIDE PERSPECTIVES ON THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CYBER STRATEGY

Committee on Armed Services: Full Committee held a hearing entitled "Outside Perspectives on the Department of Defense Cyber Strategy". Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

USAF BOMBER FORCE STRUCTURE—CURRENT REQUIREMENTS AND FUTURE VISION

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Seapower and Projection Forces held a hearing entitled "USAF Bomber Force Structure—current requirements and future vision". Testimony was heard from Lieutenant General Arnold W. Bunch (USAF), Military Deputy, Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Acquisition, U.S. Air Force; General Robin Rand (USAF), Commander, Air Force Global Strike Command; and Randall G. Walden, Director, Air Force Rapid Capabilities Office, Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Acquisition.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURE

Committee on Education and the Workforce: Subcommittee on Health, Employment, Labor, and Pensions held a hearing on H.R. 3459, the "Protecting

Local Business Opportunity Act''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

AN OVERDUE CHECKUP: EXAMINING THE ACA'S STATE INSURANCE MARKETPLACES

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations held a hearing entitled ''An Overdue Checkup: Examining the ACA's State Insurance Marketplaces''. Testimony was heard from Patrick Allen, Director, Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services; Louis Gutierrez, Executive Director, Massachusetts Health Connector; Jeff Kissel, Chief Executive Officer, Hawai'i Health Connector; Peter V. Lee, Executive Director, Covered California; Allison O'Toole, Interim Chief Executive Officer, Minnesota Health Insurance Exchange; and James Wadleigh, Chief Executive Officer, Access Health CT.

THE DISRUPTER SERIES: HOW THE SHARING ECONOMY CREATES JOBS, BENEFITS CONSUMERS, AND RAISES POLICY QUESTIONS

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Commerce, Manufacturing, and Trade held a hearing entitled ''The Disrupter Series: How the Sharing Economy Creates Jobs, Benefits Consumers, and Raises Policy Questions''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Full Committee began a markup on H.R. 8, the ''North American Energy Security and Infrastructure Act of 2015''; H.R. 3242, the ''Child Nicotine Poisoning Prevention Act of 2015''; and Proposed Matters for Inclusion in Reconciliation Recommendations.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION

Committee on Financial Services: Full Committee held a hearing entitled ''The Semi-Annual Report of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection''. Testimony was heard from Richard Cordray, Director, Consumer Financial Protection Bureau.

THE IMPACT OF DOMESTIC REGULATORY STANDARDS ON THE U.S. INSURANCE MARKET

Committee on Financial Services: Subcommittee on Housing and Insurance held a hearing entitled ''The Impact of Domestic Regulatory Standards on the U.S. Insurance Market''. Testimony was heard from Michael McRaith, Director, Federal Insurance Office, Department of the Treasury; Tom Sullivan, Senior Advisor, Department of Banking Supervision and Regulation, Federal Reserve Board of Governors; S. Roy Woodall, Jr., Independent Member, Financial Stability Oversight Council, Department of the Treasury; and a public witness.

U.S. COUNTERTERRORISM EFFORTS IN SYRIA: A WINNING STRATEGY?

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Subcommittee on Terrorism, Nonproliferation, and Trade held a hearing entitled ''U.S. Counterterrorism Efforts in Syria: A Winning Strategy?''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURE

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on the Constitution and Civil Justice held a hearing on H.R. ____, the ''Fraudulent Joinder Prevention Act of 2015''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

HEALTHY COMPETITION? AN EXAMINATION OF THE PROPOSED HEALTH INSURANCE MERGERS AND THE CONSEQUENT IMPACT ON COMPETITION

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Regulatory Reform, Commercial and Antitrust Law held a hearing entitled ''Healthy Competition? An Examination of the Proposed Health Insurance Mergers and the Consequent Impact on Competition''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

THE POTENTIAL IMPLICATIONS OF PENDING MARINE NATIONAL MONUMENT DESIGNATIONS

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Water, Power and Oceans held a hearing entitled ''The Potential Implications of Pending Marine National Monument Designations''. Testimony was heard from Holly Bamford, Acting Assistant Secretary for Conservation and Management, National Ocean Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; and public witnesses.

STATE, LOCAL, AND TRIBAL APPROACHES TO FOREST MANAGEMENT: LESSONS FOR BETTER MANAGEMENT OF OUR FEDERAL FORESTS

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Federal Lands held a hearing entitled ''State, Local, and Tribal Approaches to Forest Management: Lessons for Better Management of our Federal Forests''. Testimony was heard from Thomas Crafford, Associate Director of State-Federal Relations, Office of Governor Bill Walker, State of Alaska; Dan Gibbs, County Commissioner, Summit County, Colorado; and public witnesses.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Indian, Insular and Alaska Native Affairs held a hearing on H.R. 286, the "Little Shell Tribe of Chippewa Indians Restoration Act of 2015"; and H.R. 872, the "Thomasina E. Jordan Indian Tribes of Virginia Federal Recognition Act of 2015". Testimony was heard from Kevin Washburn, Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior; and public witnesses.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD'S TAXPAYER FUNDING

Committee on Oversight and Government Reform: Full Committee held a hearing entitled "Planned Parenthood's Taxpayer Funding". Testimony was heard from a public witness.

JUSTICE FOR VICTIMS OF IRANIAN TERRORISM ACT

Committee on Rules: Full Committee began a hearing on H.R. 3457, the "Justice for Victims of Iranian Terrorism Act". Testimony was heard from Representatives Poe of Texas and Engel.

ASTROBIOLOGY AND THE SEARCH FOR LIFE BEYOND EARTH IN THE NEXT DECADE

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology: Full Committee held a hearing entitled "Astrobiology and the Search for Life Beyond Earth in the Next Decade". Testimony was heard from Ellen Stofan, Chief Scientist, National Aeronautics and Space Administration; and public witnesses.

THE BLACKLIST: ARE SMALL BUSINESSES GUILTY UNTIL PROVEN INNOCENT?

Committee on Small Business: Subcommittee on Contracting and Workforce; and Subcommittee on Investigations, Oversight and Regulations, held a joint hearing entitled "The Blacklist: Are Small Businesses Guilty Until Proven Innocent?". Testimony was heard from Anne Rung, Administrator, Office of Federal Procurement Policy, Office of Management and Budget; Lafe Solomon, Senior Labor Compliance Advisor, Office of the Solicitor, Department of Labor; and public witnesses.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Ways and Means: Full Committee held a markup on legislative proposals in response to the reconciliation directive included in section 2002 of S. Con. Res. 11. The Reconciliation Legislative Recommendations Relating to Repeal of Certain Excise Taxes Enacted in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act was favorably transmitted to the House Committee on the Budget, as amended. The Reconciliation Legislative Recommendations Relating to Repeal of Independent Payment Advisory Board was favorably transmitted to the House Committee on the Budget, without amendment.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 2015

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: Subcommittee on Securities, Insurance, and Investment, to hold an oversight hearing to examine the Securities Investor Protection Corporation, 10 a.m., SD–538.

Committee on Environment and Public Works: Subcommittee on Fisheries, Water, and Wildlife, to hold an oversight hearing to examine the Army Corps of Engineers' participation in the development of the new regulatory definition of "Waters of the United States", 10 a.m., SD–406.

Committee on Foreign Relations: to hold closed hearings to examine the economic crisis in Ukraine, 2 p.m., S–116, Capitol.

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: business meeting to consider S. 799, to combat the rise of prenatal opioid abuse and neonatal abstinence syndrome, S. 1893, to reauthorize and improve programs related to mental health and substance use disorders, S. 481, to amend the Controlled Substances Act and the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to drug scheduling recommendations by the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and with respect to registration of manufacturers and distributors seeking to conduct clinical testing, and other pending calendar business, 10 a.m., SD–430.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: to hold hearings to examine the Department of Education and student achievement, 9:30 a.m., SD–342.

Subcommittee on Federal Spending Oversight and Emergency Management, to hold hearings to examine end of the year spending, 2:30 p.m., SD–342.

Committee on the Judiciary: to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Brian R. Martinotti, and Julien Xavier Neals, both to be United States District Judge for the District of New Jersey, Robert F. Rossiter, Jr., to be United States District Judge for the District of Nebraska, and Edward L. Stanton III, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Tennessee, 10 a.m., SD–226.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: to hold hearings to examine the nomination of Michael Herman Michaud, of Maine, to be Assistant Secretary of Labor for Veterans' Employment and Training, 2:30 p.m., SR–418.

Select Committee on Intelligence: to receive a closed briefing on certain intelligence matters, 2:30 p.m., SH–219.

Special Committee on Aging: to hold hearings to examine pension advances, 2:30 p.m., SD–562.

House

Committee on Agriculture, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 1317, to amend the Commodity Exchange Act and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to specify how clearing requirements apply to certain affiliate transactions, and for other purposes; and hearing entitled ''U.S. International Food Aid Programs: Stakeholder Perspectives'', 9:45 a.m., 1300 Longworth.

Committee on Armed Services, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''Implementing the Department of Defense Cyber Strategy'', 10 a.m., 2118 Rayburn.

Committee on Education and The Workforce, Full Committee, markup on Committee Print of legislation regarding the Committee's instruction pursuant to section 2002 (a)(1) of S. Con. Res. 11, 10:30 a.m., HVC–210.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 8, the ''North American Energy Security and Infrastructure Act of 2015''; H.R. 3242, the ''Child Nicotine Poisoning Prevention Act of 2015''; and Proposed Matters for Inclusion in Reconciliation Recommendations (continued), 10 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

Committee on Financial Services, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 414, the ''Burdensome Data Collection Relief Act; H.R. 957, the ''Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection-Inspector General Reform Act of 2015''; H.R. 1090, the ''Retail Investor Protection Act''; H.R. 1266, the ''Financial Product Safety Commission Act of 2015''; and H.R. 2769, the ''Risk-Based Capital Study Act of 2015'', 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''Cyber War: Definitions, Deterrence, and Foreign Policy'', 10 a.m., 2172 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations, hearing entitled ''Ridding Central Africa of Joseph Kony: Continuing U.S. Support'', 2 p.m., 2172 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Europe, Eurasia, and Emerging Threats, hearing entitled ''The Threat of Islamist Extremism in Russia'', 2 p.m., 2200 Rayburn.

Committee on Homeland Security, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 3102, the ''Airport Access Control Security Improvement Act of 2015''; H.R. 3144, the ''Partners for Aviation Security Act''; H.R. 3350, the ''Know the CBRN Terrorism Threats to Transportation Act''; H.R. 3361, the ''Department of Homeland Security Insider Threat and Mitigation Act of 2015''; H.R. 3490, the ''Strengthening State and Local Cyber Crime Fighting Act''; H.R. 3493, the ''Securing the Cities Act of 2015''; H.R. 3503, the ''Department of Homeland Security Support to Fusion Centers Act of 2015''; H.R. 3505, the ''Department of Homeland Security Clearance Management and Administration Act''; H.R. 3510, the ''Department of Homeland Security Cybersecurity Strategy Act of 2015''; H.R. 3572, the ''DHS Headquarters Reform and Improvement Act of 2015''; H.R. 3578, the ''DHS Science and Technology Reform and Improvement Act of 2015''; H.R. 3583, the ''Promoting Resilience and Efficiency in Preparing for Attacks and Responding to Emergencies Act''; H.R. 3584, the ''Transportation Security Administration Reform and Improvement Act of 2015''; H.R. 3586, the ''Border and Maritime Coordination Improvement Act''; and H.R. 3598, the ''Fusion Center Enhancement Act of 2015'', 10 a.m., 311 Cannon.

Committee on the Judiciary, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 2745, the ''Standard Merger and Acquisition Reviews Through Equal Rules (SMARTER) Act of 2015''; and H.R. 3490, the ''Strengthening State and Local Cyber Crime Fighting Act'', 10 a.m., 2141 Rayburn.

Committee on Natural Resources, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''Respecting State Authority, Responsibilities and Expertise Regarding Resource Management and Energy Development'', 10 a.m., 1324 Longworth.

Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, Subcommittee on Transportation and Public Assets, hearing entitled ''Status of Toll Interoperability'', 2 p.m., 2154 Rayburn.

Committee on Rules, Full Committee, hearing on conference report to accompany H.R. 1735, the ''National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016''; H. Con. Res. 79, directing the Clerk of the House of Representatives to make corrections in the enrollment of H.R. 719; and H.R. 3457, the ''Justice for Victims of Iranian Terrorism Act'' [rule markup and reporting only], 11 a.m., H–313 Capitol.

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''Dyslexia and the Need to READ: H.R. 3033, the Research Excellence and Advancements for Dyslexia Act'', 10 a.m., 2318 Rayburn.

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment, hearing entitled ''The Great Lakes Restoration Initiative: A Review of the Progress and Challenges in Restoring the Great Lakes'', 10 a.m., 2167 Rayburn.

Committee on Ways and Means, Subcommittee on Oversight, hearing on the Department of Labor's proposed fiduciary rule, 10 a.m., 1100 Longworth.

Joint Meetings

Joint Economic Committee: to hold hearings to examine financing higher education, focusing on exploring current challenges and potential alternatives, 10 a.m., SD–562.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

9:30 a.m., Wednesday, September 30

Senate Chamber

Program for Wednesday: Senate will continue consideration of the message to accompany H.R. 719, TSA Office of Inspection Accountability Act, post-cloture. At 10 a.m., Senate will vote on McConnell motion to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate to the bill, with McConnell (for Cochran) Amendment No. 2689.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

10:00 a.m., Wednesday, September 30

House Chamber

Program for Wednesday: To be announced.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

HOUSE

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